

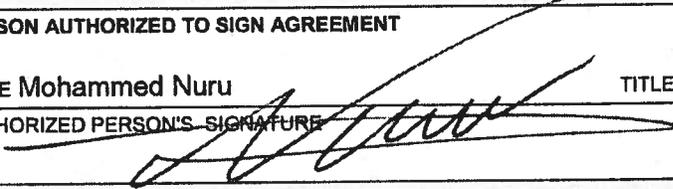


SENATE BILL 863, ADULT LOCAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM
PROPOSAL FORM

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SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE				
COUNTY NAME San Francisco		STATE FINANCING REQUESTED \$80,000,000		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 and UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
TYPE OF PROPOSAL – INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY /REGIONAL FACILITY PLEASE CHECK ONE (ONLY):				
INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF)				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION 150,000 square foot facility with 384 beds configured in four 32-cell and four 16-cell direct supervision pods designed to fit inmate programming and treatment needs.				
STREET ADDRESS 6th and Bryant Street				
CITY San Francisco		STATE CA	ZIP CODE 94103	
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE AND CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/ REMODELING	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTING BEDS OR OTHER SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS CONSTRUCTED – Provide the number of BSCC-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be subject to construction as a result of the project, <u>whether remodel/renovation or new construction.</u>				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds constructed	0	0	384	0
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	384			

E. APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT			
By signing this application, the authorized person assures that: a) the County will abide by the laws, regulations, policies, and procedures governing this financing program; and, b) certifies that the information contained in this proposal form, budget, narrative, and attachments is true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.			
PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT			
NAME Mohammed Nuru		TITLE Director of Public Works	
AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE 		DATE 9/10/15	
F. DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR			
This person shall be responsible to oversee construction and administer the state/county agreements. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)			
COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR			
NAME Jumoke Akin-Taylor		TITLE Project Manager	
DEPARTMENT San Francisco Public Works		TELEPHONE NUMBER (415) 557-4751	
STREET ADDRESS 30 Van Ness Street, Suite 4100			
CITY San Francisco	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 94102	E-MAIL ADDRESS jumoke.akin-taylor@sfdpw.org
G. DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER			
This person is responsible for all financial and accounting project related activities. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)			
PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER			
NAME Mylan Luong		TITLE Acting Chief Financial Officer	
DEPARTMENT Sheriff's Department		TELEPHONE NUMBER (415) 554-4316	
STREET ADDRESS 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl; City Hall, Rm. 456			
CITY San Francisco	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 94102	E-MAIL ADDRESS mylan.luong@sfgov.org
H. DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON			
This person is responsible for project coordination and day-to-day liaison work with the BSCC. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)			
PROJECT CONTACT PERSON			
NAME Jumoke Akin-Taylor		TITLE Project Manager	
DEPARTMENT San Francisco Public Works		TELEPHONE NUMBER (415) 557-4751	
STREET ADDRESS 30 Van Ness Street, Suite 4100			
CITY San Francisco	STATE CA	ZIP CODE 94102	E-MAIL ADDRESS jumoke.akin-taylor@sfdpw.org

SECTION 2: BUDGET SUMMARY

A. Under 200,000 Population County Petition for Reduction in Contribution

- By checking this box the county hereby petitions for a contribution reduction request as reflected in the proposal budget.

B. Readiness to Proceed Preference

- This proposal includes a Board of Supervisors' Resolution that is attached and includes language that assures funding is available and compatible with state's lease revenue bond financing. See below for the description of compatible funds.

C. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance

- Yes. If so, include documentation evidencing the completion (preference points).
- No. If no, describe the status of the CEQA certification.

D. Budget Summary Table (Report to Nearest \$1,000)

See next page.

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1. Construction ¹	\$80,000,000	\$82,500,000		\$162,500,000
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$0			
3. Architectural	\$0			
4. Project/Construction Management	\$0			
5. CEQA	\$0			
6. State Agency Fees**	\$0			
7. Audit				
8. Needs Assessment				
9. Transition Planning				
10. County Administration				
11. Land Value				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$80,000,000	\$82,500,000		162,500,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	49.2%	50.8%		100.00 %

* Additional Eligible Costs: This line item is limited to specified fees and moveable equipment and moveable furnishings (eligible for state reimbursement or cash contribution), and public art (eligible for cash contribution only)

** For State Agency Fees: State reimbursable costs include Real Estate Due Diligence only. State Fire Marshal fees may only be claimed as cash match.

1. Construction (includes fixed equipment and furnishings) (state reimbursement/cash match):

The Total Project Budget is estimated at \$246.7 million, of which the Construction budget is \$162.5 million. The total City and County of San Francisco ("the City") contribution will be \$166.7 million; the Total Project Budget (\$246.7 million) minus the State reimbursable amount (\$80 million). The cost estimate was prepared by a professional cost estimating firm and verified by San Francisco Public Works using historical data on similar capital projects.

¹ Total construction and contingency costs.

2. Additional Eligible Costs (specified allowable fees, moveable equipment and furnishings, and public art)

a) Define each allowable fee types and the cost of each: None.

b) Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings total amount: The budget for movable Furniture Fixture & Equipment (FF&E) in the amount of \$7.4 million was prepared by San Francisco Public Works based on a preliminary budget allocation of 5 percent of the construction contract award (\$147,710,160). The City is not seeking State reimbursement for these costs.

c) Public art total amount: \$3 million. San Francisco Public Works' standard policy is to estimate public art costs as 2 percent of the construction contract award (\$147,710,160). The City is not seeking reimbursement for these costs.

3. Architectural (state reimbursement/cash match):

a) Describe the county's current stage in the architectural process: The architectural cost is estimated at 12 percent of the construction cost, a total of \$20,412,000. The City has completed a preliminary space program to establish the space list and gross facility size. The City has engaged a design criteria consultant to define and develop the performance requirements for the project. The City will fund the following phases: Design Criteria Development, Schematic Design, Design Development, Construction Document and Construction Administration. The County is not seeking State reimbursement.

b) Given the approval requirements of the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and associated state reimbursement parameters (see "State Lease Revenue Bond Financing" section in the RFP), define which portions/phases of the architectural services the county intends to seek state dollar reimbursement: None. The City is self-funding 100 percent of the architectural services costs, and is not seeking State reimbursement.

c) Define the budgeted amount for what is described in b) above: None. The City is self-funding 100 percent of this cost and is not seeking State reimbursement.

d) Define which portion/phases of the architectural services the county intends to cover with county contribution dollars: The City is self-funding 100 percent of the architectural service cost, and is not seeking State reimbursement. The cost includes: preliminary programming, conceptual design, architectural and engineering design criteria (including final space programming), performance criteria, and bridging documents necessary to establish project goals and requirements for the solicitation and procurement of the design-build entity, and some of the design-build entity services necessary to establish project goals and fulfill requirements for project establishment with the BSCC and SPWB.

Define the budgeted amount for what is described in d) above: The cost includes design and engineering fees defined as, but not limited to the following; design and engineering contingencies, soils report, geotechnical analysis and report.

4. Project/Construction Management - Describe which portions/phases of the construction management services the county intends to claim as:

a) Cash The budget for construction management and related services is estimated as 5 percent of the construction budget, a total of \$8,505,000. This budget was prepared by San Francisco Public Works based on historical data on similar capital projects. The City will self-fund the construction management and administration, and close out of the project, and is not seeking State reimbursement.

b) In-Kind N/A

5. CEQA – may be state reimbursement (consultant or contractor) or cash match CEQA has been completed for this project, a Mitigated Negative Declaration approved by the City and a Notice of Determination filed. \$935,000 includes the cost of review fees and services provided by an environmental review consultant to study and evaluate the environmental impacts of the project. The City is not seeking State reimbursement.

6. State Agency Fees – Counties should consider approximate costs for the SFM review which may be county cash contribution (match). The estimated cost for State agency fees is approximately \$141,000 as determined from the bidder's conference. This includes approximately \$125,000 for State Fire Marshall fees and \$16,000 for real estate due diligence. The City is not seeking State reimbursement.

7. Audit of Grant - Define whether the county is intending to use independent county auditor (in-kind) or services of contracted auditor (cash) and amount budgeted: San Francisco Public Works' standard policy is to estimate audit costs as 0.2 percent of the capital project amount (\$239,300,000). The audit will be provided in house by the Office of the Controller. However, the City is not seeking State reimbursement for in-kind contributions. Local match requirement is met entirely through cash contributions.

8. Needs Assessment - Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define hired contracted staff services specifically for the development of the needs assessment (cash match): Cash: \$40,000 fee for a consultant firm to prepare one of two jail population studies that formed the basis for the Needs Assessment prepared by the City's Office of the Controller. The City is not seeking State reimbursement. Local match requirement is met entirely through cash contributions.

9. Transition Planning – Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define the staff hired specifically for the proposed project (cash match): Transition planning

will be performed by City staff The City is not seeking reimbursement for in-kind contributions.

10. **County Administration – Define the county staff salaries/benefits directly associated with the proposed project.** \$7,655,000 for in-house project management and related administrative services. The budget was prepared by San Francisco Public Works. San Francisco Public Works' standard policy is to estimate project management and related administrative services as 4.5 percent of the construction program amount (\$170,100,000). The City is not seeking in-kind match or State reimbursement. Local match requirement is met entirely through cash contributions.
11. **Site Acquisition - Describe the cost or current fair market value (in-kind):** The City's Real Estate Division, utilizing an independent third party professional realtor, has assessed a land value of \$14,375,000. The City is not claiming in-kind match or seeking State reimbursement.

SECTION 3: PROJECT TIMETABLE

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Site assurance/comparable long-term possession <u>within 90 days of award</u>	11/12/2015	02/09/2016	
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>	11/12/2015	03/10/2016	
SPWB meeting – Project established <u>within 18 months of award</u>	03/16/2016	07/15/2016	
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 24 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	N/A	N/A	Project will be delivered using the design-build project delivery method
Performance criteria with Operational Program Statement <u>within 30 months of award</u> (design-build projects)	09/15/2016	11/03/2016	Finalize performance criteria package after project establishment with SPWB.
Design Development (preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	09/06/2017	11/16/2017	Complete design-build procurement by 6/2018.
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	11/15/2017	01/31/2018	
Construction Documents (working drawings)	03/16/2018	06/15/2018	
Construction Bids or Design-Build Solicitation	12/1/2017	06/30/2018	
Notice to Proceed <u>within 42 months of award</u>	07/15/2018	07/30/2018	
Construction (maximum three years to complete)	08/15/2018	02/15/2021	
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	02/15/2021	05/15/2021	

SECTION 4: FACT SHEET²

Table 1: Provide the following information

1.	County general population	852,469
2.	Number of detention facilities	6
3.	BSCC-rated capacity of jail system (multiple facilities)	2,360
4.	ADP (Secure Detention) of system	1,213
5.	ADP (Alternatives to Detention) of system	825
6.	Percentage felony inmates of system	89%
7.	Percentage non-sentenced inmates of system	91.4%
8.	Arrests per month	3437 ³
9.	Bookings per month of system	1611
10.	"Lack of Space" releases per month	0

* Items 4, 5 and 9 are based on an average for June 2015. Items 6 and 7 are based on a snapshot of July 12, 2015.

Table 2: Provide the name, BSCC-rated capacity (RC) and ADP of the adult detention facilities (type II, III, and IV) in your jurisdiction (county)

	Facility Name	RC	ADP*
1.	County Jail #1 (intake and release)	N/A	19
2.	County Jail #2 (combination of dorm and cell beds)	392	243
3.	County Jail #3 (To be replaced – linear design; seismically deficient)	426	Jail Closed
4.	County Jail #4 (To be replaced – linear design; seismically deficient)	402	293
5.	County Jail #5	768	651
6.	County Jail #6 (minimum security housing)	372	Jail Closed
7.	San Francisco General Hospital (Ward 7D/7L)	N/A	7
8.			

*ADP is for June 2015.

² Unless otherwise indicated, the data for the tables included in this section came from the San Francisco Sheriff Department's internal Jail Management Database.

³ Data source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

Table 3: List the current offender programming in place and the ADP in each program

Pre-Trial Programs⁴		ADP
1.	Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (SISTERS)	34
2.	Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP)	48
3.	Keys to Change	48
4.	Five Keys Charter School	264
5.	Psychiatric Sheltered Living Units (PSLU)	88
6.	Roads to Recovery	48
Sentences Offender Program		ADP
1.	Electronic Monitoring (EM)	45
2.	Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)	41
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

Table 4: List of the offender assessments used for determining programming

Assessment tools		Assessments per Month
1.	Pre-trial Risk Assessment Tool (Pre-Trial Diversion)	579
2.	Internal Screening Process (San Francisco Sheriff Department)	1213
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

⁴ The programs listed are the primary in-custody programs offered by SFSD to both pretrial and sentenced inmates. See Tables 4 and 5 starting on p 22 for all the in-custody programs available to incarcerated offenders in San Francisco. San Francisco also offers several alternatives to incarceration to eligible pretrial offenders. See pp 18-20 for more information.

SECTION 5: NARRATIVE

1. Statement of Need:

The City and County of San Francisco (the "City") seeks SB 863 financing to construct a new Rehabilitation and Detention Facility that: (1) is seismically safe; (2) provides podular housing for direct supervision; (3) includes new program, classroom, medical, and mental health treatment space to support rehabilitative programs; and (4) replaces existing County Jails #3 & #4 (located on the 6th and 7th floor of the seismically vulnerable Hall of Justice) with a modern facility that is intentionally designed to better serve the programmatic and treatment needs of maximum-security inmates. The City did not receive AB 900 or SB 1022 funds.

The proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) is sized based on the best information available. A jail population forecast conducted by the City's Office of the Controller in 2015 (Appendix C) indicates that a replacement facility would need between 129 and 429 beds. Based on this forecast, the City intends to include 384 beds in the Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF), which will reduce its jail capacity overall by 19 percent.⁵ The City's need for a smaller jail is evidence of its success in providing high-quality rehabilitative programs and alternatives to detention.

The proposed RDF will replace County Jails #3 and #4. According to the BSCC's most recent biennial inspection, the "aged design [of County Jails #3 and #4] is not conducive to safety, programming, or efficiencies in jail operation overall."⁶ The County

⁵ Replacing the 828 beds in County Jails #3 and #4 with a 384 bed RDF would decrease the number of rated beds in the jail system from 2,360 to 1,916.

⁶ 2012-2014 Biennial Inspection, Board of State and Community Corrections, p 9.

Jail Needs Assessment (Appendix C) echoes these concerns.⁷ The City cannot safely house inmates or provide robust programming and treatment to inmates at County Jails #3 & #4 for the following reasons:

Seismic deficiencies. County Jails #3 & #4 are located on the 6th and 7th floor of the Hall of Justice. The Hall of Justice has a Seismic Hazard Rating (SHR) of three (i.e., the building is seismically deficient).⁸ The U.S. Geological Survey predicts a 63 percent probability of at least one magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake in the three-decade interval of 2007-2036 within the San Francisco Bay Area.⁹ The City is in the process of relocating all departments from the Hall of Justice. In the event of a serious earthquake, the inmates housed in County Jails #3 & #4 would face significant threat to their health and safety. The City could also bear a significant financial cost if it had to temporarily house inmates in a different facility due to structural damage at the Hall of Justice.

Inefficient and unsafe linear design. The 1950's era linear design of County Jails #3 & #4 leads to challenges in supervising inmates.¹⁰ The linear design means that deputies must walk the "main line" hallway between housing units to visually supervise inmates. Gaps of time between deputy supervision allow certain inmates to exercise

⁷ See the "Weaknesses in County Jails #3 and #4" (p. 16) and "Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Program Needs" (p. 28) sections of the Jail Needs Assessment.

⁸ County Jail Needs Assessment (Appendix C)

⁹ 2008 Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast Fact Sheet, U.S. Geological Survey.

¹⁰ See Appendix A for photos of housing units in County Jails #3 and #4 compared to the newer County Jail #5.

authority over, and potentially harm or exploit, more vulnerable inmates.¹¹ The linear design also impedes the ability of Jail Health Services (JHS) to provide high quality care to inmates in need. Low visibility hinders suicide prevention efforts and does not help to dissuade inmates from engaging in verbal and physical assaults.

[REDACTED]

Lack of program space.

[REDACTED] There is very limited space for providing programming to inmates which results in only 20 percent of inmates participating in programming, compared to 80 percent of inmates in the more modern and program-oriented County Jail #5. In addition, inmates that do participate in programming in County Jails #3 & #4 participate in an average of 42 percent fewer hours of programming per week than inmates at County Jail #5.¹³

Programs are held in rooms converted from holding cells and other spaces intended for different functions. For example, a property room will occasionally be converted into a classroom and two holding cells have been converted into program

¹¹ County Jail Needs Assessment, p 17 (Appendix C)

[REDACTED]

¹³ According to program schedules for 2015, inmates at County Jails #3 & 4 participate in an average of 35 hours of programming per week, compared with 60 hours per week for inmates at County Jail #5.

space.¹⁴ These spaces lack basic resources such as outlets, audio/visual wiring, and internet access. In some cases, services are brought directly to inmates in housing units, but otherwise there is no space available for programming. As a result, program offerings are limited both in quantity and in the number of inmates that can be accommodated.¹⁵

Lack of appropriate housing. Currently, County Jails #3 & #4 are deficient in properly housing mentally ill inmates. While the overall jail population is declining, the population of inmates with mental illness continues to increase: from 2005 to the present, the number of beds for the mentally ill increased 30 percent despite a 36 percent decrease in the jail population. JHS is concerned that as this trend continues; there will be insufficient beds available to house mentally ill inmates. Moreover, there are not enough single and double bed cells in County Jails #3 & #4, which limits the San Francisco Sheriff's Department's (SFSD) ability to separate inmates as appropriate or accommodate inmates with special needs.

Lack of appropriate treatment space. Currently, County Jails #3 & #4 are ill-equipped to properly provide medical and mental health care to inmates¹⁶. The only area available to deliver group therapy – a converted holding cell – does not meet modern safety standards. This cell does not have windows, which are needed to

¹⁴ See Appendix A for photos of the program space in County Jails #3 and #4 compared to the newer County Jail #5.

¹⁵ County Jail Needs Assessment, p 29 (Appendix C)

¹⁶ See Appendix A for photos of the medical area in County Jail #3 compared to a medical area in the newer County Jail #5.

provide visibility into therapy rooms to ensure staff and inmate safety. Moreover, this cell is not private enough to provide adequate treatment confidentiality.

County Jails #3 & #4 do not have space for a dental clinic, radiology facilities, biohazard storage, medical or office supply storage, or medical record storage. Currently, nurses use hallways to prepare inmates for clinical visits and medical staff must monitor inmates placed in safety cells that are not located near the clinic.¹⁷ The lack of adequate treatment space results in inefficient care for patients.

Lack of staff space. In addition, County Jails #3 & #4 lack office space, conference rooms, lockers, and staff bathrooms, which makes it difficult for JHS, community-based organizations, and SFSD to develop curricula, manage programs, and store materials.

Limited public access. County Jails #3 and #4 do not include ideal visiting spaces, making it difficult for families and friends to spend time with their loved ones in custody. Moreover, the public does not have complete access to SFSD's Central Warrants and Records Bureau in the Hall of Justice.

See the "Weaknesses in County Jails #3 and #4" (pg. 16) and "Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Program Needs" (pg. 28) sections of the County Jail Needs Assessment in Appendix C for information on other issues with these facilities.

2. Scope of Work:

The RDF will be a 150,000 square foot facility with 384 beds configured in four 32-cell and four 16-cell pods designed to fit inmate programming and treatment needs. The

¹⁷ County Jail Needs Assessment, pp 17-18 (Appendix C)

City has performed architectural programming and "test-fit" studies to ensure that the RDF will serve the functional and operational needs of SFSD.

The RDF will house 56 percent (521) fewer inmates than County Jails #3 and #4. However, the RDF will provide more program and treatment space in and near housing than currently available in County Jails #3 and #4; as a result, the housing area of the RDF will be roughly equivalent in size to the housing area of the current facility. The following tables¹⁸ outline the ways in which the RDF will provide more program and treatment space.

Table 1: Housing Space Comparison

	Current Facility (County Jails #3 & #4)	New Facility (RDF)
Standard Housing		
Beds	796	256
Sq. Ft	63,552	35,742
Special Housing Medical/Behavior		
Beds	12	64
Sq. Ft.	960	14,952
Special Housing Security		
Beds	20	64
Sq. Ft.	1,600	14,952
TOTAL		
Beds	828	384
Sq. Ft.	66,112	65,646

¹⁸ Data sources: As Built Drawings (1960), Jail Study by Jay Farbstein (2015)

Table 2: Program Space Comparison

	Current Facility (County Jails #3 & #4)	New Facility (RDF)
Exercise Areas	1	8
Classrooms	0	4
Multi-Purpose Rooms	2	6
Computer Rooms	0	1
Vocational Rooms	0	2
Staff/Support Rooms	1	9
TOTAL		
Rooms	4	30
Sq. Ft	6,593	14,227¹⁹

Table 3: Treatment Space Comparison

	Current Facility (County Jails #3 & #4)	New Facility (RDF)
Medical		
Holding Cells	0	4
Exam Rooms	3	6
Treatment Rooms	0	1
Dental Rooms	0	1
X-ray Rooms	0	1
Pharmacy	1	1
Lab Rooms	0	1
Staff/Support Rooms	3	4
Behavioral Health		
Interview Rooms	1	10
Multi-Purpose Rooms	1	0
Staff/Support Rooms	1	2
Safety Cells	11	5
TOTAL		
Rooms	21	36
Sq. Ft.	2,382	9,700

¹⁹ There is some overlap between the total square footage for program space (Table 2) and housing (Table 1).

The RDF will also fulfill the needs described in Question 1 in the following ways:

Seismic safety. The RDF will meet the current seismic requirements and be compliant with all applicable codes for a detention facility.

Efficient and safe podular design. The RDF will be a podular, direct-supervision housing unit. The switch from the linear design of County Jails #3 & #4 to the podular design will allow for greater visibility, and, thus, improve staff's ability to efficiently monitor inmates and safely move inmates from one section of the facility to the other. In addition, the podular design will increase inmate access to programming and treatment as both programming space and medical exam rooms will be located in and near housing (see Table 1 on page 14).

Increased security. The centralized control room will be state of the art and designed to allow deputies to monitor and control the doors in all areas of the RDF. The continuous monitoring of movement and staff location allows for coordinated response to critical incidents and emergency situations. The surveillance and recording system will achieve PREA compliance. In addition, the design of the entire complex will allow it to be used as a maximum security facility. It will include heavy duty infrastructure, anti-suicide features, 100% sight-line implementation (minimal blind-spots), and sally-ported inner/outer perimeters.

Improved programming space. The RDF's programming spaces (outlined in Table 2 on page 15) will include appropriately secure classroom settings for enhanced educational and vocational programming. These new spaces will come equipped with internet connectivity, work areas, and ample and secure storage areas.

Increased access to programming. The RDF will also allow for increased access to programming among inmates that currently cannot participate due to classification restrictions and disability access limitations in County Jails #3 and #4. The RDF will meet ADA requirements to ensure appropriate access.

Appropriate housing. The project is implementing the safer single-cell model with a maximum of two occupants per cell.

Improved treatment space. The RDF will include a Medical and Mental Health Treatment Suite with sufficient interview, treatment, and exam rooms to effectively support a robust medical and mental health treatment program. Staging cells will allow for medical staff to efficiently and securely separate inmates with incompatible classifications. See Table 3 on page 15 for more information on treatment space comparisons between County Jails #3 and #4 and the RDF.

More staff space. Appropriate office space will be provided to program staff and medical practitioners at the RDF so that they may work in private and store course materials and medical records securely. Staff will also be provided with a break room and lockers.

Enhanced public access. The lobby area of the RDF will include a multipurpose room and a visiting area to provide more space for families and friends to visit loved ones in custody. SFSD's Central Warrants and Records Bureaus will also be located in the lobby area to allow for complete and direct public access.

Additional operational efficiencies. The RDF will have a secure and sally-supported inmate bus/vehicle intake area that includes various holding cells to ensure the safe and efficient processing of inmates. 





The new RDF will also achieve a USGBC LEED rating of Gold and incorporate the City's green building design principles. The City is committed to a new facility that is energy and resource efficient and reduces the City's carbon footprint. A third-party Enhanced Commissioning effort will certify the facility and systems perform as expected.

3. Programming and Services.

Current Programming (County Jails #3 & #4)

The City has a strong record and commitment to decreasing the total number of incarcerated individuals by providing three types of programming: alternatives to incarceration, in-custody programs, and post-release services. Alternatives to incarceration and in-custody programming are available to both pretrial and sentenced inmates. In 2013, 83 percent²⁰ of the average daily inmate population was pretrial (i.e., unsentenced) in San Francisco jails.

The following narrative describes the differences between each of the three types of programming that the City offers to criminal offenders (alternatives to incarceration, in-custody programs, and post-release services):

Alternatives to incarceration. In June 2015, an average of 825 individuals participated in alternatives to incarceration in San Francisco each day. This is equivalent to 68 percent of the number of individuals incarcerated in county jails.²¹

²⁰ Based on numbers submitted to BSCC for quarterly reports.

²¹ County Jail Needs Assessment, pp 24-25 (Appendix C)



These programs work with individuals to provide treatment for mental health and substance abuse issues and to help inmates gain more vocational skills. Successful participation in these programs can lead to pre-trial release, reducing the need to incarcerate the accused. Alternative sentencing also reduces the need for incarceration by releasing eligible individuals through either electronic monitoring or supervised work programs. To participate in the electronic monitoring program, a defendant must also enroll in a community-based program to address underlying criminogenic factors.

The SFSD also works with the San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project (SFPDP) to offer alternatives to incarceration. SFPDP has a 40-year history of providing effective pretrial supervision. SFPDP utilizes risk-based assessments and supervision to reduce recidivism and maximize court appearance rates. The SFSD contracts with SFPDP to offer three programs – 1) Own Recognizance Project, 2) Supervised Pretrial Release, and 3) Court Accountable Homeless Services.

- 1) **Own Recognizance (OR) Project.** The purpose of the OR Project is to interview eligible in-custody defendants and present their cases to a judicial officer for possible pre-arraignment release on their own recognizance. A judicial officer reviews the OR packet and determines if the defendant should be released.
- 2) **Supervised Pretrial Release (SPR).** SPR is for those who do not qualify for OR and cannot post bail. SPR is a conditional release program and defendant participation is closely monitored by staff.
- 3) **Court Accountable Homeless Services (CAHS).** CAHS helps homeless offenders navigate the court system through intensive case management. CAHS

provides the court with an effective and comprehensive pretrial release program for defendants with poor appearance records and obvious psycho-social needs.

Of the 1,114 individuals that participated in these three alternatives to incarceration in May 2015, 92 percent of OR Project participants and 90 percent of SPR and CAHS participants appeared for their scheduled court dates.²²

In 2012, the SFPDP began working with researchers Brian and Lori Lovins to develop a Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool (PRAT). The predictive value of the PRAT has since been validated across the three aforementioned pretrial release programs. SFSD, SFPDP, and the San Francisco Superior Court are currently negotiating with the Arnold Foundation to implement the use of this pretrial risk assessment instrument.

In-custody programs. In-custody programs directly target the City's inmate population needs by focusing on 1) substance abuse and mental illness, 2) anger management and violence prevention, and 3) education and job readiness. SFSD's rehabilitative program coordinators work to design customized pre- and post-release reentry plans utilizing assessment tools such as screening interviews and questionnaires. These tools assess an inmate's criminogenic needs, help direct inmates to the most suitable programs, and support internal planning regarding which programs to offer.

SFSD currently offers 17 in-custody programs total throughout the County Jail System. Many of these programs and services are nationally recognized. For example, the Five Keys Charter High School became the first public high school to open inside a jail in 2003. This year it has served an average of 146 inmates in San

²² SF Pretrial Diversion Program internal database.

Francisco jails each day. Named as the recipient of the 2015 Pioneer Institute Better Government Competition and the 2014 Hart Vision Award for Charter School of the Year (for Northern California), Five Keys is one of the five finalists for the Harvard Kennedy School Innovations in American Government Award.²³

Each of the programs SFSD currently offers to incarcerated offenders are outlined and described in Tables 4 and 5 on the next two pages. The first six programs listed in Table 4 are currently offered in County Jails #3 & #4: Five Keys School Independent Study, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, One Family Inmate/Child Visiting Program, and Transgender Group Program, and the Psychiatric Sheltered Living Unit (PSLU).

²³ County Jail Needs Assessment, p 23 (Appendix C)

Table 4: In-Custody Programs in San Francisco Jails
 (Programs listed in *italics* are offered in current facility to be replaced by RDF)

Program	Evidence Based Practices	Rate of Recidivism ¹	Description
<i>Five Keys Charter School</i>		28% ²	<i>Offers a high school education and K-12 resources to students over the age of nineteen and is fully accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Recipient of the 2014 California Charter Schools Association's Hart Vision Charter School of the Year Award. Since its founding in 2003, Five Keys has awarded over 800 high school diplomas, GEDs, and certificates of completion to currently and formerly incarcerated adults.</i>
<i>Alcoholics Anonymous</i>	12 Steps		<i>Program serving inmates suffering from chronic alcoholism.</i>
<i>Narcotics Anonymous</i>	12 Steps		<i>Program serving inmates who are trying to break the cycle of dependency from drugs and narcotic and chronic addiction.</i>
<i>One Family</i>	Parenting Inside Out		<i>Provides parent/child contact visits within the jails, individual therapeutic support, and restorative justice interventions. Also teaches Parenting Inside Out classes throughout the jails and in the community.</i>
<i>Transgender Group</i>			<i>A peer support and health education group for gender non-conforming inmates.</i>
<i>Psychiatric Sheltered Living Unit (PSLU)</i>	Wellness Recovery Action Plan		<i>Serves the chronically mental ill, including those with substance abuse issues.</i>
<i>Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (SISTERS)</i>	Criminal Lifestyles; Relapse Prevention; Successful Reentry into Society; Skills Training for Dialectical Behavioral Therapy; The Anger Workbook for Women	43% ³	Serves women with substance abuse issues. Helps participants develop the tools needed to live healthy, drug free lives. Program activities include: group and individual substance abuse counseling, and classes on parenting, life skills, and healthy relationships. Program provides post-release opportunities for women to continue treatment following release.
<i>Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP)</i>	Manalive	28% ³	Violence intervention and prevention program for men focusing on anger management, violence prevention, survivor impact, and restorative justice.
<i>Community of Veterans Engaged in Restoration (COVER)</i>	Manalive	56% ³	Provides veterans with educational, vocational, legal, and therapeutic services. The program utilizes a holistic, trauma-informed approach in working to heal the harm caused by the experiences of war, crime and violence.
<i>Roads to Recovery</i>	Relapse Prevention; Criminal Addictive Thinking	37% ³	Offers substance abuse treatment and group/individual counseling. Also offers classes and training in life skills and specialized topics such as Kingian non-violence and other conflict resolution training.
<i>Keys to Changes</i>		33% ⁴	Combines substance abuse and anti-violence education. Includes group counseling, case management, and reentry preparation.
<i>Women's Intake Pod</i>	Seeking Safety		Includes writing workshop, child support services, women's health, reentry services, services for domestic violence survivors, substance abuse, life skills, peer support groups, education counseling, parenting, and yoga/exercise.
<i>Reentry Pod</i>			Research-based group and individual interventions including cognitive behavioral programs, substance abuse treatment, classes for educational credit, parenting classes, restorative justice programs, and many other services designed to address offenders' criminogenic risks and needs.

¹ Recidivism is defined as arraigned on a new offense or held on probation or parole in San Francisco within 12 months of release.

² Based on a sample of 75 randomly selected graduates from 2010-2013.

³ Based on clients who participated for 30 or more days and exited between 1/1/13 and 12/31/13.

⁴ Based on clients who participated for 30 or more days and exited between 7/1/13 and 12/31/13.

Table 5: In-Custody Vocational Programs in San Francisco Jails

Program	Description
Culinary Arts (Serve Safe Certification)	A collaborative effort involving the Five Keys School, Aramark Corporation and community based organizations that affords inmates the opportunity to obtain certification for entry level employment in the restaurant industry.
Truck Driving	Offered to Roads to Recovery participants, this is a 8-week training on basic Class A requirements that prepares participants to enter community-based truck driving programs.
Computer Literacy	Teaches computer literacy for employment.
Aquaponics	SFSD has partnered with Hunters Point Family, Five Keys Charter School, and Our Foods to offer this aquaponics training program. The program provides academic and hands-on training using onsite aquaponic systems to plan, plant, and harvest produce. The partnership will ultimately grow to include post-release employment opportunities at a farm in San Francisco.

A 2011 analysis of all persons released from the San Francisco jail system found that 63 percent were re-arrested within three months.²⁴ Those that have participated in SFSD's in-custody programming have fared better: from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, 337 inmates were released after having spent thirty or more days as a program participant. Of these, 146 or 43 percent were found to have recidivated.²⁵

²⁴ This data came from a study conducted in 2011 by San Francisco City Hall Fellows in collaboration with SFSD.

²⁵ Recidivate is defined as arraigned on new offense or held on probation or parole in San Francisco within 12 months post release.

Post-release services. Upon their release from custody, SFSD also offers former inmates the programs outlined in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Out-of-Custody Programming

Program	Description
Five Keys Charter School	High school classes and vocational training.
No Violence Alliance	Case management providing wraparound services to individuals with a history of violence.
Post-Release Education Program (PREP)	Provides for re-entry needs of individuals including: education, vocational training, domestic violence interventions, parenting and family services, substance abuse programs and other transitional services.
Survivor Restoration Program (SRP)	Support and resources for survivors of domestic violence. Part of the Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP) program.
Treatment on Demand	Provides substance abuse counseling and case management services. Part of the Roads to Recovery program.
Women's Re-Entry Center (WRC)	Provides counseling and a wide variety of services to women, including: education, vocational training, domestic violence interventions, parenting and family services, anti-violence programming, substance abuse programs and other transitional services.

Programming at New Facility (RDF)

The RDF builds on the City's commitment to programming services in the following ways:

More in-custody programming opportunities. The RDF will include more program space to offer more frequent and varied vocational and educational programs (such as the Five Keys Charter Schools) and treatment programs (such as SISTERS, RSVP, COVER, and Roads to Recovery). The RDF will also host additional vocational trainings in computer literacy, bicycle repair, culinary arts, mechanical skills, janitorial services, and other repair and maintenance services.

Additional focus on reentry programming. The SFSD will leverage the RDF to continue to build upon existing relationships with criminal justice partners to 1) share risk assessment information, 2) create joint out-of-custody treatment and programming

plans for inmates, and 3) expand Reentry Pod programming (described in Table 4 on page 22).

Modeled after program success at County Jail #5. The RDF will be modeled in large part after County Jail #5 (a 768 bed facility that the City opened in 2006). The Sheriff's Department has been extremely successful in delivering programmatic content to the majority of the population in this modern direct supervision facility. It is with the RDF that the Sheriff's Department will seek to offer in custody programming to the most high risk and high security inmates in the City's system.

Moreover, County Jail #5 is in San Bruno, CA, approximately 20 miles away from the proposed site for the RDF. There is a need to increase SFSD programming capacity within San Francisco to facilitate collaboration with the rest of the City's criminal justice partners and community based organizations that are also delivering services to inmates and ex-offenders.

Current Treatment Services (County Jails #3 & #4)

Medical and mental health care is provided to inmates in San Francisco's custody by Jail Health Services (JHS), a program run by the City's Department of Public Health.

Jail Health Services (JHS). JHS has been providing a comprehensive and integrated system of medical, psychiatric, and substance abuse care to inmates in the San Francisco County Jail System for over three decades. The program is recognized nationwide as a model forensic healthcare delivery system. JHS continuously strives to meet the unique challenges associated with serving a patient population, but their efforts are significantly undermined in County Jails #3 and #4 by the physical structure

of these substandard facilities where sufficient space and privacy do not exist and safety is a constant challenge.

JHS staff identifies, treats, and monitors prisoners' medical needs throughout their incarceration. Physician/nurse practitioner coverage is provided on a daily basis. Additionally, a physician is on-call for evening and weekend emergencies. There are also twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week nursing services, which include patient screening, assessments, treatment, medication administration, and patient monitoring and education.

JHS provides a model of HIV services to address the needs of the clients and ensure that the most up to date HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and case management services are offered. It also offers assistance with alternative placement, compassionate release, post-release planning, housing referral, substance abuse and mental health placements, and advocacy and community follow-up. Dental services include x-rays, sedative fillings, permanent fillings, and extractions. Tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infection screenings are also performed.

JHS's Behavioral Health Services. This program is responsible for the provision of mental health and co-occurring substance use disorder services. Services provided by its' multidisciplinary staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, therapists, counselors, and case managers include crisis intervention; screening and assessment; evidence-based individual and group psychotherapy; medication evaluation and administration; post-release placement and referral services; consultation with the Sheriff's Department to determine appropriate housing; daily monitoring of the segregated housing unit for chronically impaired prisoners; and hospitalization of

prisoners with acute mental illnesses. Other program offerings may include enhancing living skills, learning stress reduction techniques, and developing anger management skills. JHS staff also perform routine welfare checks on prisoners housed in administration segregation.

Behavioral Health Services' Psychiatric Sheltered Living Units (PSLU) are designed to mirror a community treatment program that addresses consumer mental health and substance abuse issues from a recovery model and trauma informed perspective. The PSLU offers evidence-based groups treatment modalities including: Wellness and Recovery Action Plan²⁶, Thinking for a Change²⁷, Seeking Safety²⁸, Illness Management and Recovery²⁹, and the Matrix Model³⁰ approach to

²⁶ Cook, J. A., et al. (2012). Results of a randomized controlled trial of mental illness self-management using Wellness Recovery Action Planning. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 38(4), 881-891.

²⁷ Latessa, Edward, et al. *Evaluation of Selected Institutional Offender Treatment Programs for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections: Final Report*. University of Cincinnati, 2009.

²⁸ Boden, M. T., et al. (2012). Seeking Safety treatment for male veterans with a substance use disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder symptomatology. *Addiction*, 107(3), 578-586.

²⁹ Mueser K, et al., Illness management and recovery: a review of the research, *Psychiatric Services*, 53(10):1272-84, October 2002.

³⁰ Rawson, R. A., et al. (1995). An intensive outpatient approach for cocaine abuse treatment: The Matrix model. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 12, 117-127.

substance use disorder treatment. Additionally, all individual treatment interactions utilize motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral therapy techniques. When PSLU patients leave jail, many of them will continue treatment in community residential programs, day treatment programs, and dual-diagnosis programs.

The ultimate objectives of the PSLU programs are to develop and embrace the client's strengths in order to prepare clients to re-enter the community with the necessary skills that will allow them to function at their full potential, and to increase the client's probability of retention and treatment success in community programs. At any given time there are 32 serious mentally ill patients housed in the County Jail #4 PSLU. The average length of the waitlist for entry in to the PSLU is five to six patients deep and can often take weeks for space to open. In the meantime, patients with serious mental health issues who are often more vulnerable, are forced to be housed in a general population setting.

Currently, all inmates receiving mental health services through Jail Health's Behavioral Health program are provided with reentry planning assistance, which, depending on the individual's level of need may include providing information about community based resources, making referrals and linkages to community based programs (outpatient treatment, residential treatment, primary care, and case management), conducting eligibility assessments for mental health court, initiating Lanterman Petris Short Act and Murphy conservatorships, providing case management services and competency restoration treatment to individuals who have been found to be incompetent to stand trial on a misdemeanor, and coordinating the transition from jail to the community.

Treatment at New Facility (RDF)

JHS looks forward to construction of the new facility and the potential it offers for significantly improving the provision of services to inmates in the following ways:

Improved efficiencies. JHS will be streamlined and more efficient with the proposed updated facility resulting in improved patient care, more timely access to treatment, and more efficient use of resources. For example, having nursing stations located in the inmate housing areas will eliminate the need for sheriff deputies to transport patients to medical to be seen. Similarly, having holding cells in the medical clinic area will allow for the safe housing patients who are waiting to be seen by a clinician. Finally, having medical isolation rooms in the new facility will prevent patients from requiring transportation to San Francisco General Hospital, reducing costs for both the Department of Public Health and the Sheriff's Department. Medical supplies will be centrally located along with a laboratory room to collect blood, stool, and urine specimens. All of these improvements afford the opportunity for the maximum number of patients to be seen and cared for by a clinician.

Improved safety. Clinician examination rooms will be well equipped for providing safe and critical health care to patients. Safety cells will be located near medical providing more medical oversight and will facilitate the required monitoring of these patients. Medical staff will also have direct patient observation of patients housed in the isolation rooms with respiratory infectious diseases providing critical medical care as required. A dirty room for biohazard storage and trash will provide a safer working environment for staff and patients. Finally, a dedicated medical staff/break room will

eliminate the need of staff to store personal property and food items in patient care areas.

Improved access to dental care. Having a dental clinic in the replacement facility equipped with appropriate dental tools and supplies will maximize the number of patients receiving dental care on a daily basis. Patients will no longer be required to be transported to County Jail #2 for dental services, which takes considerable time and staffing for the Sheriff's Department and limits the number of patients that can be seen on any given date.

Improved protection of patient privacy. A designated room for radiology and EKG will provide privacy. A dedicated medication room to store narcotics and medication delivery bins will enable nursing staff to prepare medications for pill call in a private, quiet area which will help prevent medication errors. Mental health enhancements in the new facility will include dedicated and confidential space for group therapy and private interview rooms to conduct assessments and ongoing individual counseling, all of which are required by HIPAA.

Faster provision of service. Another improvement to medical/mental health treatment services will be the addition of a telemedicine component in the replacement facility. Inmates requiring transport to San Francisco General Hospital (SFGH) for diagnostic purposes and follow-up clinic appointments strain the Sheriff's Department resources. Not only will telemedicine alleviate the need for transporting some inmates to SFGH but will also help medical deliver faster medical services. Lastly, the addition of a full-service pharmacy in the new facility will facilitate a more efficient and timely delivery of medications.

Improved therapeutic capacity. The overall design of a direct supervision facility will allow for closer monitoring of inmates who may be at risk for suicide. It will also provide greater ability for deputies to interact with inmates and facilitate conflict resolution in order to prevent disagreements and tension escalation. These improvements will result in a safer and more therapeutic environment for inmates with mental health issues.

The RDF will provide for additional Psychiatric Sheltered Living Units to be opened. These units have proven to be effective in the treatment and stabilization of mentally ill participants. Furthermore, when community programs know that inmates are in an environment that more closely resembles a community program, they are more likely to accept these individuals into services.

Finally, the new jail would provide more abundant and available meeting areas for community providers to assess and begin treatment with clients, facilitating and potentially decreasing the length of time to release, and reducing the isolation and disconnection that so often occurs with incarcerated individuals who are suffering from a mental illness. Currently, it is very challenging for community providers to access an interview room because only one interview room exists in the mental health area and it is almost constantly in use by attorneys. This results in delayed placements and longer jail stays.

Improved housing design. The design of the new housing units would facilitate JHS' ability to create an environment that models a community based treatment setting. This ensures that the treatment people receive in jail is equal to what they would receive in the community and it prepares those individuals for their eventual release. These

changes will significantly impact our ability to make the transition from jail to the community more seamless for medically and psychiatrically impaired inmates, resulting in reduced stress, enhanced continuity of care, and improved health outcomes.

Staffing Plan (RDF)

Unlike the current facility, the RDF will offer programming to the overwhelming majority of the inmates housed in its custody. The RDF will also greatly expand the services offered to the mentally ill population. The City is prepared to study and consider increased staffing for the RDF to meet the goal of providing improved access to programming and treatment while continuing to work in a resource constrained, balanced budget environment.

4. Administrative Work Plan:

Project Schedule

Legend:

- Environmental Review
- Design Guidelines and Performance Criteria
- SB 863 Award and Review Processes
- Other Key Activities and Milestones

Preliminary Steps (2006-2011)

- **2006:** City includes replacement jail project in Capital Plan. Project is included as a major point of discussion in seven subsequent plans.
- **2007-08:** City completes Justice Facility Study to assess the project's space requirements, identify operational efficiencies, and explore alternatives to replacing the Hall of Justice and County Jails #3 & #4.
- **2011:** The Justice Facility Study is updated by San Francisco Public Works to include more discussion on the changing jail population. San Francisco Public

Works and San Francisco Sheriff's Department contract two external consultant firms to forecast the City's future jail population and bed needs.

Planning and Design (2013-2016)

- **October 2013:** The City's Office of the Controller publishes the County Jail Needs Assessment, including results from the office's own jail population forecast. Board of Supervisors approves resolution to seek SB 1022 funding.
- **January 2014:** Board of Supervisors approves Project Fiscal Feasibility report. San Francisco Public Works submits Preliminary Project Assessment to the Planning Department.
- **May 2014:** City's Office of the Controller updates jail population forecast.
- **June 2014:** San Francisco Public Works issues Notice to Proceed to Unger Security Solutions, a Design Build Advisor contracted by the City to assist in identifying project needs and mitigating risks associated with Design Build project delivery.
- **July 2014:** San Francisco Planning Department and San Francisco Public Works engage Turnstone Consulting Services to prepare and provide background studies and technical evaluations as required.
- **May 2015:** San Francisco Planning Department publishes Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration.
- **June 2015:** City's Office of the Controller publishes final update to jail population forecast. Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration filed.
- **July 2015:** Planning Commission upholds the Mitigated Negative Declaration and states that the project has adequately addressed environmental issues. Board of Supervisors upholds Mitigated Negative Declaration and approves proposal to seek

SB 863 funding. Senior Contract Analyst from San Francisco Public Works awards contract to AECOM for the development and publication of the project's Design Guidelines and Performance Criteria.

- **August - April 2016:** AECOM verifies program and develops performance requirements.
- **April 2016:** AECOM publishes Design Guidelines and Performance Criteria for solicitation and procurement of Design Builder.

Pre-Construction and Construction (2016-2020)

- **July 2015:** RDF Project Manager and Senior Contract Analyst from San Francisco Public Works solicit and procure Construction Management Support Services consultant to assist with pre-construction and construction activities.
- **November 2015:** BSCC notifies San Francisco of conditional award.
- **November 2015 - May 2016:** Director of Real Estate from City Administrator's Office prepares and submits real estate due diligence package to the BSCC for site assurance.
- **June 2016 - December 2016:** RDF Project Manager and Senior Contract Analyst from San Francisco Public Works solicit and procure Design Builder.
- **September - October 2016:** RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works and AECOM submit required project documents to State Public Works Board for project establishment.
- **December 2016:** RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works and AECOM submit Performance Criteria Package to State Public Works Board for review and approval.

- January 2017: RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works submits selected Design Builder to BSCC for approval.
- **January 2017 - October 2017:** Design Builder begins Design Phase.
- **February 2017 - October 2017:** RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works and Design Builder submit appropriate design documents to BSCC for review and approval.
- **November 2017 - November 2020:** Under the direction of RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works, approved Design Builder constructs new replacement jail.

Commissioning and Occupancy (2020-2021)

- **September 2020 - February 2021:** Commissioning completed by third party commissioning agent, Design Builder, RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works, and Facilities Manager from San Francisco Sheriff's Department.
- **March - April 2021:** Move-in and occupancy completed by RDF Project Manager from San Francisco Public Works in collaboration with Chief Deputy of Custody and Facilities Manager from San Francisco Sheriff's Department.

Jail Planning Group

The core team behind the project's planning and development is known as the "Jail Planning Group." This group is made up of representatives from various City agencies (each agency and its role in the group are outlined below). The Jail Planning Group meets bi-weekly or monthly to make recommendations on the size, operating impacts, feasibility, scope, and schedule of the jail replacement project.



San Francisco Sheriff's Department: Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Chief Deputy of Custody, Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services Facilities Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services Replacement Jail Project Liaison

Role: Ensure that the project meets the functional and operational requirements of the department, review planning and design documents, manage transition planning, and manage Furniture Fixture and Equipment (FF&E) procurement planning in conjunction with San Francisco Public Works.

Office of the Controller: Project Manager, Performance Analyst, Director of Finance

Role: Forecast the jail population to help plan for an appropriately sized facility, manage the City's application for SB 863 funding, and verify project funding mechanisms.

Office of the City Administrator: Director (Capital Planning Program), Director (Real Estate Department)

Role: Coordinate interdepartmental activities and interaction with the Board of Supervisors and ensure project compliance with the City's 10-year Capital Plan. Identify and acquire a suitable site for the location of the new facility.

Mayor's Budget Office: Deputy Chief of Staff, Senior Fiscal and Policy Analyst

Role: Review and approve project's budget and determine its fiscal feasibility within the City's budget.

San Francisco Public Works: Program Manager (Justice Facilities Improvement Program), Project Manager (Rehabilitation Detention Facility), Senior Architect

Role: Lead project delivery effort, manage project design, and oversee project construction. Procure Turnstone Consulting Services as the Environmental Review Consultant, Unger Security Solution as the Design Build Advisor, and AECOM as the Design Criteria Consultant.

5. Budget Narrative

The estimated total cost of the RDF is \$246.7 million, inclusive of all construction, architectural, site control, program management, contingency, fees, and fixtures, furnishings and equipment costs.

Construction costs. As noted in the Budget Summary Table (page 2) the budgeted cost for construction of the RDF is \$162.5 million. Under this proposal, the City requests that the State reimburse \$80 million of construction costs. The

construction budget was prepared by San Francisco Public Works (SFPW) based on the *Feasibility Cost Plan*, which was prepared by a professional cost estimator. The budget includes annual escalation for inflation of five percent to the midpoint of construction and a construction change order contingency of ten percent. The San Francisco Capital Planning Committee formally adopted 5 percent as the inflation index for this year. SFPW uses this index to forecast capital project costs. The 10 percent construction contingency is standard industry practice to cover change orders and unforeseen conditions.

Fixture, furnishing, and equipment (FF&E) costs. The budget for FF&E in the amount of \$7.4 million is based on a preliminary budget allocation of five percent of the construction contract award (\$147,710,160). The City is not requesting reimbursement for FF&E. The City will budget general fund dollars for FF&E purchases in the FY2018-19 & FY2019-20 budget cycle. This is standard practice for FF&E purchases in San Francisco, because the City has determined that using debt financing for FF&E is not the most efficient use of its debt capacity.

County cash contribution. The county cash contribution required for the RDF is 10% of total estimated project cost, or \$24.67 million. To date, \$12.69 million has been appropriated for the RDF. The City would, upon receipt of conditional intent to award, submit authorizing legislation for \$13.81 million in commercial paper³¹ debt instruments

³¹ Commercial paper is an alternative form of short-term (or interim) financing for capital projects that permits the City to pay project costs as project expenditures are incurred. Commercial paper notes are issued and short-term debt is incurred only when needed to pay project costs as they are incurred.

for the proposed project. The total cash contribution would therefore be met, with \$12.69 million in planning costs previously authorized and another \$13.81 million in debt issued upon receipt of intent to award from the state (for a total of \$26.5 million).

Cost estimation. The City solicits and involves highly reputable and experienced third-party estimators who have reliable insights into the market conditions that influence the construction cost of projects. SFPW assembles the total project budget by authoring the project control/soft costs that provide for all development costs. Through its approach to estimating and budgeting, SFPW has established a sound track record for successfully defining total project budgets: it has recently completed a number of major capital projects and all were delivered within budget. The estimate of \$14.37 million for land acquisition was generated by an independent third party professional real estate appraiser.

Costs associated with debt and debt payment amounts were made by the Controller's Office of Public Finance, a unit comprised of multiple public finance and debt professionals who issue and manage the City's \$1.2 billion dollar debt portfolio. Costs associated with the Public Art mandate are required to be 2 percent of the construction contract award by the City's Public Art Ordinance.

Certificates of Participation (COPs). The City plans to fully fund the RDF with the use of General Fund supported COPs. The adopted Capital Plan recommends the construction of the Replacement Jail Project, financed with City COPs to be sold and issued in fiscal year 2017-18. Pursuant to the City's Administrative Code, Section 3.20 et. seq., all long-term financing for proposed capital improvements are reviewed and approved by the City's Capital Planning Committee (CPC) prior to being presented to

the Board of Supervisors (BOS) for approval. All issuances of COPs are authorized by resolution or ordinance of the BOS by majority vote and then, if necessary, validated by the Superior Court of San Francisco. The authorization will include a description of the project to be financed, the maximum not to exceed amount, and the maximum annual lease payment and term of the COPs (usually a 25-30-year term). The approval and issuance process takes approximately 4 to 6 months.

Concurrently, the BOS and the Mayor by ordinance appropriate the proceeds of the COPs and authorize the use of the City's commercial paper program in the interim, until the COPs are issued. COP proceeds are placed on Controller's Reserve until Commercial Paper Notes are available or the COPs are issued.

Operational costs. These costs will be funded via the routine annual budget appropriation process of the City, with the General Fund (or special revenue funds, as applicable) paying for building maintenance, utilities, staffing, programming and other operating expenses. Concurrent to the opening of the RDF, County Jail #4 will be shuttered, making available personnel and operating funds that could be utilized within the new RDF (County Jail #3 has already been closed).

Current projections assume an even cost ratio between current costs at County Jail #5, (another modern, podular style jail in the City's system) and the RDF, reduced in a straight line to reflect the smaller bed count of the RDF.

Some exceptions to the above operating cost assumption include the movement of SFSD's Central Warrants and Records Bureau from the Hall of Justice into the new facility, structural decisions around dedicated space for programming and visitation, and differences in maintenance and operating costs owing to basic design differences

between the facilities (the RDF will be significantly more vertical than County Jail #5, for example.) Depending on programmatic decisions for special populations that have yet to be made, some increase in costs due to increased staffing mandates may also occur.

6. Readiness to Proceed

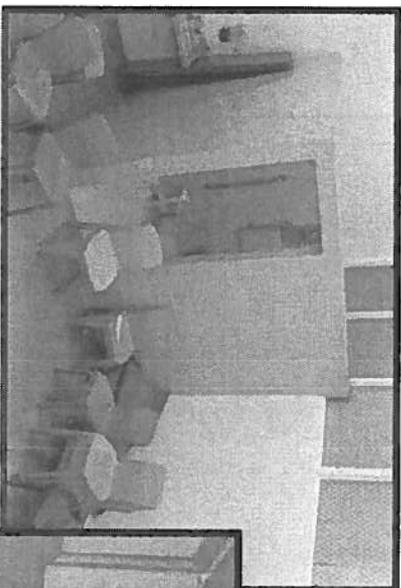
Please see Appendix B for Board of Supervisors resolution, final Notice of Determination and letter from counsel.

APPENDIX A: Current Facility v. New Facility in Photos

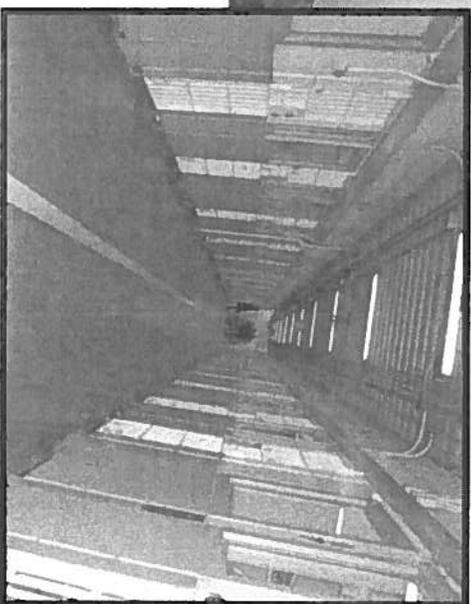
The following photos compare the outdated facilities of County Jails #3 & #4 with the modern housing, program, and treatment spaces of County Jail #5. The Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) will be modeled in large part after County Jail #5.

County Jails #3 and #4 (Current Facility)

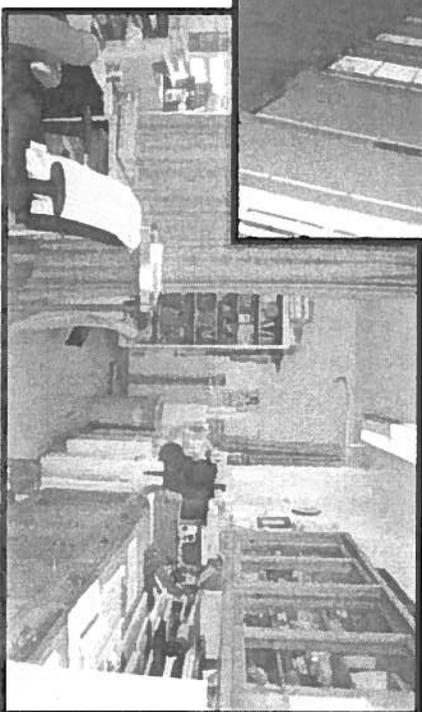
Classroom



Indirect Supervision

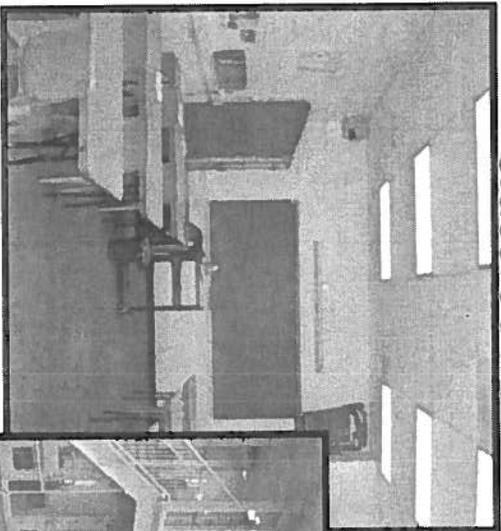


Medical

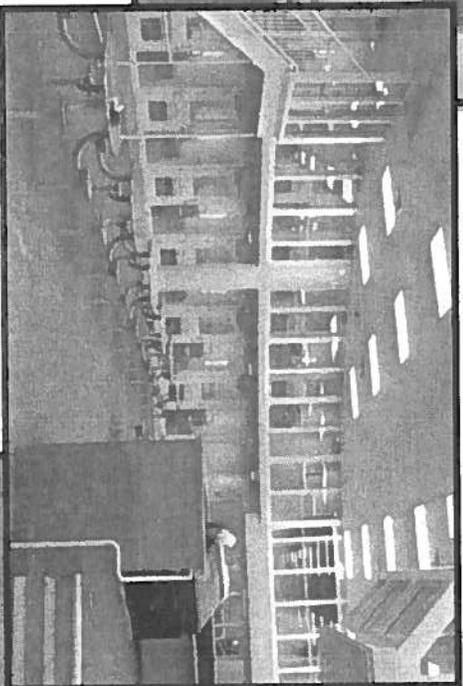


County Jail #5 (vision for RDF)

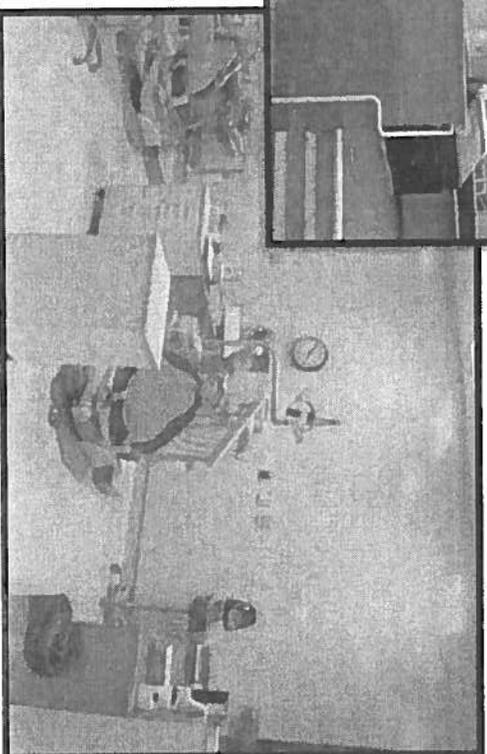
Classrooms



Direct Supervision



Medical



APPENDIX B: READINESS TO PROCEED

This appendix includes the following documents:

- 1) **Board of Supervisors' Resolution**
- 2) **Notice of Determination**
- 3) **Letter from county counsel**

AMENDED IN BOARD

7/21/2015

RESOLUTION NO. 261-15

FILE NO. 150701

1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10
11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration ("FMND") and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) ("CEQA"), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 "CEQA Guidelines") and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code ("Chapter 31");
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program ("MMRP"), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board's review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July 10,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. M15-120; now
2 therefore be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility and the contract for the construction of the Proposed
4 Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

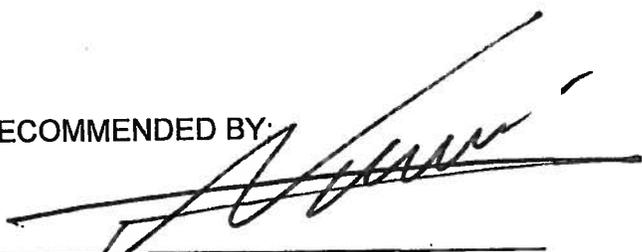
12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County's Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County's Controller or his or her designee, County's
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County's
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County's Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County's Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

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RECOMMENDED BY:



Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works



City and County of San Francisco
Tails
Resolution

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

File Number: 150701

Date Passed: July 21, 2015

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863 (2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4; outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

July 15, 2015 Budget and Finance Sub-Committee - REFERRED WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

July 21, 2015 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED

Ayes: 10 - Avalos, Breed, Christensen, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Tang, Wiener and Yee
Excused: 1 - Campos

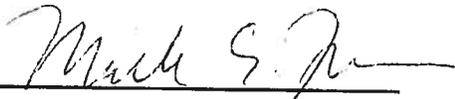
July 21, 2015 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED

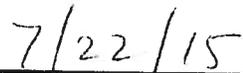
Ayes: 7 - Breed, Christensen, Cohen, Farrell, Tang, Wiener and Yee
Noes: 3 - Avalos, Kim and Mar
Excused: 1 - Campos

File No. 150701

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED on 7/21/2015 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.


Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board


Mayor
Acting Mayor
District 2 Supervisor


Date Approved



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2015-38

**ENDORSED
FILED**
SAN FRANCISCO County Clerk

JUL 23, 2015

Notice of Determination

by: **MARIBEL JALDON**
Deputy County Clerk

POSTED TO
JUL 23 2015

Approval Date: July 21, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Title: 850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice /
 Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
 Public Use (P) Zoning District
 105-J Height and Bulk District
 Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
 30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street
 and Ahern Way street rights-of way
Lot Size: 40,276 square feet
Lead Agency: San Francisco Planning Department
Project Sponsor: City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works
 Jumoke Akin-Taylor
 (415) 557-4751
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
 christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

.....
 Fax: 415.558.6409
 Planning Information: 415.558.6377

To: County Clerk, City and County of San Francisco State of California
 City Hall Room 168 Office of Planning and Research
 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place PO Box 3044
 San Francisco, CA 94102 Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Guidelines of the Secretary for Resources, and San Francisco requirements, this Notice of Determination is transmitted to you for filing. At the end of the posting period, please return this Notice to the Staff Contact with a notation of the period it was posted.

Attached fee:
 \$58 filing fee AND \$2,210.00 Negative Declaration Fee OR
 No Effect Determination (From CDFW)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San

Notice of Determination
July 22, 2015

CASE NO. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street

Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

DETERMINATION:

The City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors (file no. 150701) decided to carry out or approve the project on July 21, 2015. A copy of the document(s) may be examined at Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103, in file no. 2014.0198E.

1. A Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. It is available to the public and may be examined at the Planning Department at the above address.
2. A determination has been made that the project in its approved form will not have a significant effect on the environment.
3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of project approval.

John Rahaim
Planning Director


By Sarah B. Jones
Environmental Review Officer

cc: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Public Works

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



State of California—Natural Resources Agency
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
2015 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

RECEIPT #
38-2015-028

STATE CLEARING HOUSE # (if applicable)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

LEAD AGENCY
SF PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DATE
07/23/2015

COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING
SAN FRANCISCO

DOCUMENT NUMBER
544544

PROJECT TITLE
850 BRYANT STREET-HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION & DETENTION FAC. PROJECT

PROJECT APPLICANT NAME
DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PHONE NUMBER
(415)557-4751

PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS
1650 MISSION ST.

CITY
SF

STATE
CA

ZIP CODE
94103

PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box):

- Local Public Agency
 School District
 Other Special District
 State Agency
 Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

- | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Report (EIR) | \$3,069.75 | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND) | \$2,210.00 | \$ <u>2210.00</u> |
| <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) | \$1,043.75 | \$ _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Administrative Fee | \$60.00 | \$ <u>60.00</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project that is exempt from fees | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Exemption (attach) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CDFW No Effect Determination (attach) | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | \$ _____ |

PAYMENT METHOD:

- Cash
 Credit
 Check
 Other RTAT16000001(SEE ATTACHED)
 TOTAL RECEIVED \$ 2,270.00

SIGNATURE

X

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE

MARIBEL JALDON Deputy County Clerk

ORIGINAL - PROJECT APPLICANT

COPY - CDFW/ASB

COPY - LEAD AGENCY

COPY - COUNTY CLERK

FG753.5a (Rev 12/13)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



DENNIS J. HERRERA
City Attorney

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY

KATE HERRMANN STACY
Deputy City Attorney

Direct Dial: (415) 554-4617
Email: kate.stacy@sfgov.org

August 27, 2015

Board of State and Community Corrections
County Facilities Construction Program
2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833

Attn: Magi Work, Deputy Director (A)

Re: San Francisco Rehabilitation and Detention Facility – 850 Bryant Street
San Francisco's SB 863 Proposal

Dear Ms. Work:

This letter will confirm that, as of the date of this letter, the City and County of San Francisco has not been served with notice that a challenge under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") to the City's approval of the application for the above-referenced Rehabilitation and Detention Facility ("RDF") has been filed in Superior Court. Attached is the Notice of Determination that the City filed following approval of the RDF. It was filed on July 23, 2015. Accordingly, the statute of limitations for filing a challenge in court under CEQA expired on or prior to August 24, 2015.

Very truly yours,

DENNIS J. HERRERA
City Attorney

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kate H. Stacy".

Kate H. Stacy
Deputy City Attorney



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

2015-38

**ENDORSED
FILED**
SAN FRANCISCO County Clerk

JUL 23, 2015

Notice of Determination

by: **MARIBEL JALDON**
Deputy County Clerk

POSTED
TO
JUL 23 2015

Approval Date: July 21, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
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 Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project
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 Public Use (P) Zoning District
 105-J Height and Bulk District
 Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
 30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street
 and Ahern Way street rights-of way
Lot Size: 40,276 square feet
Lead Agency: San Francisco Planning Department
Project Sponsor: City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works
 Jumoke Akin-Taylor
 (415) 557-4751
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
 christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

To: County Clerk, City and County of San Francisco State of California
 City Hall Room 168 Office of Planning and Research
 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place PO Box 3044
 San Francisco, CA 94102 Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Guidelines of the Secretary for Resources, and San Francisco requirements, this Notice of Determination is transmitted to you for filing. At the end of the posting period, please return this Notice to the Staff Contact with a notation of the period it was posted.

Attached fee:
 \$58 filing fee AND \$2,210.00 Negative Declaration Fee OR
 No Effect Determination (From CDFW)

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Notice of Determination
July 22, 2015

CASE NO. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street

Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

DETERMINATION:

The City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors (file no. 150701) decided to carry out or approve the project on July 21, 2015. A copy of the document(s) may be examined at Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103, in file no. 2014.0198E.

1. A Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. It is available to the public and may be examined at the Planning Department at the above address.
2. A determination has been made that the project in its approved form will not have a significant effect on the environment.
3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of project approval.

John Rahaim
Planning Director


By Sarah B. Jones
Environmental Review Officer

cc: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Public Works

SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT



State of California—Natural Resources Agency
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
2015 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

RECEIPT #
38-2015-028

STATE CLEARING HOUSE # (if applicable)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

LEAD AGENCY
SF PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DATE
07/23/2015

COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING
SAN FRANCISCO

DOCUMENT NUMBER
544544

PROJECT TITLE
850 BRYANT STREET-HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION & DETENTION FAC. PROJECT

PROJECT APPLICANT NAME
DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PHONE NUMBER
(415)557-4751

PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS
1650 MISSION ST.

CITY
SF

STATE
CA

ZIP CODE
94103

PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box):

- Local Public Agency
 School District
 Other Special District
 State Agency
 Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

- | | | | |
|---|------------|----|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Report (EIR) | \$3,089.75 | \$ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND) | \$2,210.00 | \$ | 2210.00 |
| <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) | \$1,043.75 | \$ | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Administrative Fee | \$80.00 | \$ | 60.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project that is exempt from fees | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Exemption (attach) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CDFW No Effect Determination (attach) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | \$ | |

PAYMENT METHOD:

- Cash
 Credit
 Check
 Other RTAT16000001(SEE ATTACHED)
 TOTAL RECEIVED \$ **2,270.00**

SIGNATURE

X

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE

MARIBEL JALDON Deputy County Clerk

ORIGINAL - PROJECT APPLICANT

COPY - CDFWASB

COPY - LEAD AGENCY

COPY - COUNTY CLERK

FG763.5a (Rev. 12/13)

APPENDIX C: County Jail Needs Assessment

The following document is the recently updated County Jail Needs Assessment published by the City's Office of the Controller (published August 21, 2015).

City and County of San Francisco

Office of the Controller – City Services Auditor

UPDATED COUNTY JAIL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Rehabilitation and Detention Facility



August 21, 2015

**CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
CITY SERVICES AUDITOR**

The City Services Auditor was created within the Controller's Office through an amendment to the City Charter that was approved by voters in November 2003. Under Appendix F to the City Charter, the City Services Auditor has broad authority for:

- Reporting on the level and effectiveness of San Francisco's public services and benchmarking the city to other public agencies and jurisdictions.
- Conducting financial and performance audits of city departments, contractors, and functions to assess efficiency and effectiveness of processes and services.
- Operating a whistleblower hotline and website and investigating reports of waste, fraud, and abuse of city resources.
- Ensuring the financial integrity and improving the overall performance and efficiency of city government.

The audits unit conducts financial audits, attestation engagements, and performance audits. Financial audits address the financial integrity of both city departments and contractors and provide reasonable assurance about whether financial statements are presented fairly in all material aspects in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Attestation engagements examine, review, or perform procedures on a broad range of subjects such as internal controls; compliance with requirements of specified laws, regulations, rules, contracts, or grants; and the reliability of performance measures. Performance audits focus primarily on assessment of city services and processes, providing recommendations to improve department operations.

We conduct our audits in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO). These standards require:

- Independence of audit staff and the audit organization.
- Objectivity of the auditors performing the work.
- Competent staff, including continuing professional education.
- Quality control procedures to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the auditing standards.

Project Team: Peg Stevenson, Director
Kyle Patterson, Project Manager

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Executive Summary

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department ("Sheriff's Department") manages six jails in San Francisco and San Mateo County. Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County Jail #4, are located in the Hall of Justice alongside the Superior Court, Police Headquarters, the District Attorney's Office, and other City agencies. Opened in 1961, the Hall of Justice has since been found to be susceptible to severe structural damage in the event of an earthquake. The City and County of San Francisco ("City") has determined that these inadequacies cannot be remedied outside of a significant capital improvement effort. In addition, the antiquated design and space constraints of County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 create safety concerns and limit the Sheriff's Department's ability to offer in-custody programs to inmates.

County Jail #6 may also need to be replaced. County Jail #6 is a dormitory-style housing facility in San Mateo County that has been closed since 2010. Reopening County Jail #6 and using it in its current configuration would create a number of issues and jail management challenges due to the facility's structural, operational and design limitations. The facility was built very quickly (10 months) in 1989 to relieve overcrowding in the jail system. If only minimum-security inmates can be housed safely in County Jail #6, it is not a useable facility given San Francisco's current and expected inmate classification. In addition, the facility has virtually no program space and lacks the spaces needed to provide adequate mental health services to inmates. As a result of these existing needs, the City plans to replace County Jails #3 and #4, and potentially County Jail #6, with a new Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF).

In 2013, as part of the planning process for the RDF, the Sheriff's Department and the Jail Planning Working Group asked the San Francisco Controller's Office to complete a needs assessment of facility characteristics that would best meet incarceration needs. For this analysis, the Controller's Office interviewed 25 key stakeholders, reviewed documentation provided by the Sheriff's Department, and analyzed data on demographic and criminal justice trends in the San Francisco jail population and the City and County of San Francisco. This report represents an updated needs assessment, reflecting changing needs and using the most recent data available. The updated needs assessment forecasts future jail bed needs, discusses salient jail design features, and documents elements of the jail system such as current facilities, program offerings, and characteristics of the inmate population.

Key Findings

- The Controller's Office forecasts the need for a replacement jail with up to 429 beds in 2019.
- A podular jail design similar to County Jail #5 has many advantages over the current linear design of County Jails #3 and #4 including improved visual supervision, increased program space, and shared areas connected to the pods (e.g. exercise area, day room, exam area, etc.) to minimize the need for inmate escort throughout the jail.
- The Sheriff's Department offers robust offender programming throughout the jail system, including the award-winning Five Keys Charter High School and Resolve to Stop the

Violence (RSVP) program, and the Reentry Pod in partnership with Adult Probation. The Sheriff's Department plans to continue and expand the use of programs in the RDF, and therefore, the new jail will need to be constructed with more space than is currently available in County Jails #3 and #4. The Sheriff's Department should continue to increase outcome measurement and strategic planning for its system of programs.

- The design of County Jails #3 and #4 does not allow special populations such as gang dropouts and civil commitments to be housed efficiently. The Sheriff's Department should consider jail design strategies that will mitigate these issues and increase housing flexibility.

Background

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department ("Sheriff's Department") manages six jails in San Francisco and San Mateo County. Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County Jail #4, are Type II¹ facilities located in the Hall of Justice alongside the Superior Court, Police Headquarters, the District Attorney's Office, and other City agencies. Opened in 1961, the Hall of Justice has since been found to be susceptible to severe structural damage in the event of an earthquake. The City and County of San Francisco ("City") has determined that these inadequacies cannot be remedied outside of a significant capital improvement effort. In addition, the antiquated design and space constraints of County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 create safety concerns and limit the Sheriff's Department's ability to offer in-custody programs to inmates. As a result of these existing needs, the City plans to replace County Jails #3 and #4 with a new or remodeled Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF). The RDF has been part of the City and County of San Francisco's 10 Year Capital Plan since the beginning of the Capital Planning Program in FY2006-2007.

The City has determined that the RDF should be constructed adjacent to existing Superior Court facilities at the Hall of Justice for efficiency, safety, security and cost reasons. This would allow inmates in the RDF to be transported to court appearances in a timely fashion through secure elevators and corridors. If the RDF was constructed near other San Francisco county jails in San Mateo County, the Sheriff's Department would need to transport inmates to and from court facilities in San Francisco. Inmate transportation can be costly and increases safety and security risks for inmates and deputies. In addition, San Mateo County is not easily reached by public transit, making visitation difficult for the families of inmates who do not own private vehicles.

In 2013, as part of the planning process for the RDF, the Sheriff's Department and the Jail Planning Working Group asked the San Francisco Controller's Office to complete a needs assessment of facility characteristics that would best meet incarceration needs. For this analysis, the Controller's Office interviewed 25 stakeholders including, but not limited to, representatives from the Sheriff's Department, the Superior Court of California, Adult Probation, Jail Health Services, and Five Keys Charter School. The Controller's Office also reviewed documentation provided by the Sheriff's Department and other stakeholders, and analyzed data on demographic and criminal justice trends in the San Francisco jail population and the City and County of San Francisco. This report represents an update to the needs assessment, reflecting emerging needs and using the most recent data available. The updated needs assessment documents elements of the jail system including current facilities, programs, classification system, staffing, and inmate population, as well as needs for an RDF.

¹ Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations defines a Type II jail facility as "a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment." Type I facilities can only detain individuals for up to 96 hours, and Type III facilities can only detain "convicted and sentenced persons."

Overview of the Jail System

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department operates six county jails with a total of 2,360 rated beds.² Four of the jails are located in or adjacent to the San Francisco Hall of Justice, while two more are located in San Mateo County near San Bruno, California. Currently, County Jail #6 and County Jail #3 are closed because the total jail population is below the system capacity.

Visual Supervision

The Sheriff's Department has three direct supervision jails with either a podular³ or dormitory design (County Jails #2, #5, and #6). In these facilities, deputies are able to maintain visual supervision of inmates at all times. Two County Jails (#3 and #4) are constructed in a linear design characterized by tanks⁴ or dormitories on either side of a central aisle known as the "main line." These are known as intermittent surveillance facilities because Deputies patrolling the main line do not have a direct line of sight to all inmates at all times. Visual supervision would be improved if County Jails #3 and #4 were replaced with a direct supervision jail. See the Operational and Design Philosophy section of this report for a discussion of jail designs.

Elements of the System

The following is a more detailed profile of each jail and an overview of programs that divert offenders from jail.

County Jail #1

Location: Adjacent to the Hall of Justice

Year Opened: 1994

Facility Type: Type I

Number of Beds: As an intake and release facility, it has no inmate housing. However, it has a holding capacity of 298.

Description: County Jail #1 is the location where all persons are booked into and released from San Francisco county jails. No individuals are housed at County Jail #1. Arrested persons are only held at the jail for the period of time it takes to complete the booking and release process.

County Jail #2

Location: Adjacent to the Hall of Justice

Year Opened: 1994

Facility Type: Type II

Number of Beds: 466 (392 rated)

² Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations defines rated beds as those that "[conform] to the standards and requirements" of the State. Unrated beds are those that are used for health care or disciplinary isolation, or do not conform to state standards.

³ In a facility with pod architecture, a semi-circle of housing units surrounds a shared day area and a central deputy station. In the San Francisco jail system, the housing units are typically double cells. See Exhibit 8 for a photo comparison of linear and pod jail designs.

⁴ A group of cells or small dormitories connected to a shared space.

Description: County Jail #2 is a “new generation” facility which utilizes podular architecture for the inmate housing areas. Although County Jail #2 holds both men and women, it is the sole location for housing female inmates.

County Jail #3

Location: 6th floor of the Hall of Justice

Year Opened: 1961

Facility Type: Type II

Number of Beds: 466 (426 rated)

Description: County Jail #3 is a linear facility and, along with County Jail #4, is the oldest San Francisco jail. County Jail #3 is currently closed.

County Jail #4

Location: 7th floor of the Hall of Justice

Year Opened: 1961

Facility Type: Type II

Number of Beds: 439 (402 rated)

Description: County Jail #4 is a linear facility and, along with County Jail #3, is the oldest San Francisco jail. It is the Sheriff's Department's primary facility for housing maximum-security inmates who are considered the most disruptive, violent, and problematic.

County Jail #5

Location: San Mateo County, CA

Year Opened: 2006

Facility Type: Type II

Number of Beds: 772 (768 rated)

Description: County Jail #5 utilizes podular architecture, and is the newest and largest of the San Francisco County Jails. Although located in San Mateo County, the jail is the jurisdiction of the City and County of San Francisco. Most of the 16 pods are dedicated to offender programming.

County Jail #6

Location: San Mateo County, CA

Year Opened: 1989

Facility Type: Type II

Number of Beds: 372 (372 rated)

Description: County Jail #6 is a minimum-security facility that consists of six dormitory housing areas. There are no individual cells or safety cells within the facility. County Jail #6 is currently closed. The Sheriff's Department would like to repurpose this building as a training facility.

Exhibit 1: Comparison of County Jail Features

	Design Type ^a	Kitchen ^b	Laundry	Medical Exam Area	Dental Exam Area	Recreation Area	Dedicated Program Space	Inmate Visiting Area ^c	Vehicle Sallyport
County Jail #1	Intake								x
County Jail #2	Podular	x	x	x	x	x	x	Contact	x
County Jail #3	Linear			x				Noncontact	
County Jail #4	Linear	x	x	x		x		Noncontact	
County Jail #5	Podular	x	x	x	x	x	x	Noncontact	x
County Jail #6	Dormitory			x		x	x	Contact	

^a See the Visual Supervision section on page 6 for definitions of design types.

^b The kitchen in County Jail #2 is closed due to cost-cutting measures. The kitchen in County Jail #4 prepares food for inmates in County Jail #2.

^c In a "noncontact" visiting area, a secure partition, such as a window, physically separates the inmate from the visitor.

Alternatives to Incarceration

In addition to managing county jails, the Sheriff’s Department operates a range of programs which significantly reduce the number of beds needed in the county jail system. For example, the Department provides electronic monitoring for some sentenced individuals on home detention. In June of 2015, an average of 825 individuals participated in programs that diverted or released them from jail each day (see Exhibit 9). This is equivalent to 68 percent of the number of individuals incarcerated in county jails. See the Alternatives to Incarceration section of this report for more details on these programs in San Francisco.

Inmate Classification System

The Sheriff’s Department classifies all inmates with criminal charges as “Minimum,” “Medium,” or “Maximum” security. Civil commitments, such as individuals held in contempt of court, are classified as such and housed separate from the general population. The Sheriff’s Department also assigns subcodes that may impact where inmates can be housed (Exhibit 2). For example, somebody assigned a subcode of “Psychiatric Needs” may be housed in a jail unit that provides intensive case management and other mental health services. Exhibit 2 lists all classification subcodes.

The Sheriff’s Department classifies inmates within 72 hours of booking and reclassifies them at 30, 60, 90, and 120 days following booking. In addition, a reclassification may be conducted at any time, as needed. For example, a minimum-

**Exhibit 2:
Classification Subcodes**

- Assaultive Behavior
- Combative Behavior
- Current Charge of Violence
- Disruptive Behavior
- Escape Risk or History of Escape
- Gang Affiliated
- Gang Dropout
- Medical Risk
- Protective Custody
- Psychiatric Needs
- Suicidal Issues
- Three Strikes
- Transgender

SOURCE: Sheriff’s Department

security inmate involved in a fight may be reclassified as medium-security or maximum-security depending on the circumstances of the incident. The Department's ultimate goal is to place inmates in the least restrictive setting possible while maintaining safety and security for inmates and jail staff.

The Sheriff's Department utilizes an objective point system to classify inmates based on each inmate's current charge, criminal history, and other factors. However, a classification officer can override the point system if needed. For example, an inmate with a felony robbery charge, two or more previous felony convictions, and no work or school address would be classified as maximum-security by the objective point system. However, if that inmate has no previous history of violence, is cooperative during the interview, and behaved appropriately when previously in custody, the Sheriff's Department may classify that inmate as medium-security.

Adequacy of Jail Staffing

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), formerly the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA), conducts a biennial inspection of San Francisco jail facilities. The 2014 inspection report indicates that jail staffing levels are in compliance with BSCC standards but "appear to be at the very minimum levels." Furthermore, the current Collective Bargaining Agreement for the San Francisco Sheriff's Association provides the minimum staffing level required by the union; these facility and shift minimums were met in Fiscal Year 2014-15. However, meeting these standards required significant use of overtime. A 2008 Fixed Post Staffing Analysis of the Sheriff's Department by the San Francisco Budget Analyst recommended that a net increase of 62 civilian and sworn employees was needed to appropriately and efficiently staff the Department. The staffing increase was recommended in part to reduce the need for staff overtime.

The Sheriff's Department asserts that more employees are needed to adequately supervise the jails. Sheriff's Department staff interviewed by the Controller's Office report the following concerns about jail staffing:

- At the time this report was written, the Department had 40 staff on leave over 90 days and 122 job vacancies.
- Staff must work overtime to meet Collective Bargaining Agreement minimum staffing standards. The Sheriff's Department spent \$10.7 million on staff overtime in Fiscal Year 2012-13.⁵ Only four City departments spent more on overtime during that year.
- Twenty-six individuals resigned or retired from the Sheriff's Department's in Fiscal Year 2014-15. This attrition makes it difficult to maintain an appropriate staff level.
- At current staff levels, it is difficult to effectively supervise inmates while providing other services such as transporting ill or injured inmates to the hospital.
- County jails need more bilingual staff to improve communication with monolingual inmates.
- State realignment requires a considerable amount of staff time and resources due to increased paperwork requirements and supervision of higher-need inmates.

⁵ "FY 2012-13 Annual Overtime Report," San Francisco Controller's Office

- Many Sheriff's Department staff believe high-needs populations in the jail, such as gang dropouts and inmates with medical and mental health issues, are increasing. These populations require more intensive staff resources. The "Current Inmate Population" section of this report discusses trends related to inmate mental health issues. However, the Controller's Office does not have enough information to support or refute the reported increase in other high-needs populations.

An Academy class is currently under way to train new Sheriff's deputies.

Seismic Safety of the Hall of Justice

Seismic evaluations of the Hall of Justice (HOJ) in 1992 and 2012 concluded the building is susceptible to structural and non-structural damage that could pose "appreciable life hazard to occupants" following a major earthquake. The evaluations, prepared by engineering consultants to the San Francisco Department of Public Works, found that this damage would be very severe and likely to require the building be vacated during repairs, and that repairs might not be economically feasible given the damage to the building. Engineering consultants also evaluated several alternatives for seismically retrofitting the Hall of Justice, but found that each option would require a major reconfiguration of building space, significant costs, or both.

See Appendix A for more detail about the seismic evaluation.

Jail Population Study

Current Inmate Population

Exhibit 3 provides information on inmate characteristics in San Francisco during 2014. The percentages listed for inmate sentencing status, security classification, crime classification, and gender are based on the total average daily population (ADP) in June 2014, as this was the most recent data available from the Board of State and Community Corrections. The percentages listed for inmate age and race/ethnicity are based on the average daily population for the calendar year. The data on inmate age and race/ethnicity was provided by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department.

Exhibit 3: San Francisco Jail Demographics (2014)

		Percent of Total ADP
Sentencing Status	Unsentenced	85%
	Sentenced	15%
Security Classification	Maximum Security	57%
	Medium Security	35%
	Minimum Security	8%
Crime Classification	Felony	92%
	Misdemeanor	8%
Gender	Male	90%
	Female	10%
Age	18-29	30%
	30-39	29%
	40-65	40%
	66+	1%
Race/Ethnicity	Black	50%
	White	30%
	Hispanic	13%
	Asian	6%
	Other	1%

SOURCES: Board of State and Community Corrections, San Francisco Sheriff's Department

Note: Age and Race/Ethnicity calculations are based on all of 2014. The remaining calculations are based on June 2014 only.

validated.

Crime Classification. The majority of inmates in June 2014 was either facing felony charges or had been convicted of felony charges. A given crime is classified by law as either a felony or a misdemeanor depending on its severity. Most severe crimes are generally classified as felonies. San Francisco may have a large proportion of felony offenders in part as a result of efforts to divert lower-level offenders from jail through various alternative sentencing and pretrial diversion programs. See the "Program Needs" section for more information on these programs.

Sentencing Status. The notable majority of inmates in June 2014 had not yet been sentenced. These inmates are also known as pretrial, meaning that they are awaiting resolution of their case. Those that are sentenced have either been found guilty or pled to a crime.

Security Classification. Ninety-two percent of the average daily population in June 2014 was classified as medium or maximum security. The Sheriff's Department determines which inmates fall under which security classifications by using an assessment tool during booking. These classifications help the department determine how to house inmates appropriately. The interview and scoring method that the department uses to determine these security classifications has not been independently

Gender. The high majority of inmates in June 2014 were male. There is only one jail in San Francisco for women and four that are currently open for men.

Age. Fifty-nine percent of the average daily population in 2014 was between the ages of 18 and 39. This statistic is unsurprising given that younger adults are more likely to be incarcerated (see discussion under “Demographic and Economic Trends” on page 12).

Race/Ethnicity. Seventy percent of the average daily population in 2014 was made up of people of color, half of whom were black.

Emerging Special Populations

The percentage of inmates seen by Jail Behavioral Health Services (BHS) annually has fluctuated but increased slightly since 2010. BHS staff “contacts”⁶ with clients have increased by 19 percent from 10.42 contacts per client in 2010 to 12.45 contacts per client in 2014. In addition, inmates are more likely to require psychotropic medication⁷ in 2014 than they were in 2010. These trends indicate that although the total jail population has declined in recent years, those individuals that remain in jail may have more severe mental health needs. See Exhibit 4 for specific figures.

Exhibit 4: Inmate Mental Health

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Percent of inmates seen by Jail Behavioral Health Services (BHS)	38.3%	39.7%	35.6%	40.1%	43.4%
Contacts per inmate seen	10.42	10.69	11.93	12.43	12.45
Percent of inmates receiving psychotropic medication on the last day of December	11.9%	11.3%	12.2%	15.1%	14.3%

Trends Related to the San Francisco Jail Population

Exhibit 5 gives a seven year look at jail population trends, crime trends, and demographic and economic trends. All of the jail and crime metrics reported in Table 3 have fallen during this period, with the exception of reported property crimes and violent crimes.

Jail Trends. There are two factors that directly determine the total jail population: the number of people being admitted into jail and the length of their stay in custody. Jail admissions fell by an average of 6 percent per year from 2008 to 2014.

⁶ Contacts include mental status evaluations, individual treatment, medication planning, placement services and group therapy.

⁷ Medication used to manage behavior, including antidepressant, antianxiety, and antipsychotic medications.

Exhibit 5: Trends in San Francisco

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014 Trend Line	Avg. Annual % Change
Jail Trends									
Total Average Daily Population (ADP) in Jail	2,061	1,976	1,788	1,563	1,560	1,428	1,285		-7%
Jail Admissions	33,037	30,322	25,396	23,914	22,125	23,766	21,774		-6%
Realignment (AB109) Average Daily Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	495	310	177 (Jan-Sept)		-40%
Alternative to Sentencing Programs Average Daily Population	243	257	183	140	89	133	117		-8%
Average Days from Booking to Release if >3 days	not available	not available	53	49	47	30	28		-13%
State Prison Trends									
Parolees in San Francisco (December 31st)	1,360	1,379	1,417	1,418	992	825	not available		-9%
Felon Admissions to Prison from San Francisco	630	632	569	420	201	161	not available		-22%
Crime Trends									
Arrests per 1,000 People	41.9	39.2	27.4	28.1	24.7	25.3	not available		-9%
Drug Arrests per 1,000 People	9.5	8.6	3.6	2.2	2	1.7	not available		-26%
Violent Crimes per 1,000 People	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.1	8.6	not available		1%
Property Crimes per 1,000 People	46.4	44.1	41.1	41.6	48.5	59.5	not available		6%
San Francisco Superior Court New Criminal Filings	13,750	12,954	11,839	9,380	8,136	7,531	6,605		-11%
Superior Court Active Felony Cases (January 1st)	3,287	3,202	2,995	2,504	1,823	1,930	1,877		-8%
Superior Court Active Felony Drug Cases (January 1st)	1,849	1,738	1,586	1,095	566	570	479		-18%
Total Active Adult Probation Caseload (in December)	6,554	6,800	6,423	6,129	5,696	5,054	4,084		-7%
Youth Referred to the Juvenile Probation Department	3,446	3,296	2,814	2,196	1,871	1,569	1,392		-14%
Sworn FTE Police Staff (fiscal years)	2,344	2,372	2,300	2,208	2,132	2,140	2,109		-2%
Demographic and Economic Trends									
Total San Francisco Population	798,673	801,799	807,177	812,826	825,863	830,956	837,831		1%
San Francisco Population Age 18-35	263,484	260,894	260,786	260,132	258,151	255,092	245,323		-1%
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	8.9%	9.5%	8.5%	7.2%	5.7%	4.7%		2%
Per Capita Income	\$71,760	\$66,894	\$68,555	\$74,425	\$80,014	\$84,356	not available		3%

SOURCES: San Francisco Sheriff's Department, California Department of Justice, San Francisco Superior Court, California Department of Finance, San Francisco Adult Probation Department, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, SFOpenBook, California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

Average length of stay has also fallen. A portion of the jail population is booked and released within the same day, and therefore does not require a jail bed. Those in custody for more than three days are likely to have a significant impact on the total jail population and have involvement with the court system. In 2010 those in custody for at least three days made up 74 percent of the total jail population.⁸ Their average length of stay—the time between booking and release—has fallen by an average of 13 percent per year since 2010. The largest decline in average length of stay came in 2013, which coincides with the formation of the San Francisco Sentencing Commission. That year the average length of stay fell by 56 percent.

State Prison Trends. Individuals sent to prison from San Francisco are ultimately released to parole in San Francisco. If a parolee in San Francisco is found out of compliance with parole terms, he or she could serve a violation in one of San Francisco’s county jails.

On average, the number of parolees in San Francisco has fallen sharply (22 percent per year) since 2008. The number of people that San Francisco sends to state prison has also fallen since 2008 (by an average of 9 percent per year).

Crime Trends. From 2008 to 2013, arrests per 1,000 people in San Francisco fell by an average of 9 percent per year. A significant component of this decline was a reduction in drug crime arrests, which dropped from 9.5 per thousand people in 2008 to just 1.7 per thousand people by 2014. The largest drop came in 2010 when drug arrests decreased by 58 percent. This is the year the drug lab incident occurred, which resulted in hundreds of drug cases being dismissed or discharged and may also have impacted future drug arrests. The number of active felony cases in San Francisco Superior Court also fell by eight percent per year on average, while active felony drug cases decreased at more than twice that rate.

While arrests and felony cases have dropped, property crimes have increased by an average of six percent per year, with a 23 percent increase occurring in 2013. The largest driver of the spike in property crime is theft valued under \$50, which increased by 30 percent in 2013.

Demographic and Economic Trends. While the total population in San Francisco has risen in recent years, the number of residents ages 18-35 has decreased by an average of one percent per year since 2008. The California Department of Finance projects this decline will continue through 2023. This trend is relevant because younger adults are the most likely age group to be incarcerated. The California Attorney General’s Office reports that individuals ages 18-39 accounted for approximately 70 percent of all arrests in California in 2009.⁹

The unemployment rate in San Francisco rose from 5.2 percent in 2008 to a high of 9.5 percent in 2010. San Francisco’s recovery from the economic recession reduced this rate to 4.7 percent just four years later. Average per capita income has increased steadily during this period, rising from \$71,760 to \$84,356.

⁸ Provided by Lt. Dave Hardy, Unit Commander, Information Technology Support & Services, San Francisco Sheriff’s Department.

⁹ As reported in the “Evaluation of the Current and Future Los Angeles County Jail Population” by the JFA Institute.

Forecast of the Jail Population

In 2012, the Controller's Office first completed a forecast of San Francisco's jail population to inform planning for a Hall of Justice replacement jail. The forecast was based on the work of two external consultants who utilized jail population data through 2011. In June 2015, the Controller's Office published a report providing an updated forecast of the jail population using the most recent data available. The full forecast report can be found in Appendix B of this document.¹⁰ Below is a summary of findings from the forecast.

Jail Population Expected to Plateau

Between 1994 and 2009 the average daily jail population declined gradually, falling by an average of less than one percent per year. Over the last five years, that decline accelerated to eight percent per year. However, since 2012 the decline in the jail population has largely been driven by two policy changes: state realignment and Proposition 47. Absent these policy changes, the jail population remained relatively flat over that period. This suggests the jail population may plateau near current levels unless other policy changes are enacted.

The average daily jail population in 2014 was the lowest since 1982. Despite the historically low population there are still too many inmates to be housed in the current jail system if County Jails #3, #4 and #6 are all closed. If County Jail #6 is reopened, the jail system will become overcrowded if the population returns to its level in 2012, which was a 27 year low.

Forecast Elements

The Controller's Office estimate of San Francisco's future jail need is based on three elements. These elements are described briefly below. For more details on the forecast, consult the complete forecast report in Appendix B of this document.

Forecast Baseline. The Controller's Office used two models to predict the average daily jail population in 2019. The first forecast is a linear regression model that has been used previously in San Francisco and at least one other county. The model incorporates historical trends from 1993 through 2014. The second forecast is a demographic model that uses California Department of Finance (DOF) projected population changes in San Francisco and applies those changes to the current jail population. This model is based on a jail forecasting model used by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC).¹¹

The linear trend model represents the upper-bound of our forecast and predicts San Francisco will have an average daily population of 1,433 inmates in the year 2019. The demographic

¹⁰ While the Needs Assessment reports a forecast for 2019 to adhere to state requirements, the forecast in Appendix B reports a forecast for 2020, because that is the year the proposed RDF is expected to open. However, both forecasts utilize the exact same methodology and are provided by the San Francisco Controller's Office. The only difference is the forecast horizon year.

¹¹ The PPIC model is based on projected population changes within the 15-39 age group, whereas the Controller's Office model takes into account population changes by age and race.

model represents the lower-bound of our forecast and predicts an average daily population of 1,243 in the year 2019.

Peaking Factor. While the forecast baseline predicts the average daily jail population for a given year, the actual population will exceed the average on some days. The peaking factor provides a cushion of jail beds for those peak days. The Controller’s Office calculated a peaking factor between 4.7 and 7.5 percent for the San Francisco jail system.

Classification Factor. The realities of managing a jail require that the number of beds in a jail exceeds the number of inmates. This need arises because inmates with different security classifications must be housed separately. The Controller’s Office assumed a peaking factor of between 5.0 and 8.2 percent for the San Francisco jail system.

Exhibit 6 Estimates of Total County Jail Bed Needs in 2019

	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Forecast Baseline	1,243	1,433
Peaking Factor	4.7%	7.5%
Classification Factor	5.0%	8.2%
TOTAL	1,367	1,667

Combining these three elements, the Controller’s Office estimates that San Francisco will need between 1,367 and 1,667 jail beds in the year 2019.

Jail Bed Need in 2019

In addition to the replacement need for County Jails #3 and #4, San Francisco may also need to replace County Jail #6, which has been closed since 2010. See the “Weaknesses in County Jail #6” section of this report for more information on the issues with that facility. Because of the significant concerns related to future use of County Jail #6, the Controller’s Office presents the recommended replacement jail capacity in the year 2019 based on two scenarios.

Scenario one assumes County Jail #6 is used at capacity in its current configuration. In that scenario, the upper bound of the Controller’s Office forecast indicates the need for a new or reconfigured replacement facility with 57 beds, and the lower bound forecast indicates no need for a replacement facility.

Scenario two assumes that County Jail #6 is not in use as a detention facility in its current configuration. In that scenario, the Controller’s Office forecast indicates the need for a new or reconfigured replacement facility with between 129 and 429 jail beds.¹² See the table below.

¹² Current designs for the RDF include housing units with 64 beds each. Based on this design, the forecast range in Scenario 2 would translate to an RDF with between 128 beds (two - 64 bed housing units) and 384 beds (six - 384 bed housing units).

Exhibit 7: Recommended Replacement Jail Capacity in 2019

	Forecasted Bed Range (A)	Number of Useable Beds in the System* (B)	Replacement Jail Bed Need (A-B)
Scenario 1: Replace County Jails 3 and 4	1,367 to 1,667	1,610	-243 to 57
Scenario 2: Replace County Jails 3, 4, and 6	1,367 to 1,667	1,238	129 to 429

*The tally for Scenario 1 includes all useable beds in County Jails #1, #2, #5 and #6. The tally for Scenario 2 includes all useable beds in County Jails #1, #2 and #5.

Operational and Design Philosophy

Mission and Core Values

The mission of the San Francisco Sheriff's Department is to:

- Provide for the safe and secure detention of persons arrested or under court order;
- Operate the county jail facilities and alternative sentencing programs;
- Provide security for city facilities including the Superior Courts; and
- Carry out criminal and civil warrants and court orders.

The Sheriff and command staff also emphasize the Department's focus on reducing the use of incarceration wherever possible, guiding inmates through reentry into society, and reducing recidivism.

The Department's efforts on these fronts are supported by the emergence of shared philosophies among other agencies in the San Francisco criminal justice community, according to the Sheriff. For instance, the Sheriff's Department and agencies such as the Office of the Mayor, the San Francisco Police Department, the San Francisco Adult Probation Department, the San Francisco Public Defender, and the San Francisco District Attorney coordinate their efforts to support adults leaving incarceration through the Reentry Council of the City and County of San Francisco. This council has identified shared guiding principles that include addressing inequalities throughout the criminal justice system, providing a continuity of care to individuals, investing in alternatives to incarceration, and ensuring public safety and welfare.

San Francisco's Jail Design Philosophy

The Sheriff's Department seeks to replace the linear intermittent surveillance County Jails #3 and #4 with a podular direct supervision jail facility. The following sections document weaknesses in the current design of County Jails #3 and #4, and the strengths of podular direct supervision jails such as County Jail #5, according to Sheriff's Department leadership and staff. The Department's program space needs in the RDF are discussed in the Program Needs section of this report.

Weaknesses in County Jails #3 and #4

The Sheriff's Department finds that the linear design of County Jails #3 and #4 leads to challenges in supervising inmates and difficulty in assigning inmates to appropriate housing. As a result, this design increases risks of inmate violence and suicide, and limits the Department's ability to provide programs to inmates.

Large Housing Units. Most housing units in County Jails #3 and #4 are tanks of twelve individuals. The Sheriff's Department finds that this housing type leads to more frequent conflicts between inmates and more difficulty in managing assaults that occur. As one deputy indicated, "one problem can quickly become twelve" when individuals cannot be separated from

one another into single or double bed cells. Because of the number of individuals in these tanks, handling assaults also requires the participation of more deputies.

Large tanks also challenge the ability of the inmate classification unit to place inmates into appropriate housing in County Jail #3 and #4. For instance, certain inmates with disabilities who use canes may be placed into tanks with nondisabled maximum-security inmates. While the objective classification system may permit this arrangement, the Department would prefer not to house maximum-security inmates where they could access canes that could be used as weapons.

Intermittent Surveillance. In a linear jail, deputies must periodically walk the “main line” hallway between housing units to visually supervise inmates. The Sheriff’s Department finds that the gaps of time between deputy supervision allows certain inmates to exercise authority over, and potentially harm or exploit, other more vulnerable inmates. As a result, tanks in County Jails #3 and #4 are perceived to be more unruly than direct supervision pods in other county jail facilities.

Needs for Inmate Movement. In County Jails #3 and #4, deputies must escort inmates to program spaces, exercise areas, medical appointments, and other services. This need for movement increases safety risks and demands higher staffing to escort inmates throughout the facility. For example, when deputies at County Jail #3 and #4 must leave their watches to transport an inmate to the hospital during a medical emergency, a lack of deputies to escort inmates may lead to the cancellation of exercise activities and programs.

Lack of Holding and Safety Cells. Sheriff’s Department staff also report that County Jails #3 and #4 lack holding cells and safety cells in adequate numbers and locations through the facility, challenging effective management of the jails. Holding cells allow the deputies to temporarily hold inmates while they await court appearances, while housing assignments are changed, and during housing searches, but there are too few of these types of cells. County Jails #3 and #4 must hold 100 to 200 inmates from County Jail #5 each day, as those inmates await court appearances, but County Jails #3 and #4 have a maximum holding cell capacity of 159. Furthermore, inmate classification can limit the number of inmates that can be held in a holding cell at any given time. More, smaller holding cells may be advantageous to better accommodate classification issues.

Sheriff’s deputies also lack easy access to safety cells in County Jails #3 and #4. As a result, when an incident occurs in a tank and inmates must be separated, these individuals must be escorted by deputies to a safety cell some distance away. When inmates are angered after an assault or argument, deputies may be at risk of assault while escorting an inmate to the safety cell.

Inadequate Health Services Space. County Jails #3 and #4 have limited space to provide medical and mental health services to inmates. For example, nurses currently use the hallway to prepare inmates for doctor visits, and the jails’ x-ray machine is stored in an inmate visitation area. Jail Health staff also report a deficiency of space for storing biohazards, medical supplies, medical records, medication carts, and office supplies.

Jail design and a lack of space in County Jails #3 and #4 result in inefficient care for inmates. Medical professionals are required to monitor inmates placed in safety cells on a regular basis; however, the safety cells in County Jail #4 are not located near the clinic, making inmate monitoring difficult. Also, the Jail Health clinic has only one clinician's room for medical care. After seeing a patient, the doctor must wait for that inmate to be returned to his housing unit before another inmate can be escorted to the clinic.

Finally, no dedicated space exists for mental health services. As a result, psychiatric groups are conducted in holding cells, and when interview rooms are in use, psychiatric staff must interview inmates in the jail hallway.



Medical area in County Jail #3 (left) compared to medical area in County Jail #5 (right).

Lack of Technological Infrastructure. Built more than 50 years ago, the Hall of Justice lacks the wiring and ports needed to support modern jail features and office equipment. County Jails #3 and #4 lack electronic door locking mechanisms and closed circuit television (CCTV) security cameras, features which are used throughout County Jail #5 to improve the safety and security of the facility. The deficiency of wiring, combined with space constraints, also limits the Sheriff's Department's ability to provide computer access to Deputies for work purposes, and technology-based education for inmates. For example, County Jail #5 offers computer classes to inmates, but County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 cannot due to the limited technological infrastructure.

Inadequate Building Materials. County Jails #3 and #4 use building materials that the Sheriff's Department finds inadequate for the safety and wellbeing of both inmates and staff. The Hall of Justice jails have concrete surfaces and metal bars for cell doors, which reflect sounds and create a noisy jail environment. As a consequence of this noise, Sheriff's deputies may be unable to detect criminal behavior and may also feel increased stress, according to Sheriff's Department staff. Even the more recently constructed County Jail #2, though an improvement over the linear design of the Hall of Justice jails, has some infrastructure that is not optimal for a high-security environment.

Weaknesses in County Jail #6

County Jail #6, which has been closed since 2010, consists of six dormitory-style housing units of sixty-two beds each, for a total of 372 beds. Reopening County Jail #6 and using it in its current configuration would create a number of issues and jail management challenges due to the facility's operational and design limitations.

A number of publications advise that dormitory-style housing should be used with caution and only for inmates with appropriate classifications. The Sheriff's Department asserts that, based on their experience in the San Francisco jail system, a jail built in this style cannot safely house medium- or maximum-security inmates. However, conversations with other corrections professionals with experience outside of San Francisco indicate that at least some medium-security inmates could be safely housed there.

If County Jails #3 and #4 are closed and County Jail #6 is reopened in its current configuration, 40 percent of the useable beds in the jail system (636¹³ of 1,610) will be located in a dormitory setting. Under this scenario, the Controller's Office forecast for 2019 suggests that all minimum- and most medium-security inmates would need to be housed in dormitory-style jails.¹⁴ Furthermore, if the Sheriff's Department's assertion that only minimum-security inmates can be safely housed in a dormitory setting is correct, the forecast suggests County Jail #6 would not serve the jail system's needs. More detailed analysis may be needed to determine which inmate classifications could be securely housed at County Jail #6.

There are a number of other limitations to using County Jail #6 in its current configuration:

- Because County Jail #6 is located in San Mateo County, the Sheriff's Department would need to transport inmates to and from court facilities in San Francisco. Inmate transportation is costly and creates safety risks.
- County Jail #6 is not easily reached by public transit, making visitation difficult for the families of inmates who do not own private vehicles.
- The Sheriff's Department offers a number of in-custody programs focused on reducing recidivism including a charter school for inmates and programs related to substance abuse treatment, violence prevention, parenting skills and veterans services. According to the Sheriff's Department, reopening County Jail #6 in its current configuration will make it difficult to deliver rehabilitative programs to inmates in that facility and result in a reduction of the number and proportion of inmates who can take advantage of programs during their time in jail.
- County jail inmates receive an array of mental health services through Jail Health Services. According to Tanya Mera, Director of Behavioral Health and Reentry Services for Jail Health Services, there are too few interview rooms and multi-purpose rooms in County Jail #6 to deliver adequate mental health services, and dormitory housing creates safety issues and service challenges.

¹³ County Jail #2 has 264 dormitory beds and County Jail #6 has 372 dormitory beds

¹⁴ If the security classification breakdown of inmates remains constant into the future, the Controller's Office forecast suggests 779-950 beds will be needed for maximum-security inmates in 2019. That would leave only 24-195 non-dormitory beds for the remaining 588-717 minimum- and medium-security inmates.

- County Jail #6 would require a number of significant and costly repairs and modifications before reopening, including, but not limited to, work on the security system, camera system and recreation areas.
- The proposed RDF includes space for the Sheriff's Department's warrants and records unit, court holding cells, storerooms, medical records storage, and other non-jail spaces currently located in the Hall of Justice. If the City chooses to reopen county Jail #6 rather than construct the RDF, the City would need to build, renovate or lease space near the Hall of Justice for these functions.
- There could be opposition from neighboring communities if the Sheriff's Department houses more inmates and higher security inmates on the jail campus in San Mateo County. This opposition could delay the project, leading to construction escalation costs in the millions of dollars per year.

Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Needs

Podular Design Similar to County Jail #5. Sheriff's Department management and staff point to the podular direct supervision model used in San Francisco County Jail #5 and other jail facilities in California as examples of how the RDF should be constructed. In particular, podular direct supervision jails feature:

- Pods that connect cells, dayroom space, exercise space, interview rooms, and other spaces into a single area;
- A deputy station placed in the dayroom with limited physical barriers between the supervising deputy and inmates; and
- Clear and unobstructed sightlines from the deputy station to cells and dayroom space.

The outcome of these features is a superior ability to supervise and manage inmates as compared to linear design facilities like County Jails #3 and #4. In addition, services and programs can be provided to inmates in the pod while being observed by a single deputy, decreasing the need for inmate transportation, and therefore, staffing needs.

Other features of County Jail #5 endorsed by Sheriff's Department staff include:

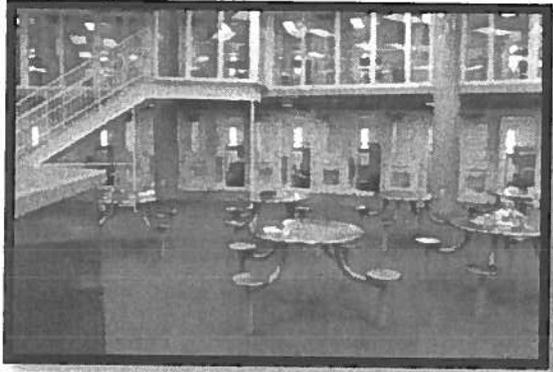
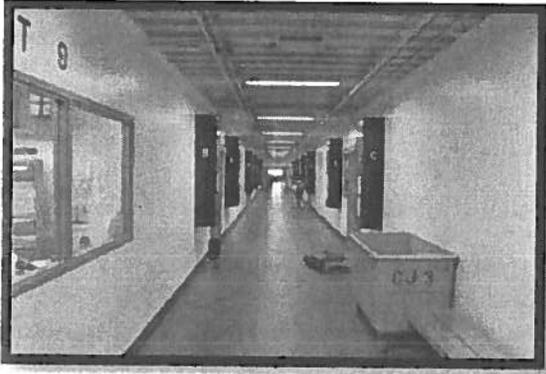
- A plumbing chase behind cells to allow maintenance staff to fix plumbing without entering pods;
- Designated space for medical facilities, classrooms and programming inside or adjacent to pods; and
- Single- or double-occupancy cells with doors that permit deputies to secure inmates in their cells if needed.

Video Camera Coverage. As a modern facility, County Jail #5 contains a number of cameras throughout the building. The Sheriff's Department believes the RDF should be similarly equipped with CCTV video cameras with recording abilities to maximize the safety and security of the facility.

Exhibit 8: Photo Comparison of Linear (County Jails #3 and #4) and Podular (County Jail #5) Jail Designs

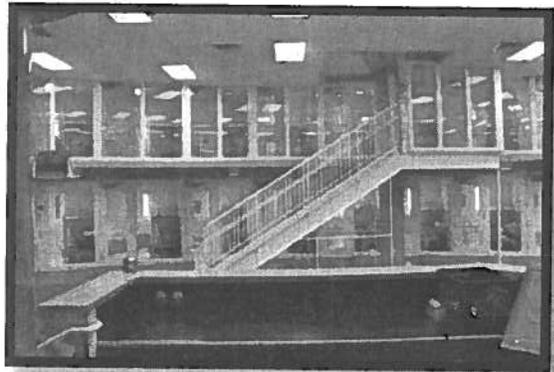
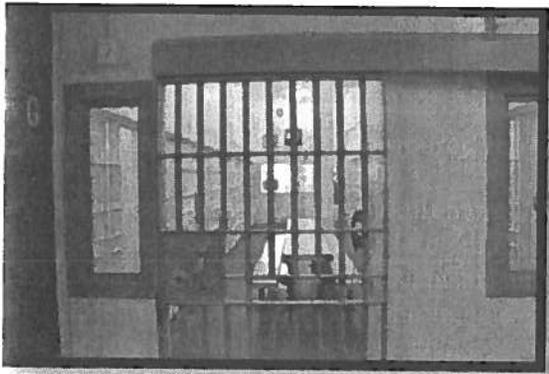
Linear Design Jails

Podular Direct Supervision Jail



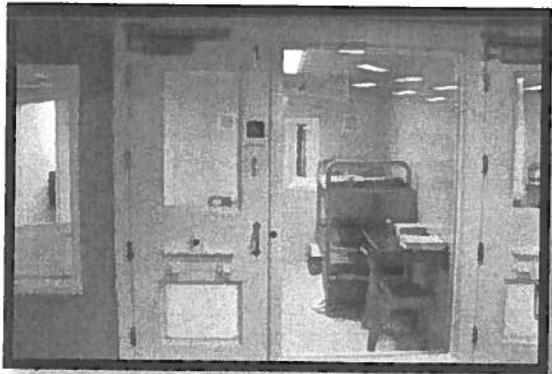
Main line in County Jail #3

Housing pod in County Jail #5



Housing Unit in County Jail #3

Housing pod in County Jail #5



Cell in County Jail #3

Cell in County Jail #5

Segregating Special Populations. While direct supervision jails allow for various inmate classifications to be intermingled more easily, the need to separate vulnerable and dangerous populations continues. For example, an individual who dropped out of a gang may be targeted for violent acts by other inmates. The Sheriff's Department must segregate these individuals from the general inmate population for their own safety. However, using a 48 bed pod to house 20 to 30 gang dropouts would be an inefficient use of space.¹⁵

The RDF should be designed so as to efficiently accommodate special populations. One strategy could take the form of a pod physically separated into quadrants. With this design, a deputy could maintain visual supervision of inmates but keep them segregated.

Location of the Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

In 2009, consultants to the Department of Public Works identified a number of potential sites for the RDF, with the Sheriff's Department, Public Works, and City leadership ultimately electing to construct the jail at a site adjacent to County Jails #1 and #2 and the Hall of Justice, which houses Superior Court facilities. Beyond considerations of site assembly, risk, and cost, the Hall of Justice location was selected because of the need for direct connections between the RDF, County Jails #1 and #2, and the Superior Court. These connections serve to minimize cost, safety, and security risks.

Currently, inmates in County Jails #3 and #4 can be transported through secure elevators and corridors to court appearances within the Hall of Justice. This connectivity also serves to minimize the costs of transporting inmates to court appearances. Were a new facility to be constructed near other San Francisco county jail facilities in San Mateo County, the Sheriff's department estimates it would need to spend at least \$1.4 million in one-time costs and \$1.7 million in ongoing annual costs to transport inmates to court, and the transportation of inmates would lead to risks to the safety of staff. Additionally, San Mateo County is not easily reached by public transit, making visitation difficult for the families of inmates who do not own private vehicles.

Constructing the RDF at a site proximate to County Jails #1 and #2 may also serve to minimize operational costs such as food service, laundry, and administration by allowing for the sharing of facilities between the RDF and existing facilities.

¹⁵ See the "Forecast of the Jail Population" section for a discussion of inmate classification issues.

Program Needs

Overview

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department operates a comprehensive offering of programs for inmates and community members with the primary goal of reducing inmate recidivism, though the availability of program space in County Jails #3 and #4 is a constraint. Under the leadership of retired Sheriff Mike Hennessey, the Department created a wide variety of programs targeted to the needs of the County's inmate population, among them substance abuse, anger management/violence prevention, job readiness, and education. Since taking office, Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi has made vocational programs for inmates a top priority. In addition, the Department has recently begun directing more attention to evaluating the efficacy of its programs, targeting programs at the specific and evolving needs of its population, and coordinating the delivery of services with the San Francisco Adult Probation Department.

Notable program achievements include:

- Five Keys Charter High School became the first public high school to open inside a jail in 2003. This year it has served an average of 146 inmates in San Francisco jails each day. Named as the recipient of the 2015 Pioneer Institute Better Government Competition and the 2014 Hart Vision Award for Charter School of the Year (for Northern California), Five Keys is one of the five finalists for the Harvard Kennedy School Innovations in American Government Award.
- Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP) received the Innovations in American Government award from the Harvard Kennedy School in 2004. The program is the first of its kind to rehabilitate violent offenders through a restorative justice program that includes victim-offender mediation, job training, and counseling.
- The Re-Entry Program Pod opened in February 2013 in partnership with the Adult Probation Department. Developed in response to Realignment, this program provides services to ensure seamless reentry of inmates into society. As of September 2014, 247 inmates had served sentences in the Re-Entry Program Pod.

Current Programs

The Sheriff's Department program offerings fall into three general categories: alternatives to incarceration, in-custody programs, and community programs for community members and ex-offenders. Notably, a number of programs will serve individuals both while in custody and when they re-enter society. For instance, the 5 Keys Charter High School serves individuals both in county jails and at satellite facilities throughout San Francisco. For inmates who do not serve probation, 5 Keys Charter High School and other community programs ensure that the benefits of these programs do not end when an individual leaves the Sheriff's Department's custody.

The Sheriff's Department and contractors maintain current and historical data on programs, such as the number of participants and the recidivism rate of individuals who complete these

programs. However, due to time constraints and the limited availability of data, the possible double-counting of participants, and other data quality concerns, the Controller's Office did not conduct a detailed analysis of the outcomes of these programs for this needs assessment.

Alternatives to Incarceration

The City and County of San Francisco employs a wide range of pretrial release and alternative sentencing programs that serve to decrease the number individuals in San Francisco county jails. These alternatives are not limited to misdemeanor offenders only; San Francisco's Collaborative Justice Courts (CJC), which include drug courts and youth courts and serve hundreds of clients per year, now primarily hear felony cases.

Exhibit 9: Alternatives to Incarceration Operated by the Sheriff's Department and Contractors, Average Daily Population for June 2015

Type	Description	Number of Participants/ Jail Beds Saved
Pretrial Release Programs		
Own Recognizance (OR)	Facilitation of the Court's review process to determine whether an individual can be released without bail prior to trial.	228
Pretrial Diversion	Provision of programs and other court requirements that, when successfully completed, result in a dismissal of charges.	300
Supervised Pretrial Release (SPR)	Monitoring and placement into treatment programs during pretrial release to ensure that individuals appear at court dates.	149
Court Accountable Homeless Services (CAHS)	Case management for homeless individuals referred by the Court.	38
Pre-Trial Electronic Monitoring (PTEM)	Electronic monitoring for some pre-trial individuals on home detention.	24
Alternative Sentencing Programs		
Electronic Monitoring (EM)	Electronic monitoring for some sentenced individuals on home detention.	45
Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)	Supervision of work crews of individuals not in custody.	41
Total		825

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Of San Francisco’s pretrial release programs, the vast majority are operated by the non-profit San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project (SFPDP) through contracts with the Sheriff’s Department. Through case management, counseling and other services, SFPDP works to ensure individuals meet court requirements. For instance, its Supervised Pretrial Release (SPR) program provides monitoring and treatment programs for individuals.. The ability of SFPDP and the Sheriff’s Department to make use of less restrictive alternatives such as pre-trial electronic monitoring is supported by the willingness of Superior Court judges and the District Attorney’s office to allow these alternatives to incarceration.

Alternative Sentencing programs operated by the Sheriff’s Department include Electronic Monitoring (EM) of individuals serving home detention and the Sheriff’s Work Alternatives Program (SWAP), which supervises work crews of out-of-custody sentenced individuals.

Through the programs operated by the Sheriff’s Department and contractors, the number of beds needed in the county jail system is significantly reduced. For instance, in June of 2015, an average of 825 individuals participated in programs that diverted or released them from jail each day (see Exhibit 9). This is equivalent to 68 percent of the number of individuals incarcerated in county jails.

In-Custody Programs

The Sheriff’s Department offers a broad array of in-custody programs. Most of the 16 pods in County Jail #5 are dedicated to offender programming. For example, up to 48 inmates in Pod 7B receive the Resolve to Stop the Violence restorative justice anti-violence program, while 250 inmates or more receive high school and vocational instruction in the jail’s 10 classrooms. Offerings are more limited in County Jails #3 and #4 due to a lack of program space. Exhibit 10 provides a list of programs offered within San Francisco’s county jails.

Exhibit 10: Program Types by Jail and Pod^a

Jail	In-Custody Programs	Description ^b
2	Women’s Intake Pod	Includes writing workshop, child support services, women’s health, re-entry services, substance abuse, life skills, peer support groups, education counseling, parenting, and yoga/exercise
	Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (S.I.S.T.E.R.S.) Program Pod	Includes writing workshop, child support services, re-entry services, substance abuse, life skills, peer support group, guest speakers, employment, anger management, sexual assault survivors, and meditation/exercise
	Re-Entry Pod	Research-based group and individual interventions including cognitive behavioral programs, substance abuse treatment, classes for educational credit, parenting classes, restorative justice programs, and many other services designed to address offenders’ criminogenic risks and needs
3	Miscellaneous programs	Parenting, life skills, acupuncture, LGBT peer support group, substance abuse, high school independent study, yoga

4	Miscellaneous programs	Parenting, peer support group, restorative justice healing circle, acupuncture, LGBT peer support group, substance abuse, yoga
5	Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP) Program Pod	A restorative justice anti-violence program, including: group and individual counseling, re-entry preparation, and survivor and community restoration
	Community of Veterans Engaged in Restoration (C.O.V.E.R.) Program Pod	Serving Veterans on a program modeled after RSVP. Includes: education, vocational skills, legal services, therapy
	Roads to Recovery Program Pod	Comprehensive substance abuse treatment program, including: group and individual counseling, life skills, re-entry preparation
	Keys to Changes Program	Combines substance abuse and anti-violence education. Includes group counseling, case management, and re-entry preparation
	5 Keys Charter School Program Pods	High school classes and vocational opportunities.
	Psychologically Sheltered Living Unit	Program serving the chronically mental ill, including those with substance abuse issues.

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

^a As the intake facility for the County Jail system, County Jail #1 does not offer any programs.

^b Specific offerings vary by month, and may not be available to all inmates housed in each location.

In February 2013, the Sheriff's Department opened a Re-Entry Pod in County Jail #2 in partnership with the San Francisco Adult Probation Department. Developed in response to state realignment, inmates are assigned to the Pod 60 days before leaving custody and provided with research-based behavioral health services, educational classes, restorative justice programs and many other services designed to help prepare them to leave jail. Each inmate receives an individualized treatment and rehabilitation plan, and continues to receive services after their release from jail. The goal of the program is to reduce recidivism for offenders by providing them the resources they need to reenter society.

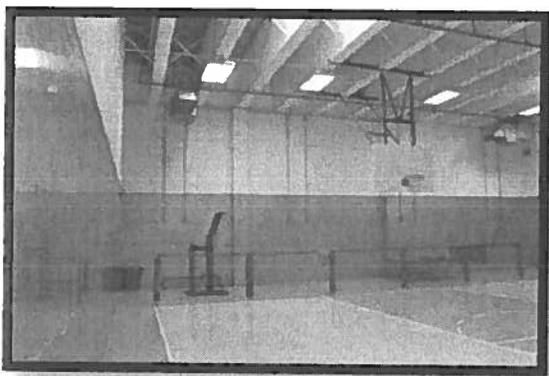
Other in-custody programs include:

Exercise. The Sheriff's Department provides exercise opportunities to inmates to enhance inmate well-being and reduce inmate idleness, as well as to comply with state requirements.¹⁶ Providing recreation to inmates in County Jails #3 and #4 is challenging due to the design of the facility. Deputies are needed to move inmates throughout the facility to an enclosed gym area on the roof of the facility, but when deputies are not available to move inmates, exercise opportunities may be cancelled. The varied classifications of inmates in County Jails #3 and #4 further constrain the ability of the Sheriff's Department to provide recreation time for up to 800

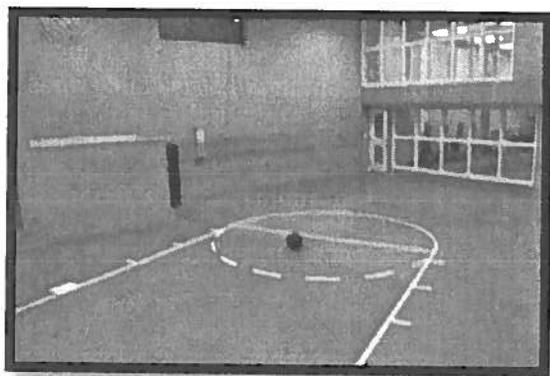
¹⁶ California Code of Regulations, Title 15 § 1065 states that facility administrators at Type II and III facilities must develop policies and procedures that "allow a minimum of three hours of exercise distributed over a period of seven days."

inmates in the single gymnasium area. As a result, the Sheriff's Department finds it challenging to comply with state requirements for exercise and recreation in County Jails #3 and #4.

In the RDF, the Department would like to expand the ability of inmates to obtain exercise by connecting gym areas directly to the housing pods, allowing inmates to exercise without the need for a deputy escort.



Recreation area in Hall of Justice



Recreation area in County Jail #5

Visitation. The Sheriff's Department has historically supported parent-child visitation, in addition to the state-required visiting programs offered by the Department. Since 1989, the Sheriff's Department has operated an inmate/child visitation program to facilitate the reunification of incarcerated parents and their children. The Sheriff's Department contracts with Community Works West to operate the One Family program – a combination of classroom parenting classes and supervised contact visits between incarcerated parents and their children. The lack of safe and secure space to facilitate the program at County Jail #3 and #4 has negatively impacted the program.

Religious Programs. The Sheriff's Department offers a variety of religious programs for inmates across religions and denominations. The Sheriff's Department Religious Services Coordinator reports that limited space at County Jail #3 and #4 restricts how many inmates can attend services and how often they may participate. For example, religious services such as Catholic mass are offered in a holding tank that is temporarily repurposed for the event. The need to separate certain inmate groups (e.g. individuals from rival gangs) further restricts access to religious services.

Community Programs

Because not all individuals will be released from custody with supervision requirements, the Sheriff's Department has historically offered its own community programs to post-release offenders. These offerings are largely centralized at the Sheriff's Department facility at 70 Oak Grove and the Women's Re-Entry Center at 930 Bryant Street. At these locations, Sheriff's Department Rehabilitative Program Coordinators work with inmates to design individual pre-

and post-release re-entry plans.

Exhibit 11: Community Programs for Post-Release Individuals and Community Members

Program Name	Description
5 Keys Charter School	High school classes and vocational training.
No Violence Alliance	Case management providing wraparound services to individuals with a history of violence.
Post-Release Education Program (PREP)	Provides for re-entry needs of individuals including: education, vocational training, domestic violence interventions, parenting and family services, substance abuse programs and other transitional services.
Survivor Restoration Program (SRP)	Support and resources for survivors of domestic violence. Part of the Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP) program (see Exhibit 10)
Treatment on Demand	Provides substance abuse counseling and case management services. Part of the Roads to Recovery program (see Exhibit 10).
Women's Re-Entry Center (WRC)	Provides counseling and a wide variety of services to women, including: education, vocational training, domestic violence interventions, parenting and family services, anti-violence programming, substance abuse programs and other transitional services.

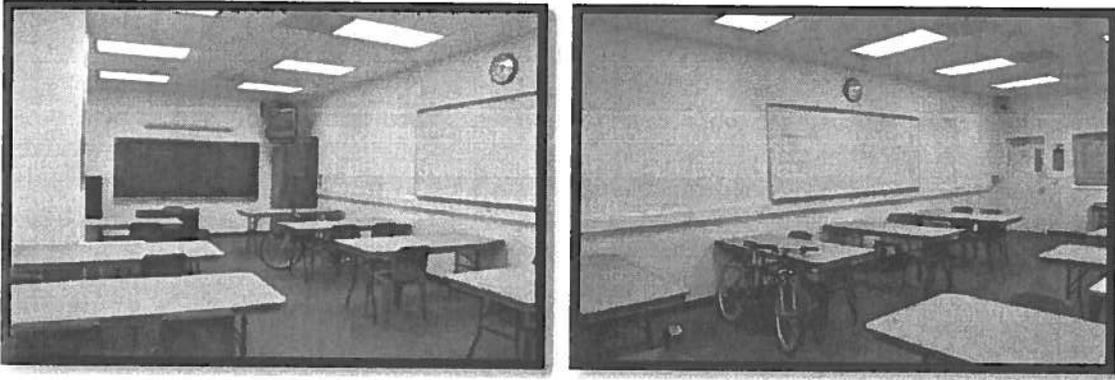
SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Program Needs

While the Sheriff's Department already operates services that target a wide range of needs, a lack of program space and the inadequacy of program spaces are the primary constraints on the Department's programs. The Department wishes to address these issues by ensuring the RDF includes program space comparable to County Jail #5, which has more program space than is currently available at County Jails #3 and #4.



Repurposed program/education space in County Jail #3 (left) and County Jail #4 (right).



Program/education space in County Jail #5.

Lack of Program Space

While classrooms, multi-use spaces, gymnasiums, and interview rooms are in high demand throughout the county jail system, there are few of these spaces at County Jails #3 and #4. In County Jail #3, a property room and two holding cells are repurposed into program spaces when needed, while in County Jail #4 the only program space available is a conference room that is also used for other purposes. In a few cases, services are brought directly to inmates in housing units, but otherwise no space is available for programs.

As a result, the program offerings in County Jails #3 and #4 are limited in quantity and in the number of inmates that can be accommodated. The Controller's Office reviewed program schedules for each facility and interviewed Sheriff's Department staff to determine the availability of programming. County Jails #3 and #4 offer between 9 and 10 hours of programming each week, while program pods in County Jails #2 and #5 offer between 20 and 52 hours of programming each week (see Appendix C for details).¹⁷ One consequence of these limitations is that 5 Keys Charter High School currently offers only independent study courses in these jails, though the Sheriff's Department would like to offer more in-class instruction. Group instruction would provide inmates the opportunity to learn from and with each other while practicing the pro-social skills promoted by jail programs.

While the dayroom spaces in County Jail #5 have been adequate for programs such as Resolve to Stop the Violence, the Sheriff's Department reports that these spaces are not adequate for all programming. As a result, the Sheriff's deputies must move approximately 240 inmates four times a day to program spaces and classrooms throughout County Jail #5. The use of shared program spaces is complicated by the need to separate rival gangs and other classifications that cannot be mixed. As a result, these program spaces cannot be used by the same groups at once.

Inadequacy of Existing Spaces

¹⁷ County Jail #1 is an intake and release center and does not provide programming. County Jail #6 is currently closed.

While the Sheriff's Department has adapted a variety of spaces for program use, in some cases the Department's facilities are ill-equipped for program activities. In County Jails #3 and #4, program spaces are difficult to supervise because there are few lines of sight into these rooms. Throughout the county jail system, program staff have also indicated that more spaces need to be properly equipped with outlets, projectors, computers, and internet access to facilitate in-custody programs. More specialized types of rooms are also requested by program staff, such as interview rooms for therapeutic sessions, conference rooms, rooms appropriate for parent-child visitation, and a space to conduct a 5 Keys Charter High School graduation ceremony (the police auditorium currently used for this ceremony will be demolished with the rest of the Hall of Justice).

The lack of in-jail office space, conference room space, and staff bathrooms further complicate the ability of community-based organizations (CBOs) and Sheriff's Department staff to develop curricula, manage programs, store materials, and communicate amongst each other. Currently, Department and CBO staff based at 70 Oak Grove must transport all materials to and from the jails for programs and classes. Additionally, inmates leaving custody must be transported to 70 Oak Grove to receive an exit orientation and to meet with probation officers.

Gaps in Program Offerings and Management

In addition to expanding program space in the new jail to a higher level than currently exists in county Jails #3 and #4, the Sheriff's Department wishes to ensure its program space is flexible and adaptable as programs evolve to meet inmate needs. In particular, the Department hopes to expand its vocational programming, which could require the use of outdoor space or indoor space different from a traditional classroom design. Across all types of programs, the Department also seeks to increase its use of evidence based programming and the number of programs available to inmates in evening hours. Areas for future growth include:

- Vocational training programs, including new culinary skills training programs for women at County Jail #2, a horticultural program, and bicycle repair.
- Additional alternatives to incarceration targeted to women.
- Tracking of inmate program completion to provide appropriate programs for inmates returning to custody.
- Improved case management across pre- and post-release services.
- Expanded post-release offerings to accommodate immediate re-entry needs, such as food, shelter, and health care.
- Mental healthcare services and programs, as the Department expects the population of inmates with mental health needs to increase.
- Monolingual education and programs for non-English speakers.
- Gang dropout services including tattoo removal, family reunification, and other related needs.

Standards Compliance

BSCC Biennial Inspection. In its 2014 biennial inspection, the BSCC noted that some single occupancy cells in County Jails #3 and #4 were not compliant with Title 24 because they were used as double occupancy cells or had two beds. The Sheriff's Department has agreed to house only one person in each of those cells to comply Title 24 standards.

Health and Fire Inspections. All six county jails have completed a required fire and life inspection as well as a local health inspection related to environmental health, nutritional health, and medical/mental health. The table below provides the most recent health and fire inspection completion dates:

Exhibit 12: Inspection Dates

Facility	Environmental Health	Nutritional Health	Medical/ Mental Health	Fire & Life Safety	Fire Clearance
CJ #1	4/7/14	6/17/14	6/27/14	10/7/14	Yes
CJ #2	4/7/14	6/17/14	6/27/14	10/7/14	Yes
CJ #3	4/7/14	closed	closed	10/7/14	Yes
CJ #4	4/7/14	6/17/14	6/26/14	11/5/14	Yes
CJ #5	4/10/14	6/18/14	6/25/14	11/5/14	Yes
CJ #6	4/10/14	closed	closed	11/5/14	Yes

In 2014, only minor deficiencies were noted in the environmental review. Those deficiencies were immediately corrected, repair work was approved and scheduled, and required policy changes planned. All facilities received a fire inspection and all were granted fire clearance. County Jails #2, #3 and #4 had minor deficiencies that have since been corrected.

As illustrated above, the San Francisco Sheriff's Department ensures compliance with local, state, and federal laws and standards through the use of detailed and enforced policies and procedures, independent third-party audits and inspections, and follow-through on audits and inspection recommendations.

Record Keeping

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department complies with all record retention, storage, and destruction laws and guidelines at the local, state, and federal levels. In its most recent biennial inspection (2014), BSCC found the Department to be in full compliance of all recordkeeping and related training for employees per Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations.

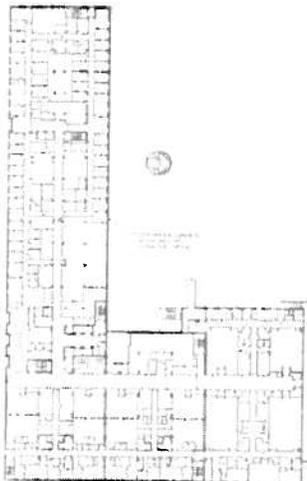
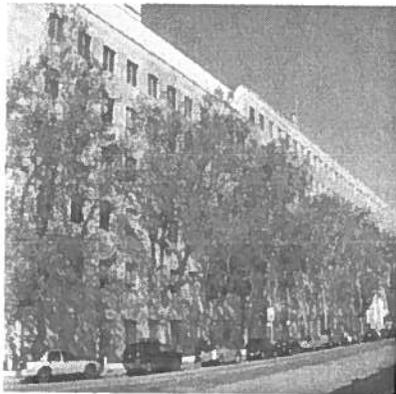
Furthermore, the Sheriff's Department recently upgraded and replaced aging network equipment linking together county jails, the inmate Hospital Ward, and Sheriff's Department satellite offices.¹⁸ The network is a vital part of the City's criminal justice system, as the Sheriff's case management system houses information on all criminal defendants. The data from this system is used to create the court schedule for incarcerated criminal defendants for court appearances. The network also provides the Sheriff's Department's users with statewide criminal justice system information consisting of warrant and criminal history information.

The new infrastructure significantly reduces the risk of intrusion or network failure, (2) allows for network redundancy in mission critical areas such as booking and the Warrant Bureau to ensure that essential services are not interrupted, (3) allows Sheriff's information technology staff to detect tampering or attempted intrusion, and (4) increases productivity and data sharing within the department and between its criminal justice partners by using City-standardized network architecture. Overall, it provides an added layer of assurance that records are maintained and safeguarded according to department, local, state, and federal standards.

APPENDIX A: Summary of Seismic Evaluation

The summary below was produced and provided by the Department of Public Works, Infrastructure Design & Construction, Structural Section.

SEISMIC EVALUATION SUMMARY



Facility: Hall of Justice
Address: 850 Bryant, San Francisco, CA 94103
Year Constructed: 1958
Year Retrofitted: Not been retrofitted
Total Footprint: 610,000 sq ft
No. of Stories Above Ground: 7
No. of Levels Below Ground: 1
Maximum Occupancy: 3,027
Function: Offices for SFPD, Medical Examiners, and District Attorneys, Superior Courts, County Jails.

Site Assessment
Soils: Dense sand over stiff silt over dense silty and clayey sands, stiff clays

Landslide: Low	Fault Rupture: Low
Liquefaction: Low	Shaking Intensity: Strong
Settlement: Low	Adjacent Hazards: None

Building Performance at 10%/50 Year Earthquake: SHR: 3
Collapse Potential: Moderately Low
Safety Hazard: Moderately High

Building Description: 7 story L shaped reinforced concrete building with full-story basement. Floors constructed of concrete tube slabs. Slabs are supported on perforated concrete bearing walls at the perimeter and square concrete columns on the interior. The foundation system consists of concrete step tapered piles. The lateral system comprises perforated concrete shear walls. A two-story addition on top of the coroner's office at the north wing was constructed circa 1979.

Structural Condition: Generally good.

Structural Deficiencies: Significant torsional behavior due to building geometry; concrete piers, walls, and floor slabs are severely overstressed; diaphragm discontinuities; lack of adequate ties and collectors throughout the building, particularly at the re-entrant corner; geometric and vertical irregularities of concrete shear walls; inadequacy of the existing foundation system to resist wall overturning; lack of redundancy; shear walls do not have boundary elements with confining reinforcement; the coupling beams in the perforated shear walls do not have adequate anchorage.

Non-structural Deficiencies: Tall, narrow storage racks, bookcases, file cabinets, or similar heavy items are not anchored to the floor slab or adjacent walls; cabinet drawers do not have latches to keep them closed during shaking; breakable items stored on shelves and laboratory chemicals in breakable containers are not restrained from falling by latched doors, shelf lips, wires, or other methods; gas cylinders are not restrained against motion; window glazings along the building perimeter are not tempered.

Expected Building Performance at 10%/50 Year Earthquake: The stated deficiencies will contribute to poor building performance during a major earthquake. The building was found to be highly vulnerable to severe structural and non structural damage. Significant cracking of the wall piers and floor diaphragms is likely to occur. As a result of the torsional behavior and severe structural damage, vertical load bearing columns may be damaged along with interior partitions. Large inelastic displacement of the west end of the building is possible due to the lack of lateral capacity coupled with inadequate diaphragm chord capacity at the re-entrant corner. Because the building is relatively well-detailed, it is judged that collapse of the building is unlikely. However, the expected structural and non-structural damage would be very severe and pose appreciable life hazards to occupants. The building is likely to have to be vacated during repairs, or possibly not repairable.

APPENDIX B: Jail Population Forecast

See next page.

Note: While this Needs Assessment reports a forecast for 2019 to adhere to state requirements, the document below reports a forecast for 2020, because that is the year the proposed RDF is expected to open. However, both forecasts utilize the exact same methodology and are provided by the San Francisco Controller's Office. The only difference is the forecast horizon year.

CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Office of the Controller

City Services Auditor

Update to the Jail Population Forecast

June 16, 2015



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Executive Summary

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department ("Sheriff's Department") manages six jails.¹ Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County Jail #4, are located in the Hall of Justice, a facility that may be vulnerable in a major seismic event. As part of the Hall of Justice Replacement Project, the City and County of San Francisco ("the City") plans to construct a new facility or reconfigure existing space to replace County Jails #3 and #4. In addition, the Sheriff's Department has concerns about the future use of County Jail #6 due to its operational and design limitations. Consequently, this facility may need significant remodeling to be useable.

In 2012, the Controller's Office first completed a forecast of San Francisco's jail population to inform planning for a replacement jail. The forecast was based on the work of two external consultants who utilized jail population data through 2011. In 2014, the Controller's Office updated its analysis with more recent data and recommended that the forecast be updated again in 2015. This report serves as a final updated forecast of the jail population using the most recent data available.

Jail Population Trends

Between 1994 and 2009 the average daily jail population declined gradually, falling by an average of less than one percent per year. Over the last five years, that decline accelerated to eight percent per year. However, since 2012 the decline in the jail population has largely been driven by two policy changes: state realignment and Proposition 47. Absent these policy changes, the jail population remained relatively flat over that period. This suggests the jail population may plateau near current levels unless other policy changes are enacted. See the "Trends Related to the San Francisco County Jail System" section for more information.

The average daily jail population in 2014 was the lowest since 1982. Despite the historically low population there are still too many inmates to be housed in the current jail system if County Jails #3, #4 and #6 are all closed. If County Jail #6 is reopened, the jail system will become overcrowded if the population returns to its level in 2012, which was a 27 year low.

Previous Forecasts

Outside of previous work done by the Controller's Office, at least five separate organizations have conducted forecasts of the San Francisco jail population since 2011. The organizations include two consultants funded by the Sheriff's Department, one federally funded consultant, one independent non-partisan think tank, and the Budget and Legislative Analyst. The Controller's Office forecast articulated in this report represents the lowest forecast published by any organization to date.

¹ County Jail #3 and County Jail #6 are currently closed.

Question of County Jail #6

County Jail #6, which has been closed since 2010, consists of six dormitory-style housing units of sixty-two beds each, for a total of 372 beds. Reopening County Jail #6 and using it in its current configuration would create a number of issues and jail management challenges due to the facility's operational and design limitations.

A number of publications advise that dormitory-style housing should be used with caution and only for inmates with appropriate classifications. The Sheriff's Department asserts that, based on their experience in the San Francisco jail system, a jail built in this style cannot safely house medium- or maximum-security inmates. However, conversations with other corrections professionals with experience outside of San Francisco indicate that at least some medium-security inmates could be safely housed there.

If County Jails #3 and #4 are closed and County Jail #6 is reopened in its current configuration, 40 percent of the useable beds in the jail system (636² of 1,610) will be located in a dormitory setting. Under this scenario, the Controller's Office forecast for 2020 suggests that all minimum- and most medium-security inmates would need to be housed in dormitory-style jails.³ Furthermore, if the Sheriff's Department's assertion that only minimum-security inmates can be safely housed in a dormitory setting is correct, the forecast suggests County Jail #6 would not serve the jail system's needs. More detailed analysis may be needed to determine which inmate classifications could be securely housed at County Jail #6.

There are a number of other limitations to using County Jail #6 in its current configuration:

- Because County Jail #6 is located in San Mateo County, the Sheriff's Department would need to transport inmates to and from court facilities in San Francisco. Inmate transportation is costly and creates safety risks.
- County Jail #6 is not easily reached by public transit, making visitation difficult for the families of inmates who do not own private vehicles.
- The Sheriff's Department offers a number of in-custody programs focused on reducing recidivism including a charter school for inmates and programs related to substance abuse treatment, violence prevention, parenting skills and veterans services. According to the Sheriff's Department, reopening County Jail #6 in its current configuration will make it difficult to deliver rehabilitative programs to inmates in that facility and result in a reduction of the number and proportion of inmates who can take advantage of programs during their time in jail.
- County jail inmates receive an array of mental health services through Jail Health Services. According to Tanya Mera, Director of Behavioral Health and Reentry Services for Jail Health Services, there are too few interview rooms and multi-purpose rooms in

² County Jail #2 has 264 dormitory beds and County Jail #6 has 372 dormitory beds

³ If the security classification breakdown of inmates remains constant into the future, the Controller's Office forecast suggests 774-930 beds will be needed for maximum-security inmates in 2020. That would leave only 44-200 non-dormitory beds for the remaining 584-701 minimum- and medium-security inmates.

County Jail #6 to deliver adequate mental health services, and dormitory housing creates safety issues and service challenges.

- County Jail #6 would require a number of significant and costly repairs and modifications before reopening, including, but not limited to, work on the security system, camera system and recreation areas.
- The proposed replacement jail includes space for the Sheriff’s Department’s warrants and records unit, court holding cells, storerooms, medical records storage, and other non-jail spaces currently located in the Hall of Justice. If the City chooses to reopen county Jail #6 rather than construct a replacement jail, the City would need to build, renovate or lease space near the Hall of Justice for these functions.
- There could be opposition from neighboring communities if the Sheriff’s Department houses more inmates and higher security inmates on the jail campus in San Mateo County. This opposition could delay the project, leading to construction escalation costs in the millions of dollars per year.

Current Forecast

Because County Jail #6 may need significant remodeling to be useable, the Controller’s Office presents the recommended replacement jail capacity in the year 2020 based on two scenarios.

Scenario one assumes County Jail #6 is used at capacity in its current configuration. In that scenario, the upper bound of the Controller’s Office forecast indicates the need for a new or reconfigured replacement facility with 21 beds, and the lower bound forecast indicates no need for a replacement facility.

Scenario two assumes that County Jail #6 is not in use as a detention facility in its current configuration. In that scenario, the Controller’s Office forecast indicates the need for a new or reconfigured replacement facility with between 120 and 393 jail beds.⁴ See the table below.

Recommended Replacement Jail Capacity in 2020

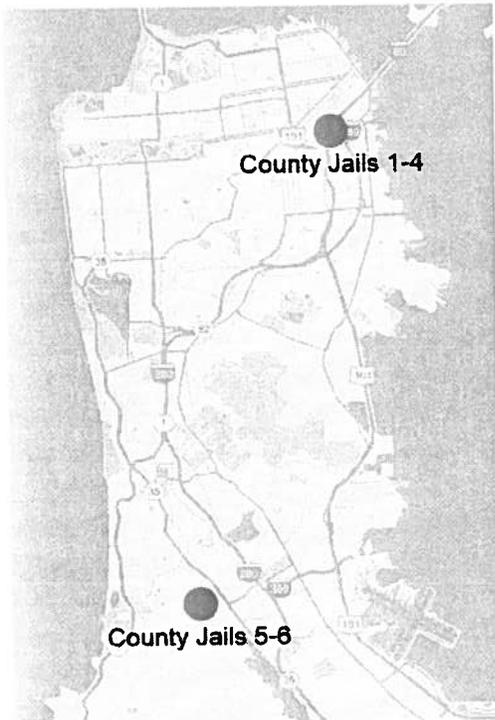
	Forecasted Bed Range (A)	Number of Useable Beds in the System* (B)	Replacement Jail Bed Need (A-B)
Scenario 1: Replace County Jails 3 and 4	1,358 to 1,631	1,610	-252 to 21
Scenario 2: Replace County Jails 3, 4, and 6	1,358 to 1,631	1,238	120 to 393

*The tally for Scenario 1 includes all useable beds in County Jails #1, #2, #5 and #6. The tally for Scenario 2 includes all useable beds in County Jails #1, #2 and #5.

⁴ Current designs for a replacement jail include housing units with 64 beds each. Based on this design, the forecast range in Scenario 2 would translate to a replacement jail with between 128 beds (two - 64 bed housing units) and 384 beds (six – 384 bed housing units).

Background

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department ("Sheriff's Department") manages four jails in San Francisco and two in San Mateo County.⁵ Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County Jail #4, are located in the Hall of Justice alongside the Superior Court, Police Headquarters, the District Attorney's Office, and other City agencies. The Hall of Justice, which opened in 1961, has been found to be susceptible to severe structural damage in the event of an earthquake. The City and County of San Francisco ("City") has determined that these inadequacies cannot be remedied outside of a significant capital improvement effort. In addition, the antiquated design and space constraints of County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 create safety concerns and limit the Sheriff's Department's ability to offer in-custody programs to inmates. As a result of these existing needs, the City plans to replace County Jails #3 and #4.⁶ In addition, the Sheriff's Department has concerns about the future use of County Jail #6 due to its operational and design limitations. Consequently, this facility may need significant remodeling to be useable.



In 2012, the Controller's Office first completed a forecast of San Francisco's jail population to inform planning for a replacement jail. The forecast was based on the work of two external consultants who utilized jail population data through 2011. In 2014, the Controller's Office updated its analysis with data through 2013. This report serves as a final updated forecast of the jail population using the most recent data available.

In preparation for the forecast update, the Controller's Office met with representatives from the Adult Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Superior Court, the Police Department and the Sheriff's Department to better understand how current and planned policies and programs by those agencies may impact the jail population into the future.

Beds in the County Jail System

Jail beds in San Francisco can be divided into two categories: rated and unrated. Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations defines rated beds as those that "[conform] to the standards and requirements" of the State. Unrated beds are those that are used for medical and psychiatric patients, or do not conform to state standards. Table 1 shows that the county jail system in San Francisco has a total of 2,515 beds, including 2,360 rated beds and 155 unrated beds. Of those 155 unrated beds, 77 cannot be legally used to house inmates because they do not conform to

⁵ County Jail #3 and County Jail #6 are currently closed.

⁶ The replacement may take the form of a new building or reconfiguration of existing space.

state standards for minimum cell size.⁷ The remaining 78 unrated beds are in spaces designed to serve inmates with specific medical and mental health needs and are in regular use. Including the 2,360 rated beds and 78 beds for inmates with psychiatric and medical needs, San Francisco has a total of 2,438 beds that can be used to house inmates.

Table 1: Breakdown of Beds by Jail and Type

	Rated Beds	Unrated Beds		Totals	
		Medical or Psychiatric	Below Current Standards	All Beds (Rated + Unrated)	Useable Beds (Rated + Med/Psych)
County Jail #1	0	0	0	0	0
County Jail #2	392	74	0	466	466
County Jail #3	426	0	40	466	426
County Jail #4	402	0	37	439	402
County Jail #5	768	4	0	772	772
County Jail #6	372	0	0	372	372
	2,360	78	77	2,515	2,438

If the Sheriff's Department permanently closed County Jails #3 and #4, the number of useable beds in the system would drop to 1,610. And if the Sheriff's Department also permanently closed County Jail #6, the number of useable beds in the system would drop to 1,238.

Current Population

Table 2 provides information on inmate characteristics in San Francisco during 2014. The percentages listed for inmate sentencing status, security classification, crime classification, and gender are based on the total average daily population (ADP) in June 2014, as this was the most recent data available from the Board of State and Community Corrections. The percentages listed for inmate age and race/ethnicity are based on the average daily population for the calendar year. The data on inmate age and race/ethnicity was provided by the San Francisco Sheriff's Department.

Sentencing Status. The notable majority of inmates in June 2014 had not yet been sentenced. These inmates are also known as pretrial, meaning that they are awaiting resolution of their case. Those that are sentenced have either been found guilty or pled to a crime.

Security Classification. Ninety-two percent of the average daily population in June 2014 was classified as medium or maximum security. The Sheriff's Department determines which inmates fall under which security classifications by using an assessment tool during booking. These classifications help the department determine how to house inmates appropriately. The

⁷ These beds are in cells that were originally designed to fit two inmates in bunk beds. However, since the jail was constructed, the Board of State and Community Corrections has increased the minimum cell space required per inmate. As a result, those cells are only large enough to house one inmate – the second bed in each cell is not in use.

interview and scoring method that the department uses to determine these security classifications has not been independently validated.

Table 2: San Francisco Jail Demographics (2014)

		Percent of Total ADP
Sentencing Status	Unsentenced	85%
	Sentenced	15%
Security Classification	Maximum Security	57%
	Medium Security	35%
	Minimum Security	8%
Crime Classification	Felony	92%
	Misdemeanor	8%
Gender	Male	90%
	Female	10%
Age	18-29	30%
	30-39	29%
	40-65	40%
	66+	1%
Race/Ethnicity	Black	50%
	White	30%
	Hispanic	13%
	Asian	6%
	Other	1%

SOURCES: Board of State and Community Corrections, San Francisco Sheriff's Department

Note: Age and Race/Ethnicity calculations are based on all of 2014. The remaining calculations are based on June 2014 only.

Crime Classification. The majority of inmates in June 2014 was either facing felony charges or had been convicted of felony charges. A given crime is classified by law as either a felony or a misdemeanor depending on its severity. Most severe crimes are generally classified as felonies.

Gender. The high majority of inmates in June 2014 were male. There is only one jail in San Francisco for women and four that are currently open for men.

Age. Fifty-nine percent of the average daily population in 2014 was between the ages of 18 and 39. This statistic is unsurprising given that younger adults are more likely to be incarcerated (see discussion under "Demographic and Economic Trends" on page 12).

Race/Ethnicity. Seventy percent of the average daily population in 2014 was made up of people of color, half of whom were black.

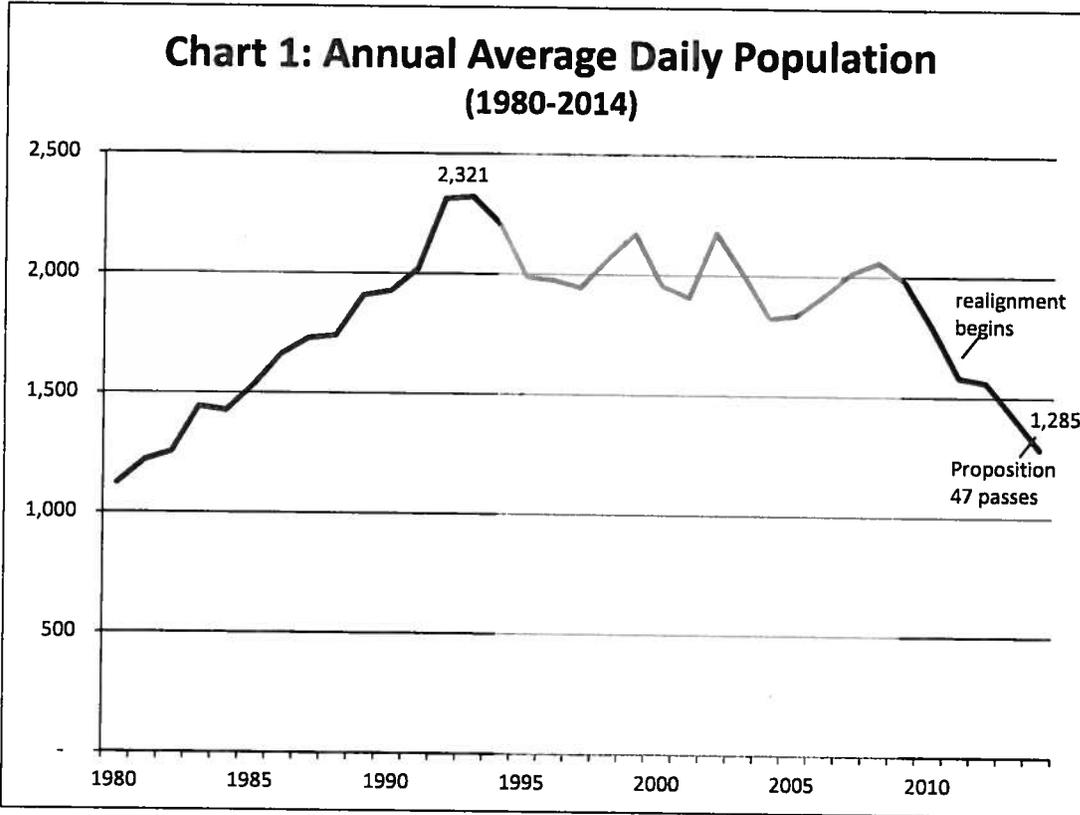
Trends Related to the San Francisco Jail Population

Average Daily Jail Population

Chart 1 shows the annual average daily population of the San Francisco County jail system from 1980 through 2014. There are three distinct phases of change over this 35 year period.

- **Phase 1: 1980-1993.** During this period, the average daily population increased from 1,121 to 2,321, an average annual growth of six percent.
- **Phase 2: 1994-2009.** Over the next 16 years, average daily population saw a gradual decline, falling by an average of less than one percent per year.
- **Phase 3: 2010-2014.** Over the last five years, average daily population declined by an average of eight percent per year, a faster rate than in the previous phase. The average daily population in 2014 was the lowest since 1982. Since 2012 the decline in the jail

population has largely been driven by two policy changes: state realignment and Proposition 47. Absent these policy changes, the jail population remained relatively flat over the three year period. This suggests the jail population may plateau near current levels unless other policy changes are enacted. See the sections below for more information.



In conversations with the Controller’s Office, representatives from the City’s public safety agencies highlighted certain key events that may have had an effect on the jail population’s upward and downward trends between 2010 and 2014. These events include:

- March 2010** San Francisco Police Department drug lab technician Deborah Madden admitted to taking amounts of cocaine from evidence samples. The testing unit of the police department lab was shut down on March 9, 2010. As a result, hundreds of drug cases were either dismissed or discharged due to evidentiary requirements.
- January 2011** George Gascón was appointed District Attorney of San Francisco.
- April 2011** Greg Suhr was appointed Police Chief of San Francisco.
- October 2011** Effective October 1, 2011, the Public Safety Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109) changed how the state government deals with low level felonies. The

law now stipulates that certain low-level felonies carry a condition of incarceration in county jails, as opposed to state prisons. Parole violations can also now be served in local jails. See the next section for more information on the impact of Realignment on San Francisco's jail population.

November 2011 Ross Mirkarimi was elected Sheriff of San Francisco.

November 2014 On November 4, 2014, the voters of the State of California passed Proposition 47, which converted many nonviolent offenses, such as drug and property offenses, from felonies to misdemeanors. See page 10 for more information on the impact of Proposition 47 on San Francisco's jail population.

The Impact of State Realignment

The California Criminal Justice Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109), directed that beginning in October of 2011 some offenders previously housed in state prisons would become the responsibility of counties. The legislation, known as "realignment," increases the number of inmates housed in county jail facilities. Chart 2 shows the impact of state realignment inmates on the county jail system. The blue line depicts the number of inmates in county jail not attributed to realignment, while the shaded area shows the average number of inmates attributed to realignment. Together these two numbers sum to the total jail population.

The average daily population of realignment inmates increased over the first five months of realignment to a peak of 328 inmates in February 2012. The population then dropped by 68 percent between February 2012 and September 2014 to a level of 106 inmates. According to Chief of Adult Probation Wendy Still, this is due primarily to a policy change beginning July 1, 2013, which moved parole revocation hearings from the State Board of Parole to the San Francisco Superior Court.⁸ See Appendix A for a chart displaying the realignment population by type of offender over time.

⁸ Interview with Chief of Adult Probation Wendy Still, 12/5/13. At the time of the interview Wendy Still was the Chief of the Adult Probation; however she has since retired. The current Chief of Adult Probation, Karen Fletcher was not interviewed for this report.

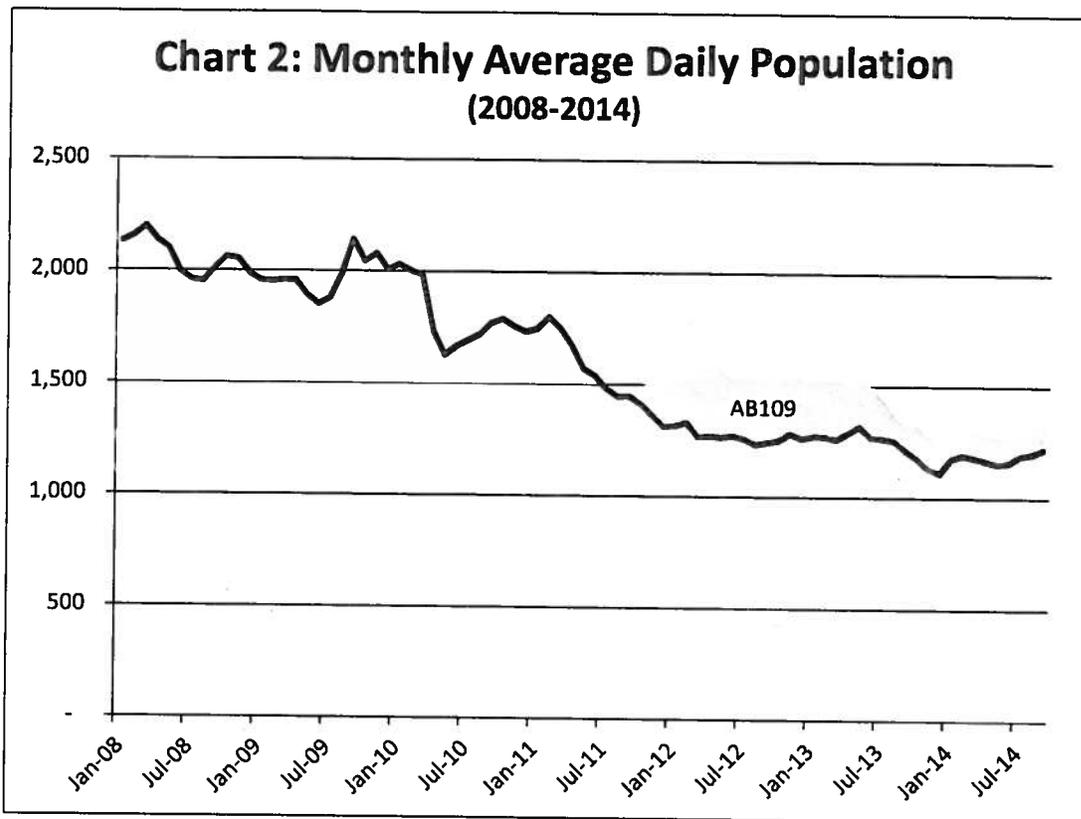
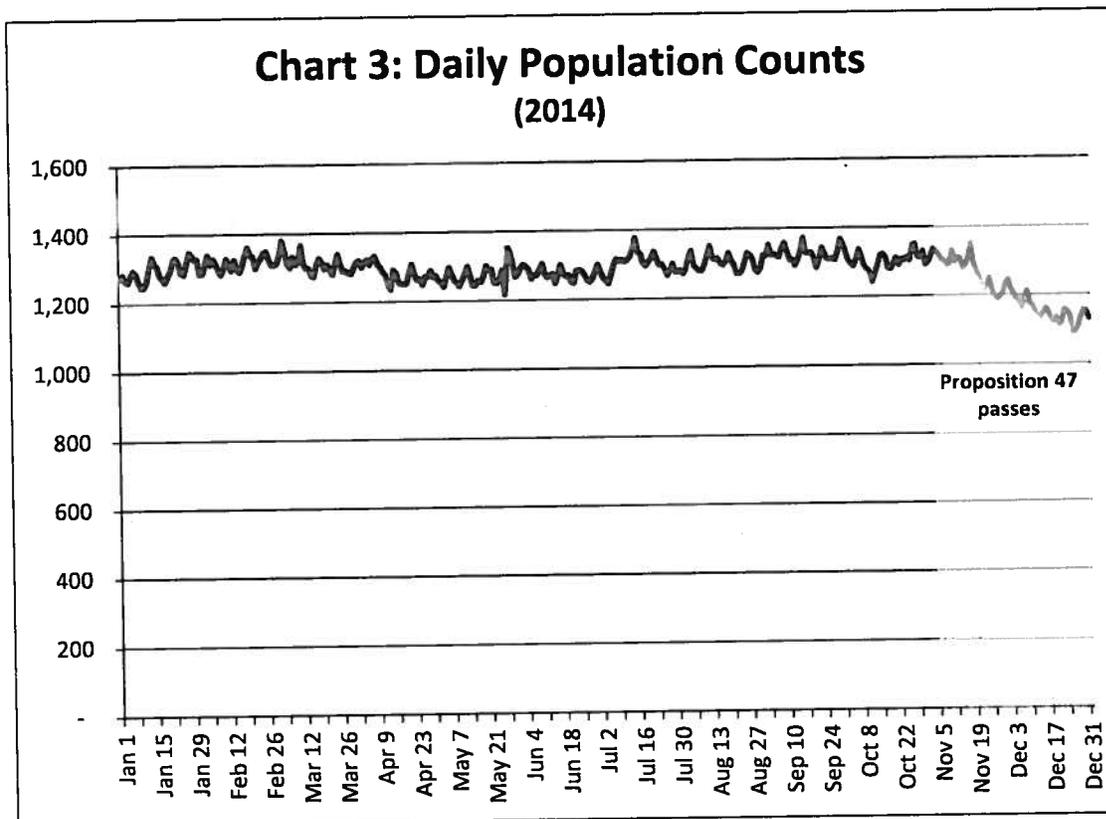


Chart 2 also depicts two distinct trends in the non-realignment inmate population (i.e. the blue line). From January 2008 to December 2011, the non-realignment inmate population declined by one percent per month, but from January 2012 to September 2014 the population remained nearly constant. This evidence suggests the jail population may be plateauing near current levels unless other policy changes are enacted.

The Impact of Proposition 47

On November 4, 2014, California voters approved a state measure known as Proposition 47, the Reduced Penalties for Some Crimes Initiative. This initiative, which became law immediately after passage, reduced the classification of most "nonserious and nonviolent property and drug crimes" from felonies to misdemeanors. Proposition 47 impacted the San Francisco jail population in at least two ways. First, when officers make felony arrests they typically admit arrestees into jail, but when officers make misdemeanor arrests they are more likely to cite and release arrestees without a jail admission. Second, officers may be less likely to arrest individuals for misdemeanors than for felonies. In both situations, the reclassification of some felonies to misdemeanors has a downward impact on the jail population.

Following Proposition 47's approval, inmate populations began to fall across the state of California, including in San Francisco.⁹ Chart 3 shows that the San Francisco jail population remained stable over the first 10 months of 2014,¹⁰ then dropped by more than 100 inmates soon after the passage of Proposition 47. While only limited data is available for 2015, the available data suggests the jail population has stabilized near 1,200 inmates.



Other Relevant Trends

Table 3 gives a seven year look at jail population trends, crime trends, and demographic and economic trends. All of the jail and crime metrics reported in Table 3 have fallen during this period, with the exception of reported property crimes and violent crimes.

Jail Trends. There are two factors that directly determine the total jail population: the number of people being admitted into jail and the length of their stay in custody. Jail admissions fell by an average of 6 percent per year from 2008 to 2014.

Average length of stay has also fallen. A portion of the jail population is booked and released within the same day, and therefore does not require a jail bed. Those in custody for more than

⁹ "County jail populations dip after Prop 47." Southern California Public Radio <http://www.scpr.org/news/2015/02/02/49608/county-jail-populations-across-california-dip-afte/>

¹⁰ This provides more evidence that the jail population may be plateauing absent major policy changes.

Table 3: Trends in San Francisco

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2014 Trend Line	Avg. Annual % Change
Jail Trends									
Total Average Daily Population (ADP) in Jail	2,061	1,976	1,788	1,563	1,560	1,428	1,285		-7%
Jail Admissions	33,037	30,322	25,396	23,914	22,125	23,766	21,774		-6%
Realignment (AB109) Average Daily Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	495	310	177 (Jan-Sept)		-40%
Alternative to Sentencing Programs Average Daily Population	243	257	183	140	89	133	117		-8%
Average Days from Booking to Release if >3 days	not available	not available	53	49	47	30	28		-13%
State Prison Trends									
Parolees in San Francisco (December 31st)	1,360	1,379	1,417	1,418	992	825	not available		-9%
Felon Admissions to Prison from San Francisco	630	632	569	420	201	161	not available		-22%
Arrests per 1,000 People	41.9	39.2	27.4	28.1	24.7	25.3	not available		-9%
Drug Arrests per 1,000 People	9.5	8.6	3.6	2.2	2	1.7	not available		-26%
Violent Crimes per 1,000 People	8.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.1	8.6	not available		1%
Property Crimes per 1,000 People	46.4	44.1	41.1	41.6	48.5	59.5	not available		6%
Crime Trends									
San Francisco Superior Court New Criminal Filings	13,750	12,954	11,839	9,380	8,136	7,531	6,605		-11%
Superior Court Active Felony Cases (January 1st)	3,287	3,202	2,995	2,504	1,823	1,930	1,877		-8%
Superior Court Active Felony Drug Cases (January 1st)	1,849	1,738	1,586	1,095	566	570	479		-18%
Total Active Adult Probation Caseload (in December)	6,554	6,800	6,423	6,129	5,696	5,054	4,084		-7%
Youth Referred to the Juvenile Probation Department	3,446	3,296	2,814	2,196	1,871	1,569	1,392		-14%
Sworn FTE Police Staff (fiscal years)	2,344	2,372	2,300	2,208	2,132	2,140	2,109		-2%
Demographic and Economic Trends									
Total San Francisco Population	798,673	801,799	807,177	812,826	825,863	830,956	837,831		1%
San Francisco Population Age 18-35	263,484	260,894	260,786	260,132	258,151	255,092	245,323		-1%
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	8.9%	9.5%	8.5%	7.2%	5.7%	4.7%		2%
Per Capita Income	\$71,760	\$66,894	\$68,555	\$74,425	\$80,014	\$84,356	not available		3%

SOURCES: San Francisco Sheriff's Department, California Department of Justice, San Francisco Superior Court, California Department of Finance, San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, San Francisco Adult Probation Department, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, SFOpenBook, California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

three days are likely to have a significant impact on the total jail population and have involvement with the court system. In 2010 those in custody for at least three days made up 74 percent of the total jail population.¹¹ Their average length of stay—the time between booking and release—has fallen by an average of 13 percent per year since 2010. The largest decline in average length of stay came in 2013, which coincides with the formation of the San Francisco Sentencing Commission. That year the average length of stay fell by 56 percent.

State Prison Trends. Individuals sent to prison from San Francisco are ultimately released to parole in San Francisco. If a parolee in San Francisco is found out of compliance with parole terms, he or she could serve a violation in one of San Francisco's county jails.

On average, the number of parolees in San Francisco has fallen sharply (22 percent per year) since 2008. The number of people that San Francisco sends to state prison has also fallen since 2008 (by an average of 9 percent per year).

Crime Trends. From 2008 to 2013, arrests per 1,000 people in San Francisco fell by an average of 9 percent per year. A significant component of this decline was a reduction in drug crime arrests, which dropped from 9.5 per thousand people in 2008 to just 1.7 per thousand people by 2014. The largest drop came in 2010 when drug arrests decreased by 58 percent. This is the year the drug lab incident occurred, which resulted in hundreds of drug cases being dismissed or discharged and may also have impacted future drug arrests. The number of active felony cases in San Francisco Superior Court also fell by eight percent per year on average, while active felony drug cases decreased at more than twice that rate.

While arrests and felony cases have dropped, property crimes have increased by an average of six percent per year, with a 23 percent increase occurring in 2013. The largest driver of the spike in property crime is theft valued under \$50, which increased by 30 percent in 2013.

Demographic and Economic Trends. While the total population in San Francisco has risen in recent years, the number of residents ages 18-35 has decreased by an average of one percent per year since 2008. The California Department of Finance projects this decline will continue through 2023. This trend is relevant because younger adults are the most likely age group to be incarcerated. The California Attorney General's Office reports that individuals ages 18-39 accounted for approximately 70 percent of all arrests in California in 2009.¹²

The unemployment rate in San Francisco rose from 5.2 percent in 2008 to a high of 9.5 percent in 2010. San Francisco's recovery from the economic recession reduced this rate to 4.7 percent just four years later. Average per capita income has increased steadily during this period, rising from \$71,760 to \$84,356.

¹¹ Provided by Lt. Dave Hardy, Unit Commander, Information Technology Support & Services, San Francisco Sheriff's Department.

¹² As reported in the "Evaluation of the Current and Future Los Angeles County Jail Population" by the JFA Institute.

Potential Impacts of Planned Policy or Program Changes

In conversations with the Controller's Office, representatives from the City's public safety agencies highlighted certain policy and program changes on the horizon that could affect the number of people incarcerated in San Francisco. These changes include but are not limited to the following:

Repeal of certain Proposition 47 provisions. Some state lawmakers have introduced bills to amend Proposition 47. If any of these bills are passed and signed by the governor, the changes will go on a 2016 ballot for constituents to vote on. Some of the proposed changes would reclassify certain misdemeanors as felonies again. For example, Senate Bill 333 and Assembly Bill 46 would allow felony charges to be filed against suspects accused of possessing certain date-rape drugs and Assembly Bill 150 would make stealing a gun a felony crime. Changes such as these could increase the size of San Francisco's jail population.

Increase in police staffing. The Mayor's Budget for fiscal years 2015-16 and 2016-17 includes funding to hire 400 new police officers. With this additional staffing, Chief Greg Suhr expects that the Police Department will increase the number of arrests it makes and that the jail population will increase as a result.¹³

Use of new risk-assessment tool. The Superior Court of San Francisco plans to implement a new tool designed to assess which inmates in the pretrial jail population are likely to recidivate; those at low-risk of recidivism are to be released from custody while they await trial or resolution of their cases. The District Attorney's Office expects use of this risk-assessment tool to lead to a decrease overall in the pretrial jail population (which currently makes up approximately 85 percent of the total jail population).¹⁴ However, the Court Executive Officer for the Superior Court, Michael Yuen asserts that there is insufficient information to determine whether use of the tool will have any impact.

Shortening of probation sentences. The Adult Probation Department has proposed a shortened probation term scheme that, if adopted, would result in fewer people returning to custody on probation violations and a reduction in the jail population overall.¹⁵ As of December 14, 2014, the Adult Probation Department found that 27 percent of their clients would potentially be eligible for release from probation under the proposal.¹⁶

¹³ Interview with Chief of Police Greg Suhr, 2/12/15

¹⁴ Interview with Chief of Staff Cristine DeBerry, District Attorney's Office, 1/28/15

¹⁵ Interview with Chief of Adult Probation Wendy Still, 1/21/15

¹⁶ As reported in the document entitled "Population by Risk Level and Length of Probation Sentence Completed," provided by Leah Rothstein, Research Director, Adult Probation Department.

Other Potential Impacts Mentioned by Public Safety Stakeholders

Representatives from public safety agencies also mentioned that the following policy changes could affect the number of people incarcerated in San Francisco. It is unknown if and when the following changes will come to pass:

Increased access to support services. Those that are released from custody while awaiting resolution of their cases are often referred to Pretrial Diversion, a non-profit funded by the Sheriff's Department. According to Director Will Leong, those that are currently eligible for pretrial release tend to be in need of more support services (such as housing and mental health resources) than Pretrial Diversion can currently access. If such services were funded at a higher level, he predicts that his organization could do more to help people stay out of custody.¹⁷

Bail Reform. The Public Defender's Office is in the midst of working to increase the number of people that are released from custody because of bail motions and bail hearings. The office is also advocating for bail reform to ensure that people do not unnecessarily remain in custody simply because they cannot afford to pay their bail. However, the Sheriff's Department counters that few inmates could take advantage of bail reform. According to the Sheriff's Department, a significant percentage of inmates are not eligible for bail, but no specific statistic was available at the time this report was written. In addition, more than 90 percent of inmates are charged with felony offenses. The Sheriff Department asserts that these individuals often have very high bails due to the seriousness of these offenses. More study would be needed to determine the impact of bail reform on the jail population.

Jail Population Forecast

The Controller's Office estimate of San Francisco's future jail population is based on three factors:

- 1) Jail population forecast baseline: This is a forecast that serves as a baseline for the total estimate of average jail beds needed on a given day. The forecast assumes a steady state, meaning the model cannot predict unexpected future events or policy changes.
- 2) Peaking factor: While the forecast baseline predicts the average daily jail population for a given year, the actual population will exceed the average on some days. The peaking factor provides a cushion of jail beds for those peak days.
- 3) Classification factor: The realities of managing a jail require that the number of beds in a jail exceeds the number of inmates. This need arises because inmates with different security classifications must be housed separately.

¹⁷ Interview with Will Leong, Director of Pretrial Diversion, 5/7/15

Forecast Baseline

In September 2012, the Controller's Office released a forecast of the jail population using a baseline forecast estimated by the consulting firm Jay Farbstein and Associates. The forecast uses a linear regression model and historical data from 1996 to 2011. The Controller's Office then updated the jail population baseline forecast in May 2014 using the same linear regression model and historical data from 1993 to 2013.

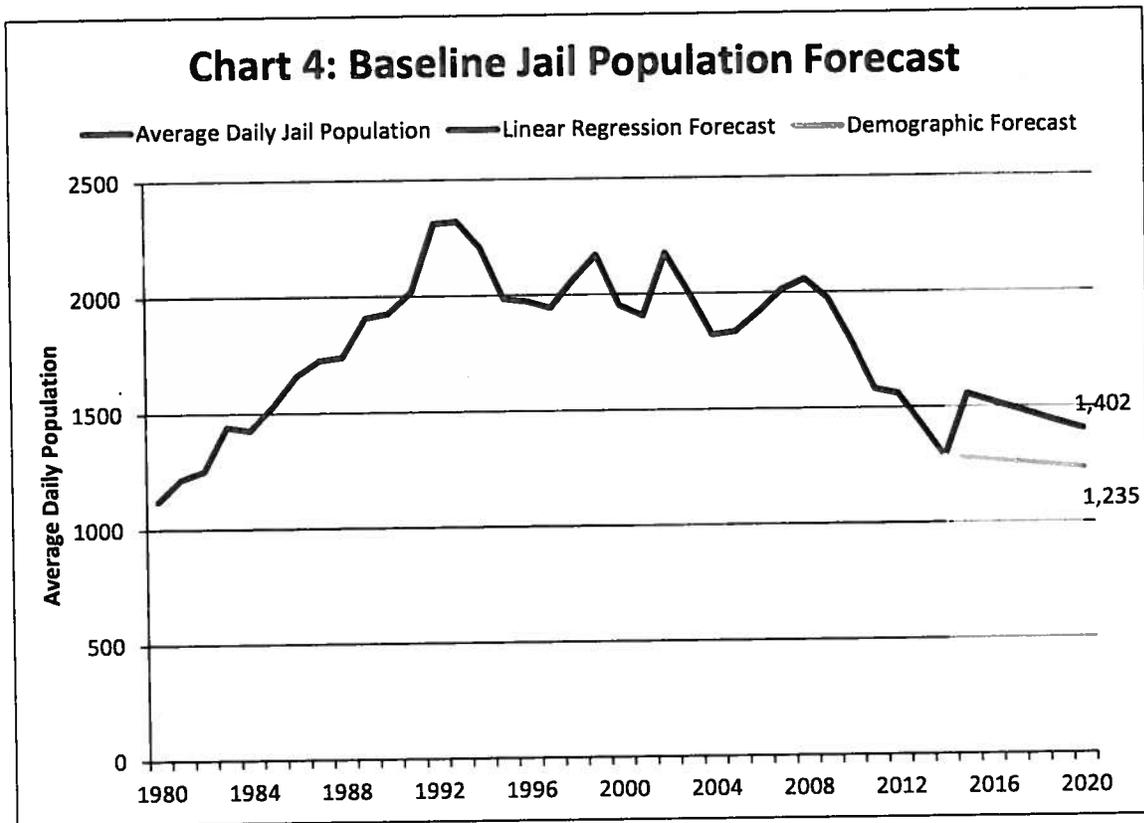
This report, which represents the final updated forecast, uses two separate models to predict the average daily jail population in 2020.¹⁸ The first forecast is a linear regression model that has been used previously in San Francisco and at least one other county. The model incorporates historical trends from 1993 through 2014. The second forecast is a demographic model that uses California Department of Finance (DOF) projected population changes in San Francisco and applies those changes to the current jail population. This model is based on a jail forecasting model used by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC).¹⁹ The linear trend model represents the upper-bound of our forecast, and the demographic forecast represents the lower-bound.

In 2014, San Francisco had an average daily jail population of 1,285 inmates. The linear regression model predicts that by 2020, the jail population will grow to 1,402, a nine percent increase, while the demographic model predicts the population will fall to 1,235, a decline of four percent.

Each model has advantages and disadvantages. The linear model incorporates more than two decades of historical data. As a result, the slope of the linear regression model reflects the downward trend of the jail population. However, events like the 2010 drug lab incident, which saw hundreds of drug cases dismissed and convictions vacated, are treated by the model as part of the trend rather than as one-time events. Including this incident in the model may overstate the jail population's rate of decline. While the linear regression model reasonably represents the general trend of the jail population, the actual forecast level for 2015 is higher than would be expected.

¹⁸ The proposed replacement jail project is expected to open in 2020.

¹⁹ The PPIC model is based on projected population changes within the 15-39 age group, whereas the Controller's Office model takes into account population changes by age and race.



The advantage of the demographic model is that it incorporates projected changes to race and age in San Francisco. For example, young adults are more likely to be incarcerated than older adults, but the DOJ projects the number of young adults in San Francisco will decline over the next several years. The demographic model takes this shift into account when predicting the jail population. However, the demographic model is based on jail incarceration rates in 2014. If a previously enacted policy has not run its course and will continue to impact incarceration rates into the future, those impacts would not be taken into account by this model. Despite not incorporating recent historical trends, the demographic forecast predicts small annual declines in the jail population, which is more likely than the increase in the jail population predicted by the linear trend model.

A final disadvantage of both models is that neither is capable of predicting future legislative or leadership changes that could affect the size of the jail population. For example, policies such as state realignment and Proposition 47 would not have been predicted by our models. Regardless of their relative advantages and disadvantages, the two baseline models represent the best forecast range possible based on the data available.

Peaking Factor

This factor allows a cushion of jail beds for “peak” days, or days with above average jail needs. As mentioned previously, the Controller’s Office original forecast drew from the work of two

external consultants. The two consultants utilized different methodologies to calculate a peaking factor. See Table 4 for more detail.

Table 4: Peaking Factor Range

<u>Crout and Sida Methodology</u>			
(Peak jail population	- Average Daily Population) ÷ Average Daily Population = Upper Estimate
<u>Jay Farbstein and Associates Methodology</u>			
(Average of peak days for each month	- Average Daily Population) ÷ Average Daily Population = Lower Estimate

The Crout and Sida methodology uses the peak jail population day in a given year to calculate its peaking factor. Based on this methodology, over the period studied the San Francisco jail population never exceeded the peak factor.

The Jay Farbstein and Associates methodology averages the peak jail population day from each month to calculate its peaking factor. According to a representative from the firm, based on this methodology the actual jail population remains within the calculated peaking factor approximately 93 percent of the time. In other words, over the period studied, the San Francisco jail population exceeded the peak factor for seven out of every 100 days.

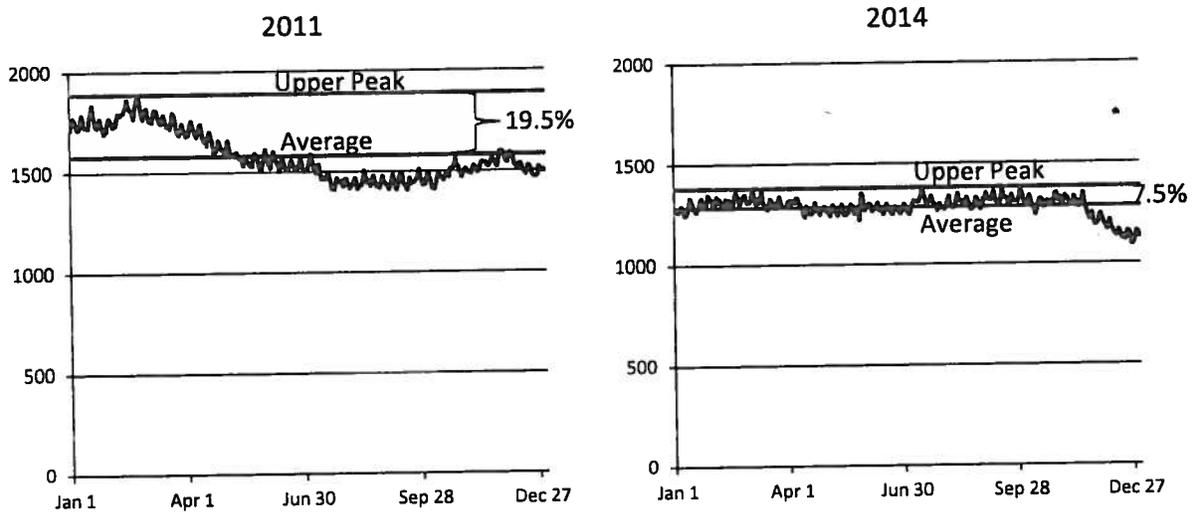
Table 5: Peaking Factor by Year

Year	Peaking Factor	
	Lower	Upper
2010	4.8%	18.2%
2011	5.0%	19.5%
2012	4.8%	11.8%
2013*	4.8%	12.5%
2014	4.7%	7.5%

*The Controller's Office did not have daily population data for September 2013 at the time of this analysis.

Table 5 presents peaking factors over the past five years based on the two methodologies. While the lower bound peaking factor has remained consistent since 2010, the upper bound peaking factor has decreased by 59 percent. This occurred as a result of the declining jail population. When a peaking factor is calculated in a year with a downward trend the factor captures both the trend and the annual peak, falsely exaggerating the peaking factor. See Chart 5 for an example. The Controller's Office recommends using 2014 estimates for the upper and lower bound peaking factor due to that year's flat population trend.

Chart 5: Daily Jail Population (blue) and Upper Peaking Factor in 2011 and 2014



Classification Factor

Both external consultants used a classification factor of five percent in their jail population estimates. In practice, a factor of five percent means a jail with 100 inmates should have 105 jail beds to accommodate the different security classifications of inmates. However, the Sheriff's Department has asserted that five percent is an underestimate of actual need.

No accepted or standard methodology exists for calculating a classification factor. The Controller's Office estimated a factor using a tally of all beds in the jail system that must remain empty due to classification. For example, "Sexually Violent Predators" (SVP) are civil commitments that must be housed separately from the general population. On January 29, 2013, four SVPs were housed in a 28-bed unit, leaving 24 empty beds that could only be occupied by other SVPs. The Controller's Office worked in concert with the Sheriff's Department to tally unoccupied beds for all relevant inmate subpopulations, and estimated a classification factor of 8.2 percent (see Table 6).

Table 6: Classification Factor Calculation

Based on SF jail population on January, 29 2013

Inmate Classification	Unoccupied Beds
Sexually Violent Predators (SVPs)	24
Gang Dropouts	8
Transgender	21
Psychiatric Needs	31
Medical	11
Lock-up	17
Psychiatric Needs/Admin Segregation	7
House Alones	9
Total Empty Beds	128
Total Jail Population	1556
Classification Factor	8.2%
<small>128 ÷ 1556 =</small>	

The Controller's Office recommends using five percent as a lower bound estimate of the classification factor and 8.2 percent as an upper-bound estimate.

It is important to note that the actual classification factor for a jail system is dependent on the configuration of jail housing and the types of inmates housed. A jail composed entirely of double-bed cells may have a lower classification factor than a dormitory-style jail because it can house and segregate inmates in a more flexible manner. In addition, a majority minimum-security inmate population will present fewer classification concerns than a majority maximum-security inmate population.

Therefore, changes to the physical infrastructure of the jail system or the makeup of the inmate population over time can impact the system’s overall classification factor. For example, male-to-female transgender individuals in jail are currently segregated into their own housing unit. However, the Sheriff’s Department is considering whether to integrate these inmates into units housing other inmates who identify as female in County Jail #2. This decision could have a small downward impact on the system’s overall classification factor. Conversely, if the Sheriff’s Department reopened dormitory housing units in County Jail #6, it could have an upward impact on the classification factor.

Forecast Summary

Table 7 below summarizes the Controller’s Office best estimate of future jail bed needs for San Francisco based on the analysis in this report. The estimate is based on projected jail bed needs in 2020, the expected completion date for construction of the proposed replacement jail.

Table 7: Estimates of Total County Jail Bed Needs in 2020

	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Forecast Baseline	1,235	1,402
Peaking Factor	4.7%	7.5%
Classification Factor	5.0%	8.2%
TOTAL	1,358	1,631

Previous Forecasts

Table 8 presents results from all known forecasts of the San Francisco County Jail Population completed since 2011, including forecasts from six individual organizations and three separate forecasts from the Controller’s Office. Consultants hired by the Sheriff’s Department completed the first two forecasts in 2011. The JFA Institute forecasted the jail population in 2012 as part of the federally-funded Justice Reinvestment Initiative.²⁰ The Budget and Legislative Analyst completed its forecast in 2014 at the request of the Board of Supervisors. And finally, the non-partisan think-tank Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) forecasted the

²⁰ The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is a “data-driven approach that enhances public safety, reduces corrections spending and redirects savings to alternative criminal justice strategies.” See: http://www.cri.org/cji/entry/project_justicereinvest

jail population in each California county as part of its report on “Key Factors in California’s Jail Construction Needs,” released in 2014.²¹

The table shows that forecasts have declined significantly since 2011, reflecting the large drop in the jail population over that period. For this reason, the Controller’s Office has always recommended updating the forecast with the most recent data available. The table also shows that Controller’s Office estimates are similar to estimates provided by other internal and external organizations. However, the forecast articulated in this report represents the lowest forecast published to date.

Table 8: Previous Forecasts of County Jail System

Organization	Year Completed	Forecast for 2020	
		Inmates	Total Bed Need
Crout and Sida	2011	2,076	2,435
Jay Farbstein and Associates	2011	1,897	2,090
Controller's Office	2012	1,712	2,097-2,292
JFA Institute	2012	1,576	1,735
Controller's Office	2014	1,520	1,673-1,839
Budget and Legislative Analyst	2014	1,279-1,497	1,547-1,811
Public Policy Institute of California	2014	1,401	n/a
Controller's Office	2015	1,235-1,402	1,358-1,631

Question of County Jail #6

County Jail #6 has not been used to house inmates since 2010 because the total jail population in San Francisco is below the system capacity. Reopening County Jail #6 and using it in its current configuration would create a number of issues due to the facility’s operational and design limitations. These issues are discussed below.

Ability to House Expected Inmate Population. County Jail #6 consists of six dormitory-style housing units of sixty-two beds each, for a total of 372 beds. The facility has no holding cells or safety cells. This design creates significant jail management challenges for the Sheriff’s Department. A number of publications advise that dormitory-style housing should be used with caution. For example, the National Institute of Corrections’ Jail Design Guide notes that dormitory-style housing:²²

- “reduces the staff’s ability to prevent physical or sexual assaults, especially during night-time lockdown or other times when staffing levels tend to be reduced”

²¹ The report is available at: http://www.ppic.org/main/publication_quick.asp?i=1098 The appendix which references the forecast is available at:

http://www.ppic.org/content/data/Current_and_Projected_Jail_Capacity_and_Needs.pdf

²² This report is available at <https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/024806.pdf>

- “reduces the staff’s ability to control inmates during disturbances because the staff cannot fully separate the inmates and achieve a fully secure lockdown until the emergency passes”
- “reduce[s] flexibility and the ability to subdivide the population into distinct groups [based on classification]”

In addition, a 2011 study of the San Francisco County jail system by criminal justice consultants states, “the administration of the jail system should be cautioned that they must resist the urge to fill these dormitory beds unless the classification of the inmate allows being housed there.”²³

As a result of the potential safety and security issues stated above, the Sheriff’s Department asserts that a jail built in this style cannot safely house medium- or maximum-security inmates. Some other corrections professionals disagree. According to Jeanne Woodford, former Undersecretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, maximum-security inmates should not be housed in dormitories as a general rule. However, some medium-security inmates may be appropriate for dormitory housing. For example, medium-security sentenced inmates are in jail for longer periods which allows jail staff to develop relationships with the inmates and better manage their behavior.²⁴

The Sheriff’s Department has used County Jail #6 to house medium- and maximum-security inmates in the past. Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP) is a program offered to violent offenders while they are in county jail. A 2005 evaluation of RSVP published in the Journal of Public Health indicates that the program was previously delivered to inmates in County Jail #6. RSVP participants are typically medium- and maximum-security inmates due to their violent histories, yet the evaluation reports that the program “exhibited an instantaneous, dramatic decrease of violent episodes in-house.”²⁵ This suggests it is possible to mitigate the safety concerns posed by housing medium- and maximum-security inmates in a dormitory-style jail if the population is managed appropriately. However, the Sheriff’s Department responds that it has only housed medium- and maximum-security inmates in County Jail #6 when a lack of available jail beds did not allow for those inmates to be housed elsewhere.

If County Jails #3 and #4 are closed and County Jail #6 is reopened in its current configuration, 40 percent of the useable beds in the jail system (636 of 1,610) will be located in a dormitory setting.²⁶ By comparison, 43 percent of inmates in the county jail system in 2014 were classified as minimum- or medium-security. Under this scenario, the Controller’s Office forecast suggests that all minimum- and most medium-security inmates would need to be

²³ Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants, Inc. “Jail Population Study: City and County of San Francisco.”

²⁴ Interview with Jeanne Woodford, 5/14/15. The Controller’s Office does not have data on the number of medium-security sentenced inmates currently in jail, but in June 2014 only 15 percent of jail inmates were sentenced, regardless of security classification. See Table 2.

²⁵ James Gilligan and Bandy Lee. “The Resolve to Stop the Violence Project: reducing violence in the community through a jail-based initiative.” *Journal of Public Health*. Vol. 27, No.2, pp 143-148.

²⁶ County Jail #2 has 264 dormitory beds and County Jail #6 has 372 dormitory beds

housed in dormitory-style jails in 2020.²⁷ Furthermore, if the Sheriff's Department's assertion that only minimum-security inmates can be safely housed in a dormitory setting is correct, the forecast suggests County Jail #6 would not serve the jail system's needs. More detailed analysis is needed to determine which inmate classifications could be securely housed at County Jail #6.

Transportation Costs and Issues. Because County Jail #6 is located in San Mateo County, the Sheriff's Department would need to transport inmates to and from court facilities in San Francisco. Inmate transportation can be costly and increases safety and security risks for inmates and deputies. Additional transit costs would be accrued by Public Defender's Office staff who need to visit their clients at County Jail #6.

Access to Family Visitation. County Jail #6 is not easily reached by public transit, making visitation difficult for the families of inmates who do not own private vehicles.

Impacts on Service Delivery. The Sheriff's Department offers a number of in-custody programs focused on reducing recidivism including a charter school for inmates and programs related to substance abuse treatment, violence prevention, parenting skills and veterans services.²⁸ County Jail #6 has only three multi-purpose rooms, which is insufficient space to accommodate the programs currently offered in other jails. According to the Sheriff's Department, reopening County Jail #6 in its current configuration will make it difficult to deliver rehabilitative programs to inmates in that facility and result in a reduction in the number of inmates who can take advantage of programs during their time in jail.

County jail inmates also receive an array of mental health services through Jail Health Services. According to Tanya Mera, Director of Behavioral Health and Reentry Services for Jail Health Services, there are too few interview rooms and multi-purpose rooms in County Jail #6 to deliver adequate mental health services such as one-on-one and group treatment. Also, providing mental health services in a dormitory housing unit can create service and safety challenges because there are no secure cells in which to place unstable or agitated inmates. Issues with one inmate could impact service delivery for all inmates in the housing unit. Finally, because the facility is located in San Mateo County, clients could become isolated and disconnected from their families. Ms. Mera is concerned that this disconnection will negatively impact mental health outcomes.

This reduction in programs and services would come at a time when Jail Health Services is witnessing an increase in mental health needs among inmates. For example, between 2011 and 2014, referrals to mental health services increased from 5,361 to 5,763 and contacts per client increased from 10.42 per year to 12.45 per year. The service reduction would also come at a time when the State of California is providing financial incentives for expanding program

²⁷ If the security classification breakdown of inmates remains constant into the future, the Controller's Office forecast suggests 774-930 beds will be needed for maximum-security inmates in 2020. That would leave only 44-200 non-dormitory beds for the remaining 584-701 minimum- and medium-security inmates.

²⁸ These programs are administered by community based organizations.

and treatment space in jails. Senate Bill 863 provides \$500 million in state funding to counties for this purpose.

Repairs and Modifications Needed to Reopen. County Jail #6 is a 26 year old facility which was built quickly in response to jail overcrowding, and has not been used as a detention facility in five years. According to the Sheriff's Department, a number of significant and costly repairs and modifications need to be made before the facility could be reopened. Some of these modifications are discussed below, but more study is needed to determine a comprehensive list of facility needs and associated costs.

- The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requires that all detention facilities comply with certain standards with the goal of eliminating the occurrence of sexual assaults. County Jail #6 would require a number of modifications to become compliant with these requirements.²⁹ For example, the camera system at County Jail #6 has limited coverage and would need to be upgraded.
- The existing security system (perimeter alarms, intercom system, door control system, etc.) is antiquated and may need to be replaced. County Jail #2 has a similarly aged system which failed last year and had to be replaced.
- The facility's data system would need to be upgraded to allow for video visitation, an inmate phone system, emergency radio system, Wi-Fi in classrooms, etc.
- Recreation areas need to be modified to prevent escape. For example, roof enclosures need to be added.
- A 2013 seismic evaluation report of County Jail #6 from the Department of Public Works encourages the Sheriff's Department to perform minor retrofitting prior to re-occupying the facility.
- County Jail #6 has no kitchen or laundry facilities. While the neighboring County Jail #5 does have kitchen and laundry facilities, it may be necessary to install additional equipment to allow those facilities to serve both buildings.
- Life safety systems (e.g. fire alarms and smoke removal systems) would need to be inspected and potentially replaced.

Other Construction and Remodeling Required. The proposed replacement jail includes space for the Sheriff's Department's warrants and records unit, storerooms, medical records storage, and other non-jail spaces currently located in the Hall of Justice. If the City chooses to reopen county Jail #6 rather than construct a replacement jail, the City would need to build, renovate or lease space near the Hall of Justice for these functions. The City would also need to replace holding cells currently located in the Hall of Justice which are used when transporting inmates to and from court. Finally, the proposed replacement jail provided an opportunity to address issues related to County Jail #2. For example, the proposed replacement jail is designed to include kitchen and laundry facilities that would serve the new jail and County Jail #2. If the replacement jail is not constructed, kitchen and laundry facilities in County Jail #2 would need to be refurbished.

²⁹ PREA was passed by Congress in 2003, but new standards did not go into effect until 2012.

Potential Opposition from Neighboring Communities. There could be opposition from neighboring communities if the Sheriff's Department houses more inmates and higher security inmates on the jail campus in San Mateo County. This opposition could delay the project, leading to construction escalation costs in the millions of dollars per year. Previous construction efforts on the campus required significant negotiation with the surrounding community. Also, government representatives from San Mateo County have appeared at San Francisco Board of Supervisors meetings on the jail replacement project to voice concerns over moving more inmates to San Mateo County.

Replacement Jail Need

Because County Jail #6 may need significant remodeling to be useable, the Controller's Office presents the recommended replacement jail capacity in the year 2020 based on two scenarios.

Scenario one assumes County Jail #6 is used at capacity in its current configuration. In that scenario, the upper bound of the Controller's Office forecast indicates the need for a new or reconfigured replacement facility with 21 beds, and the lower bound forecast indicates no need for a replacement facility. If no replacement facility is constructed and County Jails #3 and #4 are closed but County Jail #6 is in use at capacity, the jail system would become overcrowded if the population returns to its level in 2012, which was a 27 year low.³⁰

Scenario two assumes that County Jail #6 is not in use as a detention facility in its current configuration. In that scenario, the Controller's Office forecast indicates the need for a new or reconfigured replacement facility with between 120 and 393 jail beds.³¹ If no replacement facility is constructed and County Jails #3, #4 and #6 are closed, the jail system would not be able to house all inmates in the system if the population stays at or above its level for 2014, which was a 32 year low (see Table 9).³²

³⁰ For scenario one, the threshold below which San Francisco could close the Hall of Justice jails and not need a replacement facility is between 1,384 and 1,464 inmates. Calculation: useable beds in system (1,610) ÷ classification factor (1.05 to 1.082) ÷ peaking factor (1.047 to 1.075) = 1,384-1,464.

³¹ Current designs for a replacement jail include housing units with 64 beds each. Based on this design, the forecast range in Scenario 2 would translate to a replacement jail with between 128 beds (two - 64 bed housing units) and 384 beds (six - 64 bed housing units).

³² For scenario two, the threshold below which San Francisco could close the Hall of Justice jails and not need a replacement facility is between 1,064 and 1,126 inmates. Calculation: useable beds in system (1,238) ÷ classification factor (1.05 to 1.082) ÷ peaking factor (1.047 to 1.075) = 1,064-1,126

Table 9: Recommended Replacement Jail Capacity in 2020

	Forecasted Bed Range (A)	Number of Useable Beds in the System* (B)	Replacement Jail Bed Need (A-B)
Scenario 1: Replace County Jails 3 and 4	1,358 to 1,631	1,610	-252 to 21
Scenario 2: Replace County Jails 3, 4, and 6	1,358 to 1,631	1,238	120 to 393

*The tally for Scenario 1 includes all useable beds in County Jails #1, #2, #5 and #6. The tally for Scenario 2 includes all useable beds in County Jails #1, #2 and #5.

Risks and Repercussions

There is inherent uncertainty involved with forecasting the jail population. The number of individuals in jail is impacted by demographics and economic factors, but also by policy changes (e.g. state realignment, Proposition 47) and individual actors (e.g. enforcement decisions by the Chief of Police and District Attorney) which can be very difficult to predict. In addition, the forecast in this report assumes a steady state, but in reality the jail population has been dynamic in recent years.

Given the uncertainty of jail forecasting, it is important to consider the risks and repercussions involved with a decision between building a new facility or reconfiguring existing space to replace the Hall of Justice jails, or doing nothing. The section below describes these risks and repercussions in two scenarios:

1. If the City builds or renovates a replacement facility, but the population continues to drop and no such facility is needed:

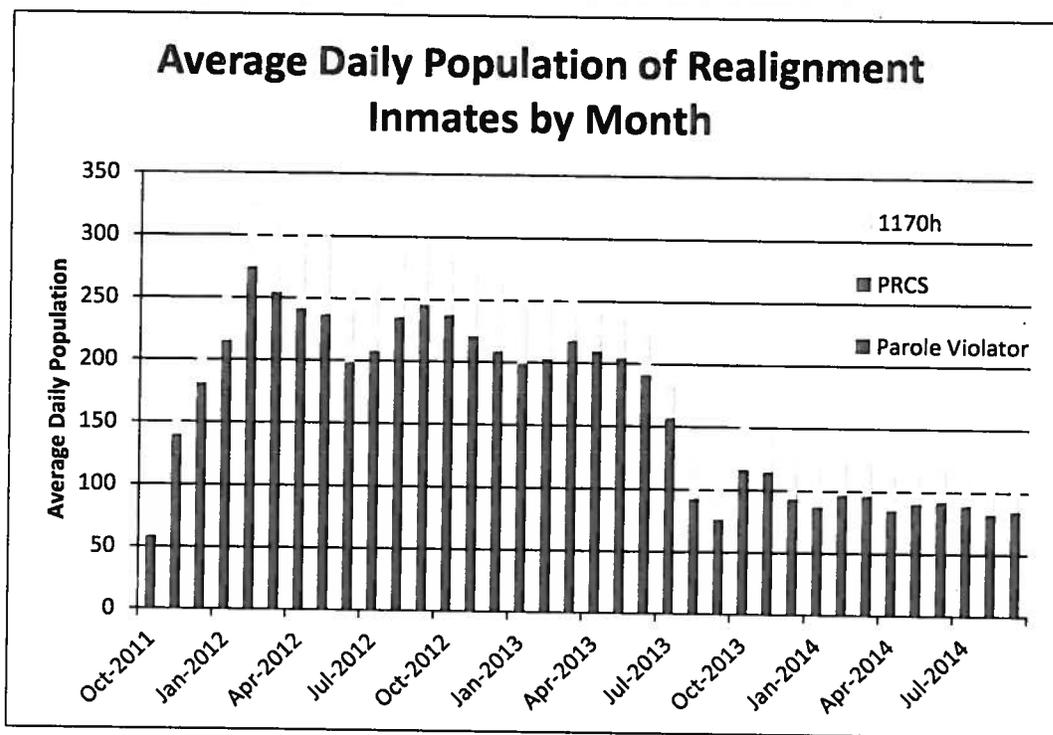
- The City would have developed a replacement facility using funds that could have financed other capital projects.
- The new facility would allow the Sheriff’s Department to transfer inmates currently housed in San Mateo County into a facility near the Hall of Justice. This transfer has multiple benefits.
 1. Inmate transportation between the Hall of Justice and San Mateo County is costly and increases safety and security risks for inmates and deputies. Housing inmates in San Francisco eliminates these concerns.
 2. Housing inmates in San Francisco makes them more accessible for family visitation, especially for families without private vehicles.
 3. Housing inmates in San Francisco reduces transportation time and costs for Public Defender staff who currently have to travel to San Mateo County to visit their clients.
- County Jail #6 is currently used for deputy training, storage space and occasional vocational programs. The Sheriff’s Department could continue to use the facility for these purposes.

2. If the City does not build or renovate a replacement facility, but one is needed:

- The City would need to fund a replacement facility, but likely at a higher cost.
 - The City would have lost an opportunity to receive up to \$80 million in funding from the State of California to finance jail construction.³³
 - Capital Planning estimates that construction costs will escalate by five percent per year, outpacing the City's expected revenue growth. For a \$278 million project, a five percent escalation rate amounts to a \$13.8 million cost increase each year the project is delayed.
- If a major earthquake strikes while inmates are still housed in the Hall of Justice, the jail would likely need to be vacated and closed permanently. In addition to the safety concerns of transporting inmates immediately after a major disaster, it would be costly to house inmates elsewhere while a new facility is constructed.
- The City's jail system may experience overcrowding, which can lead to unsafe and inhumane housing conditions. The City has been sued at least twice since 1980 due to subpar jail conditions resulting from overcrowding.
- If it isn't already at capacity, County Jail #6 could be used as an overflow facility in the case of a major earthquake or overcrowding but may need significant repairs.
- The proposed replacement jail includes space for the Sheriff's Department's warrants and records unit, storerooms and other non-jail spaces currently located in the Hall of Justice. When the Hall of Justice closes, the City would need to build, renovate or lease space near the Hall of Justice for these functions. The City would also need to replace holding cells currently located in the Hall of Justice which are used when transporting inmates to and from court.

³³ State funding is available via Senate Bill 863. County proposals for funding are due on August 28, 2015.

Appendix A: Realignment Inmates by Type Over Time



The California Criminal Justice Realignment Act (Assembly Bill 109), directed that beginning in October of 2011 some offenders previously housed in state prisons would become the responsibility of counties. The legislation, known as “realignment,” increases the number of inmates housed in county jail facilities. The chart above shows the impact of state realignment inmates on the average daily jail population broken down into three groups of inmates.

- **State Parole Violators:** Individuals whose parole is revoked by the State of California may be remanded to county jail. Prior to state realignment they would have been housed in state prison, but are now housed in county jail.
- **Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Violators:** These individuals violated the terms of their PRCS and are subject to penalties including modification of PRCS conditions, returning to jail, or referral to an evidence-based program.
- **Non-violent, Non-sexual, Non-serious Felony Offenders:** Prior to state realignment they would have been housed in state prison, but are now housed in county jail. This category also includes individuals who are incarcerated for violating the terms of their mandatory supervision after leaving custody.

About the Controller's Office City Services Auditor

The City Services Auditor was created within the Controller's Office through an amendment to the City Charter approved by voters in 2003. Under Appendix F of the City Charter, the City Services Auditor has broad authority for:

- Reporting on the level and effectiveness of San Francisco's public services and benchmarking the city to other public agencies and jurisdictions,
- Conducting financial and performance audits of city departments, contractors, and functions to assess efficiency and effectiveness of processes and services,
- Operating a whistleblower hotline and website and investigating reports of waste, fraud, and abuse of city resources, and
- Ensuring the financial integrity and improving the overall performance and efficiency of city government.

For more information visit our website at:

<http://www.sfcontroller.org/index.aspx?page=42>

Project Team: Peg Stevenson, Director
Kyle Patterson, Project Manager
Jay Liao, Budget Analyst
Jessie Rubin, Performance Analyst

For more information, please contact:

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Office of the Controller
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CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



Office of the Controller

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APPENDIX C: Weekly Hours of Programming Offered by Jail and Pod

Jail	In-Custody Program Pods ^a	Hours of Programming ^b
2	Women's Intake	20
	Sisters in Sober Treatment Empowered in Recovery (S.I.S.T.E.R.S.)	29
	Re-Entry	52
3	Miscellaneous	8.75
4	Miscellaneous	10
5	Resolve to Stop the Violence (RSVP)	26
	Community of Veterans Engaged in Restoration (C.O.V.E.R.)	22
	Roads to Recovery	27
	Keys to Changes & 5 Keys Charter School	28
	Psychologically Sheltered Living Unit	25

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

^a For program descriptions, please see Exhibit 10.

^b Methodology:

- To preserve comparability, religious programming, Title 15 exercise, meals, visiting and weekend program hours were excluded;
- Not all programming is mandatory, and an inmate may not be eligible to participate in every available hour of programming provided;
- Where two program activities occur at the same time, hours for both activities are included in this table;
- Meetings that occur biweekly are represented as half-time;
- Calculation based on program schedules for time periods between February and March 2013. These schedules may change from week to week.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Notice of Electronic Transmittal

Affirmation of Final Mitigated Negative Declaration 850 Bryant Street

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

DATE: July 10, 2015
TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: Sarah Jones, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9034
Christopher Espiritu, Environmental Planner – (415) 575-9022
RE: BOS File No. 150702 [Planning Case No. 2014.0198E]
Public Hearing for 850 Bryant Street

HEARING DATE: July 21, 2015

Pursuant to the San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 31, the Planning Department has prepared a memorandum regarding the affirmation of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for 850 Bryant Street. The Planning Department is transmitting one (1) copy of the memorandum and attachments. In compliance with San Francisco's Administrative Code Section 8.12.5 "Electronic Distribution of Multi-Page Documents," the Planning Department has submitted a multi-page memorandum for the public hearing to consider the FMND for 850 Bryant Street [BF 150702] in digital format.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, or require additional hard copies, please contact Christopher Espiritu of the Planning Department at (415) 575-9022 or Christopher.Espiritu@sfgov.org.



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**AFFIRMATION OF FINAL MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION
850 Bryant Street**

DATE: July 10, 2015

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Sarah B. Jones, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9034
Christopher Espiritu, Case Planner – (415) 575-9022

RE: File No. 150702, Planning Case No. 2014.0198E
Affirmation of Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the 850 Bryant Street
Project

HEARING DATE: July 21, 2015

PROJECT SPONSOR: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, San Francisco Department of Public Works and
Dan Santizo, City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department

INTRODUCTION:

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (“PMND”) for the project was published on May 13, 2015. The coalition group of the Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed an appeal of the PMND to the Planning Commission on June 3, 2015. At the appeal hearing, held on June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission (the “Commission”) affirmed the Department’s decision to issue a MND for the project.

The decision before the Board is whether to uphold the Department’s decision to issue a MND, or to overturn the Department’s decision to issue a MND and return the project to the Department staff for further environmental review.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse),

610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

An environmental evaluation application (Case No. 2014.0198E) for the project at 850 Bryant Street was filed by the project sponsor, Jumoke Akin-Taylor of the Department of Public Works and Dan Santizo of the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, on July 2, 2014.

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

The project requires multiple project approvals: the first of which would be the approval of a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections and authorization of execution of certain agreements, including construction and financing agreements, by the Board of Supervisors identified as the Approval Action under Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code for the whole of the project. Other project approvals are as follows:

Actions by the Board of Supervisors:

- Adoption of ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from SALI to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.

- Adoption of a resolution to approve purchasing of land and financing of the proposed project through a Certification of Participation

Actions by the Planning Commission:

- Recommendation that the Board of Supervisors adopt ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from Service Arts Light Industrial (SALI) to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.
- Approval of a General Plan referral determining that the proposed project, including the proposed legislative amendments, is in conformity with the objectives and policies of the General Plan.
- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.

Actions by Other City Departments:

- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.
- Department of Public Works request for *General Plan* and Street Vacation Referrals from the Planning Department, and Board of Supervisors approval to vacate thru-traffic on portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. To approve the street vacations, the Department of Public Works requests a referral to the Planning Department which would be required for a formal determination as to whether the proposed project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan* prior to an action by the Board of Supervisors to approve the street vacations.
- Approval of site permit (*Planning Department, Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of grading and building permits (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of project compliance with the Stormwater Control Guidelines (*Department of Public Works*)
- Approval of a stormwater control plan (*San Francisco Public Utilities Commission*)

APPELLANT ISSUES AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT RESPONSES:

The Appeal Letter (attached) includes the Appellant’s concerns regarding the project during the PMND Appeal period. These concerns are related to: 1) air quality impacts on building occupants’ outdoor space; 2) noise impacts on building occupants’ outdoor space; 3) compliance with Proposition M; 4) parking impacts; and 5) wind impacts.

Additional comment letters received during the public comment period state that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues: use of the mezzanine level for additional beds; rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation; loss of jobs; historic resource impacts; archaeological resources impacts; transportation and circulation impacts; noise impacts on Bessie Carmichael Elementary School; cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces; water supply and quality impacts; hazards and

hazardous materials impacts; use of tax dollars to build a new jail; and environmental justice issues. No other comments (nor appeals of the PMND) were received.

All of the issues raised in the appeal of the PMND and other comments have been addressed in the attached materials, which include:

1. Planning Commission Hearing Packet – Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
 - a. Executive Summary
 - b. Draft Motion upholding the decision to issue a MND;
 - c. Exhibit A: Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter and comment letters
 - d. Exhibit B: Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget
 - e. Exhibit C: Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period
 - i. Attachment C.1: Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre – This letter was repeated as a form letter and submitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups during the comment period
 - ii. Attachment C.2: Other Comment Letters
 - f. Exhibit D: Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
 - g. Exhibit E: Final Mitigated Negative Declaration

SUMMARY OF PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING

On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.

Comments made by the appellant and other members of the public reflected similar issues raised in the PMND Appeal. Concerns regarding impacts on air quality, shadow, noise, parking, and other issues were addressed by the Planning Department. Any other concerns raised by the Appellant were fully addressed in the analysis conducted for the PMND. Ultimately, the Planning Commission upheld the PMND with a vote of 6-0.

CONCLUSION

The Department conducted an in-depth and thorough analysis of the project at 850 Bryant Street, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines. The Appellant has not submitted any evidence that the project would result in any significant impacts under CEQA that cannot be reduced to a less-than-significant level. For the reasons stated in this memorandum and the FMND, the Department finds that the FMND fully complies with the requirements of CEQA and that the FMND was appropriately prepared.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

DATE: June 18, 2015
TO: San Francisco Planning Commission
FROM: Christopher Espiritu, Planning Department,
RE: Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration for
850 Bryant Street, Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 009 through
012, 014, 043, 045, and a portion of 042,
Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E
HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

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CA 94103-2479

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An appeal has been received concerning a preliminary mitigated negative declaration for the following project:

Case No. 2014.0198E – 850 Bryant Street: The project site is located on Bryant Street at 6th Street in the South of Market neighborhood. The proposed project would demolish three existing buildings on-site and construct a 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (including an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) building adjacent to the existing Hall of Justice building. The proposed RDF would replace the existing County Jail Facility #3 and #4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ #3 and CJ #4 of 905 beds.

This matter is calendared for public hearing on June 25, 2015. Enclosed are the Appeal Letter, Comment Letters, the Staff Responses, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, Executive Summary and the Draft Motion.

If you have any questions related to this project's environmental evaluation, please contact me at (415) 575-9022 or Christopher.Espiritu@sfgov.org.

Thank you.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration Executive Summary

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

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Date: June 18, 2015
Case No.: **2014.0198E**
Project Title: **850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility**
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
 105-J Height and Bulk District
 Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
 30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
 Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
 Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department
 Sheriff’s Bureau of Building Services
 Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
 christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

PROPOSED COMMISSION ACTION:

Consider whether to uphold staff’s decision to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), or whether to overturn that decision and require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report due to specified potential significant environmental effects of the proposed project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner’s Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy

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The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

ISSUES:

The Planning Department published a Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) on May 13, 2015, and received an appeal letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget on June 3, 2015, appealing the determination to issue a MND. The Planning Department also received additional comment letters during the public review period ending June 3, 2015.

The appeal letter states that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues:

1. Air quality impacts on building occupants' outdoor space
2. Noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space
3. Compliance with Proposition M
4. Parking impacts
5. Wind impacts

The additional comment letters received state that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues: use of the mezzanine level for additional beds; rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation; loss of jobs; historic resource impacts; archaeological resources impacts; transportation and circulation impacts; noise impacts on Bessie Carmichael Elementary School; cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and conflict with General Plan

policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces; water supply and quality impacts; hazards and hazardous materials impacts; use of tax dollars to build a new jail; and environmental justice issues.

No other comments (nor appeals of the PMND) were received. All of the issues raised in the appeal letter and other comments have been addressed in the attached materials, which include:

1. A draft Motion upholding the decision to issue a MND;
2. Exhibit A: Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter and comment letters
3. Exhibit B: Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget
4. Exhibit C: Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period
 - Attachment C.1: Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre
 - This letter was repeated as a form letter and submitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups during the comment period
 - Attachment C.2: Other Comment Letters
5. Exhibit D: Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
6. Exhibit E: Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (Hard Copy and/or CD)

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the PMND. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudice or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design is appropriate for the neighborhood.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning Commission Motion 19395

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
Case No.: **2014.0198E**
Project Address: **850 Bryant Street**
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
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ADOPTING FINDINGS RELATED TO THE APPEAL OF THE PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, FILE NUMBER 2014.0198E FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY ("PROJECT") AT 850 BRYANT STREET.

MOVED, that the San Francisco Planning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") hereby AFFIRMS the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, based on the following findings:

1. On July 2, 2014, pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the State CEQA Guidelines, and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, the Planning Department ("Department") received an Environmental Evaluation Application form for the Project, in order that it might conduct an initial evaluation to determine whether the Project might have a significant impact on the environment.
2. On May 13, 2015, the Department determined that the Project, as proposed, could not have a significant effect on the environment.
3. On May 13, 2015, a notice of determination that a Mitigated Negative Declaration would be issued for the Project was duly published in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration posted in the Department offices, and distributed all in accordance with law.
4. On June 3, 2015, an appeal of the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration was timely filed by the Californians United for a Responsible Budget.

5. On June 3, 2015, comment letters concerning the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration and other comments were submitted by various individuals.
6. A staff memorandum, dated June 18, 2015, addresses and responds to all points raised by the appellant in the appeal letter and by the commenters in the submitted comments. That memorandum is attached as Exhibit A and staff's findings as to those points are incorporated by reference herein as the Commission's own findings. Copies of that memorandum have been delivered to the City Planning Commission, and a copy of that memorandum is on file and available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400.
7. On June 25, 2015, the Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.
8. All points raised in the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration at the June 25, 2015 City Planning Commission hearing have been responded to either in the Memorandum or orally at the public hearing.
9. After consideration of the points raised by appellant, both in writing and at the June 25, 2015 hearing, the San Francisco Planning Department reaffirms its conclusion that the proposed project could not have a significant effect upon the environment.
10. In reviewing the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued for the Project, the Planning Commission has had available for its review and consideration all information pertaining to the Project in the Planning Department's case file.
11. The Planning Commission finds that Planning Department's determination on the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the Department's independent judgment and analysis.

The City Planning Commission HEREBY DOES FIND that the proposed Project, could not have a significant effect on the environment, as shown in the analysis of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, and HEREBY DOES AFFIRM the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, as prepared by the San Francisco Planning Department.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Motion was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission on June 25, 2015.

Jonas Ionin
Commission Secretary

Motion No. 19395
Hearing Date: June 25, 2015

Case No. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street

AYES: WU, ANTONINI, HILLIS, JOHNSON, MOORE, RICHARDS

NOES:

ABSENT: FONG

ADOPTED: June 25, 2015

Exhibit A

Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Exhibit A to Draft Motion Planning Department Response to Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration

CASE NO. 2014.0198E – 850 BRYANT STREET –
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
PUBLISHED ON MAY 13, 2015

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BACKGROUND

An environmental evaluation application (2014.0198E) for the proposed project at 850 Bryant Street was filed on June 18, 2014.

A Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) was published on May 13, 2015. The Notice of Availability stated that the review period for public comment or appeal would be 20 days, ending on June 3, 2015 (“i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015”). On June 3, 2015, Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed a letter appealing the PMND. Additional comments were received from: Lisa Marie Alatorre (plus 173 individuals and groups who submitted an identical letter); Leo Warshaw-Cardoza; Jenna Gaarde; Sami Kilmitto; Johannes Kuzmich; Michael Lyon; Dylan Moore; Andrea Salinas; Eli; Sir Edmond, Luicje Lany; Larry; Bilal Du; Joss Greene, and an unsigned letter.

The concerns in the appeal letter, presented below by environmental topic, are summarized and responded to, and concerns raised in comment letters received are listed following the appeal letter topics and addressed in a master response. Copies of the appeal letter and the comment letters are included within this appeal packet.

COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the PMND [proposed project] fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

“2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

“As noted in the PMND, "Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies." (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is "2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;" #3 is "preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;" and #5 is "5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident

employment and business ownership." (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable "SRO" housing: "If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses." (PMND, p. 8) The potential "residential relocation plan" to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that "The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units." (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, "in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List." (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

"In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire - even on a temporary basis - 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 - cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

"The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: Under CEQA, land use impacts are considered to be significant if the proposed project would conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Environmental plans and policies are those, like the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) 2010 Clean Air Plan, which directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, which must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not obviously or substantially conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations such that an adverse physical change would result. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact with regard to conflicts with existing plans and zoning.

Issues related to the cost of housing are socioeconomic rather than physical and are relevant to CEQA only inasmuch as they are connected to physical environmental impacts. Under CEQA, a project may have a significant impact if it will displace substantial numbers of people,

necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The potential displacement of 14 SRO residential units would not displace substantial numbers of people, and the PMND found this impact less than significant.

As described on p. 4 of the PMND, “the project site includes a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street).” As stated on p. 8, this “14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW’s future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.”

The PMND further states on p. 37, that “although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing.” Therefore, the proposed project would not create the need for additional housing to be constructed elsewhere and this impact was found to be less than significant in the PMND. Furthermore, in accordance with the relocation plan, a program would be established as part of the project to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

The City has not determined whether relocation of the 480-484 Sixth Street building occupants (residents and retail tenants) would be necessary. There are no known redevelopment plans for the building, and it is possible that relocation of the building occupants would not even occur as part of the proposed project. In the absence of certainty as to what may occur on the site, a likely future use on the site was established to adequately analyze the potential environmental impacts that could occur, if relocation of the building tenants were determined to be necessary. Thus, for purposes of environmental analysis in the PMND, specifically the analysis of environmental impacts where relocation of these occupants needed to be quantified,¹ a “worst-case scenario” was assumed –that all 14 units would be vacated and more intense uses were

¹ These topics include population and housing, transportation and circulation, noise, and air quality. Analyses of the other topics in the Initial Study are not dependent on whether the existing residential uses would be retained on the project site or whether it would be converted to office use to be used by the Sheriff’s Department or other public agencies.

analyzed. As further stated on PMND p. 64, under this worst-case scenario “the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses.” Analyses of other topics in the Initial Study would be the same whether the existing building to be retained on the project site remained in residential use or was converted to office for use by the Sheriff’s Department or other public agencies.

Contrary to the appellant’s assertion, the potential loss of the SRO units under the proposed project would be consistent with established policies in Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, including Policy (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods, and Policy (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing. Even though the potential residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement affordable housing, the proposed project would provide protection to the affected tenants through implementation of a residential relocation plan that would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses and social services. If other uses were to be made of the existing building, the loss of 14 SRO housing units would not result in a substantial increase in housing demand in San Francisco, thus resulting in a less-than-significant environmental impact.

The appellant also states that the potential loss of the SRO units is inconsistent with Proposition M Policy (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership. However, there are no existing industrial or service uses on the project site that could be displaced as result of the proposed project.

Effects analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change in the environment. The appellant does not state how this would result in an adverse physical change in the environment.

As part of the entitlement process for the proposed project, the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the proposed project against these Priority Planning Policies, and will consider whether the proposed project would, on balance, conform or conflict with the Priority Planning Policies. This review is carried out independent of the environmental review process, as part of the decision to approve, modify, or disapprove a proposed project. Because the PMND analyzes the impacts related to those policies, the PMND will provide decision-makers with information that will assist them in determining the proposed project’s consistency with these policies.

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (PARKING)

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the proposed project is not an “employment center” and is not eligible for exclusion from an analysis of aesthetic or parking impacts through the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist project. As a result, the appellant asserts that the transportation impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of a constrained parking supply on traffic impacts at the intersections considered in the PMND.

“3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that ‘aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects’ per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (‘aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment’) because the proposal is an ‘employment center project’ (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(l)(a) clearly states ‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.’ The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an ‘employment center project’ because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses - it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s ‘informational’ parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that ‘visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.’ (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that ‘the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further’ - but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that ‘under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-

street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.’ (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

In fact, the PMND even recognizes that ‘considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase.’ (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes - but fails to study - ‘secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)’ and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.”

RESPONSE TO TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The project site is an infill site located within a transit-rich area with easy and frequent access to transit provided by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (Muni) and regional transit service providers; thus, the project meets two of the three criteria in the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist. The proposed public facility (a Rehabilitation and Detention Facility that would be operated by the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department) would be a principally permitted use in a Public Use Zoning District (P Zoning District). The City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist was prepared with the understanding that the project sponsor would seek a change to the zoning classification on the project building site because the present zoning (Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District (SALI Zoning District) would not allow the proposed use.

The appellant correctly identified one of the required approvals of the proposed project, i.e., the rezoning of the eastern portion of the project site from a SALI Zoning District to a P Zoning District (see PMND pp. 20-21). As discussed in the land use analysis under Impact LU-2 (PMND p. 33), the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code

Section 211, which regulates uses in P Zoning Districts.² Institutional uses are principally permitted in P Zoning Districts (e.g., the Hall of Justice and County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 on the parcel immediately to the west of the project building site, which is in a P Zoning District). The proposed project would exhibit the same range of uses as currently exist in the adjacent P Zoning District. The San Francisco Planning Department considers these uses as employment centers in their determination regarding compliance with Senate Bill 743/Public Resources Code Section 21099. Thus, with respect to the exclusion of analyses of aesthetics and parking, the City's Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist has been properly prepared because the proposed project meets each of the three criteria. The appellant's assertion is not founded in facts and no further responses are required.

With respect to parking, the Planning Department stated in its response to SB 743³ that the City determined years ago that parking loss or deficit in and of itself does not result in direct changes to the physical environment, and that determination has been upheld (see *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656). While the environmental analysis does assess the indirect or secondary environmental effects of parking loss, such as air quality or noise impacts, the direct effects of a parking deficit or loss have been determined to be a significant impact under CEQA in only the rarest of circumstances. It is important to note that San Francisco has not been alone in recognizing that the adequacy of parking is more appropriately assessed as part of reviewing project merits rather than a potentially significant environmental impact under CEQA. In 2010, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) amended Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to remove the significance criterion about inadequate parking capacity. This policy direction continues to evolve and is strengthened by the provisions of SB 743. In addition to addressing Level of Service reform, Section 5 of SB 743 states that, "...the adequacy of parking for a project shall not support a finding of significance..." It is the San Francisco Planning Department's interpretation, in consultation with the City Attorney, that this provision of the statute expands upon the parking changes related to the 2010 amendment to the CEQA Appendix G transportation significance standards in that it would apply to all projects in transit priority areas, not just residential, mixed-use residential or employment center projects.

² On March 22, 2015, the redesignation of Planning Code Section 234 as Planning Code Section 211 became effective as part of Ordinance No. 22-15 reorganizing Article 2 (adopted by the Board of Supervisors on February 20, 2015). If the PMND is upheld, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration will include this correction.

³ San Francisco Planning Department, "CEQA Update: Senate Bill 743 Summary – Aesthetics, Parking and Traffic," November 26, 2013. Available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/CEQA%20Update-SB%20743%20Summary.pdf>. Accessed June 15, 2015. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

As explained on PMND pp. 79-80, the San Francisco Planning Department and CEQA do not consider parking supply as part of the permanent physical environment and, therefore, do not consider changes in parking conditions to be environmental impacts as defined by CEQA. The San Francisco Planning Department acknowledges, however, that parking conditions may lead to secondary environmental impacts and may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Existing parking regulations and occupancy data are provided on PMND pp. 63-64, project-related parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80, and cumulative parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80. Because the new RDF is merely replacing the existing County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) which are presently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ, with fewer beds, implementation of the proposed project would result in an overall reduction in traffic (47 fewer inbound and outbound p.m. peak hour vehicle trips). This would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand (see PMND p. 80). Therefore, the appellant's assertion that the project-level and cumulative transportation impact analysis in the PMND is not adequate, did not factor cars searching for parking into the traffic impact analysis, or identify parking impacts as potentially significant is not correct. It is premised on the assumption that the proposed project would add vehicle trips to the adjacent roadways (where, in fact, there would be a traffic reduction because the project would relocate an existing use from the 6th and 7th floors of the Hall of Justice to the project building site) and a misunderstanding of the City's standard approach to parking analysis.

The appellant also suggests that the proposed project does not do enough to encourage alternative modes of travel to and from the project site as a means to alleviate the perceived effects of constrained parking. Please see Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan, PMND pp. 70-71, for details about additional measures aimed at supporting the use of transit and other modes of travel.

NOISE

NOISE CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the noise analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of ambient noise levels on future inmates who would use the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, including potential amplification of existing noise levels due to the design of the partial enclosure and its location in relation to the elevated freeway.

"1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

...

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (midblock).” (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, “The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails,” Ch. 9. “The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings”: Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.” (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO NOISE CONCERN 1: Exercise space for inmates (see PMND p. 13) would be provided on the second through fifth floors of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and is clearly defined in the PMND as an interior space. These spaces are labeled as “YARD” spaces on Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan, Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan, and Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floor Plans provided in the Project Description (see PMND pp. 15-17). Each of the “YARD” spaces labeled on those floor plans would be fully enclosed exercise rooms with light wells that reach down into these spaces from the rooftop. The light wells are depicted by the single isosceles triangle on the “YARD” spaces on the west portion of the second through fifth floor plans (see Figures 9, 10 and 11) and the two obtuse triangles on the “YARD” spaces on the east portion of the fourth and fifth floors (see Figure 11). The design of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility is governed by adult detention facility codes and standards for maximum security facilities (see PMND p. 7), and all spaces including the exercise spaces and light wells/skylights that penetrate the building floor plates would be enclosed. As explained in the Project Description on PMND p. 13, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors would have “room for interior exercise and class room space.” Therefore, future inmates who use the proposed exercise spaces would not be affected by ambient noise levels in excess of 75 dBA. Further, as stated on PMND pp. 107-108, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would include a fixed window system and dual wall designs (similar to those of County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 located to the west of the

project site), and incorporate noise attenuation measures to address noise produced by the ventilation system to achieve acceptable interior noise levels (Mitigation Measure M-NO-3 on PMND p.108). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential noise impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the noise analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

AIR QUALITY

AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the air quality analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the exposure of future inmates to poor air quality at the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, which is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

"1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

"The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are "sensitive receptors" and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMNd, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semienclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the PMND, let alone mitigated." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: As indicated above in the Response to Noise Concern 1, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would not include outdoor spaces. The exercise space on each floor would be enclosed. The appellant may have misunderstood the graphics provided in the Project Description. The City's mapping of Air Pollutant Exposure Zones and its approach to the analysis of air quality impacts, which was

developed in coordination with the San Francisco Department of Public Health and in response to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's 2012 update to its CEQA Guidelines, has evolved over the last five years. Enhanced ventilation, previously imposed as a mitigation measure, is now required for all projects within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones (San Francisco Health Code Article 38). Thus, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility project would include an enhanced ventilation system to ensure that indoor air quality for inmates and staff is not unduly affected by the poor air quality in the project vicinity (as indicated by the mapped Air Pollutant Exposure Zone). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential air quality impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the air quality analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

WIND

WIND CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the wind impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is flawed because it underestimates potentially significant impacts. The appellant asserts that the finding of a less-than-significant impact is due to the absence of consideration for the effects of the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse on the roof and reliance on the shielding effects of the Hall of Justice, which would be demolished in the future.

"4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

"The PMND argument that "the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards" (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that "the proposed Jail ("RDF") would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice." (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

"A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail ("RDF") project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building "once all occupants are relocated." (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail ("RDF") proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in

the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO WIND CONCERN 1: The wind impact analysis on PMND pp. 136-139 is based on the screening-level wind analysis prepared by Rowan Williams Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI) and provided as Appendix G to the PMND. The determination in the PMND is based on the professional opinion of RWDI staff and their understanding of the interaction between prevailing winds and the height, massing, and orientation (or profiles) of buildings/structures (see PMND p. 136 and Appendix G, p. 5).

The wind impact analysis focuses on the potential for changes to the ground-level wind speeds along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility – Ahern Way, Sixth Street, Bryant Street, and Harriet Street – and entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (west sidewalk of Sixth Street). Determinations of significance are made by comparing existing conditions to conditions with implementation of the proposed project and are based on the City’s wind comfort and wind hazard criteria (see PMND, p. 138 footnote 122).

The wind impact analysis considers the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to the northwest (see PMND p. 137), existing conditions in the immediate vicinity of the project building site, which includes the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice immediately to the west of the project building site, and the massing of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (at 95 feet). The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse for the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would be located on the central portion of the roof and would be set back from the building façades. Thus, wind that would be intercepted by this structure would be redirected down onto the roof and would not contribute to accelerated ground-level wind speeds. Therefore, the identification of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as a 95-foot tall building is not a flaw because the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse is not a determining factor in the wind impact analysis in the PMND.

As discussed on PMND pp. 137-138 the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, which is upwind of the proposed building site, is properly considered as part of the existing baseline conditions along with other structures in the immediate vicinity and beyond. Any consideration of altering existing baseline conditions by assuming the demolition Hall of Justice would go against standard practice for the San Francisco Planning Department and introduce an error into the proposed project’s wind impact analysis. Furthermore, the demolition of the Hall of Justice is not a project that could be considered for a cumulative analysis by the Planning Department because it has not been formally proposed. When, and if, the Hall of Justice were to be demolished it would have to go through a separate environmental review, and, at that point in time, the potential wind impacts of that project would consider the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as part of its baseline (or existing conditions), assuming the proposed project

is approved and a new HOJ building is constructed. Therefore, the wind impact analysis correctly relies on the combined sheltering effect of the Hall of Justice and the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as the basis for making a less-than significant determination for project-related wind impacts on the adjacent Sixth Street and Bryant Street sidewalks, and the Sixth Street entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility. As discussed on PMND p. 139, the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street would have limited public use due to the location of the proposed loading and jail transport areas. The wind impact analysis discloses the fact that the west façade of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would intercept the prevailing winds and direct them downward to the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street and found that wind impacts on these sidewalks would be less than significant. This determination would not change if the Hall of Justice were to be demolished, because the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would continue to provide a sheltering effect at these locations ensuring that ground level wind speeds would remain at acceptable levels.

Thus, the appellant's concerns that wind impacts are underestimated and that potentially significant impacts could occur due to the rooftop mechanical penthouse of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and the reliance on the sheltering effect of the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice are based on a misunderstanding of the City's approach to wind impact analyses. No further response is required.

ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: The appellant states that the proposed project to expand jail facilities has significant environmental impacts that require that an EIR be prepared, and an EIR would benefit the public by including an analysis of alternatives that would be preferable under CEQA, such the no-project alternative or health-based alternative programs that could serve the same population prior to incarceration at lower cost with a net benefit to public safety and a reduction in social injustices from the proposed jail expansion.

"The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives - including a no-build alternative - can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion."

...

"5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

"Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without

significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.”
(Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: Appellants’ assertion that the proposed project would have significant environmental impacts and therefore requires preparation of an EIR is not supported. The preparation of an EIR is required when a proposed project could result in significant impacts; however, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate when revisions to the proposed project and mitigation measures agreed to by the project sponsor would avoid or reduce impacts such that clearly no significant impacts would occur. While an EIR must include an analysis of alternatives that would reduce or avoid one or more of the significant impacts identified in the EIR, no such analysis is required in an Initial Study that supports issuance of a Mitigated Negative Declaration. As discussed throughout the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project, the proposed project would not result in significant physical environmental impacts that could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level; therefore, no EIR is required.

The Appellants may misunderstand portions of the proposed project, which is to replace the existing County jail facilities CJ#3 and CJ#4 in the Hall of Justice. Thus, the proposed project would not expand the City’s jail facilities, but in fact would result in 265 fewer beds than the facilities that are being replaced, as explained in the MND/Initial Study on p. 7 (see also the discussion of Travel Demand from the proposed RDF on p. 64 and the discussion of air quality issues in Impact AQ-3 on p. 126).

Studies prepared for the Sheriff’s Department indicate that the overall jail population has been declining and is expected to continue to decline over time and the average length of stay has

also declined.⁴ The recommendation in the Jail Population Study Update memorandum is to replace the 905 beds in County Jails 3 and 4 with up to 601 beds in the replacement facility if it is assumed that the existing County Jail #6 is not in use. Thus, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the total number of jail beds.

The purpose of analyzing alternatives in an EIR is to focus on alternatives that could avoid or substantially lessen significant physical impacts that would be caused by a proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(b)). The effectiveness of treatment programs for jail inmates, provision of additional residential programs for the homeless such as those being carried out by the Mayor's Office HOPE programs, or expansion of the existing San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project programs, which may reduce the jail population, are social issues that would not be addressed in an analysis of alternatives to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility if an EIR were to be required.

ISSUES RAISED IN ADDITIONAL LETTERS

In addition to the comments raised in the appeal letter, comments from letters received during the PMND public review period raise additional issues. The general concerns of the comments fall into several categories of issues: Project Description, Population and Housing, Historic and Archaeological Resources, Transportation and Circulation, Noise, Shadow, Utilities and Service Systems, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and General. These concerns are summarized below and addressed in one master response that corresponds to the topic order.

Project Description

Issues:

- Undisclosed plans to use the mezzanine level for additional beds
- Rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation based on inaccurate information about costs and transportation issues
- Permanent displacement of established businesses

Population and Housing

Issue:

- Loss of jobs related to McDonald's and parking

⁴ Jay Liao, Kyle Patterson, and Matt Podin, San Francisco Controller's Office, Memorandum to Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, "Jail Population Study Update," May 28, 2014, pp. 3 and 5. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Issues:

- Impacts on the California Register-eligible Hall of Justice and on historic buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 887-891 Bryant Street
- Excavation impacts on archaeological resources including Native American burial sites
- Vibration impacts on archaeological resources
- Inaccurate level of significance conclusion regarding discovery of Native American burials and attendant delays in excavation

Transportation and Circulation

Issue:

- Need for plans to support or subsidize transportation for construction workers or affected residents, and to reduce traffic congestion; and impacts from increased traffic

Noise

Issue:

- Insufficient study of noise impacts, especially those related to the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School

Shadow

Issues:

- Cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces

Utilities and Service Systems

Issues:

- Appropriateness of using water resources for a jail during the drought
- Insufficient study of water quality impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues:

- Absence of soil sampling
- Need to analyze site soils for toxins that could become airborne

General

Issues:

- Appropriateness of using tax dollars to build a new jail rather than allocating funds to services and uses such as schools, affordable housing, health care, mental health, and open space
- Social issues such as human rights violations, root causes of poverty and homelessness, and concern that a PMND was prepared for the proposed project rather than an EIR because the City wants a “blank check” for the project and will use the facility to incarcerate the homeless as part of gentrification

MASTER RESPONSE

The comments do not provide evidence or argument to support the issues raised. With regard to the issue about rejecting use of the San Bruno Jail, County Jail #5 at San Bruno is currently in use; rehabilitation of the old jail facility at San Bruno (CJ #6) to house jail inmates could occur in the future, but was not analyzed as an alternative to the proposed RDF site because of the cost and time required to transport inmates to the courts in San Francisco for hearings compared to the cost and time to transport them from the proposed RDF to the adjacent courts in the Hall of Justice. The comment does not identify what inaccuracies there might be regarding cost to transport inmates from San Bruno to San Francisco. As explained in the Responses to Alternatives Issues, above, a MND is not required to analyze alternatives to the proposed project.

The other issues raised in these comments are addressed in the Initial Study, as follows:

- Use of mezzanines (which would not increase the total number of beds) is discussed in the Initial Study on pp. 8 and 13, and the total number of beds proposed is on Initial Study p. 7.
- Existing businesses are described on Initial Study p. 4.
- Employment at the project site is discussed in Section E.2, Population and Housing, pp. 35-39.
- Impacts on historic and archaeological resources are analyzed in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological resources, pp. 40-54.
- Transportation and circulation impacts are analyzed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.
- Noise impacts to sensitive receptors, are analyzed in Section E.5, Noise, pp. 89-111. Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is noted as a sensitive receptor on Initial Study p. 95, but is not specifically analyzed in the impact analyses because it is across the freeway and at a much greater distance from the project site than the sensitive residential uses at 480-488 Sixth Street which is adjacent to the project site. As no

significant and unmitigable noise impacts were identified for the nearby residential use, and noise levels from the proposed project would be less at greater distances from the project site, there is no need to separately discuss noise impacts at the school.

- Section E.8, Wind and Shadow, discusses cumulative shadow impacts, specifically net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, on PMND pp. 147-149. As discussed on PMND pp. 142-143 the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on the southeastern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park between February 3 and April 25 and between August 17 and November 7. The cumulative analysis was based on the technical background study (see PMND Appendix H: Shadow Analysis Report for the Proposed Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility per San Francisco Planning Code Section 295 Standards). As discussed on PMND pp. 148 the proposed project would not combine with shadow from cumulative projects because the shadows would not occur on the same portion of the park, i.e. the proposed project's net new shadow would fall on the southeastern portion of the park while net new shadow from the cumulative projects would fall on the northern portion of the park.
- Water supply, quality, and systems are described in Section E.10, Utilities and Service Systems, pp. 152-158, and Section E.14, Hydrology and Water Quality, pp. 175-194.
- Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, pp. 195-211, addresses the potential soil contamination on the project site from past uses.

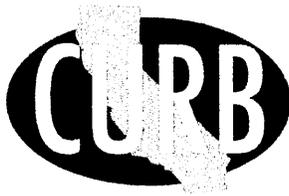
The Planning Department finds that the concerns stated by the commenters on the PMND do not raise any issues not already addressed in the PMND. The Department's responses rely on summary text from the full CEQA record, which includes the PMND and background studies, and other documents and information in the record as appropriate. The issues listed under General concern social issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the CEQA document. Decision-makers may consider these issues during their determination as to whether to approve the proposed project.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudge or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design are appropriate for the neighborhood.

Exhibit B

Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget



Californians United for a Responsible Budget

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213-864-8931(c)
www.curbprisonspending.org

June 2, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

RECEIVED

JUN 03 2015

CITY & COUNTY OF S.F.
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 37000

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

Dear Planning Department,

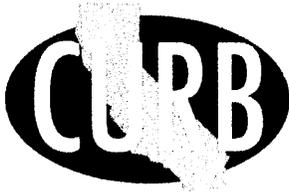
We are writing to appeal the approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives – including a no-build alternative – can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion. But with or without an EIR process, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration as currently written should be rejected because of its serious flaws.

1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are “sensitive receptors” and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semi-enclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the MPND, let alone mitigated.

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been



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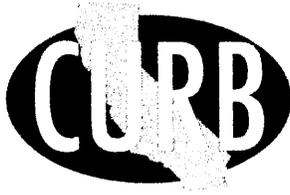
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assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)74 near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)75 near the southern façade (mid-block).” (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should nor be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, “The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails,” Ch. 9 – “The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings”: Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

While the inadequate level of study alone should result in rejection of the PMND, we would like to observe that the negative impacts of being forced to live in an extremely noisy Air Pollutant Exposure Zone are not borne equally by all sectors of San Francisco’s population. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco’s jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco’s population but 56% of the county jail population. (Office of the Controller: “County Jail Needs Assessment,” August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf) In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff’s Pretrial Services Division. While we recognize that funding for local programs is not directly a CEQA concern, Environmental Justice is an appropriate concern for environmental planning documents. In the case of the proposed project, the negative health impacts of being forced to spend one’s only outdoor time in a noisy enclosed yard whose only open side is immediately adjacent to the most crowded freeway will be focused especially on poor African-Americans and people of color.

2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

As noted in the PMND, “Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies.” (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is “(2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;” #3 is “preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;” and #5 is “(5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership.” (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable “SRO” housing: “If relocation of the building



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tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses.” (PMND, p. 8) The potential “residential relocation plan” to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that “The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units.” (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, “in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List.” (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

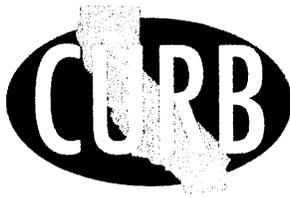
In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire – even on a temporary basis – 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 – cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco’s Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that “aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects” per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (“aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment”) because the proposal is an “employment center project” (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(1)(a) clearly states “‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.” The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an “employment center project” because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses – it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s “informational” parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street



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parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that “visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.” (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that “the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further” – but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that “under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.” (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

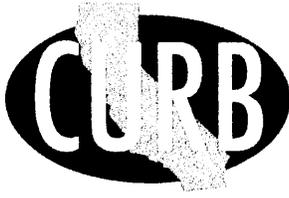
In fact, the PMND even recognizes that “considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off- street parking is likely to increase.” (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes – but fails to study – “secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)” and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.

4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

The PMND argument that “the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards” (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that “the proposed Jail (“RDF”) would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice.” (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail (“RDF”) project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building “once all occupants are relocated.” (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail (“RDF”) proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is



Californians United for a Responsible Budget

Oakland Office:
1322 Webster St # 210 Oakland, CA 94612
[510-435-1176](tel:510-435-1176) (c)
[510-839-7615](tel:510-839-7615) (f)

Los Angeles Office:
1137 E. Redondo Blvd. Inglewood, CA
213-864-8931(c)
www.curbprisonspending.org

reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.

5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.

In closing, for all the reasons listed above, we urge your department to reject the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project

Exhibit C

Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period

C.1 - Comment Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre

C.2 – Other Comment Letters

C.1 – Comment Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre

The comment letter submitted by Lisa Alatorre on May 26, 2015 was repeated as a form letter and resubmitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups.

From: Lisa Marie Alatorre
To: [Espiritu, Christopher \(CPC\); nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org](mailto:Espiritu, Christopher (CPC); nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org)
Subject: Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration
Date: Tuesday, May 26, 2015 10:37:12 AM

Name: Lisa Marie Alatorre
Email: lisa.alatorre@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of

soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Lastly, there has been absolutely NO concern for the human impact this jail would have....I reject the premise that this is not an environmental concern, especially for an urban space. We need a full analysis of a the "no build" option as well as an evaluation of the human impact.

I hope we can count on you to do the RIGHT thing and ensure a full EIR on this unnecessary and harmful project.

Zipcode: 94601

Time: May 26, 2015 at 5:37 pm

IP Address: 107.217.188.73

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

C.2 – Other Comment Letters

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please No New Jail there's so many human
Right violation that is being and has historically
done to community of color denied access
to low income folk for bail

Job will be cut from McDonalds
Jobs from the ~~PARKING~~ lot will be loss

Sincerely,

Jenna Gaarde <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 12:25 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jenna Gaarde" <jennagaarde@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jenna Gaarde

Email: jennagaarde@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

The World Health Organization defines environmental health as addressing, "all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." Freeways or polluting factories are obvious forms of pathogenic infrastructure, that is they are physical factors, which cause adverse effects on human beings. Within public health there is a large body of evidence that argues that jails and prisons are types of pathogenic infrastructure that have adverse effects on humans. Jails are physical factors that alter the environment in which San Franciscans live, just as parks increase availability of open space and places to play. They prevent access to services, disrupt ability to work and have "contagion" effects in communities that are disproportionately represented in jails. In San Francisco many of these populations experience high levels of mental health conditions, chronic illness and substance abuse issues. A November 24, 2014 NY Times Op-Ed pulled from a recent report by the Vera Institute of Justice to argue that mass incarceration poses, "one of the greatest public health challenges of modern times." Jail exacerbates these health concerns, increasing rates of STDs, severity of substance abuse disorders and exposure to violence. The Vera report found nationwide, for example, that suicide accounts for one-third of deaths in jails, and that while 68% of jailed individuals have diagnosable substance abuse disorders, less than 15% receive appropriate treatment. Higher rates of health conditions increase the use of city services, medications, and emergency services such as fire and police and decrease healthy behaviors that have environmental co-benefits such as biking or eating healthy foods.

Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Zipcode: 94605

Time: June 1, 2015 at 7:25 pm

IP Address: 186.151.119.254

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

May 30, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider the Mitigated
Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850
Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention
Facility Project. This plan would have disastrous environmental
impacts. First of all, the plan includes having "outdoor"
yards next to a freeway which will expose prisoners to
toxic air pollution, and the semi-enclosed yards are likely
to concentrate freeways pollution. Second, the plan will result
in a loss of parking spots, but there are no plans to support
workers or impacted residents.

I am also quite upset that the Board of Supervisors
is moving forward to spend \$290,000,000 on a new
jail instead of putting that money towards what San
Franciscans desperately need: affordable housing, access
to good education, quality healthcare, and green spaces.
I love this city and want it to be a place where
all our community members can lead safe, whole,
sustainable lives! I hope you will consider how
beneficial this money could be if it is put towards
services and needed infrastructure like schools instead
of this unneeded jail.

Thank you,
Sincerely,

Joss Green

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

It's totally unacceptable that you have not completed a full environmental impact report for the proposed construction at 850 Bryant. There was no soil sampler taken, the impact on traffic was not taken into consideration during construction of the project, and the impacts of the demolition of the existing buildings at the site.

There should be no new jail in San Francisco!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Li Sheng", written over a horizontal line.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter is my public comment on the "Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration" issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

IN MY OPINION THE 'PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION' SHOULD BE REJECTED. It should be rejected for the following reasons:

Overall, the PMND is based on unrealistic assumptions, incorrect statements, and vague claims. Additionally the PMND is incomplete and fails to consider important environmental impacts.

① The PMND incorrectly claims "employment center" designation for the construction. The proposed site is not zoned C and, hence, cannot be designated as such. Therefore, a parking analysis is ~~required~~ required by law and needed because we can reasonably anticipate a negative impact on parking due to the increased capacity of the jail.

② The PMND incorrectly assumes there will be no impact on individuals and families living in 14 SRO units in the historic building at 480-484 6th Street. In fact, ^{Sincerely,} the new construction raises the probability of displacement. Given the crisis we face in San Francisco of a lack of affordable housing and SRO units this needs to be investigated further in a full EIR. Additionally these families will be impacted by the next point...

③ The PMND is in conflict with the General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. This project will contribute to the casting of shadows on the northern and southeastern parts of the park.

- ④ The PMND incorrectly assumes that the project will have no impact on traffic. At commuting hours this is a very congested area. It is unrealistic to assume that such a large project will not impact traffic ^{through} and access to the area.
- ⑤ The PMND incorrectly assumes that the potential to find Native American burials is "less than significant". In fact, the project proposes massive new displacements of soil that greatly threatens potential burial sites and, ~~additionally~~ additionally, potential archeological finds. This potential impact needs to be studied further.
- ⑥ The PMND fails to address the issue of air quality in the open yards that are part of the proposed facility. These ~~semi-enclosed~~ yards are located adjacent to the freeway and may, in fact, concentrate the air pollution from the freeway. This presents a potentially major health risk to facility inhabitants and employees.

Any one or two of the reasons above ~~should~~ be sufficient to warrant a full EIR. Together they create a mandate for the rejection of PMND.

Sincerely,

Sam Kitmitto

~~████████████████████~~
San Francisco, CA 94110

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant St. Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

It is crucial that an Environmental Impact Report is issued as part of this application and further study of the proposed facility's impact is conducted. I am particularly concerned about the health impact on people inside and outside the facility (those detained, workers, and neighbors). What is the quality of the soil on the site? Does it contain any toxins that would be released into the air? How would the facility's location next to a freeway impact the health of those detained, ~~and~~ whose only access to the outdoors is the yard, presumably full of exhaust fumes (the Declaration states that air filtration will only be provided inside the facility).

This is one of countless concerns I have about the proposed jail's impact on the greater San Francisco community. I urge the Board to reject the Declaration and require further study

Sincerely,

Johannes Kuzmich.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please make safety, housing and mental health sources
and behavioral services for a target persons
in this great rich and nonviolent city
in most areas ~~Outside~~ markets streets;
Castro, Mission st to Daly City, and
Bayview Hunter's point ^{omit} and Heights
street to Golden Gate Park.

Sincerely,

Si Edmond Suisse Lany



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the

"employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Sincerely,

Czarina Liveio


P.S. The impact is just as much human as it is environmental. Erecting a new jail does not solve the root problem of homelessness, poverty, or criminal activity. We need to address how we can serve underserved communities. We do NOT need to perpetuate the school-to-prison pipeline, we need to provide our neighbors and friends with education, mental health services, and overall safe spaces. A "humane" new jail is irrelevant if we cannot even treat San Franciscans with humanity and justice. Please reconsider the impact. Invest in our people and not in prisons. No new SF Jail!

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

THERE EXIST A HOUSING CRISIS IN S.F.
THIS HOUSING CRISIS CAUSES HOMELESSNESS,
SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE THAT LIVE S.F. ARE
HOMELESS THIS INCLUDES FAMILIES. THE ROOT
CAUSES ARE POVERTY AND INEQUALITY. THE
TAXPAYERS ARE GETTING SHORT SHIPPED BY
THIS CITY POLICY OF NOT ADDRESSING ROOT
CAUSES OF POVERTY, HOMELESSNESS AND
INEQUALITY. ADDITIONAL POLICE AND JAIL
CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T GET AT ROOT CAUSES.
THEY ONLY EXAGGERATE THE PROBLEMS PLAYERS
US.

Sincerely,



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Gray Authors of San Francisco has
SERIOUS CONCERNS with the preliminary
Mitigated Negative Declaration on the
proposed new jail. The size and
complexity of this project necessitate
a wide-ranging and profound investigation
into potential environmental impacts.

We cannot imagine other developments
of this size and complexity being
given a blank check. Our strong
suspicion is that the reason for
this blank check is that the
City wants additional space to
incarcerate the homeless as part
of gentrification.

Sincerely,

Michael Lyon

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

THE PROPOSED PROJECT AT 850 BRYANT ST COULD
DISPLACE FAMILIES IN THE 14 SRO UNITS, IT
COULD ALSO UNDERMINE PROP M, THROUGH
INCREASED OFFICE SPACE. BY DOING THIS
WE LIMIT THE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR
AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

BEYOND THIS, IN OUR DRAUGHT OUR WATER IS
PRECIOUS AND WE SHOULD NOT BE DIVERTING
OUR RESOURCES TO HARMFUL SPACES SUCH AS
JAILS AND INCARCERATION.

Sincerely,

DYLAN
MOORE

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please consider the following recommendations for a full environmental impact
report.

1. The air and water quality impacts are not sufficiently studied. In addition noise impact has not been sufficiently studied. All these areas are of critical importance as Bessie Carmichael K-8 school are located directly adjacent to the project.
2. The impact on loss of parking spaces is not evaluated, and therefore is not mitigated. This area receives high visitor traffic from throughout San Francisco to the agencies and courts located in 850 Bryant. Loss of parking will therefore have impact to all San Francisco residents.
3. The loss of 14 SRO units of housing is not mitigated. The report merely sites that the tenants will be linked with a social worker, which cannot be asserted as a mitigating solution. It is a widely known fact, and should be well known to the planning department, that there is a lack of affordable housing, and that wait lists are years long. The contractor does not appear to have even evaluated the demographics of the tenants whom are likely seniors, and even persons who are disabled, both sectors of the population it is illegal to displace. These units must be replaced one for one.

Sincerely,
Andrea Salinas
aasalinas@gmail.com
94110

Leo Warshaw-Cardozo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Leo Warshaw-Cardozo" <leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 5:34 PM

Name: Leo Warshaw-Cardozo
Email: leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention center project.

I oppose the construction of a new jail. It's a misuse of our tax dollars, given that the city of San Francisco already has a functioning jail with unoccupied space and given the need for funding for more pressing issues (housing, education, etc).

Please stop this project.
Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 12:33 am
IP Address: 50.0.128.51
Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>
Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Exhibit D

Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

Date: May 13, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Title: 850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street and Ahern Way street rights-of way
Project Sponsor: Jumoke Akin-Taylor - (415) 557-4751
San Francisco Department of Public Works
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu - (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

This notice is to inform you of the availability of the environmental review document concerning the proposed project as described below. The document is a preliminary mitigated negative declaration (PMND), containing information about the possible environmental effects of the proposed project. The PMND documents the determination of the Planning Department that the proposed project could not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Preparation of a mitigated negative declaration does not indicate a decision by the City to carry out or not to carry out the proposed project.

Project Description: The project site (Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall, 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (including an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The

proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

The PMND is available to view or download from the Planning Department's Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Report web page (<http://www.sf-planning.org/sfceqadocs>). Paper copies are also available at the Planning Information Center (PIC) counter on the ground floor of 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco.

If you have questions concerning environmental review of the proposed project, contact the Planning Department staff contact listed above.

Within 20 calendar days following publication of the PMND (i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on **June 3, 2015**), any person may:

- 1) Review the PMND as an informational item and take no action;
- 2) Make recommendations for amending the text of the document. The text of the PMND may be amended to clarify or correct statements and may be expanded to include additional relevant issues or to cover issues in greater depth. This may be done **without** the appeal described below; **OR**
- 3) Appeal the determination of no significant effect on the environment to the Planning Commission in a letter which specifies the grounds for such appeal, accompanied by a \$547 check payable to the San Francisco Planning Department.¹ An appeal requires the Planning Commission to determine whether or not an Environmental Impact Report must be prepared based upon whether or not the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the environment. Send the appeal letter to the Planning Department, Attention: Sarah B. Jones, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103. **The letter must be accompanied by a check in the amount of \$547.00 payable to the San Francisco Planning Department, and must be received by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015.** The appeal letter and check may also be presented in person at the PIC counter on the first floor of 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco.

In the absence of an appeal, the mitigated negative declaration shall be made final, subject to necessary modifications, after 20 days from the date of publication of the PMND. If the PMND is appealed, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (FMND) may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors. The first approval action, as identified in the Initial Study, would establish the start of the 30-day appeal period for the FMND pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16(h).

Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Commission or the Department. All written or oral communications, including submitted personal contact information, may be made available to the public for inspection and copying upon request and may appear on the Department's website or in other public documents.

¹ Upon review by the Planning Department, the appeal fee may be reimbursed for neighborhood organizations that have been in existence for a minimum of 24 months.

Exhibit E

Final Mitigated Negative Declaration



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mitigated Negative Declaration

PMND Date: May 13, 2015; **amended on June 25, 2015** (deletions to the PMND are shown in ~~strike through~~ and additions are shown in **bold underline**)

Case No.: **2014.0198E**

Project Title: **850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project**

Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District

Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street and Ahern Way street rights-of way

Lot Size: 40,276 square feet

Project Sponsor **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department
Sheriff’s Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo – (415) 522-8123

Lead Agency: San Francisco Planning Department

Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu - (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

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Suite 400
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Reception:
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Planning
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed Hall of Justice (HOJ) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets, and consists of eight parcels: Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. The western portion of the project site (the HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, contains the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall (105 feet to the rooftop plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf HOJ, constructed between 1958 and 1961. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other uses within the existing HOJ include the justice center for the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner and morgue, and the current operational headquarters for the San Francisco Police Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Directly east of the HOJ site is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building, constructed in 2003 (800-804 Bryant Street);

and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant, constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). The project building site also includes portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of way.

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works and the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of a new, approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (95 feet to the rooftop plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF on the project building site. The City and County of San Francisco would acquire the project building site for development of the proposed project. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed project would require legislative amendments to the Planning Code to reclassify the zoning designation on the project building site from SALI to P and to reclassify the height and bulk district from 30-X to 95-J.

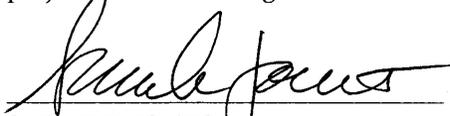
The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates.

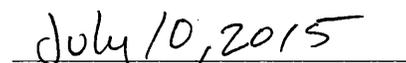
The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. A subterranean tunnel would be constructed underneath the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ. As part of the construction of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas (a loading dock on Harriet Street and a secured, controlled entryway or "sally port" on Ahern Way). In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant Street to the I-80 overpass) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions; only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

FINDING:

This project could not have a significant effect on the environment. This finding is based upon the criteria of the Guidelines of the State Secretary for Resources, Sections 15064 (Determining Significant Effect), 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance), and 15070 (Decision to prepare a Negative Declaration), and the following reasons as documented in the Initial Evaluation (Initial Study) for the project, which is attached. Mitigation measures are included in this project to avoid potentially significant effects. See pp. 216-222.

In the independent judgment of the Planning Department, there is no substantial evidence that the project could have a significant effect on the environment.


SARAH B. JONES
Environmental Review Officer


Date of Issuance of Final Mitigated
Negative Declaration

cc: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Department of Public Works; Dan Santizo, Sheriff's Department; Richard Sucre, Current Planning; Supervisor Jane Kim, District 6; Master Decision File, Distribution List

Initial Study

850 Bryant Street - Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACL	Absolute Cumulative Limits
ADRP	Archeological Data Recovery Plan
ARDTP	Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan
ATP	Archeological Testing Plan
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit
BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission
bgs	below grade surface
BMPs	best management practices
C-APE	CEQA Area of Potential Effect
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Cal/OSHA	State Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CJ#	County Jail No.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalents
CPA	San Francisco Capital Planning Committee
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
dB	decibel
DBI	Department of Building Inspection
DEHP	bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ERO	Environmental Review Officer
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ESLs	Environmental Screening Levels
FARR	Final Archeological Resource Report
General Plan	San Francisco General Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
GHG	greenhouse gas
gsf	gross square feet
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter
HOJ	Hall of Justice
HRE	Historic Resources Evaluation
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
Ldn	day-night noise level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

Leq	equivalent continuous sound level
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
mg/L	milligram per liter
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MLP:	maximum load point
mph	miles per hour
MRZ-4	Mineral Resource Zone 4
MTA	San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency
MTBE	methyl tertiary-butyl ether
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MTCO2E	Metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalents
MUG	Mixed Use-General (zoning designation)
Muni	San Francisco Municipal Railway
MUR	Mixed Use-Residential (zoning designation)
Mw	moment magnitude
NAHC	California State Native American Heritage Commission
NAVD88	1988 North American Vertical Datum
NCT	Neighborhood Commercial Transit (zoning designation)
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Research Council
NSR	New Source Review
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OPR	State Office of Planning and Research
OS	open space
PAHs	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PAR	Preliminary Archeological Review
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	PM composed of particulates at are 10 microns in diameter or less
PM ₁₀	PM composed of particulates at are 2.5 microns in diameter or less
POPOS	privately owned public open spaces
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
QACL	Qualified Archaeological Consultants List
RDF	Retention and Detention Facility
RED	Residential Enclave (zoning designation)
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board
SALI	Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District
SB	Senate Bill
SamTrans	San Mateo County Transit District
SEWPCP	Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant
sf	square feet

SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFCTA	San Francisco County Transportation Authority
SFFD	San Francisco Fire Department
sfh	square foot hours
SFMTA	San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency
SFO	San Francisco International Airport
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
SFPL	San Francisco Public Library
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFUSD	San Francisco Unified School District
Sheriff's Department	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
SHR3	Seismic Hazard Rating 3
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SMP	site mitigation plan
SOMA	South of Market
SoMa	South of Market
SRO	single room occupancy
STLC	soluble threshold limit concentration
SUD	Special Use District
TAAS	Theoretically Available Annual Sunlight
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TASC	Transportation Advisory Staff Committee
TBACT	Best Available Control Technology
TCLP	toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TEP	Transit Effectiveness Project
TTLC	total threshold limit concentration
UMU	Urban Mixed Use (zoning designation)
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	underground storage tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VDECS	verified diesel emission control strategy
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WMUG	Western SoMa Mixed Use-General (zoning designation)
WMUO	Western SoMa Mixed Use-Office (zoning designation)
WSA	Water Supply Assessment

Initial Study
850 Bryant Street - Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project
Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location and Existing Project Site Characteristics

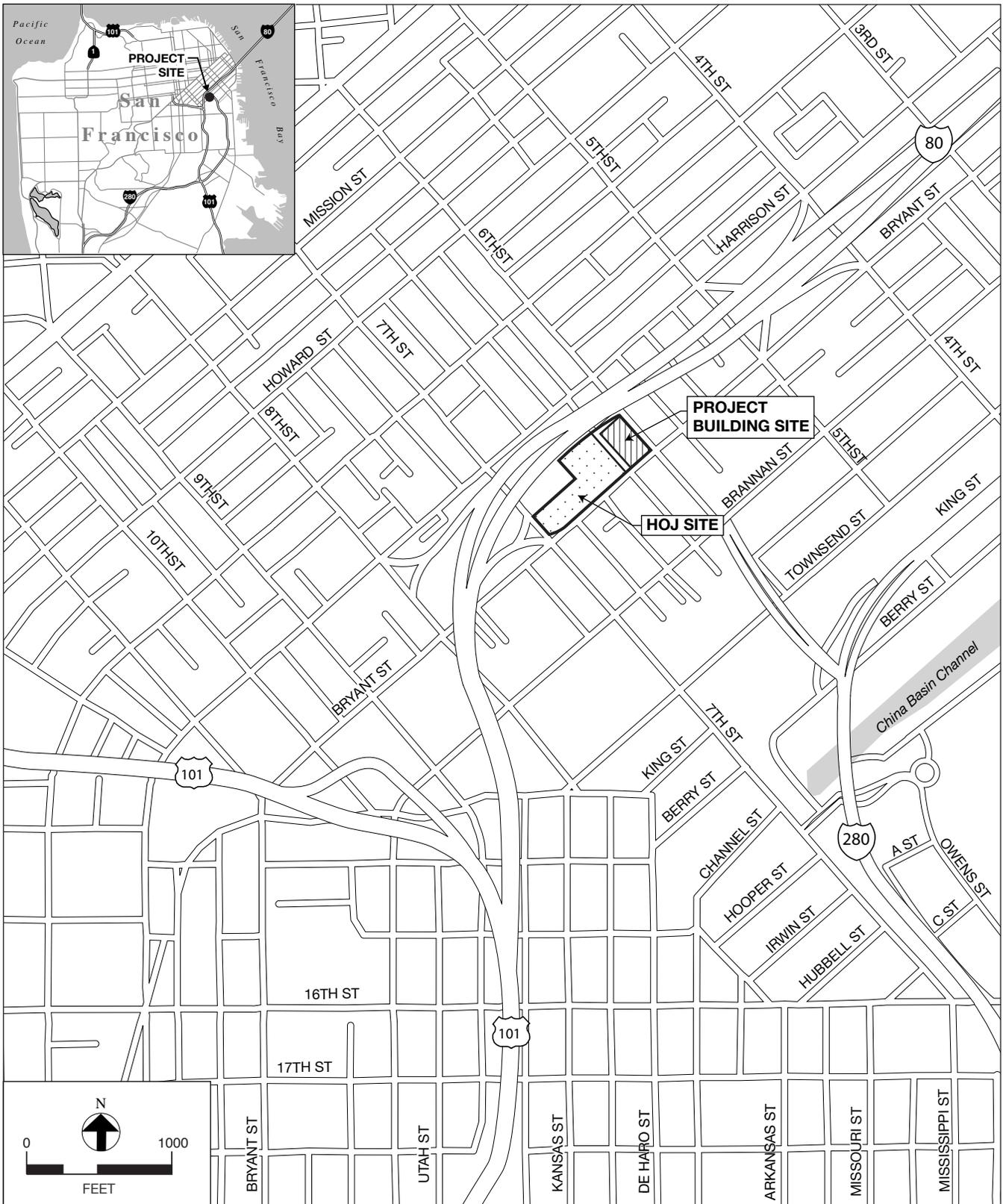
The proposed Hall of Justice (HOJ) – Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project (herein referred to as “proposed project”) is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets (see **Figure 1: Project Location**), and consists of eight parcels: Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45 and a portion of Lot 42, as well as portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way (see **Figure 2: Existing Site Plan**). The project site is relatively flat, sloping gently from northwest to southwest.

The western portion of the project site (HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, including a portion of Lot 042 in Block 3759, is bounded by Harriet Street on the east, Bryant Street on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The HOJ site contains an existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), approximately 610,000-gross-square-foot (gsf) institutional building constructed between 1958 and 1961. The HOJ is eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1 (Events) as a major legal and civic institution in San Francisco.¹ The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department (Sheriff’s Department). County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. Other existing uses within the HOJ include the justice center for the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner and morgue, and the operational headquarters for the San Francisco Police Department.²

Primary pedestrian access into the HOJ building is through the main entrance located on Bryant Street. Service, loading, and parking access for the HOJ building is from Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way with driveways to the at-grade building service area, the at-grade surface parking and ambulance loading area, the below-grade basement level of the existing HOJ, and a secure transport area/sally port for County Jails No. 1 (CJ#1) and No. 2 (CJ#2) at 425 Seventh Street north of the HOJ site. On the HOJ site, there are existing street trees along Harriet Street

¹ San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form, April 3, 2015 (see Appendix A of this PMND).

² At the end of March 2015 approximately 250 San Francisco Police Department staff moved from the HOJ to the newly constructed Public Safety Building at 1251 3rd Street in Mission Bay. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/index.aspx?recordid=1145&page=3763>. Accessed April 2, 2015.

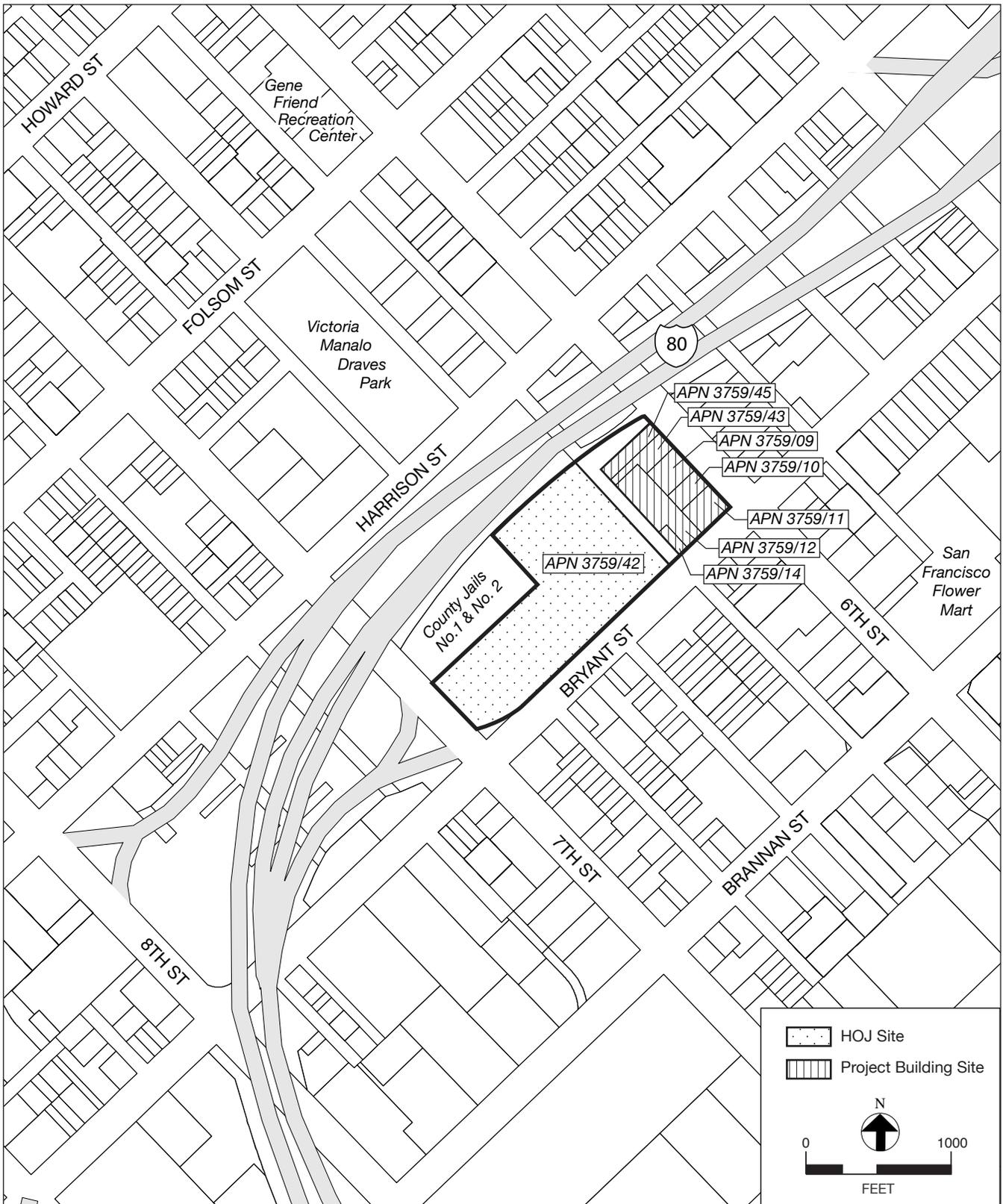


SOURCE: Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION



SOURCE: Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 2: EXISTING SITE PLAN

between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, and along Seventh Street between Bryant and Harrison streets.

The eastern portion of the project site (project building site) is slightly less than an acre in size (40,276 square feet [sf]) and encompasses Lots 009 through 012, 014, 043, and 045 in Block 3759. The project building site is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Bryant Street to the south, Sixth Street to the east, and Harriet Street to the west. The project building site contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO³) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building, constructed in 2003 (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant, constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). The building at 480-484 Sixth Street is a well-preserved, somewhat early example of a multi-family residential building in the South of Market Area. It is a California Register-eligible property, and is assigned a Status Code by the San Francisco Planning Department of "3CS," meaning that it is eligible for the CRHR as an individual historic resource through survey evaluation.⁴ The project building site also includes portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of way. Harriet Street is a one-way, north-south street with access from Bryant Street. Ahern Way is a two-way, east-west street with access from Sixth Street. Ahern Way provides access to the ambulance loading area and the basement level of the existing HOJ on the HOJ site as well as the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2. There are existing street trees adjacent to the project building site along Sixth Street, between Ahern Way and Bryant Street and along Bryant Street, between Harriet and Sixth streets. There are existing trees located on the interior of the project building site in the rear yard of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street.

CJ#1 and CJ#2 are located directly north of the HOJ site at 425 Seventh Street. CJ#1 is an inmate processing and intake facility. CJ#2 serves as a medium security jail facility, primarily used to house female inmates. These facilities are located on the northwest portion of Block 3759/Lot 42 not included as part of the HOJ site and are not part the proposed project. However, the basement level of 425 Seventh Street is shared with the HOJ for below-grade parking and to facilitate the movement of inmates and staff from the cells and holding area to the HOJ courts.

³ An SRO is a multiple-tenant building that usually houses one or two people in individual rooms (sometimes two rooms, or two rooms with a bathroom or half bathroom). Tenants of SROs typically share bathrooms and/or kitchens, while some SRO rooms may include kitchenettes, bathrooms, or half-baths. Although many are former hotels, SROs are primarily rented as a permanent residence.

⁴ VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Memorandum to Rich Sucre, San Francisco Planning Department, September 22, 2014.

The HOJ site and the project building site are well served by public transit. The San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) operates numerous surface buses within one block of the project site along Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Folsom, Harrison, Bryant, and Brannan streets, including the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 19 Polk, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness, 12 Folsom, and 14X Mission Express routes. Regional transit providers include Golden Gate Transit and San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans). Both Golden Gate Transit and SamTrans operate surface buses within three blocks of the project site – along Mission, Howard, and Folsom streets and Mission, Ninth, and Tenth streets, respectively.

Existing Zoning on the Project Site

The HOJ site is located within a Public Use (P) Zoning District and a 105-J Height and Bulk District, and the project building site is within the Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District and a 30-X Height and Bulk District.⁵ The entire project site is located within the Western SoMa Special Use District (SUD), which includes zoning controls to address specific land use issues related to animal service uses, nighttime entertainment uses, and formula retail uses. It is also within the area covered by the *Western SOMA (South of Market) Area Plan* of the *San Francisco General Plan*.⁶ The project site is not located within any known or potential historic district.

Project Characteristics

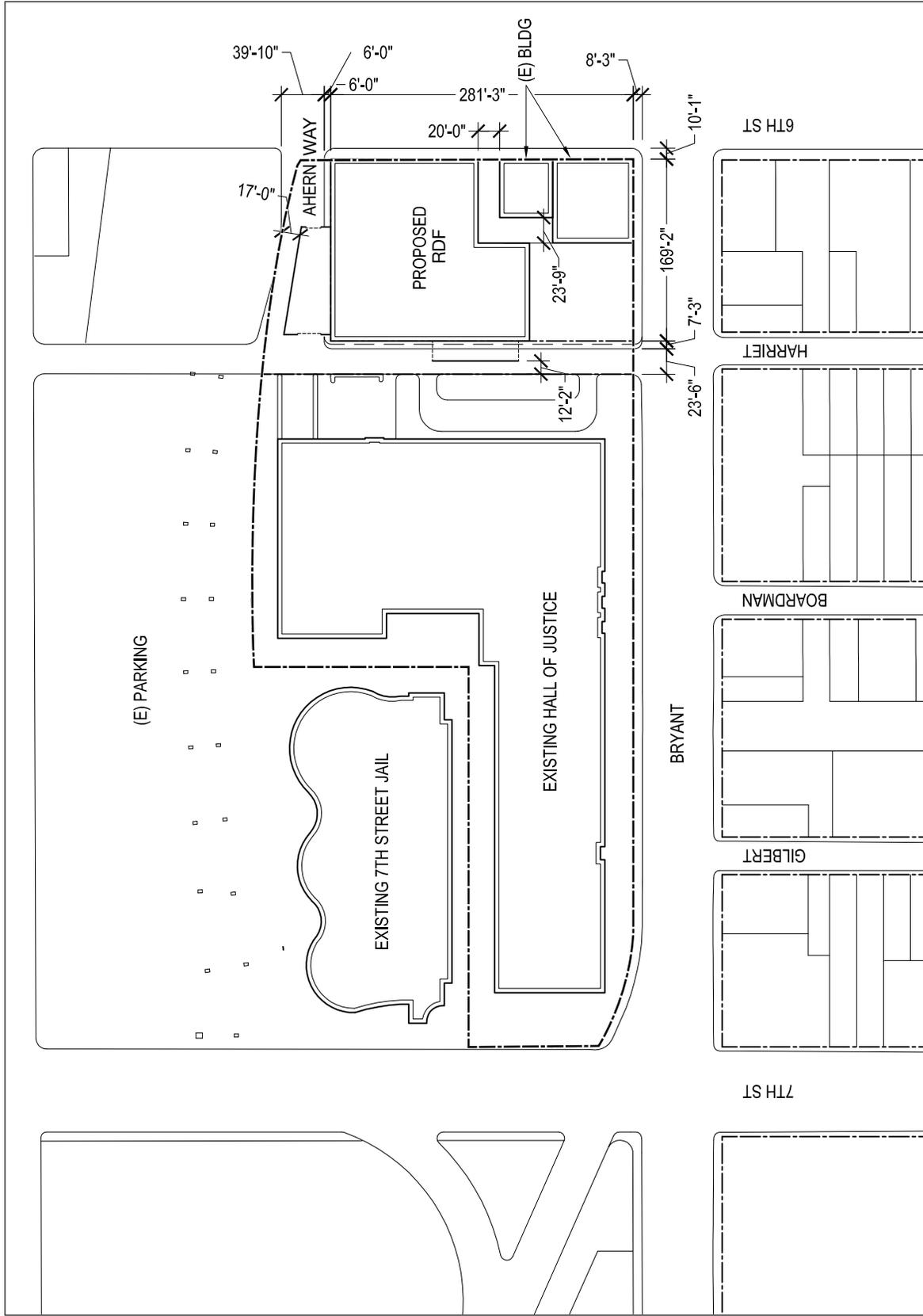
The proposed project calls for the construction of a new, approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (95 feet tall to the roof top, plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) building on the block directly east of the existing HOJ building, in part to provide secure, direct access to the courts facility located within the HOJ. (See **Figure 3: Project Site Plan**.) All existing buildings on the project building site would be demolished with the exception of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and the office building at 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 11).

The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, currently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. The proposed project is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building.⁷ Once the jail population is relocated

⁵ The maximum building height is 105 feet on the HOJ site and 30 feet on the project building site. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District become effective above a building height of 40 feet, and there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District.

⁶ The *Western SoMa Area Plan* is also known as the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. These terms are interchangeable.

⁷ Future programs to relocate other City agencies or uses from the HOJ building are speculative and therefore not included as part of the proposed project, nor included in environmental analysis of the proposed project.



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 3: PROJECT SITE PLAN

from CJ#3 and CJ#4 to the proposed RDF, the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building would remain vacant. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3⁸ and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, programs and classroom space, and mental and medical health services for the jail population.

The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, and the removal of parking on the west side of Sixth Street along the proposed RDF's frontage. A subterranean tunnel would be constructed underneath the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the existing HOJ building to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel, subject to San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) approval, would be used to provide secure and direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building. As part of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate separate and secure areas for service deliveries and jail transport (a secured loading dock on Harriet Street and a secured, controlled entryway or "sally port" on Ahern Way, respectively), subject to SFMTA and Department of Public Works (DPW) review and approval. In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant Street to the I-80 overpass) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions and only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

Project Background

In 1992, and again in 2012, DPW conducted seismic studies on the HOJ at 850 Bryant Street and designated the building with a Seismic Hazard Rating 3 (SHR3), which indicates that the HOJ is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake.⁹ The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between DPW and the Sheriff's Department to replace CJ#3 and CJ#4, which are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the seismically deficient HOJ.

The Sheriff's Department currently operates five separate detention facilities and a secured ward within the San Francisco General Hospital, at 1001 Potrero Avenue, for inmates who require hospitalization. CJ#1 and CJ#2 have been operating for nearly 20 years at its current location at 425 Seventh Street, north of the HOJ site. CJ#3 and CJ#4 are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. The newest facility, CJ#5, was constructed in 2004 and is located

⁸ CJ #3 was vacated in November 2013. Inmates have been temporarily relocated to County Jail #5 in San Bruno and will eventually transfer to the proposed RDF, once construction is complete. For purposes of this environmental analysis, it is assumed that CJ#3 is still operating on the site.

⁹ EQA Engineering And Design/AGS Inc., *Seismic Assessment of Various City-Owned Buildings Earthquake Safety Program- Hall of Justice*, October 1992, pp. V-VI. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

approximately 15 miles to the south in the City of San Bruno in San Mateo County (1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno).¹⁰ The total bed capacity within the Sheriff's Department jail system facilities (CJ#1 through CJ#5) is 2,515 beds.

Acquisition of the Project Building Site

The project building site is slightly less than an acre in size at 0.92 acres (40,276 sf) and encompasses two vacant lots and five existing buildings located on Lots 009 through 012, 014, 043, and 045 in Assessor's Block 3759. The City and County of San Francisco would acquire these properties for development of the proposed RDF, and three of the five existing buildings would be demolished: a one-story office building at 444 Sixth Street, a one-story commercial building at 450 Sixth Street, and a one-story restaurant at 820 Bryant Street.

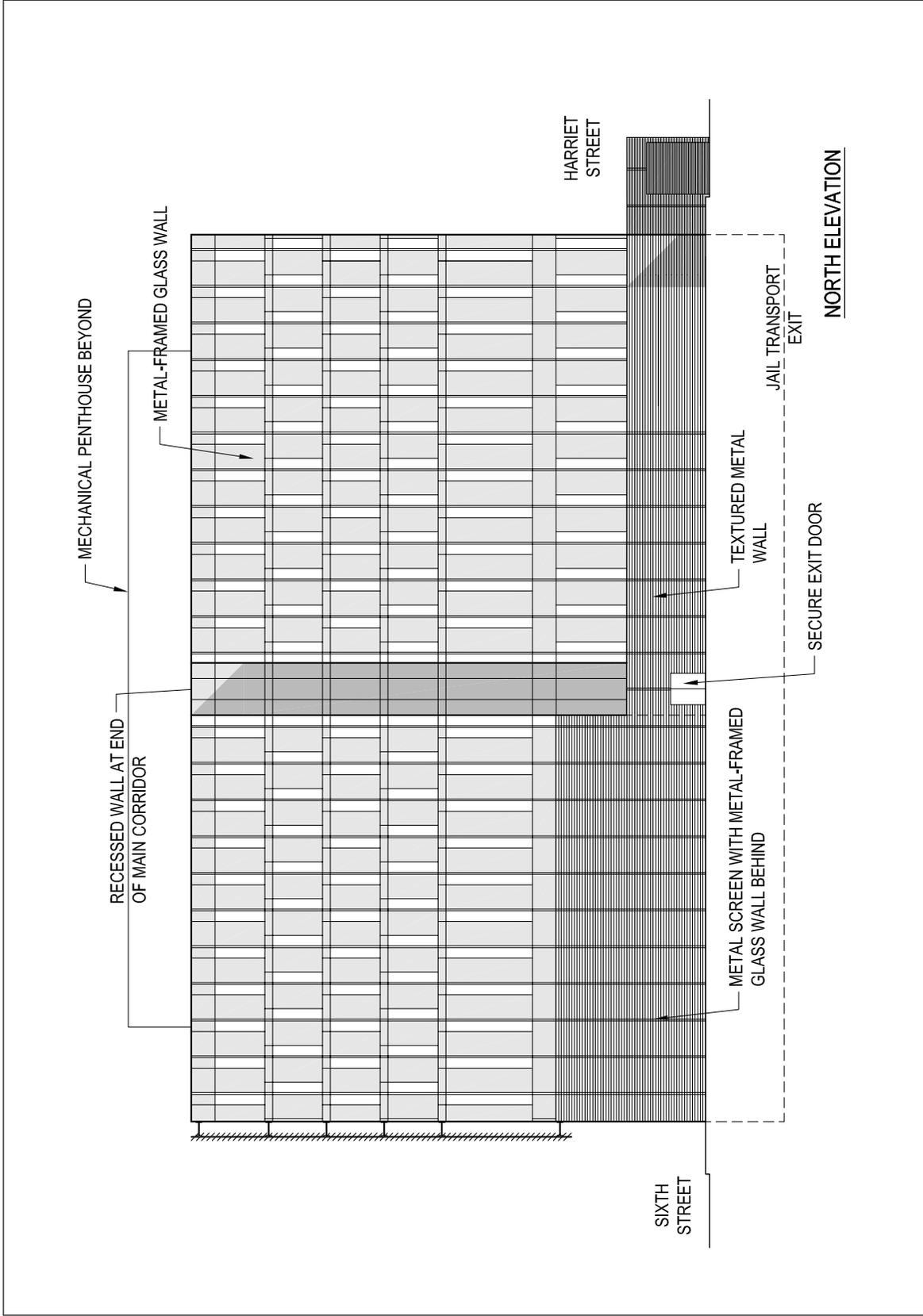
The three-story office building located at the corner Sixth and Bryant streets (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street) would remain on the project building site. Existing uses and tenants are not anticipated to change with implementation of the proposed project.

The 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would also remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

Proposed Building Form and Design

The proposed RDF would be approximately 200,000 gsf and 110 feet tall (95 feet tall plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), and would contain five floors (with mezzanine levels at the 4th and 5th floors) plus a partial basement level. The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse would be centrally located on the rooftop and would house the emergency diesel generator for the proposed RDF. (See **Figure 4: Proposed Massing - North Elevation**, **Figure 5: Proposed Massing - East Elevation**, **Figure 6: Proposed Massing - South Elevation**, and **Figure 7: Proposed Massing - West Elevation**.) It is anticipated that the proposed RDF would be constructed to meet or exceed

¹⁰ The Sheriff's Department also operates County Jail #6, located at 1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno, but it currently does not house any inmates.

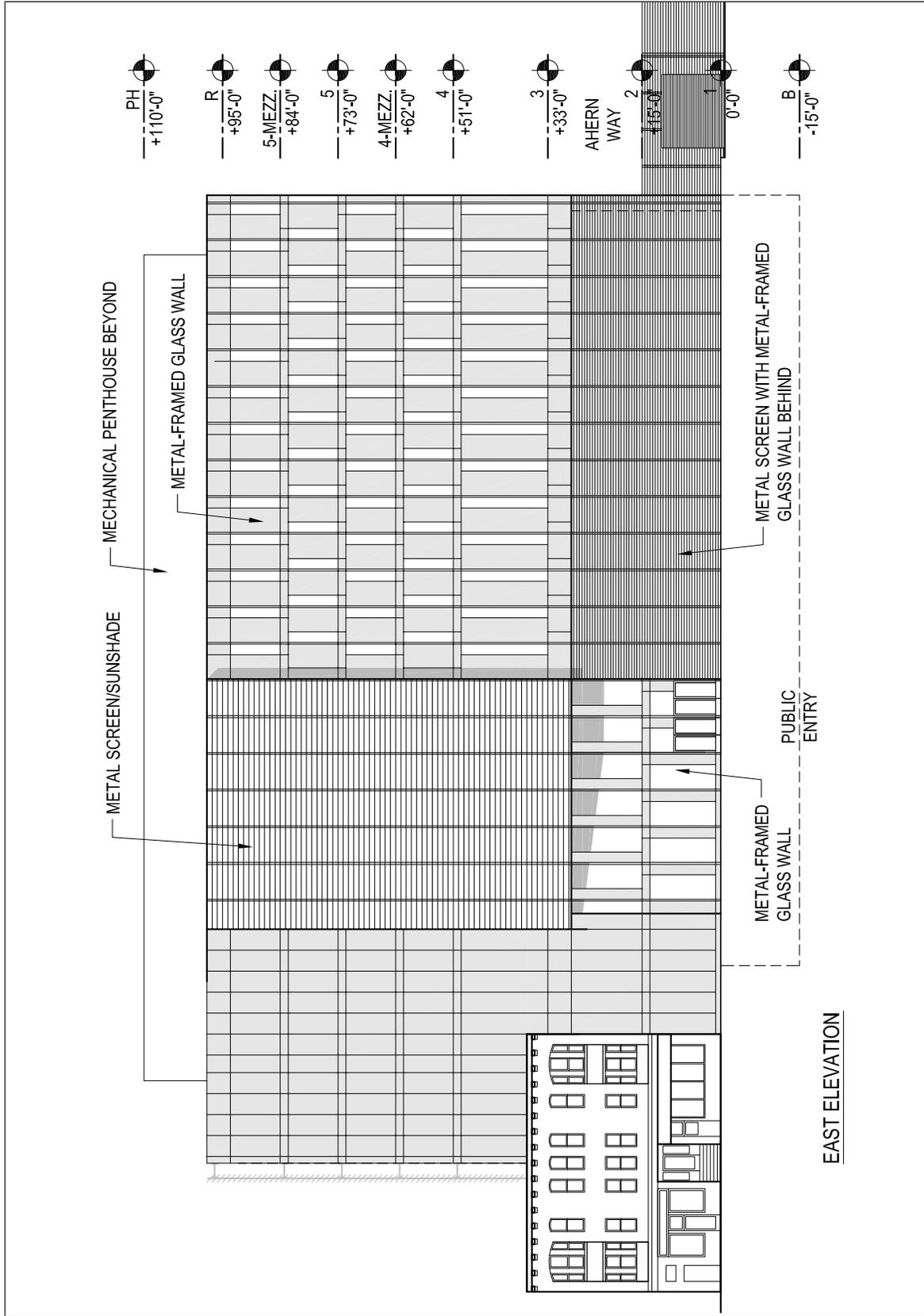


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 4: PROPOSED MASSING - NORTH ELEVATION

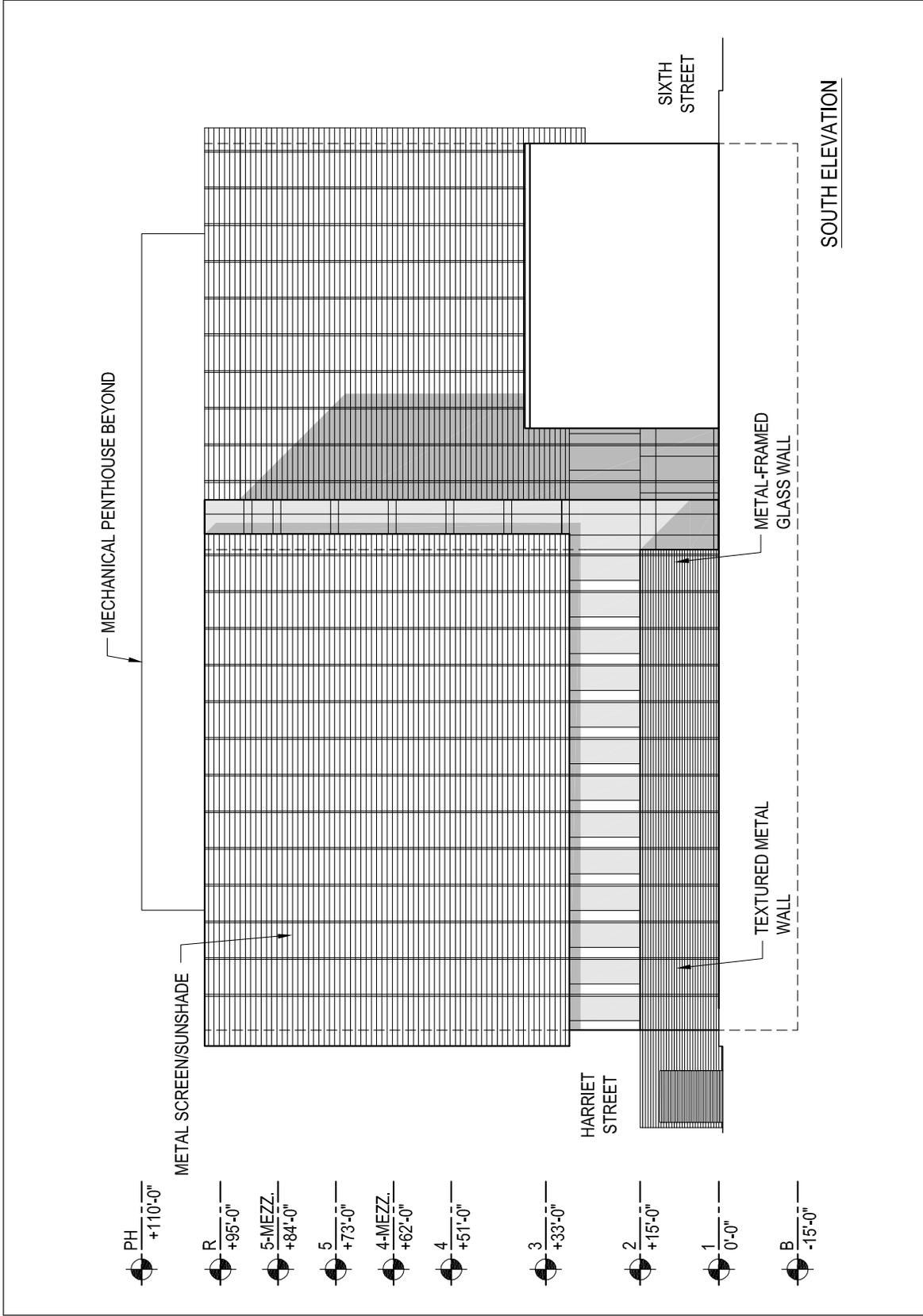


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV, Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 5: PROPOSED MASSING - EAST ELEVATION

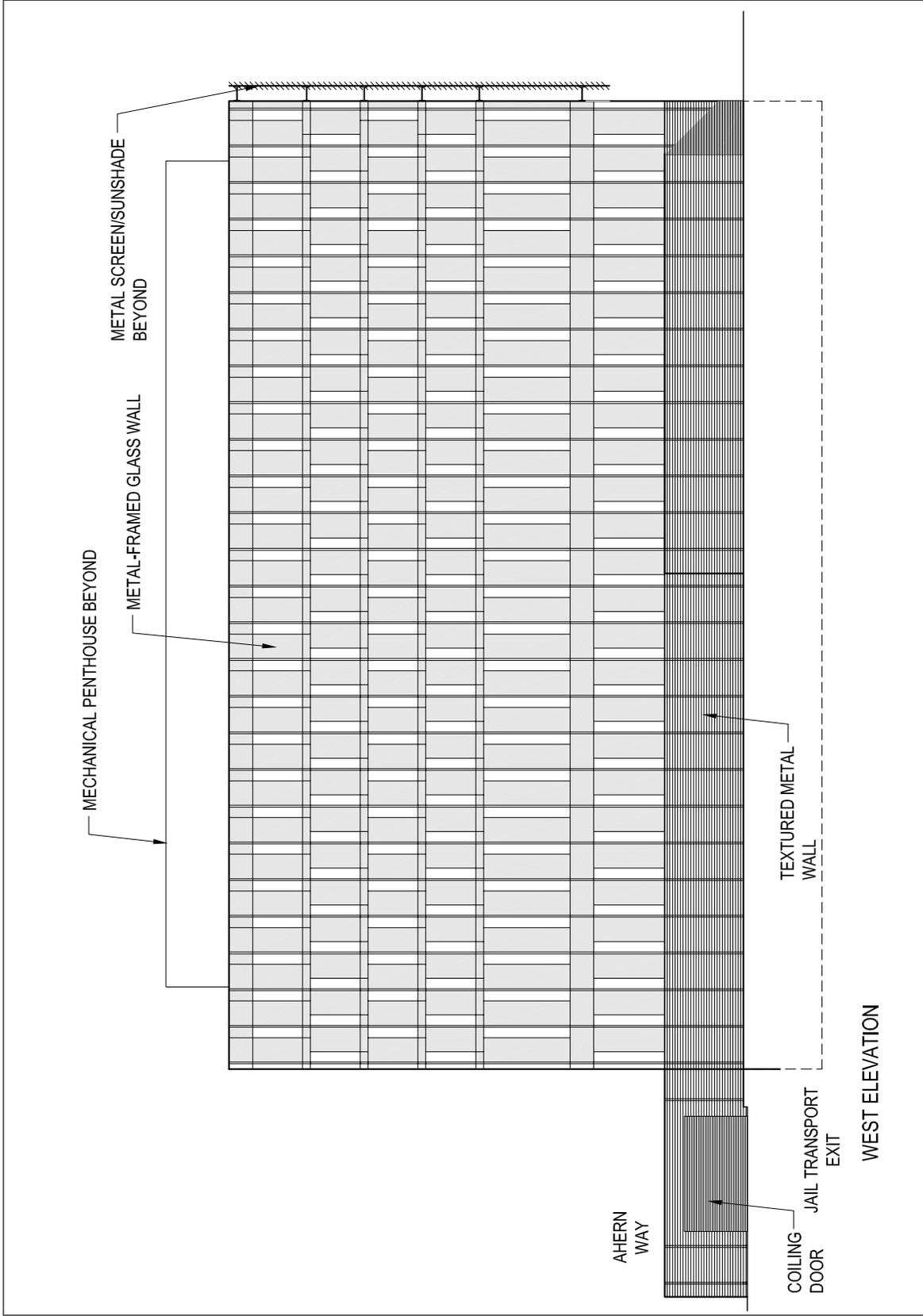


SOURCE: Mark Cavignoro Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV, Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 6: PROPOSED MASSING - SOUTH ELEVATION



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 7: PROPOSED MASSING - WEST ELEVATION

basic Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standards or GreenPoint Rated standards established in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance with respect to energy and water use for City-owned buildings. The proposed RDF would include podular housing units that allow for direct supervision of inmates, increasing the safety of inmates and staff, and efficient provision of services. Program space for classrooms, computer and vocational training to foster Sheriff's Department rehabilitative programs, and medical and mental health units for inmates would also be constructed, as detailed below by floor level and shown on **Figures 8 through 11** on the following pages.

Ground Floor (First Floor Plan)

The proposed ground floor would include the publicly-accessible lobby, with access from Sixth Street, and the inmate visiting room. This floor would also provide space for central records, warrants, and administrative offices, as well as the RDF kitchen, building and laundry services, and a multi-purpose room. The ground floor would also include an enclosed sally port¹¹ for jail inmate transport, to be constructed along the north elevation, partially within the Ahern Way right-of-way, with access onto Ahern Way from Sixth Street. An enclosed service vehicle loading area would be constructed along the west elevation of the building, partially within the Harriet Street right-of-way. Direct service access to the service vehicle loading area would be from Harriet Street via Bryant Street. (See **Figure 8: Proposed First Floor Plan.**)

Second Floor

The proposed second floor would include two separate 16-cell inmate pods, with room for interior exercise and classroom space. The floor would also include space for medical and staff-support services. (See **Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan.**)

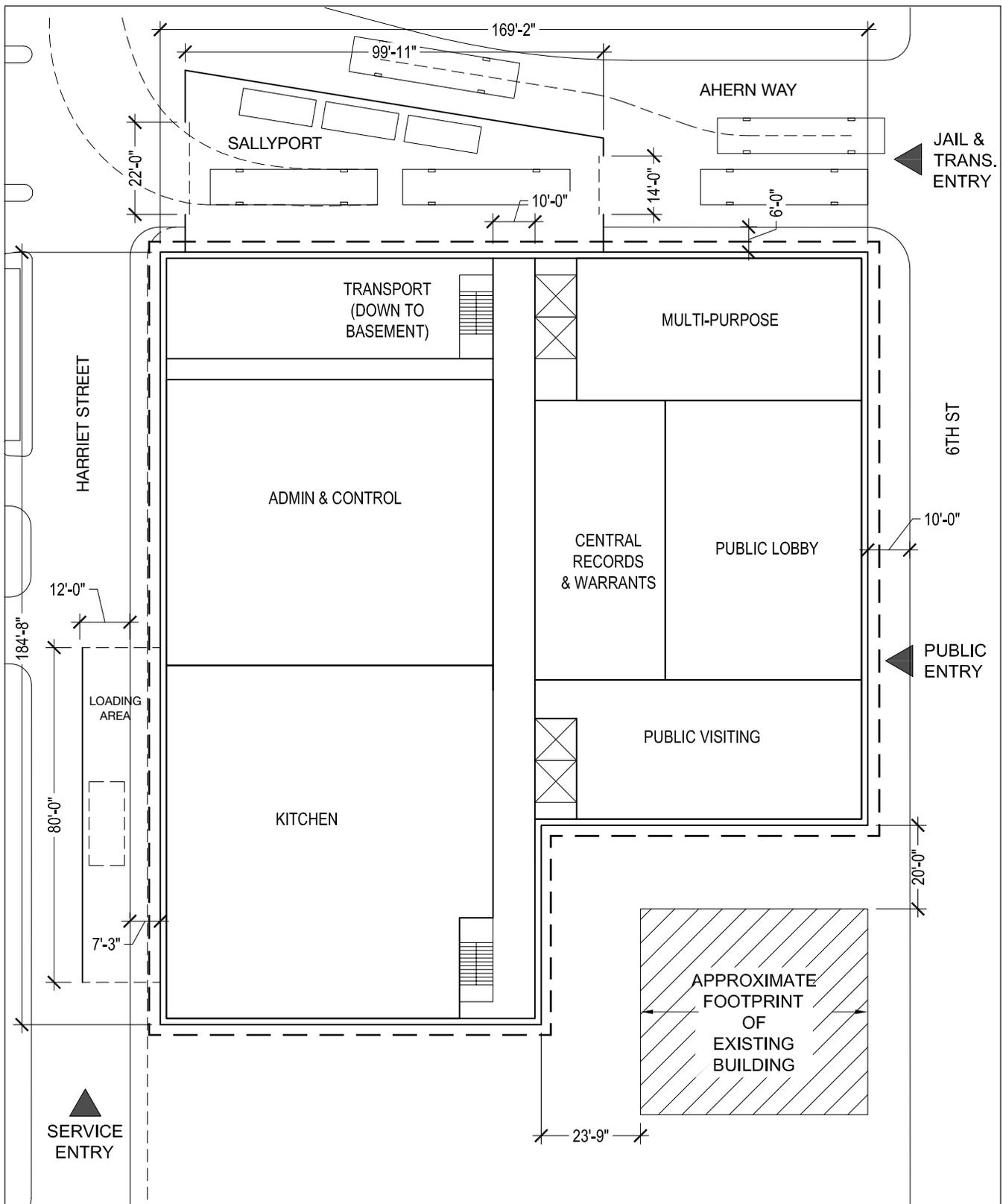
Third Floor

The proposed third floor would include two separate 16-cell inmate pods, with room for interior exercise and classroom space. The floor would also include staff-support space and central program space. (See **Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan.**)

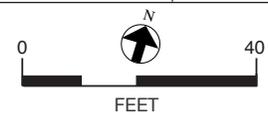
Fourth and Fifth Floors

The proposed fourth and fifth floors would each include three 32-cell inmate pods, one 16-cell inmate pod, and room for interior exercise and classroom space. Each of these floors would also contain a mezzanine level with space to allow for additional inmate cells. (See **Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floors Plan.**)

¹¹ A sally port is an enclosed, secured, controlled entryway into highly restricted or protected areas, such as the proposed RDF.



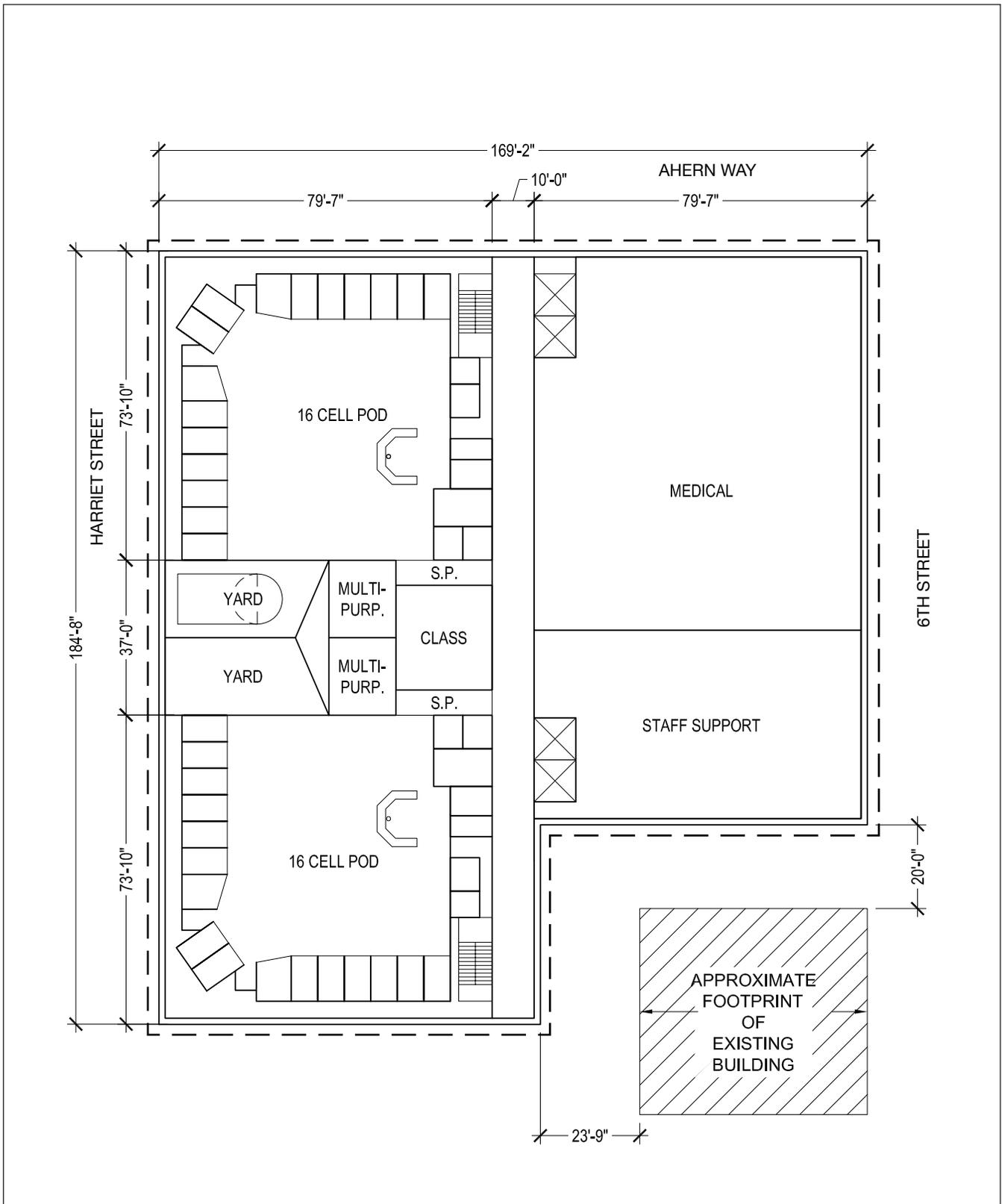
SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



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FIGURE 8: PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN

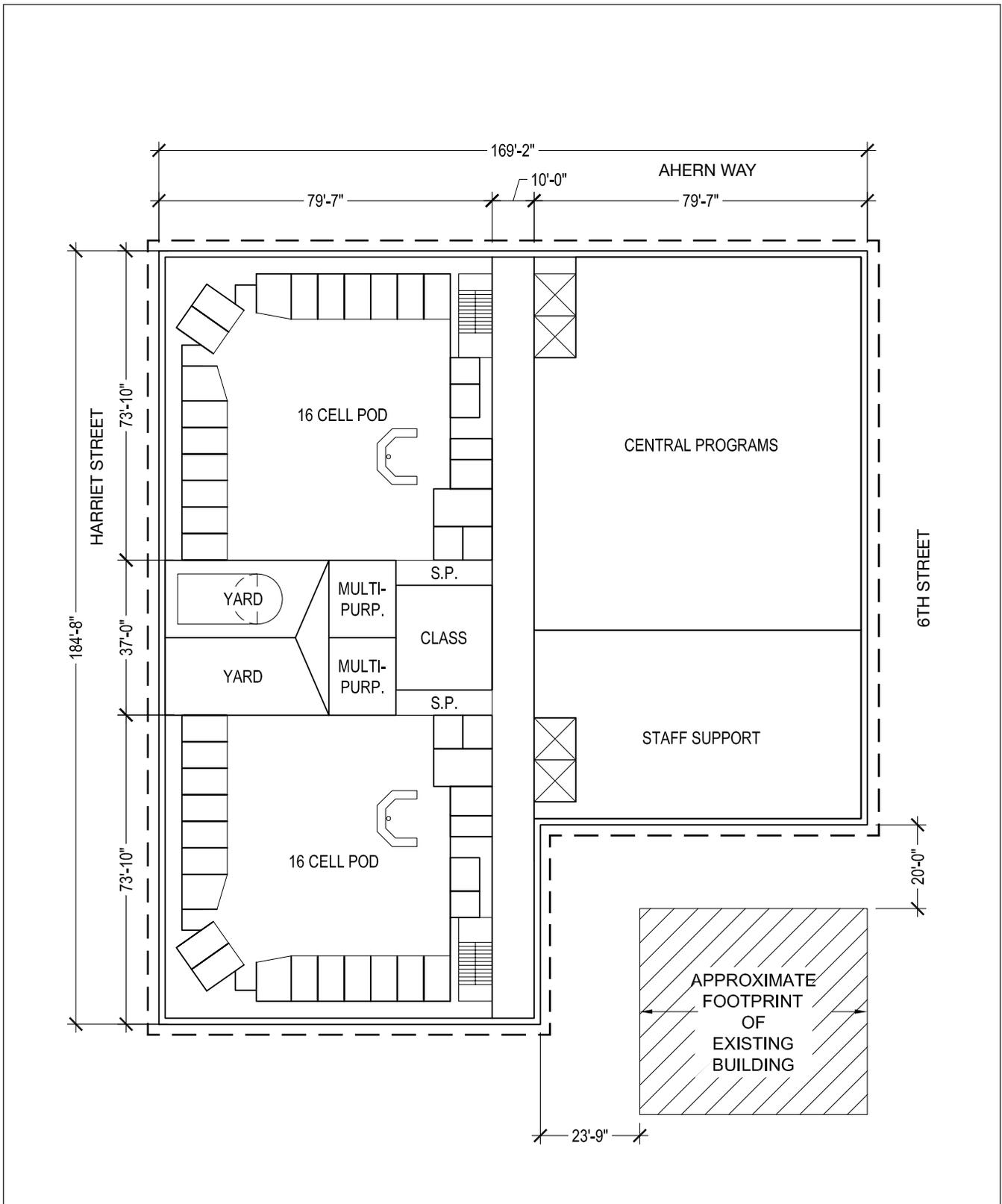


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 9: PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN

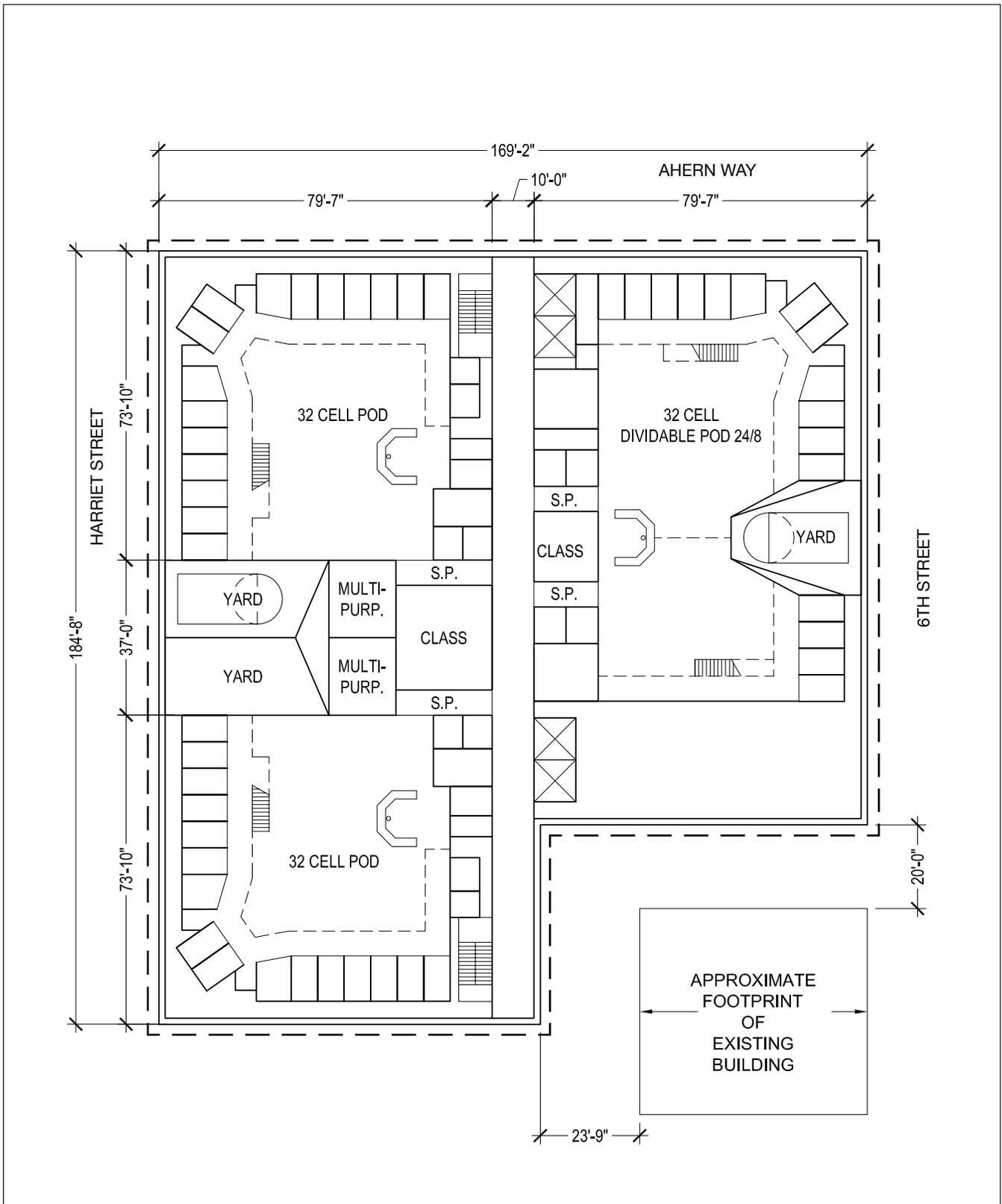


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

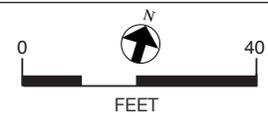
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FIGURE 10: PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



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FIGURE 11: PROPOSED FOURTH & FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

Partial Basement Level

The proposed approximately 28,000-gsf basement level would provide access to a proposed pedestrian tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the courtrooms in the existing HOJ building for inmate transport between the buildings. Space within the basement area would also be designated for building services, storage, laundry, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing uses. (See **Figure 12: Proposed Basement Level Floor Plan.**)

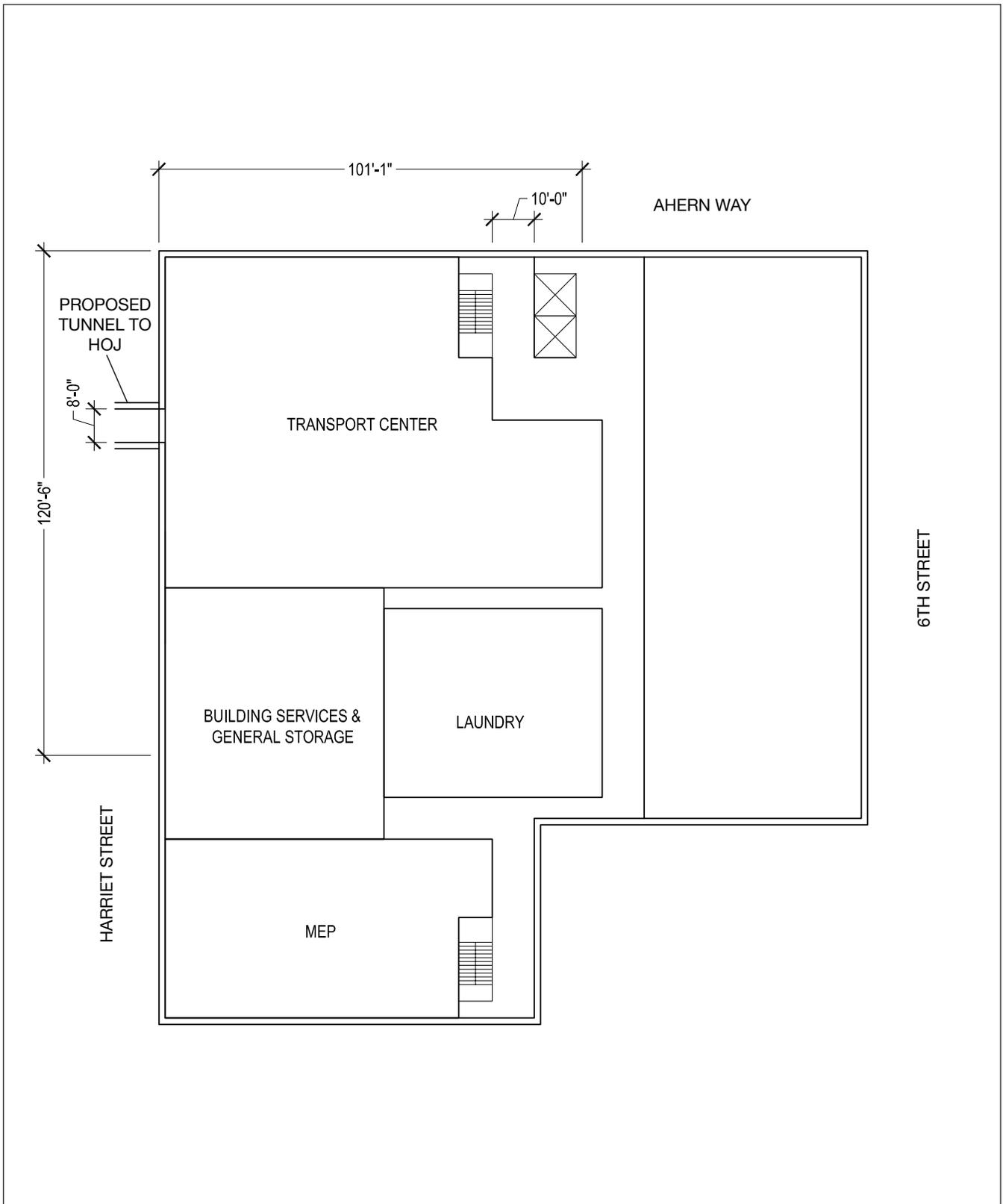
Proposed Right-of-Way Changes

The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. As part of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas (a loading dock on Harriet Street and a sally port on Ahern Way, respectively) subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant to Harrison streets) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions and only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

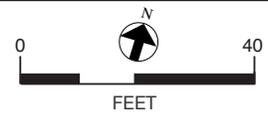
In addition, a proposed pedestrian tunnel connection would be constructed under the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the proposed RDF with the basement level of the existing HOJ. The proposed tunnel would be 8 feet wide and 10 feet tall and would be constructed approximately 17 feet below grade. Inmates and in-custody defendants would be transferred between the proposed RDF and the courts via this tunnel as a secure path of travel. The proposed project also includes renovations to the existing HOJ basement access point to serve as a secure in-custody corridor for jail inmate transport. These renovations would include changes to the existing basement parking access entrance.

Proposed Landscaping

The existing street trees on the HOJ site (along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and along Seventh Street between Bryant Street and the I-80 overpass) and on the project building site (along Bryant Street between Sixth and Harriet streets, and along Sixth Street between Bryant Street and the I-80 overpass) would remain. Construction of the proposed RDF would require removal of three interior trees located in the rear yard of the existing SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street. The project sponsor would plant new street trees in compliance with the standards of Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the Public Works Code, Article 16. According to Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1), a total of seven new street trees would be required along the Sixth Street and Bryant Street frontages. All new and/or replacement trees on the Sixth Street and Bryant Street frontages would be planted in accordance with the standards set forth in Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the *Better Streets Plan*. If DPW determines that planting the full complement of required street trees would not be



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



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FIGURE 12: BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

feasible due to site constraints or other reasons, a waiver of this requirement may be requested from the Zoning Administrator (Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1)(C)(iii)). In this case, an in-lieu street tree fee would be required pursuant to Planning Code Section 428. No additional landscaping is proposed as part of the project.

Project Construction

Foundation and Excavation

Construction of the proposed RDF would require excavation for the partial basement level and reinforced concrete mat foundation. Additional excavation would be required to construct the pedestrian transport tunnel between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building. Excavation depth for both the basement level and tunnel excavation would not exceed 17 feet and would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site.¹²

Construction Phasing and Duration

The project sponsor estimates that construction of the proposed project would take approximately 30 months to complete, with construction beginning mid-year in 2017 and building occupancy likely in the fall of 2020.

Project Approvals

The proposed project requires the following approval actions. These approvals may be considered by City decision-makers in conjunction with the required environmental review, but they may not be granted until the required environmental review has been completed.

Actions by the Board of Supervisors

- Adoption of ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from SALI to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.
- Adoption of a resolution to approve purchasing of land and financing of the proposed project through a Certification of Participation.
- **Approval of a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections and authorize execution of certain agreements, including construction and financing agreements. The Board of Supervisor's decision to approve the funding application and to authorize execution of certain construction and financing agreements constitutes as the Approval Action for the proposed project.**

Actions by the Planning Commission

- Recommendation that the Board of Supervisors adopt ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from Service

¹² San Francisco Department of Public Works, Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Arts Light Industrial (SALI) to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.

- Approval of a *General Plan* referral determining that the proposed project, including the proposed legislative amendments, is in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan*.
- **Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.**

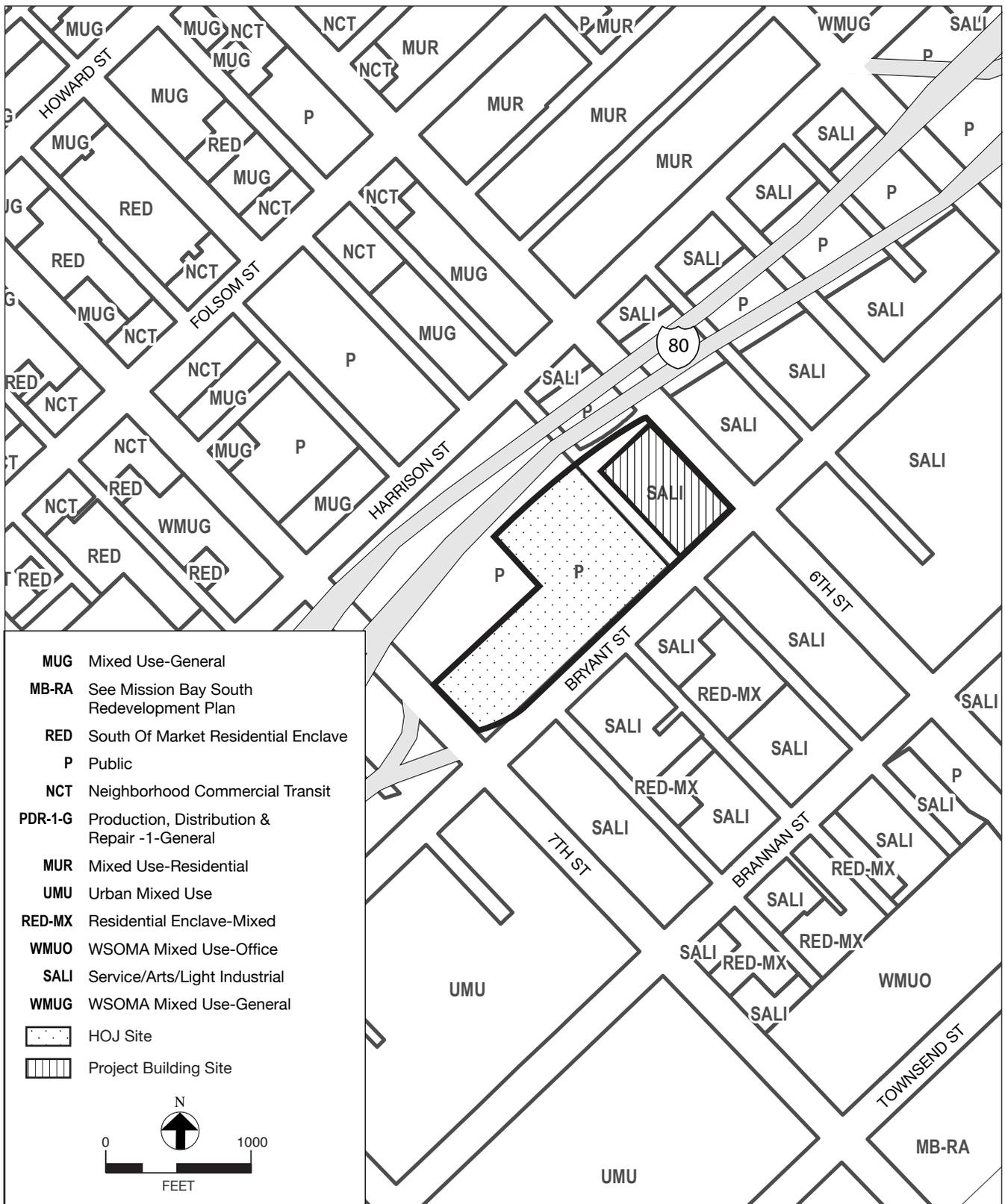
Actions by Other City Departments

- Department of Public Works request for *General Plan* and Street Vacation Referrals from the Planning Department, and Board of Supervisors approval to vacate thru-traffic on portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. To approve the street vacations, the Department of Public Works requests a referral to the Planning Department which would be required for a formal determination as to whether the proposed project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan* prior to an action by the Board of Supervisors to approve the street vacations.
- Approval of site permit (*Planning Department, Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of grading and building permits (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of project compliance with the Stormwater Control Guidelines (*Department of Public Works*)
- Approval of a stormwater control plan (*San Francisco Public Utilities Commission*)

B. PROJECT SETTING

As previously noted, the project site is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets, and consists of eight parcels on Assessor’s Block 3759, except for a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. The topography of the project site and surrounding area is relatively flat, with a slight slope from northwest to southwest. The western portion of the project site (HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, is bounded by Harriet Street on the east, Bryant Street on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The eastern portion of the project site (project building site) is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The HOJ site is in a P Zoning District and a 105-J Height and Bulk District, and the project building site is in a SALI Zoning District and a 30-X Height and Bulk District.¹³ (See **Figure 13: Existing Zoning District** and **Figure 14: Existing Height and Bulk Districts**.) The entire project site is within the Western SoMa SUD, the area covered by the *South of Market Area Plan* of the *San Francisco General Plan* as well as the area covered by the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. It is not within any known or potential historic preservation district.

¹³ The maximum building height is 105 feet on the HOJ site and 30 feet on the project building site. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building’s floorplates as the building increases in height. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a “J” Bulk District become effective above a building height of 40 feet, and there are no bulk controls in an “X” Bulk District.

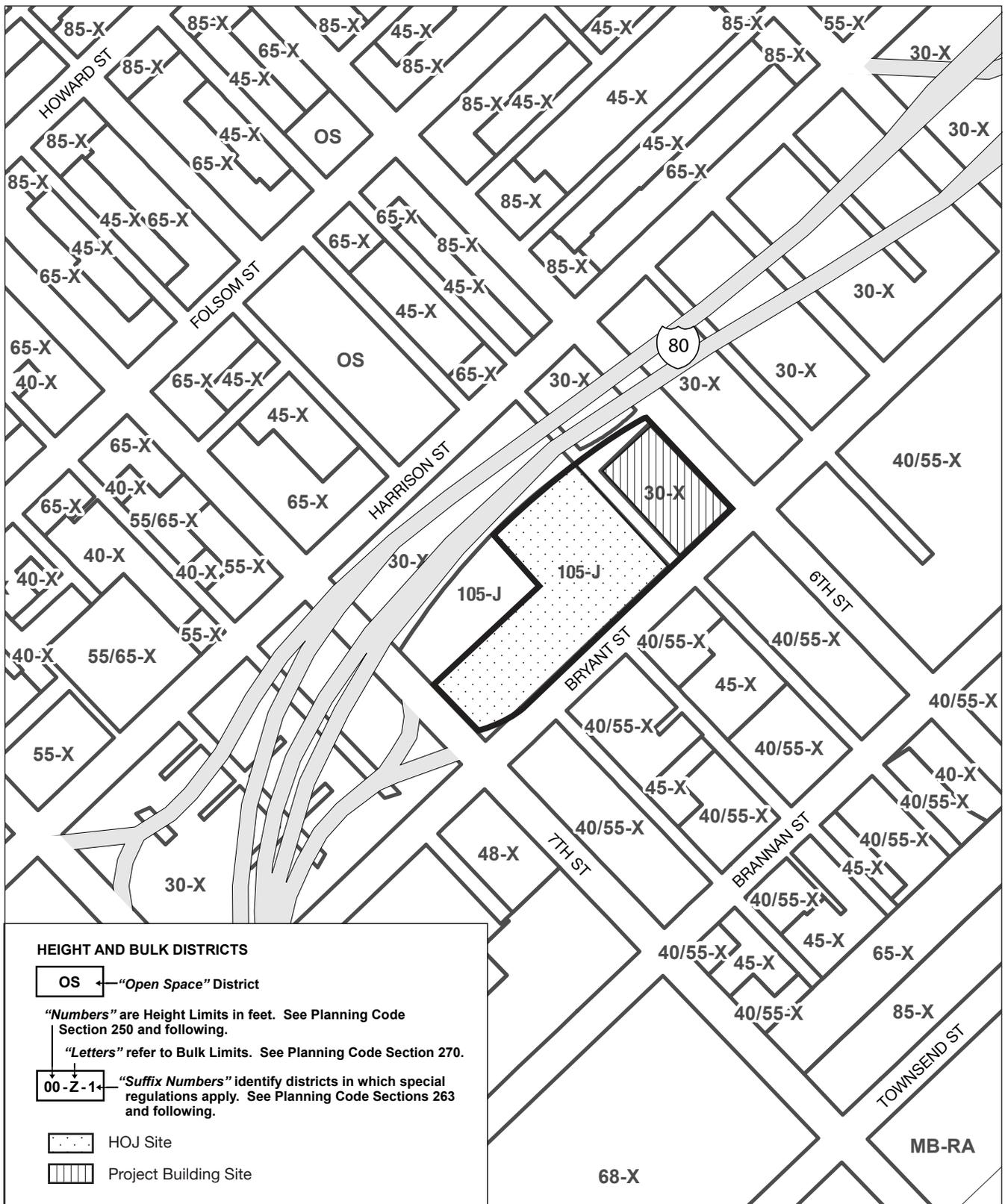


SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 13: EXISTING ZONING DISTRICTS



SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 14: EXISTING HEIGHT & BULK DISTRICTS

The blocks to the east of the project site across Sixth Street are zoned SALI and Western SoMa Mixed Use-Office (WMUO), and the blocks to the south of the project site, across Bryant Street are zoned SALI and Urban Mixed Use (UMU). The blocks to the west of the project site west of 7th Street are zoned Western SoMa Mixed Use-General (WMUG), Residential Enclave (RED), and Neighborhood Commercial Transit (NCT). The blocks to the north of the project site are zoned P, NCT, Mixed Use-General (MUG), and Mixed Use-Residential (MUR). There are two SUDs near the project site: the South of Market Street Hall of Justice Legal Services SUD on the south side of Bryant Street across from the project site, and the Youth and Family Zone SUD on the north side of I-80. The height and bulk districts within three blocks of the project site vary from 30-X to 340-I. The height and bulk controls on the blocks immediately adjacent to the project site include 30-X to the east, 40-X/55-X, and 45-X to the south, 30-X to the west, and OS (Open Space), 45-X, 65-X, and 85-X to the north.

Existing land uses in the project vicinity consist of a mix of residential, retail, office, and light industrial uses. The scale of development varies from one-story buildings to four- and five-story buildings. At 105 feet tall, the existing eight-story HOJ building is the tallest building in the project site vicinity. I-80, the elevated freeway approximately 35 feet above grade, runs northeast-southwest from The Embarcadero before turning almost due south between Seventh and Eighth streets west of the project site.

The block east of the project site is occupied by one- and two-story buildings containing retail, office, and light industrial uses. One of the two-story buildings fronting Sixth Street has two billboards on its roof, and there are two freestanding billboards further east in the middle of the block. At the east end of the block near Fifth Street, there are two more roof-mounted billboards on top of existing one-story buildings.

The block south of the project site is occupied by one- to four-story buildings containing residential, retail, office, and light industrial uses. This block also contains two surface parking lots and a one-story parking garage.

The block west of the project site is primarily occupied by the HOJ service station on the north side of Bryant Street where Police Department and Sheriff's Department vehicles are fueled and serviced. Part of this block is occupied by the I-80 off-ramp that touches down at the intersection of Seventh and Bryant streets.

I-80 is adjacent to and north of the project site. Land uses on the north side of I-80 and across Harrison Street include residential buildings, retail uses, office uses, light industrial uses (auto repair facilities, gas stations, and printing shops), surface parking lots, Bessie Carmichael Elementary School, Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and the Gene Friend Recreation Center.

C. COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

	<i>Applicable</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Discuss any variances, special authorizations, or changes proposed to the Planning Code or Zoning Map, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any conflicts with any adopted plans and goals of the City or Region, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any approvals and/or permits from City departments other than the Planning Department or the Department of Building Inspection, or from Regional, State, or Federal Agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

San Francisco General Plan

The *San Francisco General Plan (General Plan)* establishes objectives and policies to guide land use decisions related to the physical development of San Francisco. It is comprised of ten elements, each of which addresses a particular topic that applies citywide: Air Quality; Arts; Commerce and Industry; Community Facilities; Community Safety; Environmental Protection; Housing; Recreation and Open Space; Transportation; and Urban Design. The *General Plan* also includes area plans, each of which focuses on a particular area of the City. The project site is in the area covered by the *Western SoMa (South of Market) Area Plan*,¹⁴ which establishes objectives and policies that guide land use development in the western part of San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood.

The *General Plan* contains many objectives and policies, and some of these objectives and policies conflict with each other. Achieving complete consistency with the *General Plan* is not always possible for a proposed project. Consistency with the *General Plan* is typically based on whether, on balance, a proposed project would be consistent with *General Plan* policies. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not require an analysis of the proposed project in relation to all *General Plan* policies; the Initial Study checklist asks whether a proposed project would conflict with any plans or policies adopted to protect the environment. Conflicts with plans, policies, or regulations do not, in and of themselves, indicate a significant environmental effect within the meaning of CEQA. However, such conflicts could result in physical environmental effects.

Implementation of the proposed project, which would be 110 feet tall (95-foot-tall building plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) and could cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, potentially conflicts with the following policies of the *General Plan*:

- Recreation and Open Space Element
 - Policy 2.3: Preserve sunlight in public open spaces.

¹⁴ The *Western SoMa Area Plan* is also known as the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. These terms are interchangeable.

- Urban Design Element
 - Policy 3.4: Promote building forms that will respect and improve the integrity of open spaces and other public areas.

The physical environmental impacts that could result from these potential conflicts are discussed in Section E, Evaluation of Environmental Effects, under Section E.8: Wind and Shadow, pp. 135-149. The consistency of the proposed project with *General Plan* objectives and policies that do not relate to physical environmental issues will be considered by City decision-makers as part of their deliberations on whether to approve or disapprove the proposed project, and any potential conflicts identified as part of that process would not alter the physical environmental effects of the proposed project.

San Francisco Planning Code and Zoning Maps

The San Francisco Planning Code (Planning Code), which incorporates by reference the City’s Zoning Maps, governs permitted uses, densities, and the configuration of buildings within San Francisco. Permits to construct new buildings (or to alter or demolish existing ones) may not be issued unless the proposed project complies with the Planning Code, an exception or variance is granted pursuant to the provisions of the Planning Code, or legislative amendments to the Planning Code are included and adopted as part of the proposed project.

Land Use Controls

As shown on Zoning Map Sheet ZN08, the project site is in two different zoning districts: a Public Use (P) Zoning District and the Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District. The HOJ site is in a P Zoning District, and the project building site is in a SALI Zoning District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 211.234, the P Zoning District applies to “land that is owned by a governmental agency and in some form of public use, including open space.” Planning Code Sections 211.1234.1 and 211.2234.2 regulate the types of land uses that are principally permitted and conditionally permitted in the P Zoning District, respectively. The proposed project complies with the land use controls for a P Zoning District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 846, the SALI Zoning District “is largely comprised of low-scale buildings with production, distribution, and repair uses. The district is designed to protect and facilitate the expansion of existing general commercial, manufacturing, home and business service, and light industrial activities, with an emphasis on preserving and expanding arts activities.” Planning Code Sections 846.20 through 846.98 regulate the types of land uses that are principally permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted in the SALI Zoning District. Government facilities such as the proposed project are not addressed in the land use controls for the SALI Zoning District. Implementation of the proposed project would require adoption of a legislative amendment to reclassify the zoning of the project building site from SALI to P.

The project site is in the Western SoMa Special Use District (SUD). Planning Code Sections 803.6 and 823 apply to the Western SoMa SUD. The provisions of Planning Code Section 803.6 are related to formula retail uses and do not apply to the proposed project. The provisions of Planning Code Section 823 are related to design standards, building envelope, and specific types of land uses. Many of the provisions of Planning Code Section 823 are not applicable to the proposed project, but the proposed project is required to comply with the design policies of the *Western SoMa Design Standards* set forth in Planning Code Section 823(b).

Height and Bulk Controls

As shown on Zoning Map Sheet HT08, the project site is in two different height and bulk districts: 105-J and 30-X (see **Figure 14** on p. 23). The HOJ site has a 105-foot height limit, and the project building site has a 30-foot height limit. The maximum building height permitted on the HOJ site is 105 feet, and the maximum building height permitted on the project building site is 30 feet. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. The HOJ site is in a "J" Bulk District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District are effective at and above a building height of 40 feet. Beginning at a building height of 40 feet, the building plan dimensions are limited to a maximum length of 250 feet and a maximum diagonal dimension of 300 feet. The project building site is in an "X" Bulk District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District. The proposed project complies with the height and bulk controls for the HOJ site. The proposed project complies with the bulk controls for the project building site, but it does not comply with the height limit for the project building site. Implementation of the proposed project would require adoption of a legislative amendment to reclassify the height and bulk limit of the project building site from 30-X to 95-J.

Proposition M – The Accountable Planning Initiative

In November 1986, the voters of San Francisco approved Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, which added Section 101.1 to the Planning Code and established eight Priority Policies. These policies are (1) preservation and enhancement of neighborhood-serving retail uses and future opportunities for resident employment in and ownership of such businesses; (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods; (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing; (4) discouragement of commuter automobiles that impede Muni transit service or that overburden streets or neighborhood parking; (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership; (6) maximization of earthquake preparedness; (7) preservation of landmarks and historic buildings; and (8) protection of parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas.

Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the *General Plan*, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies. The consistency of the proposed project with the environmental topics associated with the Priority Policies is discussed in this Initial Study, providing information for use in the Planning Department's staff reports for the proposed project. The staff reports and approval motions prepared for the decision-makers will include a comprehensive project analysis and findings regarding the consistency of the proposed project with the Priority Policies.

Other Local Plans and Policies

In addition to the *General Plan*, the Planning Code and Zoning Maps, and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M), other local plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

- The *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* is a blueprint for achieving long-term environmental sustainability by addressing specific environmental issues including, but not limited to, air quality, climate change, energy, ozone depletion, and transportation. The goal of the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* is to enable the people of San Francisco to meet their present needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The *Climate Action Plan for San Francisco: Local Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Emissions* is a local action plan that examines the causes of global climate change and the human activities that contribute to global warming, provides projections of climate change impacts on California and San Francisco based on recent scientific reports, presents estimates of San Francisco's baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory and reduction targets, and describes recommended actions for reducing the City's greenhouse gas emissions.
- The Transit First Policy (City Charter, Section 8A.115) is a set of principles that underscore the City's commitment to give priority to traveling by transit, bicycle, and on foot over traveling by private automobile. These principles are embodied in the objectives and policies of the Transportation Element of the *General Plan*. All City boards, commissions, and departments are required by law to implement Transit First principles in conducting the City's affairs.
- The *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* is a citywide bicycle transportation plan that identifies short-term, long-term, and other minor improvements to San Francisco's bicycle route network. The overall goal of the *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* is to make bicycling an integral part of daily life in San Francisco.
- The *San Francisco Better Streets Plan* consists of illustrative typologies, standards and guidelines for the design of San Francisco's pedestrian environment, with the central focus of enhancing the livability of the City's streets.

The proposed project has been reviewed against these local plans and policies and is not anticipated to be in obvious or substantial conflict with the plans and policies listed above.

Regional Plans and Policies

In addition to local plans and policies, there are several regional planning agencies whose environmental, land use, and transportation plans and policies consider the growth and development of the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. Some of these plans and policies are advisory, and some include specific goals and provisions that must be adhered to when evaluating a project under CEQA. The regional plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

- *Plan Bay Area*, prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), is a long-range land use and transportation plan for the nine-county Bay Area that covers the period from 2010 to 2040. *Plan Bay Area* calls for concentrating housing and job growth around transit corridors, particularly within areas identified by local jurisdictions as Priority Development Areas. In addition, *Plan Bay Area* specifies strategies and investments for maintaining, managing, and improving the region's multi-modal transportation network and proposes transportation projects and programs to be implemented with reasonably anticipated revenue. *Plan Bay Area* was adopted on July 18, 2013.
- ABAG's *Projections 2013* is an advisory policy document that includes population and employment forecasts to assist in the development of local and regional plans and policy documents.
- The MTC's *Transportation 2035 Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area* is a policy document that outlines transportation projects for highway, transit, rail, and related uses through 2035 for the nine Bay Area counties.
- The Bay Area Air Quality Management District's *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan* updates the Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy, in accordance with the requirements of the California Clean Air Act, to implement feasible measures to reduce ozone and provide a control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter, air toxics, and greenhouse gases throughout the region.
- The Regional Water Quality Control Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* is a master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the state, including surface waters and groundwater, and includes implementation programs to achieve water quality objectives.

The proposed project has been reviewed against these regional plans and policies and is not anticipated to be in obvious or substantial conflict with the regional plans and policies listed above.

Required Project Approvals

A list of required project approvals is provided in Section A, Project Description, pp. 20-21.

D. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The proposed project could potentially affect the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind and Shadow | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural and Paleo. Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral/Energy Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and Forest Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

This Initial Study examines the proposed project to identify potential effects on the environment. For each item on the Initial Study checklist, the evaluation has considered the impacts of the proposed project both individually and cumulatively. All items on the Initial Study Checklist that have been checked “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated,” “Less than Significant Impact,” “No Impact” or “Not Applicable,” indicate that, upon evaluation, staff has determined that the proposed project could not have a significant adverse environmental effect relating to that issue. A discussion is included for those issues checked “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated” and “Less than Significant Impact” and for most items checked with “No Impact” or “Not Applicable.” For all of the items checked “No Impact” or “Not Applicable” without discussion, the conclusions regarding potential significant adverse environmental effects are based upon field observation, staff experience and expertise on similar projects, and/or standard reference material available within the Department, such as the Department’s *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, or the California Natural Diversity Database and maps, published by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The items checked above have been determined to be “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.”

Senate Bill 743 and Public Resources Code Section 21099

On September 27, 2013, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill (SB) 743, which became effective on January 1, 2014.¹⁵ Among other provisions, SB 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources

¹⁵ Senate Bill 743 is available online at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB743. Accessed January 15, 2015.

Code Section 21099 regarding the analysis of aesthetics and parking impacts for certain urban infill projects in transit priority areas.¹⁶

Aesthetics and Parking Analysis

Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that, “aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.” Accordingly, aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all of the following three criteria:

- 1) The project is in a transit priority area;
- 2) The project is on an infill site; and
- 3) The project is residential, mixed-use residential, or an employment center.

The proposed project meets each of the above three criteria and thus, this Initial Study does not consider aesthetics and the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA.¹⁷

Public Resources Code Section 21099(e) states that a Lead Agency maintains the authority to consider aesthetic impacts pursuant to local design review ordinances or other discretionary powers and that aesthetics impacts do not include impacts on historical or cultural resources. As such, there will be no change in the Planning Department’s methodology related to design and historic review.

The Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this Initial Study presents parking demand analysis for informational purposes and considers any secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way) as applicable in the transportation analysis in Section E, Evaluation of Environmental Effects, under Section E.4: Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.

¹⁶ A “transit priority area” is defined as an area within ½-mile of an existing or planned major transit stop. A “major transit stop” is defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A map of San Francisco Transit Priority Areas can be found online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/Map%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Transit%20Priority%20Areas.pdf>.

¹⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transit-Oriented Infill Project Eligibility Checklist, Case No. 2014.0198E, HOJ RDF Replacement Jail Facility Project*, January 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

E. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
1. LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING— Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact LU-1: The proposed project would not physically divide an established community. (*Less than Significant*)

The division of an established community typically involves the construction of a physical barrier to neighborhood access, such as a new freeway, or the removal of a means of access, such as a bridge or a roadway. The proposed project would construct a new 5-story, 110-foot-tall RDF (95 foot-tall building plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) and would not involve the construction of a physical barrier to neighborhood access nor the removal of an existing means of access. On the ground floor, the enclosed sally port for jail inmate transport and the secure service/loading area would partially encroach into the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way, and may remove a portion of the sidewalk along the south side of Ahern Way and a portion of the sidewalk along the east side of Harriet Street, adjacent to the proposed RDF (see **Figure 8** on p. 14). In addition, these sidewalks would likely be closed for periods of time during project construction; however, these closures would not temporarily or permanently restrict pedestrian access to the interior of the project site since the sidewalk along the north side of Ahern Way (within the same block) would remain open. Also, although portions of the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way would likely be closed for periods of time during project construction, these closures would be temporary in nature. Furthermore, neither street provides connections to any nearby recreational or commercial areas, and alternate access along other streets in the area, such as Sixth and Seventh streets, is available. As described under **Impact TR-3** on pp. 72-74, pedestrian volumes on Harriet Street and Ahern Way were observed to be low, and future pedestrian activity on these sidewalks would be related primarily to the RDF activities. For these reasons, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and impacts are considered **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact LU-2: The proposed project would not 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. (*Less than Significant*)

Examples of land use plans, policies, and regulations are the *Western SoMa Area Plan* of the *General Plan*, which establishes objectives and policies that guide land use development in the western part of San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, and the Planning Code provisions that establish what types of land uses are principally permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted on development sites. The proposed project, which consists of the construction of a rehabilitation and detention facility that would house jail inmates, is generally in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *Western SoMa Area Plan*. The project building site is currently zoned SALI, which does not permit government facilities. As part of the proposed project, the zoning of the project building site would be reclassified from SALI to P. Upon the adoption of this reclassification by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code Section 211234, which regulate land uses in P Zoning Districts. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

As discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans, pp. 25-26, the proposed project potentially conflicts with some *General Plan* policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. Although the height and bulk limitations on the project site may have been originally adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating physical environmental impacts of new development, Public Resources Code Section 21099 (which became effective January 1, 2014) eliminates the analysis of aesthetics from the environmental review process for infill projects in transit priority zones, such as the proposed project. The topic of aesthetics may no longer be considered in determining the significance of this project's physical environmental effects under CEQA. Therefore, insofar as any impacts resulting from the proposed project's conflict with existing height and bulk limitations may be premised on underlying aesthetic concerns (such as impacts on urban design and visual character), these impacts are not considered significant impacts under Public Resources Code Section 21099. The proposed project's conflict with the existing height and bulk limitations will be analyzed and considered as part of design review for the proposed project by the decision-makers during their deliberations on the merits of the proposed project and as part of their actions to approve, modify, or disapprove the proposed project. The physical environmental impacts that could result from potential conflicts with policies related to open space are discussed under Section E.8: Wind and Shadow, pp. 140-149.

As discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans, pp. 28-29, the proposed project would not conflict with other plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, such as the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan*, the *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan*, and the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay*

Basin. Thus, environmental plans and policies such as the *2010 Clean Air Plan*, that directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not substantially conflict with any such adopted environmental plan or policy and this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact LU-3: The proposed project would not have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity. (*Less than Significant*)

The existing land use character of the project vicinity consists of a mix of public, office, residential, retail, open space, and parking uses. The proposed project would introduce a non-industrial public use, specifically a rehabilitation and detention facility which houses jail inmates, to the project building site. This non-industrial public use already exists on the HOJ site, i.e., CJ#3 and CJ#4. The existing facilities on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ would be relocated to the proposed RDF. For these reasons, the proposed project would be compatible with the land use character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would not introduce any incompatible uses, such as heavy industrial uses, that would have a substantial impact on the existing character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would include land uses permitted and already existing within the project vicinity. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on the existing character of the project's vicinity. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Reuse options for the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building have not been determined as part of the proposed project. However, any potential reuse would likely be similar to uses that already exist in the HOJ building, e.g., administrative, office, or records storage, and would be temporary due to the seismic deficiency of the existing HOJ building. Thus, reuse of this space would have a **less-than-significant** indirect land use impact. Further, demolition of the seismically deficient portions of the HOJ building (i.e., the west wing), if considered in the future, would require separate environmental review.

Impact C-LU-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative land use impact. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity (within a quarter-mile radius of the project site) includes the following projects that are either under construction, approved, or for which the Planning Department has an Environmental Evaluation Application on file:

- Development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and analyzed in the *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project EIR* (2,883 dwelling units and 6,354 jobs);
- Land use, height limit, and street circulation changes as well as streetscape and open space improvements proposed under the *Central SoMA Plan* and currently undergoing separate environmental review (up to 5,400 dwelling units and 13,300 jobs);

- 345 Sixth Street (89 SRO units and 3,090 gsf of retail space);
- 363 Sixth Street (103 dwelling units);
- 377 Sixth Street (116 dwelling units and 4,820 gsf of retail space);
- 280 Seventh Street (29 dwelling units, 4,000 gsf of retail space);
- 598 Brannan Street (700,460 gsf of office space);
- 190 Russ Street (9 dwelling units); and
- 510-520 Townsend Street (317,160 gsf of office space).

These nearby development projects would not physically divide an established community by constructing any physical barriers to neighborhood access or removing any means of access. These nearby development projects are generally in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *Western SoMa Area Plan* and would not obviously or substantially conflict with other plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The nearby cumulative development would introduce new residential, commercial/retail, and office uses to the project vicinity. All of these uses currently exist in the project vicinity. The nearby cumulative development would not introduce any incompatible uses, such as heavy industrial uses, that would have a substantial impact on the existing character of the project vicinity. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects to create a significant cumulative land use impact.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
2. POPULATION AND HOUSING— Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact PH-1: The proposed project would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not include new housing and therefore would not directly induce population growth on the project site, in the project area, or citywide. The proposed project would not indirectly increase population through changes or extensions to area roads, utilities, or other infrastructure. The limited amount of work proposed in the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way would not qualify as a growth-inducing change to the existing roadway network.

Development of the proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would require demolition of three existing one-story commercial buildings on the eastern portion of the project site (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street). The proposed project may also include the conversion of the existing, three-story, 14-unit SRO residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street (with ground-floor retail) to commercial/office use.

The proposed project would replace the existing 905 beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4, located on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building at 850 Bryant Street, with a new up to 640-bed RDF. With implementation of the proposed project, employment related to CJ#3 and CJ#4 is expected to increase from an existing staff of 248 full time equivalent (FTE) employees to 295, an increase of 47 FTE employees. However, demolition of the existing commercial buildings at 444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street (a McDonald's restaurant) for development of the proposed RDF would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees, resulting in a net increase of about 4 employees.¹⁸

San Francisco's overall employment is projected to increase from about 617,420 employees in 2015 to approximately 759,500 in 2040, an increase of about 23 percent over a 25-year period.¹⁹ Even if all of the net new employees associated with the proposed project were conservatively assumed to be new to San Francisco, the project-related increase of up to 4 net new employees would represent considerably less than 1 percent (0.003 percent) of the City's estimated employment growth between the years 2015 and 2040. This increase in employment would be considered a less-than-significant impact in the context of total employment in the City and County of San Francisco. Further, this minor increase in employment would not generate a substantial demand for additional housing in the context of citywide employment growth.

Therefore, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth or concentration of employment on the project site, in the project area, or citywide that would cause an adverse physical change to the environment. The impact would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

¹⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, October 2002, Appendix C, Table C-1. An employment factor of 276 gsf/employee is used for office-government administrative uses (444 Sixth Street), an employment factor of 350 gsf/employee is used for general retail uses (450 Sixth Street), and an employment factor of 240 gsf/employee is used for fast food restaurant uses (820 Bryant Street).

¹⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), *Projections 2013*, p. 75.

Impact PH-2: The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing. (*Less than Significant*)

As stated in Section A, Project Description, p. 8, the building at 480-484 Sixth Street, a 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail, would remain on the project building site. However, as part of DPW's acquisition of the parcels on the project building site existing residents at 480-484 Sixth Street may need to be relocated before the proposed RDF is ready for use, resulting in the displacement of these residents. No other residences would be affected, and no other residents would be displaced. Although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing. As stated in Section A, Project Description, p. 8, in accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the California Government Code), the proposed project includes a provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services. Therefore, compliance with the California Relocation Act would address the potential demand for additional housing created by the residential displacement.

Approximately 43 employees at the existing commercial buildings on the eastern portion of the project site (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street) would be permanently displaced. The displaced businesses would relocate in the general area or in other parts of the City, if they so desire. Since the proposed project would not permanently displace any residents (the relocation plan would ensure that existing residents would receive assistance in finding housing elsewhere in the City) and the displacement of 43 employees in the project area would not be substantial, the proposed project would not require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Thus, this impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact PH-3: The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project could displace 14 SRO housing units with the conversion of the mixed-use residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street to commercial/office use. The net increase in the number of employees (approximately four employees) on the project site would not result in a substantial increase in the demand for housing.

The number of households in San Francisco in 2015 is estimated to be 362,440. This number is expected to increase to about 447,350 by 2040 (approximately 84,910 new households), an increase

of about 23 percent between the years 2015 and 2040.²⁰ According to *ABAG Projections 2013*, the City and County of San Francisco has an estimated 1.27 workers per household.²¹ Based on this figure and the conservative assumption that all new employees would be new residents in San Francisco, the proposed project (with an estimated four net new employees) would generate a potential demand for about three new housing units by 2040. The project employment-related net new housing units would represent less than 1 percent (0.004 percent) of the City's estimated household growth between the years 2015 and 2040. Based upon information in *ABAG's Projections 2013*, the proposed project's employment-related housing demand for three new housing units could be accommodated by the projected housing unit growth between 2015 and 2040. Thus, the proposed project's contribution to citywide housing demand would not be considered substantial in the context of total housing demand in San Francisco over the same time period (2015 to 2040). In addition, the actual increase in housing demand due to the proposed project may likely be lower, because some of the future employees may not be new to San Francisco. Given all of the above, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on housing displacement and demand, and would not create substantial demand for additional housing that would necessitate the construction of replacement housing. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Although housing demand, in and of itself, is not a physical environmental effect, an imbalance between local employment and housing can lead to long commutes with associated traffic, noise, and air quality and greenhouse gas emissions impacts. Traffic, noise, air quality, and greenhouse gas emissions issues are discussed below under Section E.4: Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 54-89; Section E.5: Noise, on pp. 89-111; Section E.6: Air Quality, on pp. 112-131; and Section E.7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions, on pp. 131-135.

Impact C-PH-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to population and housing. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35, cumulative development in the project vicinity would include development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, the *Central SoMa Plan*, and several proposed mixed-use, residential, and office developments. These reasonably foreseeable future projects are expected to be developed within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project site. Taken together, these projects would add approximately 8,629 residential units (including 89 SRO units) and 19,654 jobs, approximately 11,910 gsf of retail space, and approximately 1,017,620 gsf of office space to this area. Thus, the development of these

²⁰ ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 75.

²¹ ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 74.

cumulative projects would add new residential units to the City's housing stock and generate new demand for housing, primarily through more intensive development on rezoned parcels.

As discussed under **Impact PH-1**, the proposed project would not add housing units and would slightly increase the number of employees on the project site, compared to existing conditions. The employment increase would not be considered substantial in relation to the overall demand for housing in the City, because project-related growth in employment (approximately four net new employees) would not induce substantial population growth or concentration of employment. Thus, when considered in combination with other projects in the immediate vicinity, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the inducement of population growth or employment concentration in the project area (either directly or indirectly) would not be considerable.

The proposed project would not involve the removal or displacement of a substantial number of workers, existing residents, or housing units, nor would it create substantial new employment-related demand for additional housing that would require construction of replacement housing elsewhere in the City or Bay Area beyond that which is expected to occur (discussed above under **Impact PH-2**). Thus, when considered in combination with other projects in the immediate vicinity, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the displacement of residents or employees in the project area (either directly or indirectly) would not be considerable.

As discussed under **Impact PH-2**, the proposed project could displace 14 SRO housing units if the mixed-use residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street were converted to commercial/office use. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes a provision for a residential relocation plan to assist displaced residents. Furthermore, the proposed project would not displace a substantial number of employed persons. Except for the proposed project, cumulative development within a ¼-mile radius of the project site would not displace housing units or likely result in a substantial increase in housing demand in the greater San Francisco area that could not be accommodated by existing and anticipated housing growth. Thus, when the proposed project is considered in combination with other cumulative projects in the immediate vicinity, its contribution to cumulative impacts on the displacement of housing units or people, or its contribution to residential housing demand would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts on population and housing would be less than significant, and as a result, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to any potential cumulative effects related to population and housing.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
3. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5, including those resources listed in Article 10 or Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact CP-1: The demolition of buildings and new construction under the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic architectural resource. (*Less than Significant*)

Existing Buildings within the Project Site and Vicinity

The project site is not located within, nor found eligible for inclusion within, any historic district identified in a national, state or local register of historical resources.

HOJ Building

The western portion of the project site (HOJ site) is occupied by the existing HOJ building, an eight-story, 105-foot-tall, 610,000-gsf institutional building, constructed in 1958-1961. The HOJ building is not included in any national, state, or local register of historical resources. An independent historic architectural resource consultant has prepared an Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE)²² to determine if the building meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). According to the HRE, the property appears eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 (Events) on the basis of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable events in San Francisco during the 1960s and 1970s. As a resource eligible for listing in the CRHR, the HOJ is considered an “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA Guidelines 15064(a).²³

²² VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Historic Resource Evaluation, *RDF HOJ Replacement Jail Project*, December 19, 2014.

²³ San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form, April 3, 2015 (see Appendix A of this PMND).

The eastern portion of the project site (the project building site) contains two vacant lots and five existing buildings that are described below.

480-484 Sixth Street

The building at 480-484 Sixth Street is a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is currently rated as a California Register-eligible property. The San Francisco Planning Department has assigned the building a Status Code of 3CS, “Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.”

450 Sixth Street

The building at 450 Sixth Street is a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1956. The building is constructed of concrete block with a bowstring truss roof, designed in a utilitarian “Contractor Modern” mode with minimal ornament. The building is not included in, nor found eligible for inclusion in, any national, state, or local register of historical resources. The historic architectural resource consultant has evaluated the building in light of the San Francisco Planning Department’s historic context statement, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970*, and has concluded that the building appears ineligible for listing in the California Register and is therefore not an historical resource under CEQA.²⁴

444 Sixth Street

The building at 444 Sixth Street is a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1959. The building is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof, designed in a utilitarian “Contractor Modern” mode with minimal ornament. The building is not included in, nor found eligible for inclusion in, any national, state, or local register of historical resources. The historic architectural resource consultant has evaluated the building in light of the San Francisco Planning Department’s historic context statement, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970*, and has concluded that the building appears ineligible for listing in the California Register and is therefore not a historical resource under CEQA.²⁵

800-804 Bryant Street and 820 Bryant Street

The two remaining buildings on the eastern portion of the project site, 800-804 Bryant Street (built in 2003) and the McDonald’s restaurant at 820 Bryant Street (built in 1996), are less than 50 years of age. As structures that are less than 50 years of age and for which the City has no information

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Memorandum to Rich Sucre, San Francisco Planning Department, September 22, 2014.

indicating that the structure qualifies as an historical resource, the buildings at 800-804 Bryant Street and 820 Bryant Street are considered “Category C” properties under the San Francisco Planning Department’s *CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources*, and are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.²⁶

Off-site Buildings in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project

The HRE also identifies a CEQA Area of Potential Effect (C-APE) that includes the project site and nearby off-site properties: properties on the east side of Sixth Street across from the project building site; properties at the southeastern corner of Bryant and Sixth streets; and properties along the south side of Bryant Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. The C-APE was included as part of a larger comprehensive South of Market Area Historic Resource Survey. Only one off-site property within the C-APE, an Art Deco style commercial building at 887-891 Bryant Street (built in 1920) at the southeast corner of Bryant and Seventh streets, was found to meet the criteria for inclusion within the CRHR. 887-891 Bryant Street is assigned a rating of “5S3, Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.”

Impacts of demolition of buildings, new construction, and alterations to historical resources under the proposed project are described and analyzed below.

Impact of Proposed Demolition of Buildings on the Project Building Site

The proposed project calls for demolition of three buildings on the project building site: the building at 444 Sixth Street, the building at 450 Sixth Street, and the building at 820 Bryant Street. As discussed above, these three buildings are not considered individual historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, nor are they within any historic district. Therefore, demolition of these building would not have any direct impact on the significance of an historical resource under CEQA. No alterations are proposed to the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street, the only structure on the project building site that is eligible for the CRHR.

As discussed above, the project site is not located within, nor found eligible for inclusion within, any historic district identified in a national, state or local register of historical resources. The individual significance of the HOJ building, the 800-804 Sixth Street building, or the historical resource at 480-484 Sixth Street within the C-APE, is not premised on their possessing a historical connection or cohesive visual relationship with any of the buildings that would be demolished under the proposed project. Therefore, the demolition of buildings under the proposed project would not impact the significance of an historical resource under CEQA.

²⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Draft *CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources*, March 31, 2008, pp. 3-8.

Impact of the Proposed RDF on the Visual Setting of Historical Resources

The proposed approximately 200,000-gsf, five-story, 110-foot-tall (95 feet tall to the roof top, plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF would be constructed in place of the demolished buildings (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street) and surface parking lots. The proposed RDF would be contemporary in visual character and would be clad in glass and metal. The proposed RDF would be separated from the HOJ building by about 95 feet, consisting of the width of Harriet Street (35 feet) and the setback of the HOJ building from its eastern property line along Harriet Street (about 60 feet). It would be set back from Bryant Street by about 96 feet.

As discussed below, although the proposed RDF would change the visual setting of adjacent historical resources, it would not result in any adverse change in the significance of an historical resource under CEQA.

On the HOJ Building

The proposed RDF's separation from the HOJ building would allow the HOJ building to continue to convey its significance as a singular building. The proposed RDF's deep setback along Bryant Street would diminish its visual presence along Bryant Street and its visual impact on the HOJ building. Physical connection between the proposed RDF and the HOJ building would be below grade and would not entail any visible exterior changes to the HOJ building. In addition, the individual significance of the HOJ building is not premised on its possessing a cohesive visual relationship with surrounding buildings. Rather, the surrounding visual context of the HOJ building is varied in terms of building height, scale, character, age, architectural style, and materials.

On the 480-484 Sixth Street Building

The proposed RDF would be approximately three times as tall as the 480-484 Sixth Street building. The proposed RDF would be separated from the 480-484 Sixth Street building by a setback of 20 feet along the 480-484 Sixth Street building's northern side lot line wall, and by 23 feet, 9 inches from its rear wall. The setbacks would minimize physical and visual impacts of the proposed RDF on the 480-484 Sixth Street building. Although the proposed RDF would transform the existing visual setting of the 480-484 Sixth Street building, the surrounding visual context is already characterized by much taller buildings, including the existing HOJ building. In addition, the individual significance of the 480-484 Sixth Street building is not premised on its possessing a cohesive visual relationship with surrounding buildings. Rather, the surrounding visual context of the 480-484 Sixth Street building is varied in terms of building height, scale, character, age, architectural style, and materials.

On the C-APE

As discussed above, the only off-site historical resource within the C-APE is the building at 887-891 Bryant Street (built 1920) at the southeast corner of Bryant and Seventh streets. Visual interaction between the proposed RDF and the existing 887-891 Bryant Street building at the opposite end of the Bryant Street block between Sixth and Seventh streets, would be limited by distance (about 650 feet) and mediated by the intervening HOJ building. Because the proposed RDF would be set back 96 feet from Bryant Street, there is no direct line of sight between the proposed RDF and the 887-891 Bryant Street building.

Impacts of Potential Alterations to Historical Resources

The proposed project calls for retention of the HOJ building and the 480-484 Sixth Street building, each considered an individual historical resource under CEQA. The corner building at 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street would also be retained under the proposed project, although it is not an historical resource under CEQA.

The reallocation of uses within the HOJ building would not call for the removal of any distinctive character-defining features from the exterior or interior of these buildings. A below-grade tunnel beneath Harriet Street would be constructed to provide passage between the HOJ building and the proposed RDF. These alterations would not be visible from the exterior of the building and the affected below-grade interior spaces are utilitarian and without distinctive historical or architectural features.

Likewise, the continued use of the 480-484 Sixth Street building as housing, or its potential reuse as office space, would not require the removal of any distinctive character-defining features from the exterior or interior of this building.

Conclusion

For these reasons, the proposed demolition of buildings, new construction, and alterations to historical resources under the proposed project would not result in any adverse change to the significance of an historic architectural resource under CEQA. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact CP-2: Construction activity under the proposed project could result in damage to historic architectural resources. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR* identified a potentially significant impact on historical resources related to construction

vibration.²⁷ That EIR concluded that implementation of the following Mitigation Measures (numbered **M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2b** in this Initial Study) would reduce potential construction impacts on nearby historic architectural resources to less-than-significant levels. These mitigation measures are applicable to all construction projects within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area*, like the proposed project.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities

The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources

For those historical resources identified in **Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a**, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative

²⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR*, Case File Nos. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, certified December 6, 2012, pp. 4.D.54-4.D.55.

construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2b**, the proposed project would not expose nearby historic architectural resources to construction vibration levels that are in excess of standards established by the FTA. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact CP-3: Construction activities for the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources, if such resources are present within the project site. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The proposed project is currently in the preliminary design phase but the most recent project design²⁸ would include one sub-grade partial basement level resulting in soils disturbance to a depth of about 17 feet below grade surface (bgs) including additional soils disturbance for a mat foundation. Additional foundation support in the form of piles or soils improvement is not currently regarded as warranted. The proposed project also includes the construction of a pedestrian transport tunnel between the proposed RDF and the basement level of the existing HOJ building, which would result in soils disturbance to a depth of approximately 17 feet bgs. Construction techniques necessary for construction of the pedestrian tunnel have not been determined by the project sponsor and its consultants but could result in soils disturbance to a depth in excess of that required for the tunnel. The subsurface disturbance resulting from the proposed project may potentially adversely affect a legally-significant archeological resource.²⁹ This is considered a potentially significant impact.

The proposed project was subject to Preliminary Archeological Review (PAR) by Planning Department archeologists with a determination³⁰ that the proposed project has the potential to affect legally-significant archeological resources.³¹ The project site is also located within the Archeological Study Area of an archeological research design and treatment plan (ARDTP) prepared for Caltrans for the section of I-80 nearest the project site.³² The ARDTP found that the

²⁸ San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW), Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015.

²⁹ The term “legally-significant archeological resource” is intended to mean an archeological resource that meets the criterion of an “historical resources” or a “unique archaeological resource” in the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines (CEQA and Guidelines 21083.2(g) and 15064.5(A)(2)).

³⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, Preliminary Archeological Review Log, September 28, 2014.

³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, Randall Dean to Monica Pereira. September 28, 2014.

³² McIlroy, Jack and Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *Vanished Community Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project*, September, 1997.

block containing the project site is sensitive for prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century archeological resources, especially with respect to an early German community. Archeological field investigations³³ to the north of the project site did not identify prehistoric deposits but did disclose a National Register-eligible historical archeological feature (artifactual assemblage within a domestic privy) associated with the household of Charles A.C. Duisenberg (1869-1906) – a prominent immigrant German family.

The project site borders or straddles the northern edge of Sullivan’s Marsh and was, up until the early 1850s, located in a willow thicket along the marsh. In geotechnical sampling that has been conducted within this block there is relatively shallow fill over native sand dune deposits of greater (but variable) depth over marsh (New Bay Mud/peat) deposits. To the extreme west side of the block, along 7th Street, about 3 feet of shell deposits were previously found that could be naturally-occurring shell, but may also be prehistoric shell midden deposits. The National Register-Eligible Prehistoric Shell Midden Archeological District is located in the area northeast of 5th Street. Sand dune deposits within the project site could potentially be sensitive for prehistoric archeological deposits.

The project site was filled-in by the early 1850s and may have included a part of “Russ Gardens,” the first proprietary park in San Francisco, and created for the local German community residing in the project vicinity. Through the later 19th century, the project site was characterized by tenement housing along Harriet Street (also historically known as “Garden Street”). Thus, the project site also has the potential to contain legally-significant prehistoric deposits and historical archeological domestic deposits preserved in hollow features such as wells, privies, or trash pits.

Due to the archeological sensitivity of the project site described above, implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing** would be included in the proposed project. **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3** would apply to any components of the proposed project resulting in soils disturbance of ten feet or greater below the ground surface. This mitigation measure requires, among other things, that the project sponsor prepare an Addendum to the 1997 ARDTP prepared for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project.³⁴

Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing

Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archaeological consultant from the rotational

³³ McIlroy, Jack and Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historic Archaeology*, June 2004.

³⁴ McIlroy, Jack & Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historic Archaeology*, June 2004.

Department Qualified Archaeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archaeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).

The Addendum to the ARDTP shall have the following content:

- 1) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities;
- 2) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants;
- 3) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources;
- 4) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the CRHR; Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified;
- 5) Impacts of Proposed Project;
- 6) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project;
- 7) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include:
 - A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification
 - B) Expected archeological resources
 - C) For historic archeological resources
 - a) Historic address or other location identification
 - b) Archeological property type
 - D) For all archeological resources
 - a) Estimate depth below the surface
 - b) Expected integrity
 - c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR
 - E) ATP Map
 - a) Location of expected archeological resources
 - b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts
 - c) Areas of prior soils disturbance
 - d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing
 - e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map

The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the

consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Consultation with Descendant Communities: On discovery of an archeological site³⁵ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative³⁶ of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archaeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or

³⁵ The term “archeological site” is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

³⁶ An “appropriate representative” of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities_and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected

resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of , human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3**, to which the project sponsor has agreed, the proposed project would not result in the loss of legally-significant archeological resources. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact CP-4: Construction activities of the proposed project would not affect a unique paleontological resource or a unique geologic feature. (*Less than Significant*)

The *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR* identified a less-than-significant impact on paleontological resources for projects, like the proposed project, within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area*.³⁷ According to that EIR, the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area* is underlain with native Dune sands, the Colma Formation, or artificial fill associated with previous development (e.g., road bases, foundations, and previous backfills for underground utilities). Due to their age and origin, these geological materials have little to no likelihood of containing unique or significant fossils. As such, excavation within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area* would have a low potential for uncovering unique or significant fossils. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project related to paleontological resources would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact CP-5: Construction activities of the proposed project could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. (*Less than Significant*)

Archeological materials, including human burials, have been found in the City. Human burials outside of formal cemeteries often occur in prehistoric archeological contexts. Excavation associated with new construction activities in the project area may have the potential to disturb these resources, including Native American burials. Project-specific ground-disturbing activity could result in direct impacts on previously undiscovered human remains. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activities must comply with applicable state laws. This includes immediate notification of the county coroner and, in the event of the coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American, notification of the California Native American Heritage Commission, which shall

³⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR*, Case File Nos. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, certified December 6, 2012, p. 4.D.53.

appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98). In the event of such discovery, the archeological consultant, the San Francisco Planning Department, and MLD would have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The Public Resources Code allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project sponsor must comply with Section 5097.98(b) of the Public Resources Code, which states that the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. Because the potential disturbance to human remains is governed by state laws and regulations, as described above, compliance with these laws and regulations would ensure that impacts related to such disturbance of human remains would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-CP-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on cultural resources. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

As discussed above, although the proposed demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site and construction of the proposed RDF would change the visual setting of adjacent historical resources, the proposed project would not result in any adverse change in the significance of any historic architectural resource under CEQA with implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a** and **M-CP2-b**. As such, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on historic architectural resources that could result from past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site.

As discussed above, the proposed project is unlikely to affect paleontological resources. As such, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on historic paleontological resources that could result from past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site.

The significance of impacts on archaeological resources is premised on the potential loss of historic and scientific information. When considered with other past and proposed projects within San Francisco and the Bay Area region, the potential disturbance of archaeological resources within the project site could make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a loss of significant historic and scientific information about California, Bay Area, and San Francisco history and prehistory. Implementation of the approved plans for testing, monitoring, and data recovery would preserve and realize the information potential of archaeological resources if any are encountered. The

recovery, documentation, and interpretation of information about archaeological resources that may be encountered within the project site would enhance knowledge of prehistory and history. This information would be available to future archaeological studies, contributing to the collective body of scientific and historic knowledge. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archaeological Testing** the proposed project’s contribution to cumulative impacts, if any, would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, any potential contribution to significant cumulative impacts would not be considerable. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Topics:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
4. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION— Would the project:					
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Due to the nature and scope of the proposed project, implementation of the proposed project does not have the potential to change air traffic patterns. In addition, the proposed project would not

involve the installation of structures that could interfere with air space. Therefore, Topic E.4(c) is not applicable to the proposed project.

SETTING

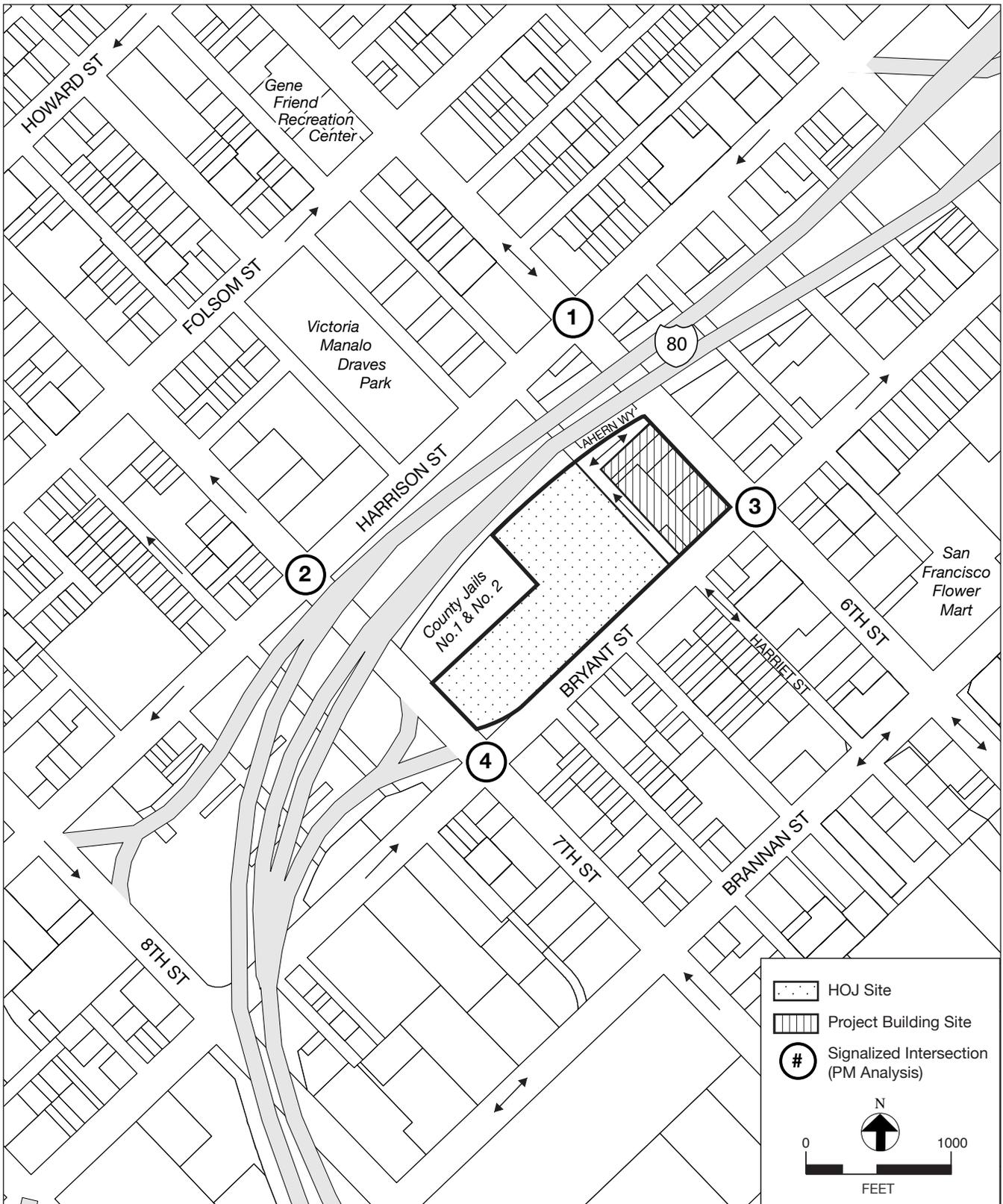
Transportation conditions were evaluated for a study area generally bounded by Harrison Street to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Seventh Street to the west (see **Figure 15: Transportation Study Area**). In the South of Market area, streets that run in the northwest/southeast direction are considered north-south streets (e.g., Sixth Street), whereas streets that run in the southwest/northeast direction are considered east-west streets (e.g., Bryant Street).

Traffic Conditions

The project site is generally bounded by Sixth, Bryant and Seventh streets and the I-80 freeway structure. The project building site is located on the block bounded by Sixth, Bryant and Harriet streets, and Ahern Way immediately south of the I-80 freeway. Local vehicular access to and from the project building site is provided primarily via Bryant and Sixth streets. Sixth Street has two travel lanes in each direction, while Bryant Street has four eastbound travel lanes. Harriet Street is one-way northbound, with two travel lanes between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, adjacent to the project building site. Most other streets in the project vicinity, including Ahern Way, have one travel lane in each direction. The intersections of Sixth Street/Ahern Way and Harriet Street/Ahern Way are stop-controlled on the minor approach of Ahern Way eastbound and Harriet Street northbound.

Regional access to the project site is provided by U.S. 101 and I-280. U.S. 101 connects to I-80, which connects San Francisco to the East Bay and other locations east via the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. U.S. 101 and I-280 serve San Francisco and the South Bay, and U.S. 101 provides access north via the Golden Gate Bridge. Access from I-80 eastbound is via the off-ramp at Bryant/Seventh streets, and access to I-80 eastbound is via the on-ramp at Bryant/Eighth streets. Access from I-80 westbound is via the off-ramp at Harrison/Eighth streets, and access to I-80 westbound is via the on-ramp at Harrison/Seventh. The closest access to I-280 is provided via on- and off-ramps at the intersection of Sixth/Brannan streets.

Harrison Street runs in the east-west direction between The Embarcadero and 13th/Division streets, operating one-way westbound between Third and Tenth streets. Harrison Street runs in the north-south direction between 13th/Division and Norwich streets. In the downtown area, Harrison Street is a primary route to the I-80 freeway, with on-ramps at the First Street and Essex Street intersections, and to U.S. 101 southbound, with an on-ramp at Fourth Street and another at Seventh Street. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is a designated Major Arterial in the Congestion Management Network (between The Embarcadero and Division Street), a Primary Transit



SOURCE: LCW Consulting

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 15: TRANSPORTATION STUDY AREA AND STUDY INTERSECTIONS

Preferential Street (Transit Important Street between Fourth Street and Seventh Street), a Secondary Transit Preferential Street (between Seventh and 11th streets), and a Neighborhood Commercial Pedestrian Street (between Fourth and 16th streets). Muni routes 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 12 Folsom, 27 Bryant, and 47 Van Ness operate along portions of Harrison Street between Second and 11th streets. Harrison Street, similar to other streets in the area, is classified as a mixed-use street type under the *Better Streets Plan*, and sidewalk widths within the study area are less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet).³⁸

Bryant Street extends from The Embarcadero in the South of Market area to Precita Avenue in Peralta Heights. Between The Embarcadero and Second Street, Bryant Street operates two-way in the east-west direction with two to three lanes. Bryant Street is designated as a Primary Transit Preferential Street (Transit Important Street between Fourth and Seventh streets) and a Secondary Transit Preferential Street (between Seventh and Eleventh streets). The 8X Bayshore (between Seventh and Third streets), 8AX/8BX Bayshore Expresses (between Seventh and Third streets), 27 Bryant (between Division and Fifth streets), and 47 Van Ness (between Division and Fifth streets) routes run on Bryant Street. Bryant Street is classified as a mixed-use street type under the *Better Streets Plan*, and sidewalk widths in front of the existing HOJ building meet the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet) and are narrower elsewhere (8 feet) in the vicinity.

Sixth Street is a north-south roadway between Market Street and Brannan Street. It is a two-way roadway with two travel lanes in each direction. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is classified as a Congestion Management Network Major Arterial, a Neighborhood Commercial Street (between Market and Howard streets), and is part of the MTS network. At Brannan Street, Sixth Street merges with off- and on-ramps to I-280. Additionally, at the intersection of Sixth Street and Ahern Way, there is a peak period No Left Turn sign posted in the northbound direction, which restricts left turns from Sixth Street northbound onto Ahern Way westbound between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. Muni route 14X Mission Express runs on Sixth Street between Mission and Brannan streets and 8BX Bayshore Express runs on Sixth Street between Harrison and Brannan streets. The Sixth Street sidewalk widths are generally less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet).

Seventh Street is a principal north-south arterial between Market and 16th streets. Seventh Street has one-way traffic traveling northbound in four travel lanes. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is classified as a Congestion Management Network Major Arterial between Market and Bryant

³⁸ The *San Francisco Better Streets Plan*, which was adopted in 2010, creates a unified set of standards, guidelines, and implementation strategies to govern how the City designs, builds, and maintains its pedestrian environment. A key goal of the Better Streets Plan is to prioritize the needs of walking, bicycling, transit use, and the use of streets as public spaces for social interaction and community life, following San Francisco's *General Plan*, *Transit First Policy*, and *Better Streets Policy*. A minimum width of 12 feet and recommended width of 15 feet is specified for a mixed-use street, and a minimum width of 6 feet and recommended width of 9 feet is specified for an alley.

streets, and the section between Howard and 16th streets is part of the Metropolitan Transportation System. Muni route 19 Polk runs on Seventh Street. Seventh Street has a bicycle lane (Class II) in the northbound direction between Market and 16th streets, part of Bicycle Route 23. The Seventh Street sidewalk widths are generally less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan*.

Harriet Street is a north-south alley that runs between Brannan and Harrison streets. Between Bryant Street and Ahern Way it has two northbound lanes, and on-street commercial loading spaces and motorcycle parking on the west side of the street.³⁹ Access to the at-grade building services area of the existing HOJ, the surface parking and ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, below-grade parking, and the secure transport area/sally port⁴⁰ for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2 is provided from the west side of Harriet Street. Between Ahern Way and Harrison Street, Harriet Street has one northbound lane with on-street parking on the west side of the street and curb cuts that provide access to the surface parking lots under the I-80 freeway reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department and SFPD (San Francisco Police Department) use. The Harriet Street sidewalk width within the project building site meets the minimum width required by the *Better Streets Plan*, six feet for an alley. There is no sidewalk on the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way (i.e., across the street from the project building site). North of Ahern Way toward Harrison Street there are 7-foot-wide sidewalks on both sides of Harriet Street.

Ahern Way is an east-west alley that runs two-way between Sixth and Harriet streets. It has one travel lane in each direction, and on-street parking on both sides of the street. Ahern Way provides access to the ambulance loading for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the below-grade parking in the existing HOJ, the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2, and the surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use. Ahern Way sidewalk widths within the study area meet the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (six feet).

Existing traffic conditions for the intersections in the project vicinity were obtained from the transportation impact analysis being conducted for the *Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study*. **Table 1: Intersection LOS – Existing Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour** presents the results of the intersection LOS analysis and corresponding delay at each study intersection for the weekday p.m. peak hour, as obtained from the transportation impact analysis for the Central SoMa TIS. The intersections operate at LOS C or better, with the exception of the intersection of Bryant Street/Sixth Street, which operates at LOS F conditions during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁴¹

³⁹ While on-street parking is not permitted on the east side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, marked and unmarked official vehicles were observed parking along this street segment.

⁴⁰ A sally port is an enclosed, secured, controlled entryway into highly restricted or protected areas, such as the proposed RDF.

⁴¹ CHS Consulting Group, *Intersection LOS Information*, February 20, 2015 (see Appendix B of this PMND).

Table 1: Intersection LOS – Existing Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Intersection	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS
1. Harrison Street/Sixth Street ^b	31.6	C
2. Harrison Street/Seventh Street ^c	30.2	C
3. Bryant Street/Sixth Street ^b	>80	F
4. Bryant Street/Seventh Street ^c	18.7	B

Notes:

^a Delay is presented in seconds per vehicle.

^b Traffic counts conducted in September 2012.

^c Traffic counts conducted in September 2009.

Source: LCW Consulting (LOS analysis taken from Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study, October 2014).

Intersection turning movement volume counts at the unsignalized intersections of Sixth Street/Ahern Way, Harriet Street/Bryant Street, and Harriet Street/Harrison Street were conducted on Wednesday, February 11, 2015 during the weekday p.m. peak period to estimate vehicle trips on Harriet Street and Ahern Way. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, there are about 50 vehicles traveling on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and about 40 vehicles on Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets (i.e., about 30 eastbound and 10 westbound vehicles). There are about 80 vehicles exiting Harriet Street at Harrison Street during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁴² As noted above, both Harriet Street and Ahern Way provide access to the ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner; the below-grade parking in the existing HOJ; the surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use; and to on-street parking spaces that are generally occupied by marked and unmarked official City vehicles. Thus, the majority of vehicles on these streets are related to existing HOJ activities. While not observed during field surveys, some vehicles, such as the SFPD police cars that double park on Bryant Street in front of the HOJ, may use Harriet Street to travel between Bryant and Harrison streets.

Transit Conditions

The project site is well served by public transit. Local service is provided by the San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) bus routes, which can be used to transfer to other bus lines, cable car lines, the F Market & Wharves historic streetcar line, and Muni Metro light rail lines. Service to and from the East Bay is provided by Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) along Market and Mission streets, and AC Transit buses from the Transbay Terminal. Service to and from the North Bay is provided by Golden Gate Transit along Van Ness Avenue and at the Transbay Terminal, and ferry service from the Ferry Building. Service to and from the Peninsula and South Bay is provided by Caltrain at its terminal located at Fourth and Townsend streets, and by the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans) at the Transbay Terminal.

⁴² Ibid.

Muni operates numerous bus routes in the project vicinity, including the 8X Bayshore and 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses (Harrison and Bryant streets), 19 Polk (Seventh and Eighth Streets), 27 Bryant (Bryant and Sixth streets), 47 Van Ness (Bryant and Harrison streets), 12 Folsom (Folsom and Harrison streets), and 14X Mission Express (Sixth Street). The nearest Muni bus stops to the project site are on Bryant Street, east of Seventh Street, which serve the 27 Bryant and 47 Van Ness routes; Bryant Street, east of Sixth Street, which serve the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, and 47 Van Ness routes; and Sixth Street, north of Bryant Street, which serve the 14X Mission Express and 27 Bryant routes. Other nearby stops are on Seventh Street, north of Bryant Street, which serve the 19 Polk route; and Harrison Street, west of Sixth Street, which serve the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 12 Folsom, 27 Bryant, and 47 Van Ness routes. Golden Gate Transit operates bus routes within three blocks of the project site (Mission, Howard, and Folsom streets), as does SamTrans (Mission, Ninth, and Tenth streets).

Table 2: Muni Ridership and Capacity Utilization by Route – Existing Conditions at MLP – Weekday P.M. Peak Hour presents the ridership and capacity utilization at the maximum load point (MLP) for the nearby routes during the weekday p.m. peak hour. As noted in **Table 2**, during the weekday p.m. peak hour, capacity utilization for all routes serving the project vicinity is less than Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standard.

Table 2: Muni Ridership and Capacity Utilization by Route – Existing Conditions at MLP – Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Route	Inbound (towards downtown)			Outbound (away from downtown)		
	Ridership	Capacity	Capacity Utilization ^a	Ridership	Capacity	Capacity Utilization ^a
8X Bayshore	408	752	54%	416	752	55%
8AX Bayshore Express	--	--	--	472	752	63%
8BX Bayshore Express	--	--	--	568	752	76%
12 Folsom	135	189	71%	126	189	67%
14X Mission Express	--	--	--	368	705	52%
19 Polk	172	252	68%	124	252	49%
27 Bryant	160	252	63%	116	252	46%
47 Van Ness	276	378	73%	258	378	68%

Note:

^a Capacity utilization at the maximum load point (MLP).

Source: SF Planning Department Memorandum, Transit Data for Transportation Studies, June 2013.

Regional transit operations are evaluated at three regional screenlines (East Bay, North Bay, and South Bay) for the peak direction of travel and ridership loads, which corresponds with the evening commute outbound from downtown San Francisco to the region. The analysis is documented in the San Francisco Planning Department memorandum titled *Transit Data for Transportation*

Impact Studies (June 2013).⁴³ During the weekday p.m. peak hour, all regional transit providers operate at less than their load factor standard of 100 percent, which indicates that seats are generally available.

Pedestrian Conditions

Adjacent to the project building site, sidewalk widths are 10 feet on Sixth Street, 8-12 feet on Bryant Street, 6 feet on Harriet Street,⁴⁴ and 6 feet on Ahern Way. Most existing sidewalk widths adjacent to the project building site are less than the recommended sidewalk widths in the *Better Streets Plan* (i.e., minimum of 12 feet and recommended of 15 feet for a mixed-use street, and minimum of 6 feet and recommended of 9 feet for an alley). The sidewalk on Bryant Street meets the *Better Streets Plan* minimum requirement of 12 feet for a mixed-use street, while the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street meet the *Better Streets Plan* minimum requirement of 6 feet for an alley.

Pedestrian crosswalks and pedestrian signals are provided at the signalized intersections in the project vicinity. A signalized midblock pedestrian crossing is provided across Bryant Street at Boardman Place (Boardman Place is located between Harriet and Seventh streets). In the vicinity of the project site, pedestrian volumes are light to moderate throughout the day, with higher pedestrian volumes on Bryant and Sixth streets. Counts of pedestrians walking on Bryant and on Sixth streets adjacent to the project building site were conducted in February 2015 during the 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. peak periods. The peak hour of the weekday midday pedestrian observations was between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m., and pedestrian volumes were 237 pedestrians per hour on Sixth Street, and 408 pedestrians per hour on Bryant Street. The peak hour of the p.m. peak period was between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m., and pedestrian volumes were 132 pedestrians per hour on Sixth Street, and 212 pedestrians per hour on Bryant Street. Overall, the sidewalks and crosswalks adjacent to the project site were observed to be operating under satisfactory conditions, with pedestrians moving at normal walking speeds and with freedom and sufficient space to bypass other pedestrians.

Bicycle Conditions

San Francisco Bicycle Route facilities in the area include Bicycle Route 23 that runs north along Seventh Street between Townsend and Market streets as a Class II bicycle lane, and south along Eighth Street between Market and Townsend streets as a Class II bicycle lane. Bicycle Route 36 runs along Townsend Street between Division Street and The Embarcadero. It is a Class II facility

⁴³ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Transit Data for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, June 21, 2013. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

⁴⁴ North of the project building site there are sidewalks on both sides of Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street. These sidewalks are approximately 7 feet wide.

(signed route with bicycle lane) between Division and Second streets, and as a Class III facility between Second Street and The Embarcadero (signed route only).

Bicycle volumes on Sixth, Bryant and Harrison Streets were counted during the weekday p.m. peak period in February 2015. The number of bicyclists was greatest on Harrison Street, with about 30 bicyclists traveling westbound during the weekday p.m. peak hour. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, there were about 15 bicyclists traveling eastbound on Bryant Street, about 10 bicyclists traveling southbound on Sixth Street, and 5 bicyclists traveling northbound on Sixth Street.

There are two bicycle parking spaces (i.e., one U-shaped bicycle rack) on Sixth Street between Ahern Way and Bryant Street, and 16 bicycle parking spaces (i.e., eight U-shaped bicycle racks) located on the north side of Bryant Street, between Harriet and Seventh streets. The closest Bay Area Bike Share station is located on Townsend Street between Seventh and Eighth streets (accommodating 15 bicycles).⁴⁵

Loading Conditions

On the west side of Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there is one commercial loading space adjacent to the project site. The southbound curb lane is subject to tow-away restrictions between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there are eight commercial loading spaces (yellow zone) dedicated for truck loading between 6:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Parking is not permitted within these spaces before 6:00 a.m. or after 3:00 p.m. During field observations, all on-street commercial loading spaces in the project vicinity were occupied.

On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is an existing HOJ building services area with two driveways serving this area, a surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with two driveways serving this area, and an entry and exit driveway to the below-grade HOJ basement level. On the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way there is a driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2. The off-street HOJ building services area and surface parking/ambulance loading area are located within the existing HOJ's approximately 60-foot-deep setback from Harriet Street. Loading for the HOJ building takes place on Harriet Street because there is no off-street loading dock. The on-street loading spaces on the west side of the street are used for freight deliveries. Service and delivery vehicles park between the two driveways that serve the HOJ building service area and hand transport boxes to a freight elevator via a pathway in the existing HOJ's setback area.

⁴⁵ Bay Area Bike Share is a pilot project in a partnership among local government agencies including the Air District, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, SamTrans, Caltrain, the County of San Mateo, the San Mateo County Transportation Authority, the city of Redwood City, and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority. Available online at <http://www.bayareabikeshare.com/about>. Accessed March 31, 2015.

Emergency Vehicle Access

Emergency vehicle access to the project building site is primarily from Bryant and Sixth streets, with secondary access via Harriet Street and Ahern Way. The nearest San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) station is Station #8 at 36 Bluxome Street between Fourth and Fifth streets, about 0.6 miles southeast of the project site.

Parking Conditions

The existing parking conditions were examined within a parking study area generally bounded by Folsom, Fifth, Brannan, and Seventh streets. On-street parking occupancy conditions were assessed in March 2015 for the weekday midday (1:00 to 2:00 p.m.) period. Overall, there are about 1,030 on-street parking spaces within the study area, and weekday midday occupancy is high, approximately 95 percent.⁴⁶

On-street parking conditions adjacent to the project building site (i.e., on the block bounded by Sixth Street, Bryant Street, Harriet Street and Ahern Way) are as follows:

- On the west side of Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there are 14 parking spaces subject to two-hour time limits between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. During the field surveys these spaces were about 64 percent occupied during the midday period. The curb lane is subject to tow-away restrictions between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.
- On the north side of Bryant Street between Harriet and Sixth streets, there are six short-term metered parking spaces, which were 100 percent occupied during the midday period. West of Harriet Street on-street parking is reserved for police vehicles, and police vehicles were observed to double park on Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets.
- On the east side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is a No Stopping regulation that is not enforced. During field surveys 11 vehicles were typically parked adjacent to the project building site.
- On the south side of Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets, there are eight unrestricted parking spaces, which were 100 percent occupied during the midday period.

On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there are also 10 on-street motorcycle parking spaces between the two driveways that provide access to the at-grade surface parking and ambulance loading area on the west side of the street. These spaces were 100 percent occupied during the midday period.

North of the project building site, there are two off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure between Sixth and Seventh Streets that are reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use. These surface lots are accessed via driveways on either side of Harriet Street between

⁴⁶ CHS Consulting Group/Baymetrics, Data Collection, February 11, 2015 (see Appendix C of this PMND).

Ahern Way and Harrison Street. The surface parking lot on the east side of Harriet Street can also be accessed via Seventh Street.

PROJECT TRAVEL DEMAND

Because the proposed project is a replacement of an existing rehabilitation and detention facility (CJ#3 and CJ#4), and because the Planning Department's *San Francisco Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review (SF Guidelines)* do not include trip generation rates for rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF) uses, travel demand associated with the proposed project was based on information from DPW and the Sheriff's Department on the operating characteristics of the existing facility, as well as programming projections of the number of employees and beds for the proposed RDF.

In addition, because with the proposed project all the existing buildings on the block bounded by Sixth Street, Bryant Street, Harriet Street, and Ahern Way, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street, would be demolished, a credit was applied for the uses that would be eliminated. The credit was based on field surveys of persons and vehicles entering and exiting the buildings. While the 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would remain on the project building site, it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. Thus, for purposes of the transportation analysis, it was assumed (as a worst-case scenario) that the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses.⁴⁷

Proposed RDF. Travel demand for the proposed RDF assumes that the proposed facility would be fully occupied, and therefore only the net new travel demand associated with an increase in occupancy over existing conditions was estimated. The net new travel demand to the project area was estimated based on the increase in the number of occupied beds (current versus maximum capacity of proposed RDF). Currently about 439 of the 905 beds at the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 facilities are occupied. In the past both jails operated at approximately 50 to 60 percent occupancy, or approximately up to 550 beds. The proposed RDF would accommodate 640 beds. Although this is a reduction from the 905 beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4 and the proposed replacement beds may not be fully (100 percent) occupied, the travel demand estimates for the project analysis assumed an increase of 201 inmate beds using the current occupancy of beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4 (i.e., 439 of the 905 beds are currently occupied) and potential full (100 percent) occupancy of the 640 beds. Since

⁴⁷ LCW Consulting, *Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project Summary of Daily and PM Peak Hour Trip Generation*, April 9, 2015 (see Appendix D of this PMND).

occupancy in the past has been higher, and future occupancy is unknown, this is a conservative estimate of the weekday travel demand generated by the proposed project, specifically the number of inmate beds. Inmate visitation occurs on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and therefore would not add travel demand to the weekday p.m. peak hour.

Weekday travel demand was estimated based on the projected increase in the number of employees, as well as visitation to the facility by lawyers, vendors, and other criminal justice partners. Because inmates are housed on-site and do not travel to and from the facility on a daily basis, they do not contribute to the travel demand estimates. Based on the above, the number of employees associated with the increase in occupancy of 201 inmate beds is projected to increase from 248 to 295 FTE (an increase of 47 employees). The proposed RDF, similar to existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, would operate three employee shifts: 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Based on the total existing and projected staffing levels, approximately 22 percent of staff would work the midnight shift (i.e., between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.), 48 percent the daytime shift (i.e., between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.), and 30 percent the swing shift (i.e., between 3 p.m. and 11 p.m.). Therefore, most of employee travel demand would occur outside of the p.m. peak period (4 p.m. to 6 p.m.). For daily travel demand estimation, it was assumed that daytime and swing shift employees would make up to three trips per day (two to and from work, and about 50 percent also leave the facility once during the day and swing shifts), while the midnight shift employees would make two trips per day (to and from work). For the p.m. peak hour travel demand, although most employee trips would occur outside of the p.m. peak hour, some employees could leave or arrive to work late (after 4 p.m.), and it was assumed that 25 percent of the day and swing employee arrivals or departures would occur during the p.m. peak hour. The travel mode of the employee trips was based on information on employee trips from the *SF Guidelines* for Superdistrict 1. Although inmate visitation hours are on weekends and holidays, there are weekday business visitors to the jail, such as lawyers, vendors, and other criminal justice partners (i.e., business visitation). The current average weekday visitation rate was not available, although it was reported that such visitation mostly occurs during the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. As a conservative estimate of business visitation, it was estimated that on average there would be one visitor per every four inmate beds on weekdays (i.e., 0.5 trips per bed on a daily basis), and that 10 percent of trips would occur during the p.m. peak hour.

480-484 Sixth Street Reuse. As noted above, the transportation assessment assumes that the 480-484 Sixth Street building, which currently contains 14 SRO units and a restaurant on the ground floor, could in the future contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail (i.e., restaurant uses).⁴⁸ Travel demand associated with these potential uses was based

⁴⁸ The 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use.

on the trip generation rates in the *SF Guidelines* for office and restaurant (composite rate) uses, and mode split for work trips and visitor trips to Superdistrict 1.

Credit to Uses on Project Block that Would Be Eliminated. In order to account for the person and vehicle trips that would no longer travel to the project site, person and vehicle counts were conducted in February 2015 at the doorways to buildings and at driveways to the facilities that would no longer exist. Based on these surveys of the existing land uses, a total of 136 person trips (58 inbound and 78 outbound) and 82 vehicle trips (34 inbound and 48 outbound) during the weekday p.m. peak hour would no longer travel to or from the project site. The majority of both the pedestrian and vehicle trips that would be eliminated were associated with the McDonald’s restaurant (the McDonald’s restaurant has a parking lot with 21 parking spaces reserved for McDonald’s customers).

Table 3: Proposed Project Travel Demand by Mode - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour summarizes the travel demand associated with the proposed project. Taking into consideration the credit for the existing land uses that would be removed, during the weekday p.m. peak hour, the proposed RDF would generate 83 net new person trips, the majority from the potential reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building as restaurant and office space, and a net decrease of 47 vehicle trips.

Table 3: Proposed Project Travel Demand by Mode - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Project Component	Person-Trips					Vehicle Trips
	Auto	Transit	Walk	Other ^a	Total	
New Trips						
RDF Employees	3	5	1	0	9	2
RDF Visitors	3	3	3	1	10	1
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	72	55	61	12	200	32
Total New Trips	78	63	65	13	219	35
Credit for Existing Uses	(49)	(35)	(43)	(9)	(136)	(82)
Net new Trips	29	28	22	4	83	(47)

Note:

^a Other includes bicycle, taxis, and other modes.

Source: *SF Guidelines*, SF Planning Department, LCW Consulting.

Loading Demand. The proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, currently located within the existing HOJ building to the west of the project building site. Delivery information for the existing CJ#4 that is currently occupied was not available, and deliveries were not observed during the data collection for the transportation analysis.⁴⁹ However, because deliveries are currently made to the existing CJ#4 with 439 occupied inmate beds, a substantial increase in delivery and service vehicle trips for the proposed RDF with a maximum occupancy of 640 inmate beds would not be anticipated.

The proposed project would also eliminate delivery and service vehicle trips to the existing land uses on the project building site that would be displaced (i.e., the residential and restaurant land

⁴⁹ CJ#3 was vacated in November 2013.

uses within the 480-484 Sixth Street building, and the McDonald’s restaurant), and overall, the number of delivery and service vehicle trips to the project site would likely decrease.

The delivery/service vehicle demand for the new 200,000-gsf RDF was estimated based on the methodology and truck trip generation rates presented in the *SF Guidelines*. The truck trip generation rate for institutional uses was used for the proposed RDF. As shown in **Table 4: Proposed Project Total Loading Demand**, the proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would generate about 20 delivery and service vehicle-trips to the project site per day (with some of those existing deliveries), which corresponds to a demand for one loading space during the peak and average hour of loading activities. As indicated above, the project site’s overall loading demand would likely decrease.

Table 4: Proposed Project Total Loading Demand

Project Component	Daily Truck Trip Generation	Peak Hour Loading Spaces	Average Hour Loading Spaces
RDF ^a	20	1.2	0.9
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	10	0.6	0.4

Note:

^a No credit was taken for existing deliveries to the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 within the HOJ.

Source: *SF Guidelines*, LCW Consulting.

The proposed office and restaurant uses within the 480-484 Sixth Street building would generate about 10 delivery and service vehicle-trips to the project site per day, which corresponds to a demand for less than one loading space during the peak and average hour of loading activities. As stated above, the existing commercial deliveries to the land uses to be eliminated were not counted or credited. Because the proposed project would reduce the overall amount of commercial space (i.e., the McDonald’s restaurant and the restaurant at the 480-484 Sixth Street building) at the project building site, the proposed project would be expected to result in a reduction in the amount of commercial loading demand related to these uses.

Parking Demand. The parking demand delivery/service vehicle demand was estimated based on the methodology presented in the *SF Guidelines*. Parking demand consists of both long-term demand (typically employees) and short-term demand (typically visitors). For the proposed uses, the long-term parking demand was derived by estimating the number of net new daytime and swing shift employees, and applying a trip mode split and average vehicle occupancy from the trip generation calculations. The short-term parking demand was estimated from the total daily visitor trips by private auto and an average turnover rate of 5.5 vehicles per space.

Table 5: Proposed Project Net New Parking Demand presents the estimated net new parking demand for the proposed uses. During the peak midday period, the proposed RDF would generate a net new parking demand of 10 spaces (nine long-term and one short-term), while the office and restaurant uses that may replace the residential use in the 480-484 Sixth Street building would generate a parking demand of 26 spaces (six long-term and 20 short-term). As discussed above,

this demand would replace existing parking demand related to the residential and restaurant land uses that would be removed. Overall, this would result in a decrease in the amount of vehicle trips to the project area and similarly parking demand would likely be lower than under existing conditions.

Table 5: Proposed Project Net New Parking Demand

Project Component	Long-Term Parking Spaces	Short-Term Parking Spaces	Total
RDF	9	1	10
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	6	20	26

Source: SF Guidelines, LCW Consulting.

IMPACTS

Traffic Impacts

Impact TR-1: The proposed project would not cause a substantial increase in traffic that would cause operating conditions at study intersections, on adjacent streets, or at I-80 on-ramps and off-ramps in the project vicinity to substantially alter. The proposed project would not cause major traffic hazards. (Less than Significant)

As presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in a net-reduction in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour (i.e., considering existing land uses, an approximate reduction of 47 vehicles during the weekday p.m. peak hour). Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially affect the existing LOS conditions at intersections (presented in **Table 1** on p. 59), streets, or freeway on-ramps and off-ramps in the project vicinity, and would not contribute considerably to the existing LOS E conditions at the intersection of Sixth Street/Bryant Street during the weekday p.m. peak hour.

As part of the proposed project, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas constructed as part of the proposed RDF, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Specifically, Ahern Way would be converted from two-way to one-way westbound operation. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to through traffic in both directions, and only HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles, scheduled delivery and service vehicles, and emergency response vehicles would be allowed access.⁵⁰ Additionally, on-street parking on Harriet Street would not be permitted on either side of the street (a loss of about 22 parking spaces on both sides of the street – on-street parking is currently not permitted on the east side of the street; however, vehicles were observed parking on this segment and parking restrictions are not enforced), while on Ahern Way on-street parking would not be permitted on either side of the street (a loss of about 17 spaces). Between Ahern Way and Harrison

⁵⁰ The method for restricting and securing access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way adjacent to the project building site is not currently known, but would be developed in consultation with the SFMTA.

Street, Harriet Street has on-street parking for SFPD police vehicles, and provides access to and from the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ and SFPD use. Harriet Street and Ahern Way also provide access to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2. With the proposed project, vehicular access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be maintained for HOJ and RDF-related vehicles. Vehicular access to the existing HOJ building services area, the surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and below-grade parking in the HOJ from the west side of Harriet Street, as well as the on-street and off-street parking activities on Harriet Street north of Ahern Way would remain. As currently designed, the proposed project would not change the travel direction of Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street, and therefore vehicles exiting the reserved on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street and the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure would continue to travel north to Harrison Street (where they would turn left onto Harrison Street westbound).

Neither the proposed RDF or the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would include off-street parking spaces, and therefore, the only vehicle trips accessing the project building site would include the net new service/loading vehicle trips and jail transport trips to the proposed RDF. Due to the absence of on-site parking, the proposed access restrictions to Harriet Street and Ahern Way, the reconfiguration of Ahern Way from two-way to one-way, and the elimination of on-street parking (about 45 spaces), the proposed project would result in a decrease in the number of vehicles, particularly non-HOJ-related vehicles, accessing these streets. Some drivers may currently use Harriet Street to travel from Bryant Street to Harrison Street, and these drivers would no longer be able to travel on Harriet Street and instead would need to turn northbound prior to Harriet Street (e.g., at Seventh Street which is one-way northbound), or east of Harriet Street at Sixth Street (two-way), or other streets. Non-HOJ-related drivers who currently use Ahern Way to travel from Sixth Street to Harrison Street would no longer be able to travel on Ahern Way, and instead would need to continue on Sixth Street northbound to Harrison Street, while access to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2 on the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way would be maintained. As described under existing conditions, traffic counts taken during the p.m. peak hour indicated that 50 vehicles traveled northbound on Harriet Street, 40 vehicles traveled on Ahern Way (both directions), and approximately 80 vehicles exited Harriet Street onto Harrison Street. Given the limited amount of traffic that utilizes Ahern Way and Harriet Street, and that some of this traffic was likely related to the existing HOJ uses as well as land uses on the project site that would be removed, this level of traffic diversion to other nearby streets would not be considered significant. Commercial loading access is addressed further below.

As noted above, the proposed project would alter access to the HOJ and adjacent facilities, and would implement controlled access on both Harriet Street and Ahern Way adjacent to the project building site, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Designated secure service/loading and sally port areas would be provided on both Ahern Way and Harriet Street, respectively. On

Ahern Way a designated secure jail transport area and a bypass lane with a width of 14 to 22 feet (or more) to the north of the transport area and length of approximately 100 feet could be provided. On Harriet Street, a narrower 12-foot-wide by 80-foot-long service/loading area is proposed on the east side of Harriet Street adjacent to the proposed RDF. Adjacent travel lanes would be designed on the one-way streets to ensure that emergency response and other vehicles would be able to bypass the proposed sally port and service/loading areas, and that service vehicles would be able to enter the existing HOJ building services area on Harriet Street. See **Figure 8** on p. 14.

The methods by which access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be restricted have not yet been determined by DPW, and would be subject to review and approval by the SFMTA to ensure that Sheriff's Department vehicles accessing these streets do not block traffic flow on Sixth or Bryant streets. On Sixth Street at Ahern Way, KEEP CLEAR is currently striped across the southbound lanes to facilitate access into and out of Ahern Way, and this striping would remain with the proposed project. In addition, there is a peak period No Left Turn sign posted in the northbound direction, which restricts left turns from Sixth Street onto Ahern Way between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.

Overall, the proposed project would reduce the number of vehicle trips from the project site and would not substantially affect traffic operations at nearby study intersections, streets, and freeway on- and off-ramps in the project vicinity. Therefore, project-related impacts on traffic operations would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's traffic impacts would be less than significant, **Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management Plan** may be recommended for consideration by City decision-makers to further reduce the less-than-significant transportation impacts.

Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan

As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the SFDPW could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:

1. Identify TDM Coordinator

The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation Management Association of San Francisco, TMA SF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., DPW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities

and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes).

2. Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator

3. Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors

3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.

3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.

3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.

4. Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey to staff and visitors

5. City Access for Data Collection

As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.

With implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-1**, alternative modes would be encouraged and the use of single-occupant vehicles would be discouraged to reduce VMT generated by the proposed project.

Transit Impacts

Impact TR-2: The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in transit demand that could not be accommodated by adjacent local and regional transit capacity, nor would it cause a substantial increase in delays or operating costs such that significant adverse impacts to local or regional transit service could occur. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above and presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in an increase of 28 net new transit trips to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour. These new transit trips, distributed among the routes serving the project vicinity, would not substantially change the ridership and capacity utilization of the nearby transit routes. As presented in **Table 2** on p. 60, the existing Muni routes in the project vicinity have available capacity during the weekday p.m. peak hour. While some existing Muni bus routes run along Bryant Street (8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness) and Sixth Street (14X Mission Express and 27 Bryant), there are no bus stops directly adjacent to the project building site, and therefore, vehicle access to the project building site, including the proposed changes to site circulation via Harriet Street or Ahern Way, would not affect transit operations on other nearby streets.

A portion of the 28 net new transit trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour would also utilize regional transit providers. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, the regional screenlines currently operate at less than the capacity utilization standard, and regional transit routes have capacity to accommodate additional passengers. Thus, the additional transit trips would not substantially change the ridership and capacity utilization of the regional screenlines, and would not affect regional transit service.

Because the proposed project would not substantially affect the capacity utilization of the local and regional transit routes, and would not affect the operations of the nearby Muni bus routes, the project-related impacts on transit would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Pedestrian Impacts

Impact TR-3: The proposed project would not result in a substantial overcrowding on public sidewalks, nor create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility on the site and adjoining areas. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above and presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in an increase of 50 net new pedestrian trips (28 transit and 22 walk trips) to and from the project building site during the weekday p.m. peak hour. Primary public pedestrian access to the proposed RDF would be on Sixth Street, and therefore the number of pedestrians on Sixth Street would increase over existing conditions. Pedestrian volumes on Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern

Way are low (about 237 pedestrians during the weekday midday peak hour and 130 pedestrians during the weekday p.m. peak hour), and additional pedestrian trips could be accommodated without substantially affecting walking conditions. The addition of the net new pedestrian trips to Bryant and Sixth streets would not substantially change the existing pedestrian conditions on the adjacent streets.

The proposed project would maintain the east sidewalk on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way (i.e., adjacent to the project building site) at its current width – 7 feet-3 inches. Future pedestrian access along Harriet Street and Ahern Way is unclear based on preliminary designs. Although access could be maintained along these two streets, this analysis assumes access could be limited to HOJ and RDF traffic. On Harriet Street, pedestrian access on the east sidewalk would be constrained at the location of the secure loading area outside of the proposed RDF, which would extend about 12 feet into Harriet Street and extend 80 feet to the north. Similarly, on Ahern Way, the six-foot-wide sidewalk on the south side of the street would be interrupted by the secure transport area/sally port, and preliminary designs do not indicate how pedestrians would circumvent this secure area or the secure area on Harriet Street. Given the restricted secure access of both Ahern Way and Harriet Street, it is unclear how much general (non-RDF) pedestrian activity would be permitted or encouraged in the area. Neither street provides sole pedestrian connection to any nearby recreational or commercial areas, and alternate access along other streets in the area, such as Sixth and Seventh streets, is available. As described under existing conditions, pedestrian volumes on Harriet Street and Ahern Way were observed to be low, and pedestrian activity on these sidewalks would likely decrease, and would be related primarily to the RDF activities.

As described in Section A, Project Description, on p. 18, a subterranean tunnel is proposed underneath the Harriet Street roadway, sidewalks, and existing driveway to the HOJ building services area to connect the basement level of the existing HOJ building to the basement level of the proposed RDF, as shown in **Figure 8** on p. 14. This tunnel, subject to SFMTA approval, would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the courts in the existing HOJ building. Construction of the proposed subterranean tunnel is discussed further below.

Overall, the proposed project would likely reduce the amount of pedestrian and vehicle traffic on Harriet Street and Ahern Way, potentially discouraging or limiting it to HOJ and RDF-related travel. Instead the proposed project would add pedestrian traffic to Bryant and Sixth streets. These alterations to pedestrian and vehicle traffic on Ahern Way and Harriet Street, likely unique to this type of project, would not be considered significant. As indicated above, neither street would be considered a significant pedestrian connection to areas outside the block, and alternate routes would be available. Increases in pedestrian traffic on Bryant Street, Sixth Street, and other nearby streets would not substantially affect the pedestrian conditions on these streets, create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility to the

proposed RDF and adjoining areas. Therefore, the project-related impacts on pedestrians would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Bicycle Impacts

Impact TR-4: The proposed project would not result in potentially hazardous conditions for bicyclists, or otherwise substantially interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed RDF building would include on-site Class 1 bicycle parking spaces and shower and locker facilities, as well as on-street Class 2 bicycle parking spaces to meet the Planning Code requirements, although the number and location of these facilities have not been determined at this time. Similarly, the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would require the provision of Class 1 and Class 2 bicycle parking spaces, which would be provided to meet the Planning Code requirements. Shower and locker facilities would not be required under the Planning Code, as the occupied floor area of the 480-484 Sixth Street building does not currently exceed 10,000 gsf.

A portion of the net new other trips presented in **Table 3** on p. 66 would be bicycle trips (i.e., a portion of the four net new other trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour), and these trips would be accommodated on the existing bicycle facilities in the project vicinity.

Although the proposed project would result in an increase in the number of bicycles in the vicinity of the project site, the increase would not be substantial enough to affect bicycle travel or facilities in the area. Similarly, the proposed project would result in a reduction of vehicle traffic and would therefore not result in an increase in potential vehicle-bicycle conflicts. Therefore, proposed project impacts to bicyclists would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Loading Impacts

Impact TR-5: The loading demand for the proposed project would be accommodated within the proposed on-site loading facilities, and would not create potentially hazardous conditions or significant delays for traffic, transit, bicyclists or pedestrians. (*Less than Significant*)

Truck deliveries and service vehicles, including trash collection, for the proposed RDF would be accommodated within the secure loading area along Harriet Street. The loading area would be approximately 12 feet wide and 80 feet in length, subject to SFMTA review and approval, and would extend up to 12 feet into the Harriet Street right-of-way (see **Figure 8** on p. 14). The loading demand of less than one loading space during the average and peak hour of loading activities, as discussed above in the Project Travel Demand section, would be accommodated within this loading area. On-street parking that currently occurs on the east side of Harriet Street (i.e., the No Stopping Anytime regulation is not enforced) would be removed, as would the on-street parking on the west side of the street, in order to provide adequate maneuvering space around the secure loading area.

In addition, Harriet Street would be closed to vehicular through traffic; only official service vehicles and emergency service vehicles would be allowed access, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval.

RDF inmate passenger loading/unloading would be conducted from a secure transport area/sally port on Ahern Way that would be able to accommodate two inmate transfer vehicles at one time. Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be converted from a two-way to a one-way westbound street to allow for a bypass lane around the secure transport area/sally port. Ahern Way would be closed to vehicular through traffic; only official service vehicles and emergency service vehicles would be allowed access (see **Figure 8** on p. 14).

As part of the proposed project, on-street parking would not be permitted adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street, and DPW would request that the curb adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street be designated either as a red zone or restricted to RDF-use only. This would result in the elimination of the existing commercial loading space on Sixth Street. As part of the proposed project, the existing driveway into the McDonald's parking lot (which is located south of the proposed RDF on Bryant Street) would be eliminated, and up to two on-street commercial loading or parking spaces could be provided at this location. As presented in **Table 4** on p. 67, the new office and restaurant uses that may occupy the 480-484 Sixth Street building would result in a demand for less than one loading space during the peak and average hours of loading activities, and the demand could be accommodated on-street within the new commercial loading space(s) that could be striped on Bryant Street or in the remaining parking spaces on Sixth Street between the 480-484 Sixth Street building and Bryant Street.

As described above, on the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is an existing HOJ building services area with two driveways serving this area, a surface parking and ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with two driveways serving this area, and exit and entry driveways to the existing HOJ's basement level. In addition, on the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way there is a driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2. The construction of secure service and jail transport areas within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way roadways would not substantially affect the existing HOJ building services, parking and ambulance loading areas, or the driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2, as they would be designed to allow adequate travel lane widths to accommodate access into and out of these facilities. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to non-HOJ and RDF-related traffic, and only scheduled service and deliveries, and HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles (e.g., ambulances, inmate transfer vehicles) would be allowed access, and therefore access to the existing HOJ building services area, the surface parking/ambulance loading area, and the HOJ basement level from Harriet Street would be maintained.

Because the proposed project loading demand would be accommodated within the proposed secure service/loading area or the secure jail transport area, or on-street at the Sixth Street curb for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, because existing service and loading activities at the existing HOJ building would be maintained, and because proposed loading operations would not result in significant delays affecting traffic, transit, bicycles or pedestrians, the proposed project's impact on loading would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's loading impacts would be less than significant, **Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces** may be recommended for consideration by City decision-makers.

Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces

As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.

Implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-2** would reduce the less-than-significant loading impacts.

Emergency Vehicle Access Impacts

Impact TR-6: The proposed project would not result in significant impacts on emergency vehicle access. (*Less than Significant*)

Emergency vehicle access to the project block via Bryant and Sixth streets would remain unchanged from existing conditions, as the proposed project would not change the travel lanes on these streets. Emergency service providers would continue to be able to pull up to the project block from both Bryant and Sixth streets. Secondary emergency vehicle access to the existing HOJ building is also currently provided via Harriet Street and Ahern Way, and with implementation of the proposed project, both Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to vehicular through traffic, and only official service and emergency vehicles would be allowed access, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. A travel lane would be maintained at the locations of the secure service/loading area on Harriet Street and secure transport area/sally port on Ahern Way to ensure that emergency vehicles and other HOJ and RDF-related traffic would be able to travel on these streets. Thus, the proposed project's impacts on emergency vehicle access would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Construction Impacts

Impact TR-7: The proposed project would not result in construction-related transportation impacts because of their temporary and limited duration. (*Less than Significant*)

Detailed plans for construction of the proposed project have not been developed. The project sponsor estimates that construction of the proposed project would take approximately 30 months to complete, with construction beginning mid-year in 2017, and building occupancy in the fall of 2020. Construction-related activities would typically occur Monday through Saturday, between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.⁵¹ Construction is not anticipated to occur on Sundays or major legal holidays, but may occur on an as-needed basis. The hours of construction would be stipulated by the Department of Building Inspection, and the contractor would need to comply with the San Francisco Noise Ordinance and the City's *Regulations for Working in San Francisco Streets*.⁵²

It is anticipated that construction staging would occur primarily on the project building site. It is not anticipated that sidewalks adjacent to the project building site on Sixth Street or Bryant Street would need to be closed during building construction. The sidewalk adjacent to the project building site on Harriet Street would be widened from 4 feet to 7 feet-3 inches, and the sidewalk would be closed, with pedestrian traffic diverted around the construction area, during construction of the sidewalk. Similarly, it is anticipated that the sidewalk adjacent to the project building site on Ahern Way would be closed during a portion of or entire duration of the project construction and pedestrian traffic diverted around or to the north sidewalk on Ahern Way. Construction of the subterranean tunnel underneath Harriet Street would likely require closure of Harriet Street for a portion of the construction period. It is not anticipated that travel lane closures on Sixth or Bryant streets would be required; however, the construction contractor would be required to coordinate with the City regarding any temporary travel lane closures in order to minimize the impacts on traffic. Lane and sidewalk closures or diversions are subject to review and approval by the City's Transportation Advisory Staff Committee (TASC), which consists of representatives from the Fire Department, Police Department, SFMTA Traffic Engineering Division, and DPW.

There are no transit stops adjacent to the project building site, and therefore, project construction would not substantially affect transit routes on Bryant or Sixth streets. In addition, prior to construction, the project contractor would be required to coordinate with Muni's Street Operations and Special Events Office to coordinate construction activities and reduce any impacts to transit operations.

Throughout the construction period, there would be a flow of construction-related trucks into and out of the site. The impact of construction truck traffic would be a temporary lessening of the capacities of local streets due to the slower movement and larger turning radii of trucks, which may temporarily affect traffic operations.

⁵¹ The San Francisco Noise Control Ordinance (San Francisco Police Code Article 29) permits construction activities seven days a week, between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Available online at <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/Noise/default.asp>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

⁵² *Regulations for Working in San Francisco Streets, 8th Edition*, January 2012. Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/services/streets-sidewalks/construction-regulations>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

Construction activities would generate construction worker trips to the building site throughout the construction period, and the additional workers would result in a temporary increase in the number of person and vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site. Construction workers who drive to the site would cause a temporary parking demand, and would likely be accommodated within off-street facilities, as most on-street parking in the project vicinity is time-limited metered parking.

Overall, the proposed project's construction-related transportation impacts would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's construction-related transportation impacts would be less than significant, the following improvement measure is recommended for consideration by City decision makers.

Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates

Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.

Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.

Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).

Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well

as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.

Implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-3** would further reduce the magnitude of the proposed project's less-than-significant construction-related transportation impacts, and would not result in any secondary transportation-related impacts.

Parking Information

Senate Bill 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources Code §21099 regarding the analysis of parking impacts for certain urban infill projects in transit priority areas.⁵³ Public Resources Code §21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that "... parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment." Accordingly, parking is no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all three criteria established in the statute. The proposed project meets the criteria of an "employment center" in a transit priority area, and thus the transportation impact analysis does not consider the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA. However, the Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this section presents parking information for informational purposes and considers any secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way) as applicable in the transportation impact analysis.

Neither the proposed RDF nor the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would include off-street parking spaces, and the 21 existing parking spaces within the McDonald's parking lot would be eliminated. In addition, the proposed reconfiguration of Harriet Street and Ahern Way, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval, would eliminate 45 on-street parking spaces on these streets. Specifically, on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way a total of 22 parking spaces would be eliminated from both sides of the street (as noted above, the existing parking restrictions on the east side of the street are not enforced), while on Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets a total of 17 parking spaces would be eliminated from both sides of the street. The ten motorcycle parking spaces on the west side of Harriet Street (near its intersection with Ahern Way) would also be eliminated. In addition, on-street parking would not be permitted adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street. DPW would request that the curb adjacent to the proposed RDF

⁵³ A "transit priority area" is defined as an area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop. A "major transit stop" is defined in California Public Resources Code §21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A map of San Francisco's Transit Priority Areas is available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/Map%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Transit%20Priority%20Areas.pdf>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

on Sixth Street (i.e., the curb between Ahern Way and the existing driveway to McDonald's) be designated either as a red zone, which would eliminate six on-street parking spaces, including one commercial loading space, or restricted to RDF-use only. During field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day. It is unclear whether the vehicles parked along Harriet Street, Ahern Way or Sixth Street were related to existing HOJ or adjacent commercial and office building activity, some of which would be removed as part of the proposed project. The elimination of the existing driveways into the project building site on Sixth Street and on Bryant Street would add about four on-street parking spaces, resulting in a net reduction of 41 on-street parking spaces.

As discussed above, the proposed project would, overall, result in a net reduction in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour (a reduction of about 47 p.m. peak hour vehicle trips) to the project site, and would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand. The net new weekday parking demand associated with the new uses would be 10 spaces for the proposed RDF and 26 for the office/restaurant reuse of 480-484 Sixth Street (see **Table 5** on p. 68). Although not quantified, the proposed project would eliminate parking demand associated with the existing residential and retail uses at the 480-484 Sixth Street building, and the McDonald's restaurant, although the parking demand associated with the McDonald's restaurant is primarily accommodated within its 21-space parking lot. In addition, 45 on-street parking spaces would be eliminated on Harriet Street (22 spaces), Ahern Way (17 spaces), and Sixth Street (6 spaces). HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD employees who may have utilized this on-street parking could be accommodated in the available off-street parking under the I-80 structure, which extends on both sides of Harriet Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off-street facilities. Access to the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure that are reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use, the surface parking area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and below-grade parking in the basement level of the HOJ building would be maintained, as vehicles parked in these facilities would be permitted to access the secure sections of Harriet Street and Ahern Way.

Overall, off-street and on-street parking occupancy in the project vicinity could increase due to the proposed elimination of on-street parking spaces. Due to the existing high occupancy of on-street parking, and likely difficulty in finding parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, carpool, bicycle or other forms of travel.

Cumulative Impacts

This section discusses the cumulative impacts on transportation that could result from the proposed project, in conjunction with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative transportation impacts includes the sidewalks

and roadways adjacent to the project site, and the local roadway and transit network in the vicinity of the project site. The discussion of cumulative transportation impacts assesses the degree to which the proposed project would affect the transportation network in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable projects, including the following:

Central Subway Project.⁵⁴ The Central Subway Project is the second phase of the Third Street light rail line (i.e., T Third), which opened in 2007. Construction is currently underway, and the Central Subway will extend the T Third line northward from its current terminus at Fourth and King streets to a surface station south of Bryant Street and go underground at a portal under US 101. From there it will continue north to stations at Moscone Center (i.e., on the west side of Fourth Street between Folsom and Clementina streets), Union Square – where it will provide passenger connections to the Powell Street Station and BART – and in Chinatown, where the line will terminate at Stockton and Clay streets.

Construction associated with utility relocation has been completed. Work is underway on the tunnels contract, which consists of 1.5 miles of twin-bore tunnels underneath Fourth Street and Stockton Street, from I-80 to North Beach. Its major components include construction of the TBM launch box and cross passages; construction of an extraction shaft and portal; and monitoring and protection of existing utilities, buildings, and BART tunnels. Construction of the Central Subway is scheduled to be completed in 2017, and revenue service is scheduled for 2019.

San Francisco Bicycle Plan.⁵⁵ The *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* includes planned short-term improvements to Bicycle Route 19 on Fifth Street. Fifth Street improvements include the construction of Class II bicycle lanes and Class III bicycle routes in both directions between Market and Townsend streets. Bicycle Plan improvements on Fifth Street would reduce the number of travel lanes and prohibit northbound and southbound left turns, as well as implement other minor changes to lane geometry and on-street parking.

Transit Effectiveness Project.⁵⁶ The Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP), part of Muni Forward, presents a thorough review of San Francisco's public transit system, initiated by SFMTA in collaboration with the City Controller's Office. The TEP is aimed at improving reliability, reducing travel times, providing more frequent service and updating Muni bus routes and rail lines to better match current travel patterns. The Planning Department published a Draft EIR for the TEP Implementation Strategy in July 2013; the Final EIR was certified by the Planning Commission on March 27, 2014. The SFMTA Board of Directors approved the TEP on March 28, 2014. The TEP components will be implemented based on funding and resource availability, and it is anticipated that the first group of service improvements will be implemented in Fiscal Year 2015 and the second group in a subsequent phase. TEP recommendations include new routes and route realignments, increased service frequency and speed on busy routes, and elimination or consolidation of certain routes or route segments with low ridership. The following changes are proposed by the TEP for routes in the vicinity of the project site.

⁵⁴ SFMTA Central Subway. Available online at <http://www.centalsubwaysf.com/content/project-overview>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁵⁵ SFMTA Bicycle Plan. Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/projects-planning/projects/2009-san-francisco-bicycle-plan>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁵⁶ SFMTA Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP). Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/projects-planning/projects/tep-transit-effectiveness-project>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

- The 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses frequencies will increase during the peak periods. Route segment north of Broadway would be eliminated, and segments south of 16th Street would be rerouted.
- A new 11 Downtown Connector will serve SoMa and North Beach, and would run on Harrison and Folsom streets.
- The 12 Folsom-Pacific will be discontinued.
- The 14X Mission Express will have increased service frequency during the peak periods.
- The 19 Polk will run from Seventh and McAllister streets to Polk Street, and from Polk, McAllister, to Hyde Street. With these changes, the 19 Polk will no longer run on Market Street (between Seventh and Ninth streets), Larkin, Eddy or Hyde (between Eddy and McAllister) streets, or on Geary Boulevard (between Larkin and Polk streets).
- A new 27 Folsom line will circulate around downtown, replacing the 12 Folsom in SoMa, and also connecting North Beach with the Montgomery BART/Muni station. Service on Bryant Street will be discontinued.
- The 47 Van Ness route will be realigned. The route will terminate at Van Ness Avenue and North Point Street and will share a terminal with the 49L Van Ness-Mission Limited. A common terminal for both routes serving Van Ness Avenue would improve reliability by allowing line management from a single point; the North Point segment will be covered by new Route 11 Downtown Connector. The midday frequency will change from 10 to 9 minutes, and the proposed route change will coordinate with planned Van Ness BRT project.

Central SoMa Plan.⁵⁷ The *Central SoMa Plan* is being developed and analyzed by the San Francisco Planning Department to formalize an integrated community vision for the southern portion of the Central Subway rail corridor. This area is located generally between Townsend and Market streets along Fourth Street, between Second and Sixth streets. The plan's goal is to integrate transportation and land uses by implementing changes to the allowed land uses and building heights. The plan also includes a strategy for improving the pedestrian experience in this area. The following street network changes are proposed for Harrison and Bryant streets in the vicinity of the project site:

- Bryant Street would be modified between Second and Seventh streets. Between Seventh and Sixth streets, Bryant Street would have four eastbound travel lanes, one eastbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide.
- Harrison Street would be modified between Second and 11th streets. Currently this section of Harrison Street is configured with five travel lanes in the westbound direction, parallel parking along both the north and south curbs, and 8-foot wide sidewalks. The *Central SoMa Plan* would reconfigure Harrison Street to include a transit-only lane for the 8X Bayshore, and sidewalks would be widened within the Plan area between Sixth and Second streets. The length of the transit-only lane would vary between the Howard/Folsom One-way and Two-way options. Under the

⁵⁷ City and County of San Francisco Planning Department, *Central SoMa Plan*. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=2557>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

Howard/Folsom Two-way Option, Harrison Street between Seventh and Tenth streets would have angled parking and fewer travel lanes. This is elaborated below.

Howard/Folsom One-way Option: Between Sixth and Tenth streets, Harrison Street would have four westbound travel lanes, one westbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide. At Seventh Street, there would be a transit-only signal phase that would enable the outbound 8X Bayshore bus to turn left onto the southbound US 101 freeway on-ramp from the right lane.

Howard/Folsom Two-way Option: Between Sixth and Seventh streets, Harrison Street would have four westbound travel lanes, one westbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide. At Seventh Street, there would be a transit-only signal phase that would enable the outbound 8X Bayshore bus to turn left onto the southbound US 101 freeway on-ramp from the right lane.

Cumulative Traffic Impacts

Impact C-TR-1: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative traffic impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

Future 2040 Cumulative traffic conditions for the intersections in the project vicinity were obtained from the transportation impact analysis being conducted for the *Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study*. The traffic volumes used in the analysis were estimated based on cumulative development and growth identified by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA) SF-CHAMP travel demand model, using model output that represents Existing conditions and model output for 2040 Cumulative conditions. The 2040 Cumulative conditions assume implementation of the Central SoMa Plan Howard/Folsom One-way Option, where both streets would retain a one-way configuration (except Folsom Street east of Second Street which would retain its existing two-way operation).

Table 6: Intersection LOS – Existing and 2040 Cumulative Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour presents the 2040 Cumulative intersection operating conditions for the weekday p.m. peak hour for the four signalized intersections adjacent to the project block. Under 2040 Cumulative conditions, three of the four intersections would operate at LOS E or LOS F conditions. As noted in **Impact TR-1**, the proposed project would result in a net decrease in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site; thus it would not contribute to the poor operating conditions at these three intersections. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative impacts at these intersections.

As described above, as part of the proposed project, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas constructed as part of the proposed RDF, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets

Table 6: Intersection LOS – Existing and 2040 Cumulative Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Intersection	Existing Conditions		2040 Cumulative Conditions	
	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS
1. Harrison Street/Sixth Street ^b	31.6	C	66.5	E
2. Harrison Street/Seventh Street ^c	30.2	C	67.1	E
3. Bryant Street/Sixth Street ^b	>80	F	>80	F
4. Bryant Street/Seventh Street ^c	18.7	B	39.5	D

Notes:

^a Delay is presented in seconds per vehicle.

^b Traffic counts conducted in September 2012.

^c Traffic counts conducted in September 2009.

Source: LCW Consulting (LOS analysis taken from Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study, October 2014).

would be closed to through traffic in both directions, and only HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles, scheduled delivery and service vehicles, and emergency response vehicles would be allowed access. Non-HOJ related drivers on the portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way that would be restricted would need to divert to other streets. Given the limited amount of traffic that utilizes Ahern Way and Harriet Street, this level of traffic diversion to other nearby streets would not substantially affect cumulative traffic conditions in the project vicinity.

For the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in less-than-significant cumulative traffic impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Transit Impacts

Impact C-TR-2: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development would not contribute to significant cumulative transit impacts on local or regional transit capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

Future year 2040 Cumulative transit conditions were utilized to assess the cumulative effects of a proposed project and other development that would occur through the year 2040. Consistent with San Francisco Planning Department guidance the impact assessment is conducted for the San Francisco downtown and regional screenlines.⁵⁸ The 2040 Cumulative transit screenline analysis accounts for ridership and/or capacity changes associated with the TEP and the Central Subway Project (which is scheduled to open in 2019), among other transit projects. The 2040 Cumulative transit screenlines were developed in coordination with SFMTA based on the SFCTA travel demand model analysis. Forecasted future hourly ridership demand was then compared to expected hourly capacity, as determined by the likely route and headway changes identified in the TEP to estimate capacity utilization under 2040 Cumulative conditions. As noted above, the year 2040

⁵⁸ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Regional & Local 2014 Cumulative Transit Screenlines for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, March 10, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cumulative analysis assumes changes to the capacity of the lines as identified by route changes and headway changes indicated within the recommended TEP and other transit improvement projects (such as the Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit Project).

Under 2040 Cumulative conditions during the weekday p.m. peak hour, the Northwest screenline is projected to operate at 87 percent capacity utilization, which would be above the SFMTA's 85 percent capacity utilization standard. All other screenlines would operate below the 85 percent capacity utilization standard. Five transit corridors within the San Francisco downtown screenlines, specifically the California, Sutter/Clement and Fulton/Hayes corridors within the Northwest screenline, and the Mission and San Bruno/Bayshore corridors within the Southeast screenline, would exceed the 85 percent capacity utilization standard during the weekday p.m. peak hour. The proposed project would generate 28 net new transit trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour that would be distributed to both local and regional transit lines in both the peak and non-peak directions.⁵⁹ This level of contribution of transit trips would not substantially change the transit operating conditions for local transit lines, even those operating above SFMTA's 85 percent capacity utilization standard. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant contribution to 2040 Cumulative transit conditions, including to the Northwest and Southeast screenlines and corridors within these screenlines.

For the regional screenlines, all regional transit service providers are projected to operate below the capacity utilization standard of 100 percent during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁶⁰ As discussed above, the project would generate 28 net new transit trips to be distributed to both local and regional transit lines during the weekday p.m. peak hour. This level of transit trips would not substantially affect cumulative ridership on regional transit service. Therefore, the cumulative impacts to regional transit would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Overall, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative transit impacts.

Cumulative Pedestrian Impacts

Impact C-TR-3: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative pedestrian impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

⁵⁹ During the weekday p.m. peak period the peak direction for transit routes is in the outbound direction from downtown San Francisco, and in the weekday a.m. peak period it is in the inbound direction towards downtown San Francisco.

⁶⁰ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Regional & Local 2014 Cumulative Transit Screenlines for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, March 10, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Pedestrian circulation impacts by their nature are site-specific and generally do not contribute to impacts from other development projects. The proposed project would not result in overcrowding of sidewalks or create new potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians under existing or cumulative conditions. Overall, the proposed project would likely reduce the amount of pedestrian and vehicle traffic travelling on Harriet Street and Ahern Way, potentially discouraging or limiting it to HOJ and RDF-related travel. Instead, the proposed project would add pedestrians to Bryant and Sixth streets. Project-related increases in pedestrians on Bryant, Sixth, and other nearby streets would not substantially affect the pedestrian conditions on these streets, or contribute substantially to cumulative conditions in the project vicinity. Walk trips may increase between the completion of the proposed project and the 2040 Cumulative conditions due to development in the area, although not to the level that would induce overcrowding of sidewalks under the cumulative conditions. Furthermore, as part of the *Central SoMa Plan*, the sidewalks on Bryant Street would be widened between Second and Sixth streets from 8 feet to 15 feet (and would remain 12 feet west of Sixth Street).

For the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative pedestrian impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Bicycle Impacts

Impact C-TR-4: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative bicycle impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not contribute considerably to cumulative bicycle circulation conditions in the area, although some of the project travel demand would occur by bicycle. Bicycling trips in the area may increase between the completion of the proposed project and the cumulative scenario due to general growth in the area. As noted above, under 2040 Cumulative conditions, there is a projected increase in vehicles at intersections in the vicinity of the proposed project, which may result in an increase in vehicle-bicycle conflicts at intersections and driveways in the study area. While there would be a general increase in vehicle traffic that is expected through the future 2040 Cumulative conditions, the proposed project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips and therefore would not contribute to any potentially hazardous conditions for bicycles, or otherwise interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative impacts on bicyclists and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Loading Impacts

Impact C-TR-5: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative loading impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

Loading impacts, like pedestrian impacts, are by their nature localized and site-specific, and would not contribute to impacts from other development projects near the project building site. Moreover, the proposed project would not result in loading impacts, as the estimated loading demand would be met on site within the secure areas on the project building site – a loading area on Harriet Street and a secure jail transport area (sally port) on Ahern Way – or on street on Sixth Street. As part of the proposed project, Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to non-HOJ and RDF-related traffic. Because scheduled service and deliveries and HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles (e.g., ambulances, inmate transfer vehicles) would be permitted, access to the existing HOJ building services area, surface parking and ambulance loading area, below-grade parking driveways, and the driveway to the secure jail transport/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2 off Harriet Street, would be maintained. In addition, **Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces** would further reduce the proposed project’s less-than-significant impacts related to loading by ensuring that on-street commercial loading spaces are provided on Sixth Street. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative loading impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Emergency Vehicle Access Impacts

Impact C-TR-6: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative emergency vehicle access impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not substantially affect cumulative emergency vehicle access conditions in the area. With implementation of the proposed project, emergency vehicle access to the project site would be maintained via Sixth and Bryant streets. Emergency vehicles would be permitted access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative emergency vehicle access impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Construction Impacts

Impact C-TR-7: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative construction-related transportation impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The construction of the proposed project may overlap with construction of other projects that are under construction, approved, or for which the Planning Department has an Environmental Evaluation Application on file, including 350 Eighth Street (under construction), 345 Sixth Street, 363 Sixth Street, 377 Sixth Street, 280 Seventh Street, 598 Brannan Street, 190 Russ Street, and 510-520 Townsend Street, as well as other development projects proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and *Central SoMa Plan*. Construction activities associated with these projects would cumulatively affect access, traffic, and pedestrians on streets used as access routes to and from the project sites (e.g., Bryant Street, I-80 off-ramp and on-ramps). The cumulative impacts of multiple nearby construction projects would, although potentially disruptive to local traffic, not be cumulatively considerable, as construction periods would be of temporary duration, and the proposed project's construction contractor would be required to coordinate with various City departments such as SFMTA and DPW through the TASC to develop construction management plans that would address construction-related vehicle routing and pedestrian movements adjacent to the construction area for the duration of construction period. In addition, **Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates**, would further reduce the proposed project's less-than-significant impacts related to potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, transit, and autos, including construction truck traffic management, project construction updates for adjacent businesses and residents, and carpool and transit access for construction workers. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in less-than-significant cumulative construction-related transportation impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Parking Conditions

Senate Bill 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources Code §21099 directing that parking impacts for urban infill projects in transit priority areas shall not parking as a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the transportation impact analysis does not consider parking as a potential impact under CEQA, and the following is provided for informational purposes. Considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase. Consistent with the City's Transit First Policy, the City's *Better Streets Plan* and related projects, the proposed project would not provide on-site parking spaces. In addition, the 21 parking spaces within the existing McDonald's parking lot would be eliminated,

as would the demand associated with this use and other uses on the project building site that would be eliminated. On Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street, on-street parking on one side (i.e., on Sixth Street) or both sides of the street (i.e., on Harriet Street and Ahern Way) would be prohibited, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval, while up to four additional parking spaces could be provided by eliminating the existing driveways into the project building site on Bryant and Sixth streets, resulting in a net reduction of 41 on-street parking spaces. In addition, 10 motorcycle parking spaces on the west side of Harriet Street (near its intersection with Ahern Way) would be eliminated. As under existing conditions, the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further. Under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
5. NOISE—Would the project:					
a) Result in 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Be substantially affected by existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area or within two miles of a public use airport, nor is it within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the area to excessive aviation-related noise levels, and Topics E.5(e) and E.5(f) are not applicable to the proposed project.

SETTING

Sound Fundamentals

Sound is characterized by various parameters that describe the rate of oscillation (frequency) of sound waves, the distance between successive troughs or crests in the wave, the speed that it travels, and the pressure level or energy content of a given sound. The sound pressure level has become the most common descriptor used to characterize the loudness of an ambient sound, and the decibel (dB) scale is used to quantify sound intensity. Because sound can vary in intensity by over one million times within the range of human hearing, a logarithmic loudness scale is used to keep sound intensity numbers at a convenient and manageable level. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to all sound frequencies within the entire spectrum, human response is factored into sound descriptions in a process called “A-weighting,” expressed as “dBA.” The dBA, or A-weighted decibel, refers to a scale of noise measurement that approximates the range of sensitivity of the human ear to sounds of different frequencies. On this scale, the normal range of human hearing extends from about 0 dBA to about 140 dBA. Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of only 1 dBA in sound level cannot be perceived. Outside of the laboratory, a 3 dBA change is considered a perceptible difference. A 10 dBA increase in the level of a continuous noise represents a perceived doubling of loudness.

Noise Descriptors

Noise is generally defined as sound that is loud, disagreeable, unexpected, or unwanted. Sound is mechanical energy transmitted in the form of a wave by a disturbance or vibration that causes pressure variation in air the human ear can detect. Variations in noise exposure over time are typically expressed in terms of a steady-state energy level (called Leq) that represents the acoustical energy of a given measurement, or alternatively as a statistical description of what sound level is exceeded over some fraction (10, 50 or 90 percent) of a given observation period (i.e., L₁₀, L₅₀, L₉₀). Leq (24) is the steady-state acoustical energy level measured over a 24-hour period. L_{max} is the maximum, instantaneous noise level registered during a measurement period. Because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night, state law requires that, for planning purposes, an artificial dBA increment be added to evening and nighttime noise levels to form a 24-hour noise descriptor called the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). CNEL adds a 5 dBA penalty during the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) and a 10 dBA penalty at night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). Another 24-hour noise descriptor, called the day-night noise level (L_{dn}), is similar to CNEL. Both CNEL and L_{dn} add a 10 dBA penalty to all

nighttime noise levels between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., but Ldn does not add the evening 5 dBA penalty between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. In practice, Ldn and CNEL usually differ by less than 1 dBA at any given location for transportation noise sources. **Table 7: Representative Environmental Noise Levels** presents representative noise sources and their corresponding noise levels in dBA at varying distances from the noise sources.

Table 7: Representative Environmental Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
Jet Fly-over at 100 feet	110	Rock Band
Gas Lawnmower at 3 feet	100	
Diesel Truck going 50 mph at 50 feet	90	Food Blender at 3 feet
Noise Urban Area during Daytime	80	Garbage Disposal at 3 feet
Gas Lawnmower at 100 feet	70	Vacuum Cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial Area		Normal Speech at 3 feet
Heavy Traffic at 300 feet	60	
Quiet Urban Area during Daytime	50	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Area during Nighttime	40	Theater, Large Conference Room (background)
Quiet Suburban Area during Nighttime	30	Library
Quiet Rural Area during Nighttime		Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (background)
	20	
	10	Broadcast/Recording Studio
	0	

Source: California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013.

Attenuation of Noise

A receptor's distance from a noise source affects how noise levels attenuate (decrease). Transportation noise sources tend to be arranged linearly, such that roadway traffic attenuates at a rate of 3.0 dBA to 4.5 dBA per doubling of distance from the source; on the other hand, point sources of noise, including stationary, fixed, and idle mobile sources, like idling vehicles or construction equipment, typically attenuate at a rate of 6.0 dBA to 7.5 dBA per doubling of distance

from the source.⁶¹ Noise levels can also be attenuated by “shielding” or providing a barrier between the source and the receptor.

Vibration and Groundborne Noise

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion’s amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Typically, groundborne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration. Vibration is typically measured by peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches per second (in/sec). With the exception of long-term occupational exposure, vibration levels rarely affect human health. Instead, most people consider vibration to be an annoyance that can affect concentration or disturb sleep. People may tolerate infrequent, short duration vibration levels, but human annoyance to vibration becomes more pronounced if the vibration is continuous or occurs frequently. High levels of vibration can damage fragile buildings or interfere with sensitive equipment. According to the Federal Transit Administration, if groundborne vibration exceeds 0.5 in/sec PPV, it could cause cosmetic damage to a structure.⁶²

Typical sources of groundborne vibration in San Francisco are large-scale construction projects that involve pile driving or underground tunneling, and Muni Metro’s light rail vehicles and historic streetcars. Vibration is also caused by transit vehicles in the subway system under Market Street, including Muni Metro light rail vehicles and Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) trains. Because rubber tires provide vibration isolation, rubber tire vehicles, such as Muni buses, trucks, and automobiles, rarely create substantial groundborne vibration effects unless there is a discontinuity or bump in the road that causes the vibration.⁶³

Existing Conditions

Ambient Noise Levels

The project site is bounded by the existing County Jail Facilities in the 425 Seventh Street building (CJ#1 and CJ#2) and the I-80 freeway on the north, Seventh Street on the west, Sixth Street on the east, and Bryant Street on the south (see **Figure 3** on p. 6). The project site block is bisected by Harriet Street to form the HOJ site (the western portion of the project site) and the project building

⁶¹ The additional 1.5 dBA of attenuation is from ground-effect attenuation that occurs above soft absorptive ground (such as normal earth and most ground with vegetation). Over hard ground (such as concrete, stone, and very hard-packed earth) these effects do not occur. (U.S. Housing and Urban Development, *The Noise Guidebook*, 1985, p. 24.)

⁶² Federal Transit Administration (FTA), *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 12-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

⁶³ FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 7-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

site (the eastern portion of the project site). Harriet Street provides vehicular access to the at-grade HOJ building services area, the at-grade surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and sub-surface parking in the HOJ's below-grade basement level (at the northeast corner of the HOJ building and Ahern Way). The project site is located in an urban area where the sound of vehicular traffic (autos, trucks, buses) on the I-80 freeway and adjacent streets dominates the existing ambient noise environment.

The San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) has mapped background noise levels throughout the City. The San Francisco DPH Background Noise Levels – 2009 map is based on both a citywide modeling of traffic volumes and on a sample of sound level readings.⁶⁴ The map presents background noise levels between a range of 50-55 dBA (Ldn) on the low end to over 70 dBA (Ldn) on the high end. Based on the DPH map, noise levels immediately adjacent to project site frontages (Sixth, Harriet, Bryant, and Seventh) exceed 70 dBA (Ldn). Consistent with this mapping, the daytime noise level adjacent to Sixth Street was measured to be 70 dBA (Leq) at 40 feet from the centerline,⁶⁵ which indicates that the 24-hour Ldn noise level would be above 70 dBA.

Groundborne Vibration

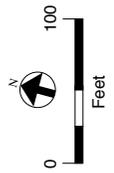
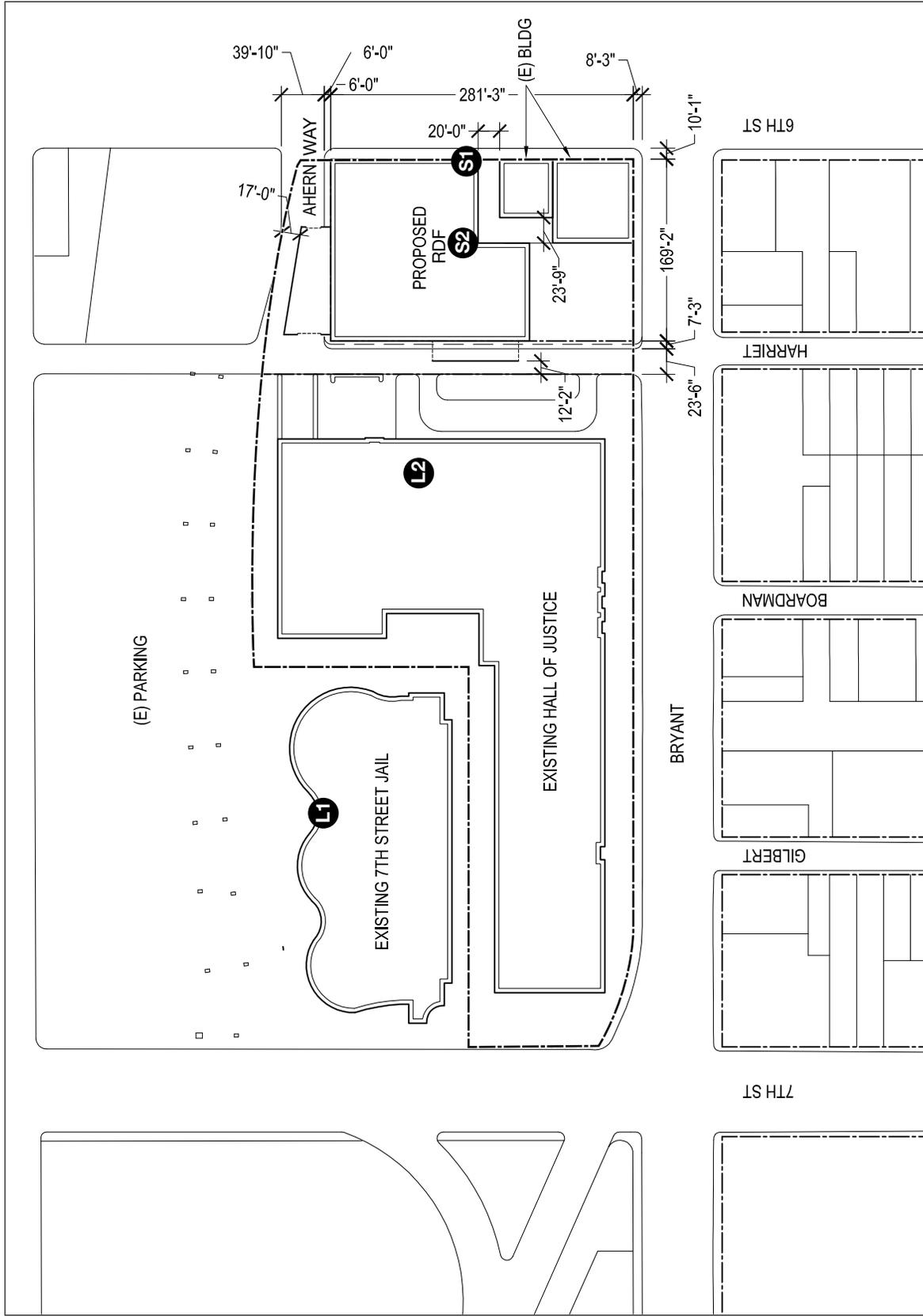
There are no known sources of existing groundborne vibration in the vicinity of the project site.

Ambient Noise Measurements

Noise measurements were collected at the project site (and its immediate vicinity) to characterize the existing noise environment (see Appendix E of this PMND). Two long-term site-specific noise measurements were collected for a 48-hour period from Tuesday, September 16, 2014 to Thursday, September 18, 2014. Measurement #1 was taken on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building at 134 feet from the freeway centerline, while Measurement #2 was taken on the roof of the Hall of Justice (where CJ#3 and CJ#4 are located) at 228 feet from the freeway centerline. Measurement locations #1 and #2 were five and seven floors above street level, respectively. Measurement locations are indicated on **Figure 16: Noise Measurement Locations**. These measurements indicate that existing noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) range from 77 to 79 dBA (Ldn) at 228 feet and 134 feet from the freeway centerline, respectively. The I-80 freeway is elevated in the site

⁶⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Map 1: Background Noise Levels – 2009*. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/general_plan/images/I6.environmental/ENV_Map1_Background_Noise%20Levels.pdf. Accessed February 22, 2015.

⁶⁵ This 15-minute short-term noise measurement (S1) was taken mid-day on September 15, 2014.



- L#** Long-Term Noise Measurement Location
- S#** Short-Term Noise Measurement Location

SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 16: NOISE MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

vicinity (approximately 35 feet high) so that freeway noise levels are lower at street level (about 5 to 6 dB less) than on upper floors.⁶⁶

Existing Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses (and associated users) are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the types of activities typically involved with the land use and the amount of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise). In general, occupants of residences, schools, daycare centers, hospitals, places of worship, and nursing homes are considered to be sensitive receptors (i.e., persons who are sensitive to noise based on their specific activities, age, health, etc.). Land uses in the vicinity of the project site include institutional, office, commercial, industrial, and residential uses. These are described in further detail in Section B, Project Setting, on pp. 21-24. On the project building site, there is an SRO residential building located at 480-484 Sixth Street along the eastern project building site boundary. On the HOJ site, these are existing inmates located in CJ#3 and CJ#4 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building (see **Table 8: Noise Sensitive Receptors on and in the Vicinity of the Project Site**). Off-site noise-sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include the existing inmates located in CJ#1 and CJ#2 along the north boundary of the HOJ site, residences, a pre-K to 5th grade public school, and a church. There are no daycare facilities, hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, or public libraries in the project vicinity.

Table 8: Noise Sensitive Receptors on and in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Type of Sensitive Receptor	Address	Direction from Site
Sensitive Receptors on the Project Site		
Residential	CJ#3 and CJ#4	6 th and 7 th floors of HOJ
Residential	480-484 Sixth Street	East of HOJ
Sensitive Receptors in Immediate Vicinity of the Project Site		
Residential	CJ#1 and CJ#2	North of HOJ
Sensitive Receptors 170 Feet or More from Project Site		
Residential	318-320 Harriet Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	516 Sixth Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	17-19 Boardman Place	South across Bryant Street
Residential	52 Gilbert Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	128 Morris Street	Southeast across Bryant Street
Church	345 7 th Street	approximately 600 feet north (across I-80 freeway)
Bessie Carmichael Elementary School	45 Cleveland Street	approximately 470 feet north (across I-80 freeway)

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

⁶⁶ Noise measurements collected on-site from 9/16/14 to 9/18/14 indicate that daytime (mid-day) noise levels on the roof of the HOJ building were approximately 72 dBA (Leq) at approximately 240 feet from the freeway centerline, while a short-term measurement (S2), taken at the site at street level (see **Figure 16: Noise Measurement Locations**), indicated that the noise level was 66 dBA (Leq) at approximately 270 feet from the freeway centerline.

The Environmental Protection Element of the *San Francisco General Plan* contains Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Community Noise for determining the compatibility of various land uses with different noise levels (see **Figure 17: San Francisco Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise**). These guidelines, which are similar to state guidelines set forth by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, indicate maximum acceptable noise levels for various land uses. For residential land uses, the maximum satisfactory exterior noise level without incorporating noise insulation features into a project is 60 dBA (Ldn). Where existing noise levels exceed 65 dBA (Ldn), residential development is generally discouraged. Where exterior noise levels exceed 60 dBA (Ldn), new residential development must demonstrate, through the preparation of a detailed noise analysis, how the interior noise standard of 45 dBA (Ldn) would be met. Interior noise levels in new development can be reduced through the use of noise insulating windows and by using sound insulation materials in walls and ceilings.

IMPACTS

Impact NO-1: The proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise or vibration levels nor would it permanently expose persons to noise levels in excess of standards in the San Francisco General Plan and Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the Police Code) (*Less than Significant*)

Noise

The western portion of the project site is developed with the Hall of Justice (HOJ) building (850 Bryant Street, eight stories high) including CJ#3 and CJ#4 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building. The CJ#1/CJ#2 building (425 Seventh Street, five stories high) is located north of the HOJ site. Off-street parking areas are located on the north side of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building under the I-80 freeway structure, and east of the HOJ building.

The project building site is fully developed, with five existing buildings that range from one to three stories tall and two paved vacant lots, and areas of surface parking and driveways serving some of these buildings. These buildings are currently occupied with commercial uses (450 Sixth Street, one story tall, and 444 Sixth Street, one story tall), 14 SRO residences with ground floor retail space (480-484 Sixth Street, three stories tall), office uses (800-804 Bryant Street, three stories tall), and a McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street, one story tall). Project implementation would remove the three one-story commercial buildings and replace them with the proposed five-story rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF). The three-story SRO residential building and the three-story office building would be retained. While not part of the proposed project, the SRO residences could eventually be converted to less noise-sensitive office uses.

Figure 17: San Francisco Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise

Land Use Category	Sound Levels and Land Use Consequences (L _{dn} Values in dB)						
	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
Residential – All Dwellings, Group Quarters	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Transient Lodging - Motels, Hotels	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
School Classrooms, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.	Satisfactory		Not Satisfactory				
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters, Music Shells	Satisfactory		Not Satisfactory				
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	Satisfactory		Not Satisfactory				
Playgrounds, Parks	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water-Based Recreation Areas, Cemeteries	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Office Buildings – Personal, Business, and Professional Services	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Commercial – Wholesale and Some Retail, Industrial/Manufacturing, Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Manufacturing – Noise-Sensitive Communications – Noise-Sensitive	Satisfactory		Not Satisfactory				

Satisfactory, with no special noise insulation requirements.

New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: San Francisco Planning Department, 1996. *San Francisco General Plan*, adopted on June 27, 1996. Available online at: http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/General_Plan/I6_Environmental_Protection.htm#ENV_TRA_11. Accessed March 12, 2015.

The ambient noise environment at the project site and its vicinity is dominated by traffic-related noise from the I-80 freeway facility. Existing on-site uses contribute minimally to the ambient noise levels at the project site because all on-site activities occur within the interiors of on-site buildings except for off-street parking. Also, there is an emergency generator on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (BAAQMD Site 17675) and a boiler on the roof of the HOJ building (BAAQMD Site 934). Since these two buildings are the tallest in the project site vicinity, noise generated by this rooftop equipment does not influence the ambient noise environment in surrounding areas where buildings are lower, at one to three stories tall. Although many buildings in the site vicinity have rooftop ventilation equipment, there are no other rooftop emergency generators in the site vicinity.⁶⁷

Since project implementation would result in an overall decrease in traffic generated at the project site, traffic on local streets associated with operation of the proposed RDF would also proportionately decrease (see **Table 3** on p. 66, in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation). Project implementation, however, could result in minor changes in the distribution of traffic in the site vicinity. Operation of the proposed project could increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity, primarily as a result of operating proposed rooftop heating and ventilation systems as well as the emergency generator. This equipment is discussed below. All other project-related activities would occur within the proposed building's interior, and they would not increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

Equipment Noise (Fixed Sources)

The proposed project would include new fixed noise sources that would produce operational noise on the project site. Operation of this equipment would be subject to the City's Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the San Francisco Police Code), amended in November 2008. Under Section 2909, stationary sources are not permitted to result in noise levels that exceed the existing ambient noise level by more than 10 dBA on public property and 5 dBA on residential property. Section 2909 (d) states that no fixed noise source may cause the noise level measured inside any sleeping or living room in a dwelling unit on residential property to exceed 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. or 55 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. with windows open, except where building ventilation is achieved through mechanical systems that allow windows to remain closed.

⁶⁷ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *Stationary Source Screening Analysis Tool, San Francisco, May 2012*. Available online at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/Home/Divisions/Planning%20and%20Research/CEQA%20GUIDELINES/Tools%20and%20Methodology.aspx>. Accessed February 24, 2015. Other stationary sources identified by the BAAQMD in the project vicinity relate to toxic air contaminants related to automotive uses or the police department, and are not major sources of stationary equipment noise.

The proposed HVAC equipment and the emergency generator⁶⁸ would be located on the central portion of the roof, and the mechanical equipment area would be set back approximately 55 feet from both the west and east edges of the roof of the new building. Acoustical shielding is proposed to be provided around this equipment area as necessary for noise control. There is an existing SRO residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street that is located 20 to 24 feet from the proposed RDF building. The existing SRO residential building is three stories tall (approximately 35 feet), while equipment on the roof of the proposed building would be located above a height of approximately 95 feet.⁶⁹

The proposed 2,000 KW emergency generator is proposed to be equipped with hospital-grade mufflers. Typically, generators of up to 3,250 KW in sound enclosures can generate noise levels of approximately 79 dB at 50 feet (Leq). While the precise location of the generator has not been determined, it is expected that the generator would be located at least 100 feet from the adjacent SRO residential building (considering the 60-foot height difference and 35 to 40 feet of building separation/setbacks) and the proposed RDF building itself as well as the proposed mechanical equipment acoustical enclosure would likely block the line-of-sight between the generator and adjacent residential building. Therefore, maximum emergency generator noise is conservatively estimated to be 53 to 58 dB (Leq) at adjacent residences (reference noise level of 73 dB (Leq) at 100 feet⁷⁰ minus 15 to 20 dB for the building and acoustical equipment enclosure blocking any direct line-of-sight). Such levels would be well below the ambient daytime noise levels in the vicinity of this residential building, which is when this generator would be tested (about one hour per week). Daytime noise levels were measured at 70 dBA (Leq) at the front of this residential building's eastern façade (facing Sixth Street) and 66 dBA (Leq) at the rear of this residential building. HVAC systems typically generate noise levels that are much lower than emergency generators. Therefore, fixed noise sources would not increase ambient noise levels by more than 1 dB at the adjacent SRO residential building even if this equipment is placed on the southern portion of the roof of the proposed RDF. Potential increases would be even less if this equipment were located on the northern portion of the roof, increasing the equipment setback from the adjacent SRO residential building. When compared to the City's Noise Ordinance limit of a 10-dB increase on public property and 5-dB increase on residential property, such an increase would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

In addition to the proposed emergency generator, there are two other emergency generators on (or in the immediate vicinity of) the project site: one located over 200 feet to the west on the roof of the HOJ building and the other located over 300 feet to the west on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2

⁶⁸ Although emergency generators are intended only to be used in periods of power outages, testing of the emergency generator for approximately one hour per week (50 hours per year) would be required.

⁶⁹ While the adjacent SRO building is currently in residential use, it may eventually be converted to office and retail use, which would be less sensitive to noise. This analysis evaluates impacts on residential use of this building, which is the worst-case (maximum) scenario for noise impacts.

⁷⁰ Kohler Power Systems, *Industrial Power, Total System Integration*.

building. Due to the distances between these noise sources and the proposed project's emergency generator (300 to 500 feet), noise from these three generators would not combine to generate higher noise levels at the closest residential receptors than noise levels estimated for the proposed emergency generator (exterior noise level of 73 dBA Leq).

With respect to the Noise Ordinance's interior limits at residential properties specified in Section 2909 (d), the proposed project's minimal noise increases associated with operation of fixed noise sources on the rooftop of the proposed RDF is not expected to cause the interior noise levels to exceed the 45-dBA and 55-dBA limits at the adjacent SRO residential building, assuming existing interior noise levels at the adjacent residential building currently comply with this 45-dBA interior limit (with closed windows). Nevertheless, required compliance with the Noise Ordinance limits would ensure that the proposed project's noise impacts from fixed sources would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Traffic Noise (Mobile Sources)

As stated above, the project site is located in an area where background traffic noise levels associated with the freeway and adjacent streets dominate the existing noise environment, and the existing on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors are currently exposed to these elevated noise levels. According to the San Francisco Planning Department's Background Noise Levels Map⁷¹, noise levels immediately adjacent to all streets along the project site frontages (Sixth, Seventh, and Bryant Streets) exceed 70 dBA (Ldn). Project implementation would result in an overall decrease in vehicle trips generated at the project site. Minor changes in the distribution of traffic in the site vicinity could also occur with proposed closure of Harriet Street and Ahern Way to through traffic and addition of service/loading and secure jail transport/sally port facilities on these streets. However, given the high traffic volumes on streets in the project vicinity, such minor traffic redistribution effects would not result in a noticeable increase in transportation-related noise.⁷²

Noise Summary and Conclusions

Since the proposed project would result in a net decrease in traffic overall, any minor redistribution changes in noise levels on roadways in the project vicinity would not be substantial enough to generate noticeable increases over existing traffic noise levels (existing traffic noise levels along

⁷¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Map 1: Background Noise Levels – 2009*. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/general_plan/images/I6.environmental/ENV_Map1_Background_Noise%20Levels.pdf. Accessed February 22, 2015.

⁷² In general, project-related traffic volume increases would need to double existing traffic volumes on the local roadway network to cause a noticeable (3 dBA or greater) increase over existing traffic noise levels and result in a significant traffic noise impact (California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013, p. 2-11.) Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013B.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2015.

roads in the project vicinity are already high, over 70 dBA Ldn). Fixed noise sources would not expose on-site or off-site noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance. When considered in combination with the existing ambient noise environment, operational noise generated by the proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above those that currently exist without the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project's operational noise impacts on existing on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

Groundborne Vibration and Noise

Ground-borne vibration is not a common environmental issue and even operation of large vehicles (e.g., trucks and buses) do not generally result in perceptible vibration to nearby sensitive receptors. The proposed project would not introduce new vibration sources. Therefore, long-term vibration impacts associated with project implementation would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is needed.

Impact NO-2: Project demolition and construction would temporarily and periodically increase ambient noise and vibration in the project vicinity compared to existing conditions. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction Noise

Construction noise is regulated by Sections 2907 and 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the *San Francisco Police Code*, revised November 25, 2008). Section 2907 (a) requires that noise levels from individual pieces of powered construction equipment, other than impact tools and equipment, not exceed 80 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Section 2907 (b) requires that the intakes and exhausts of impact tools and equipment be equipped with mufflers, and that pavement breakers and jackhammers be equipped with acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works or Building Inspection, as feasible, to best accomplish maximum noise attenuation. Section 2908 prohibits construction work between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. if the noise would exceed the ambient noise level by 5 dBA at the project property line, unless a special permit is authorized by the Director of Public Works. The proposed project would comply with the regulations set forth in the Noise Ordinance.

Demolition, excavation, and construction activities for the proposed RDF would temporarily increase ambient noise levels. Construction activities would require the use of heavy trucks, excavating and grading equipment, material loaders, drill rigs, cranes, concrete breakers, and other mobile and stationary construction equipment, all of which produce noise as part of their operations. Construction noise would be temporary and intermittent, and is anticipated throughout the various construction phases, estimated to last approximately 30 months. The magnitude of the

construction noise would fluctuate at any given off-site noise-sensitive receptor depending on the construction phase, the type of construction activity, the sound level generated by the various pieces of construction equipment in operation, the duration of the noise, the distance between the noise source and the off-site noise-sensitive receptor, and the presence or absence of noise barriers between the noise source and the off-site noise-sensitive receptor. Temporary noise increases could be considered an annoyance by receptors and would generally be limited to the noisiest phases of construction such as demolition, excavation, foundation work, and exterior structural work, which would last approximately 12 to 18 months. Interior improvements and finishing would involve fewer large pieces of heavy-duty construction equipment, and noise associated with interior finishing work would be largely contained by the structure's façade.

Typical construction equipment (without noise controls or features such as mufflers, silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts and engine enclosures) generates noise ranging from about 70 to 92 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source (see **Table 9: Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment [in dBA]**). Pile driving, which is the most disruptive activity in terms of construction noise, would not be required; drilled piles would be used to support the building's shoring system.

Additional noise-generating construction activities typically include the use of heavy construction equipment for demolition, earthmoving activities, and materials handling; stationary equipment for on-site power generation; and impact tools and other equipment for demolition, site preparation, and shoring activities. A conventional soldier pile and lagging system or interlocking sheet piles would be used for shoring, and piles would be pre-drilled rather than driven to minimize noise and vibration effects on the adjacent historic building. Most of the typical types of construction equipment that could be used at the project building site would be used primarily during the early stages of construction. As shown in **Table 9**, noise levels (without controls) generated by most heavy construction equipment and stationary equipment at a distance of 100 feet from the activity would generally not exceed the ordinance limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet. Exceptions would be trucks and derricks, but with implementation of noise controls, noise generated by this equipment would be reduced to 69 dBA at 100 feet. Section 2907 (b) of the City's Noise Ordinance requires use of best practices to achieve maximum noise attenuation on impact equipment, such as rock drills and jackhammers. With noise controls, such equipment would generate noise levels no greater than 74 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the activity. Thus, construction equipment noise levels would not exceed the ordinance limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet from the source with implementation of noise controls on some equipment.

As discussed above on p. 95 under "Existing Conditions," on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors are present in an area with elevated ambient noise levels. Project-related construction activities would temporarily and intermittently contribute to ambient noise levels over the 30 months of construction, with more construction noise generated in the initial 12 to 18 months of project construction and relatively lower levels of construction noise in the subsequent 12 to

Table 9: Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment (in dBA)

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 Feet		Noise Level at 100 Feet		Noise Ordinance Maximum Noise Level at 100 feet ^b
	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	
Earthmoving					
Front Loaders	79	75	73	69	80
Backhoes	85	75	79	69	80
Dozers	80	75	74	69	80
Tractors	80	75	74	69	80
Graders	85	75	79	69	80
Trucks	91 ^c	75	85	69	80
Materials Handling					
Concrete Mixers	85	75	79	69	80
Concrete Pumps	82	75	76	69	80
Cranes	83	75	77	69	80
Derricks	88	75	82	69	80
Stationary					
Pumps	76	75	70	69	80
Generators	78	75	72	69	80
Compressors	81	75	75	69	80
Impact					
Rock Drills	98	80	92	74	d
Jack Hammers	88	75	82	69	d
Pneumatic Tools	86	80	80	74	d
Other					
Saws	78	75	72	69	80
Vibrators	76	75	70	69	80

Notes:

- ^a “With Controls” means that estimated levels can be obtained by selecting quieter procedures or machines by implementing noise-control features that do not require major redesign or extreme cost (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts, and engine enclosures).
- ^b Construction noise at a distance of 100 feet from individual pieces of powered construction equipment, other than impact tools and equipment, are not to exceed 80 dBA per Sections 2907 and 2908 of the City’s Noise Ordinance between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- ^c This noise level represents the maximum noise level (L_{max}) associated with a single passing truck.
- ^d Section 2907 (b) of the City’s Noise Ordinance requires use of best practices to achieve maximum noise attenuation to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works or Building Inspection.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1971

18 months. Construction activities at the project building site would be noticeable to adjacent court operations (HOJ building), inmates on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building, offices (800-804 Bryant Street), and residential receptors (480-484 Sixth Street) due to their proximity (20 to 100 feet away from the project building site). On-site court operations and inmates, at 100 feet from the western project building site boundary, would be subject to maximum noise levels of 69 to 74 dBA (with controls), as indicated in **Table 9**.

Various industrial and commercial uses located to the east across Sixth Street (off site) would be subject to similar noise levels. On-site residences and offices are located as close as 20 to 25 feet from the southern project building site boundary, and they could be subject to maximum noise levels of 75 to 80 dBA (L_{max}) at 25 feet. Such noise levels could be reduced by approximately

25 dBA with closed windows, resulting in interior maximum noise levels of 44 to 49 dBA at the HOJ building to the west and various industrial and commercial uses to the east, as well as 50 to 55 dBA at the adjacent offices and residences to the south. Construction-related noise levels inside the CJ#1/CJ#2 building would be less than minimum ambient levels (measured at 53 dBA during the day) because this building is located farther away (about 340 feet), behind the HOJ building, and noise attenuation features are already incorporated into the building because of its proximity to the freeway (fixed windows and dual wall design, which provides approximately 30 dBA attenuation).

Given the proximity of construction activities to adjacent on- and off-site receptors and their potential exposure to elevated noise levels during construction, the proposed project's general contractor shall be required to implement **Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures**.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractors shall undertake the following:

- The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.
- Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a

procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Therefore, although construction noise may be perceived by some as an occasional annoyance, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-2**, the proposed project would not expose existing sensitive receptors to construction noise levels that are in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Groundborne Vibration and Noise

Groundborne noise refers to a condition where noise is experienced inside a building or structure as a result of vibrations produced outside of the building and transmitted as ground vibration between the source and receiver. Groundborne noise can be problematic in situations where the primary airborne noise path is blocked, such as in the case of a subway tunnel passing in close proximity to homes or other noise-sensitive structures. While the proposed project would involve excavation to a maximum depth of 17 feet, noise- and vibration-generating construction activities associated with construction of the partial basement level would not involve tunneling or underground construction, but instead would use techniques that generate airborne noise and surface vibration. Therefore, impacts related to groundborne noise from construction activities are expected to be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

The proposed project would not involve the types of construction activities that could produce excessive groundborne vibration, i.e., pile driving for a foundation or the use of explosives for building demolition. However, construction equipment used for demolition, site preparation, and shoring activities, such as jackhammers, pavement breakers, and drills, could generate varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration, with the highest levels expected in the first 9 months of construction during the demolition, excavation, and below-grade construction phases. The proposed project would also require the use of heavy trucks for material deliveries and for off-site hauling of demolition debris throughout the day and throughout the 30-month construction period. All construction activities would be conducted between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. in compliance with Section 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance.

Based on significance thresholds recommended by the FTA,⁷³ if groundborne vibration generated by project-related demolition and construction activities were to exceed 0.5 in/sec PPV, it could cause cosmetic damage to a structure. If any structure is older (i.e., potentially historic), such as the SRO residential building (480-484 Sixth Street) or the HOJ building (850 Bryant Street), it could be more fragile and cosmetic damage could occur at lower vibration levels in excess of 0.2 in/sec PPV if vibration exceeds this level. Typical vibration levels associated with the operation of various types of construction equipment at 25 feet, some of which are similar to those proposed to be used for this project, are listed in **Table 10: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment**.

Table 10: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) (in/sec)	
	At 20 Feet ¹	At 25 Feet ¹
Caisson Drilling, Large Bulldozer	0.124	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.106	0.076
Jackhammer	0.049	0.035

Note:

¹ Vibration amplitudes for construction equipment assume normal propagation conditions.

Source: FTA, 2006

The SRO residential building would be located as close as 20 feet from the project building site. Based on vibration levels presented in **Table 10**, vibration levels would not exceed either the 0.2 in/sec PPV significance threshold for fragile structures or 0.5 in/sec for typical structures. The distance of the proposed RDF excavation, shoring, and foundation work from the HOJ building would be greater than that between the proposed RDF and the SRO residential building; thus, the vibration levels at the HOJ would not exceed the thresholds for fragile or typical structures. Therefore, vibration is expected to be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are needed. However, given the proximity of the SRO residential building and proposed excavation, **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a and M-CP-2b**, included in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, pp. 45-46, would ensure that construction-related groundborne vibration effects are maintained at less-than-significant levels.

Impact NO-3: The proposed project’s occupants would be substantially affected by existing noise levels. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The proposed RDF would be located in an area where background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (L_{dn})⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the

⁷³ FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 12-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

⁷⁴ The measured noise level was 78.6 dBA (L_{dn}) at 134 feet from the freeway centerline and it was adjusted to reflect the noise level at the median setback of 118 feet from the freeway centerline, which corresponds to the proposed RDF’s northern façade.

freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (mid-block); the street level of the proposed RDF would be subject to noise levels that are approximately 5 to 6 dBA lower. The San Francisco land use compatibility guidelines for residential uses (**Figure 17** on p. 97) discourage new residential construction in areas where noise levels exceed 65 dBA (Ldn). The guidelines indicate that if new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features must be included in the design in order to achieve the interior noise standard of 45 dBA (Ldn).

For purposes of this analysis, inmates could reside in the proposed podular housing units for the duration of their sentence (which could be years), and therefore, the threshold for residential uses is applied to the cells within the proposed RDF. When compared to the land use compatibility guidelines, proposed development of jail facilities would be discouraged and a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements would be required, a potentially significant noise impact. For purposes of CEQA, noise measurements were conducted as part of this study in an unoccupied cell facing the freeway in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building to determine the feasibility of achieving acceptable interior noise levels of 45 dBA (Ldn). The CJ#1/CJ#2 building's proximity to the freeway (40 to 55 feet from the edge of the freeway) is similar to the proposed RDF's proximity to the freeway (40 to 65 feet from the edge). Therefore, it is expected that development of a new building with a design that is similar to the CJ#1/CJ#2 building could achieve similar reductions in freeway noise.

The exterior noise measurement (#1) taken on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building indicated noise levels of approximately 73 dBA (Leq) at 11:20 a.m., while interior noise levels at approximately the same proximity to the freeway and the same time of day was 53 dBA (Leq). Although these measurements only reflect a 20-dBA reduction, noise reductions from the building's design were observed to be greater than reflected in the measurement (more likely 30 dBA with fixed windows and dual wall design). The predominant source of noise within the cell was observed to be the ventilation system, not freeway noise. No freeway noise was audible even though passing freeway traffic was visible. Because the interior ventilation system always operates to maintain positive pressure between cell interiors and adjoining communal space within pods,⁷⁶ the measurement does not reflect the maximum reductions actually provided by the building's design; cells are protected from freeway noise by two exterior walls with a considerable air space between the two walls. Therefore, for the proposed RDF, it would be necessary to incorporate noise attenuation measures in the design of each pod's ventilation system in addition to incorporating the dual exterior wall design to reduce interior noise levels within each cell to acceptable levels (45 dBA, Ldn). With

⁷⁵ The measured noise level was 78.6 dBA (Ldn) at 134 feet from the freeway centerline and it was adjusted to reflect the noise levels at the median setback of 296 feet from the freeway centerline, which corresponds to the proposed RDF's southernmost façade.

⁷⁶ If the measured 53 dBA (Leq) from the ventilation system occurs 24 hours per day from continuous operation of the system, it would result in a 24-hour noise level of 59 dBA (Ldn), which includes a 10-dBA penalty during the nighttime hours.

implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, which requires design and construction in accordance with the recommendations developed in a site-specific detailed noise analysis, potential noise impacts on project inmates from freeway noise would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

In addition to the podular housing units, there would be a variety of other activities and functions within the proposed RDF including offices, interior exercise areas, and classrooms. The San Francisco land use compatibility guidelines for school classrooms and office uses (**Figure 17**) discourage such uses where noise levels exceed 65 and 73 dBA (L_{dn}), respectively. However, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, acceptable interior noise levels for offices and classrooms (25 dB reductions would provide interior noise levels of 50 to 54 dBA, L_{dn}) could be achieved with implementation of noise attenuation measures such as fixed, dual-paned windows.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels

Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building's classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:

- Install fixed, double-paned windows,
- Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls,
- Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and
- Increase insulation of exterior walls.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, the proposed project would not expose the future inmates or workers at the proposed RDF to interior noise levels that are in excess of standards established in the *General Plan*. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact C-NO-1: Project operational noise from fixed noise sources and from traffic increases generated by the proposed project, when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site's vicinity and noise from reasonably foreseeable traffic growth forecast to the year 2040, would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the site's vicinity above levels existing without the project or cumulative traffic noise increases. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35, cumulative development in the project vicinity would include development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, the *Central SoMa Plan*, and several mixed-use, residential, and office developments. These reasonably foreseeable future projects are expected to be developed within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project

site, but identified development projects would be located more than 500 feet from the project building site. Taken together, these reasonably foreseeable future projects would result in cumulative noise increases from fixed noise sources in the project vicinity and traffic increases on the local roadway network.

Fixed Noise Sources

Each reasonably foreseeable future project in the vicinity of the project building site would generate operational noise and could contribute to an overall increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. As with the proposed project, the stationary or fixed noise sources included in each of these future projects analyzed in the cumulative scenario, such as HVAC equipment, emergency power generators, and other mechanical equipment, would be subject to the Noise Ordinance, which requires that fixed noise sources not produce a noise level more than 5 dBA above the ambient noise level at each property boundary. With well over 500 feet between any of the reasonably foreseeable future projects and the project building site, attenuating at a rate of up to 6 dBA per doubling of distance, ambient noise levels at and adjacent to the project building site would not be significantly affected by stationary equipment on the sites of the future projects. Thus, due to the requirements of the Noise Ordinance and the distances between these future projects, there would be no potential to combine to result in significant cumulative long-term noise impacts related to fixed noise sources. As discussed in **Impact NO-1** on pp. 100-102, project-related fixed noise sources would be sited in a mechanical penthouse that would provide sufficient acoustical shielding to achieve compliance with the noise level limits of the Noise Ordinance. Therefore, the cumulative impact of operational noise related to fixed noise sources would not cause noise-sensitive receptors to be substantially affected by ambient noise levels, and this cumulative impact would not be significant.

Mobile Sources

As noted above, traffic noise increases of 3 dBA are barely perceptible to people.⁷⁷ Therefore, permanent increases in ambient noise levels of less than 3 dBA are typically considered to be less than significant because they are generally barely or not perceptible. Existing and future (2040) traffic volumes were estimated for the major streets in the project vicinity, based on traffic volumes developed as part of the project's traffic impact analysis (see **Table 11: Cumulative Traffic Noise Increases**). Future (2040) cumulative traffic-related noise levels would increase by less than 3 dB or less, compared to existing conditions, and thus would not be perceptible. Since the proposed project would result in a traffic decrease, the proposed project's contribution to future cumulative traffic increases would be less than cumulatively considerable. As indicated in **Table 11**, future

⁷⁷ California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013, p. 2-44. Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013B.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2015.

cumulative noise increases along road segments in the project vicinity would be 2.4 dBA or less. Such traffic noise increases would be less than significant because they would be barely or not perceptible to most people in the project vicinity.

Table 11: Cumulative Traffic Noise Increases

Segment	Noise Level (CNEL or L _{dn}) ^a at 25 feet from centerline, in dBA ^b		
	Existing	Future (2040)	Change from Existing
Sixth Street (North of Harrison)	68.5	69.1	0.6
Sixth Street (South of Harrison)	68.5	68.9	0.4
Sixth Street (North of Bryant)	68.6	69.1	0.4
Sixth Street (South of Bryant)	68.8	69.7	0.9
Seventh Street (North of Harrison)	67.5	68.2	0.8
Seventh Street (South of Harrison)	68.7	69.6	0.9
Seventh Street (North of Bryant)	66.5	68.4	1.9
Seventh Street (South of Bryant)	66.1	67.4	1.3
Harrison Street (West of Seventh)	65.6	66.1	0.4
Harrison Street (East of Seventh)	67.1	67.8	0.7
Harrison Street (West of Sixth)	65.4	65.4	0.0
Harrison Street (East of Sixth)	67.8	68.1	0.3
Bryant Street (West of Seventh)	64.7	66.8	2.1
Bryant Street (East of Seventh)	64.0	65.1	1.0
Bryant Street (West of Sixth)	64.4	66.8	2.4
Bryant Street (East of Sixth)	63.8	66.2	2.4

Notes: Traffic noise modeling was completed using the Federal Highway Administration RD-77-108 model. Assumptions include: 25 mph travel speed on all streets; vehicle mix of 96% autos/3% medium trucks/1% heavy trucks; day-night split: 77% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 12.7% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 9.6% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for autos; 87.4% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 5.1% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 7.5% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for medium trucks; and 89.1% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 2.8% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 8.1% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for heavy trucks. Background noise levels due to traffic on other roadways, such as the I-80 freeway, and non-traffic related activities are not reflected in these noise levels. Noise levels in this table are intended to indicate incremental noise changes due to future growth and project development. Since they do not include background noise levels, they do not necessarily reflect actual noise levels along these roadway segments. Changes between scenarios analyzed may not show change due to rounding in the noise modeling.

^a CNEL, Community Noise Equivalent Level, is a 24-hour noise descriptor which adds a 5-dBA “penalty” during the evening hours (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and a 10-dBA penalty during the night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night. L_{dn} is a 24-hour noise descriptor that is similar to CNEL, adding only 10-dBA penalty on during the night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). For traffic noise, CNEL and L_{dn} are virtually the same.

^b Existing and cumulative noise levels were estimated using existing and cumulative turning movements presented in Section E.4, Transportation, and p.m. peak hour volumes were adjusted to daily volumes using a factor of 10 (i.e., p.m. peak hour volumes are assumed to be 10% of daily trip totals).

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

In conclusion, project operational noise from fixed and mobile noise sources, in combination with operational noise from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity and cumulative traffic growth to 2040 (inclusive of the reasonably foreseeable future projects), would not contribute considerably to the long-term exposure of nearby noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of applicable noise standards and/or result in substantial permanent increase in the ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This cumulative impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-NO-2: Construction of the proposed project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site's vicinity, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise or vibration levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the proposed project. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction noise is a localized impact that decreases as distance from the source increases and rapidly attenuates when line-of-sight is blocked by buildings or other intervening features. Of the cumulative developments listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 that are within ¼ mile of the project site, all are located over 1,000 feet from the project site except three (345, 363, and 377 Sixth Street), which are located over 500 feet from the site. These three development projects would not contribute to cumulative construction noise in the project vicinity because of their distance from the project building site and the presence of intervening structures. Most notably, the elevated I-80 freeway structure is located between the project building site and a number of these future projects, including the closest ones at 345, 363, and 377 Sixth Street. Given these factors, construction noise from the proposed project is not expected to combine with construction noise from any of these other reasonably foreseeable future projects to cumulatively affect noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project building site. Construction-related trucks generated by the proposed project, however, could overlap with construction-related truck traffic generated by other cumulative development. While such overlap could result in temporary, cumulative increases in construction-related truck traffic on local truck routes, the project site's proximity to freeway ramps would minimize project-related construction truck traffic on local streets in the vicinity of the project site. In addition, construction trucks associated with all construction projects would be required to travel on designated truck routes, minimizing potential temporary traffic noise impacts on noise-sensitive receptors. Therefore, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative construction-related truck noise increases along truck routes from concurrent construction activities would not be considerable; this impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
6. AIR QUALITY—Would the project:					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal, state, or regional ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SETTING

Overview

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is the regional agency with jurisdiction over the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), which includes San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Napa counties and portions of Sonoma and Solano counties. The BAAQMD is responsible for attaining and maintaining air quality in the SFBAAB within federal and state air quality standards, as established by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), respectively. Specifically, the BAAQMD has the responsibility to monitor ambient air pollutant levels throughout the SFBAAB and to develop and implement strategies to attain the applicable federal and state standards. The CAA and the CCAA require plans to be developed for areas that do not meet air quality standards, generally. The most recent air quality plan, the *2010 Clean Air Plan*, was adopted by the BAAQMD on September 15, 2010. The *2010 Clean Air Plan* updates the *Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy* in accordance with the requirements of the CCAA to implement all feasible measures to reduce ozone; provide a control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter, air toxics, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) in a single, integrated plan; and establish emission control measures to be adopted or implemented. The *2010 Clean Air Plan* contains the following primary goals:

- Attain air quality standards;
- Reduce population exposure and protect public health in the San Francisco Bay Area; and

- Reduce GHG emissions and protect the climate.

The *2010 Clean Air Plan* represents the most current applicable air quality plan for the SFBAAB. Consistency with this plan is the basis for determining whether the proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of air quality plans.

Criteria Air Pollutants

In accordance with the state and federal CAAs, air pollutant standards are identified for the following six criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead. These air pollutants are termed criteria air pollutants because they are regulated by developing specific public health- and welfare-based criteria as the basis for setting permissible levels. In general, the SFBAAB experiences low concentrations of most pollutants when compared to federal or state standards. The SFBAAB is designated as either in attainment⁷⁸ or unclassified for most criteria pollutants with the exception of ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀, for which these pollutants are designated as non-attainment for either the state or federal standards. By its very nature, regional air pollution is largely a cumulative impact in that no single project is sufficient in size to, by itself, result in non-attainment of air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative air quality impacts. If a project's contribution to cumulative air quality impacts is considerable, then the project's impact on air quality would be considered significant.⁷⁹

Land use projects may contribute to regional criteria air pollutants during the construction and operational phases of a project. **Table 12: Criteria Air Pollutant Significance Thresholds** identifies air quality significance thresholds. This table is followed by a discussion of each threshold. Projects that would result in criteria air pollutant emissions below these significance thresholds would not violate an air quality standard, contribute substantially to an air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants within the SFBAAB.

⁷⁸ "Attainment" status refers to those regions that are meeting federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Non-attainment" refers to regions that do not meet federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Unclassified" refers to regions where there is not enough data to determine the region's attainment status for a specified criteria air pollutant.

⁷⁹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2011 (hereinafter "*CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*"), p. 2-1.

Table 12: Criteria Air Pollutant Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction Thresholds	Operational Thresholds	
	Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	Annual Average Emissions (tons/year)
ROG ^a	54	54	10
NO _x	54	54	10
PM ₁₀	82 (exhaust)	82	15
PM _{2.5}	54 (exhaust)	54	10
Fugitive Dust	Construction Dust Ordinance or other Best Management Practices	Not Applicable	

Note:

^a ROG = Reactive Organic Gases

Source: BAAQMD, 2011

Ozone Precursors

As discussed previously, the SFBAAB is currently designated as non-attainment for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone is a secondary air pollutant produced in the atmosphere through a complex series of photochemical reactions involving reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). The potential for a project to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants, which may contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, are based on the state and federal Clean Air Acts emissions limits for stationary sources. To ensure that new stationary sources do not cause or contribute to a violation of an air quality standard, BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 2 requires that any new source that emits criteria air pollutants above a specified emissions limit must offset those emissions. For ozone precursors ROG and NO_x, the offset emissions level is an annual average of 10 tons per year (or 54 pounds [lbs] per day).⁸⁰ These levels represent emissions by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants.

Although this regulation applies to new or modified stationary sources, land use development projects result in ROG and NO_x emissions as a result of increases in vehicle trips, architectural coating and construction activities. Therefore, the above thresholds can be applied to the construction and operational phases of land use projects, and those projects that result in emissions below these thresholds would not be considered to contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in ROG and NO_x emissions. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, only the average daily thresholds are applicable to construction phase emissions.

⁸⁰ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report, California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds of Significance*, October 2009 (hereinafter “*Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*”), p. 17.

*Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})*⁸¹

The BAAQMD has not established an offset limit for PM_{2.5}. However, the emissions limit in the federal New Source Review (NSR) for stationary sources in nonattainment areas is an appropriate significance threshold. For PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, the emissions limit under NSR is 15 tons per year (82 lbs per day) and 10 tons per year (54 lbs per day), respectively. These emissions limits represent levels at which a source is not expected to have an impact on air quality.⁸² Similar to ozone precursor thresholds identified above, land use development projects typically result in particulate matter emissions as a result of increases in vehicle trips, space heating and natural gas combustion, landscape maintenance, and construction activities. Therefore, the above thresholds can be applied to the construction and operational phases of a land use project. Again, because construction activities are temporary in nature, only the average daily thresholds are applicable to construction-phase emissions.

Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust emissions are typically generated during construction phases. Studies have shown that the application of best management practices (BMPs) at construction sites significantly control fugitive dust⁸³ and individual measures have been shown to reduce fugitive dust by anywhere from 30 percent to 90 percent.⁸⁴ The BAAQMD has identified a number of BMPs to control fugitive dust emissions from construction activities.⁸⁵ The City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008) requires a number of measures to control fugitive dust and the BMPs employed in compliance with the City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance are an effective strategy for controlling construction-related fugitive dust.

Other Criteria Pollutants

Regional concentrations of CO in the Bay Area have not exceeded the stat standards in the past 11 years and SO₂ concentrations have never exceeded the standards. The primary source of CO emissions from development projects is vehicle traffic. Construction-related SO₂ emissions represent a negligible portion of the total basin-wide emissions, and construction-related CO emissions represent less than 5 percent of the Bay Area total basin-wide CO emissions. As discussed previously, the Bay Area is in attainment for both CO and SO₂. Furthermore, the

⁸¹ PM₁₀ is often termed "coarse" particulate matter and is made of particulates that are 10 microns or less in diameter. PM_{2.5}, termed "fine" particulate matter, is composed of particles that are 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

⁸² BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 16.

⁸³ Western Regional Air Partnership, *WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook*, September 7, 2006, p. 3-16. Available online at http://www.wrapair.org/forums/dejf/fdh/content/FDHandbook_Rev_06.pdf. Accessed February 26, 2015.

⁸⁴ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 27.

⁸⁵ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, pp. 8-3 to 8-5.

BAAQMD has demonstrated, based on modeling, that in order to exceed the California ambient air quality standard of 9.0 parts per million (ppm) (8-hour average) or 20.0 ppm (1-hour average) for CO, project traffic in addition to existing traffic would need to exceed 44,000 vehicles per hour at affected intersections (or 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is limited). Therefore, given the Bay Area's attainment status and the limited CO and SO₂ emissions that could result from a development project, development projects would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in CO or SO₂, and quantitative analysis is not required.

Local Health Risks and Hazards

In addition to criteria air pollutants, individual projects may emit toxic air contaminants (TACs). TACs collectively refer to a diverse group of air pollutants that are capable of causing chronic (i.e., of long duration) and acute (i.e., severe but short term duration) adverse effects to human health, including carcinogenic effects. Human health effects of TACs include birth defects, neurological damage, cancer, and death. There are hundreds of different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Individual TACs vary greatly in the health risk they present; at a given level of exposure, one TAC may pose a hazard that is many times greater than another.

Unlike criteria air pollutants, TACs do not have ambient air quality standards but are regulated by the BAAQMD using a risk-based approach to determine which sources and pollutants to control as well as the degree of control. A health risk assessment is an analysis in which human health exposure to toxic substances is estimated, and considered together with information regarding the toxic potency of the substances, to provide quantitative estimates of health risks.⁸⁶

Air pollution does not affect every individual in the population in the same way, and some groups are more sensitive to adverse health effects than others. Land uses such as residences, schools, children's daycare centers, hospitals, and nursing and convalescent homes are considered to be the most sensitive to poor air quality because the population groups associated with these uses have increased susceptibility to respiratory distress or, as in the case of residential receptors, their exposure time is greater than that for other land uses. Therefore, these groups are referred to as sensitive receptors. Exposure assessment guidance typically assumes that residences would be exposed to air pollution 24 hours per day, 350 days per year, for 70 years. Therefore, assessments of air pollutant exposure to residents typically result in the greatest adverse health outcomes of all population groups.

⁸⁶ In general, a health risk assessment is required if the BAAQMD concludes that projected emissions of a specific air toxic compound from a proposed new or modified source suggest a potential public health risk. The applicant is then subject to a health risk assessment for the source in question. Such an assessment generally evaluates chronic, long-term effects, estimating the increased risk of cancer as a result of exposure to one or more TACs.

Exposures to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) are strongly associated with mortality, respiratory diseases and lung development in children, and other endpoints such as hospitalization for cardiopulmonary disease.⁸⁷ In addition to PM_{2.5}, diesel particulate matter (DPM) is also of concern. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) identified DPM as a TAC in 1998, primarily based on evidence demonstrating cancer effects in humans.⁸⁸ The estimated cancer risk from exposure to diesel exhaust is much higher than the risk associated with any other TAC routinely measured in the region.

In an effort to identify areas of San Francisco most adversely affected by sources of TACs, San Francisco has partnered with the BAAQMD to conduct a citywide health risk assessment based on an inventory and assessment of air pollution and exposures from mobile, stationary, and area sources within San Francisco. Areas with poor air quality, termed the “Air Pollutant Exposure Zone,” were identified based on health-protective criteria that considers estimated cancer risk, exposures to fine particulate matter, proximity to freeways, and locations with particularly vulnerable populations. The project site is located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. Each Air Pollutant Exposure Zone criterion is discussed below.

Excess Cancer Risk

The above 100 per one million persons (100 excess cancer risk) criterion is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance for conducting air toxic analyses and making risk management decisions at the facility and community-scale level.⁸⁹ As described by the BAAQMD, the USEPA considers a cancer risk of 100 per million to be within the “acceptable” range of cancer risk. Furthermore, in the 1989 preamble to the benzene National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) rulemaking,⁹⁰ the USEPA states that it “...strives to provide maximum feasible protection against risks to health from hazardous air pollutants by (1) protecting the greatest number of persons possible to an individual lifetime risk level no higher than approximately one in one million and (2) limiting to no higher than approximately one in ten thousand [100 in one million] the estimated risk that a person living near a plant would have if he or she were exposed to the maximum pollutant concentrations for 70 years.” The 100 per one million excess cancer cases is also consistent with the ambient cancer risk in the most pristine portions of the Bay Area based on BAAQMD regional modeling.⁹¹

⁸⁷ San Francisco Department of Public Health, *Assessment and Mitigation of Air Pollutant Health Effects from Intra-Urban Roadways: Guidance for Land Use Planning and Environmental Review*, May 2008.

⁸⁸ California Air Resources Board (ARB), Fact Sheet, “The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification Process: Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Diesel-fueled Engines,” October 1998.

⁸⁹ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 67.

⁹⁰ 54 Federal Register 38044, September 14, 1989.

⁹¹ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 67.

Fine Particulate Matter

In April 2011, the USEPA published *Policy Assessment for the Particulate Matter Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards*. In this document, USEPA staff concludes that the then current federal annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ should be revised to a level within the range of 13 to 11 µg/m³, with evidence strongly supporting a standard within the range of 12 to 11 µg/m³. Air Pollutant Exposure Zones for San Francisco are based on the health protective PM_{2.5} standard of 11 µg/m³, as supported by the USEPA's Particulate Matter Policy Assessment, although lowered to 10 µg/m³ to account for uncertainty in accurately predicting air pollutant concentrations using emissions modeling programs.

Proximity to Freeways

According to the California Air Resources Board, studies have shown an association between the proximity of sensitive land uses to freeways and a variety of respiratory symptoms, asthma exacerbation, and decreases in lung function in children. Siting sensitive uses in close proximity to freeways increases both exposure to air pollution and the potential for adverse health effects. As evidence shows that sensitive uses in an area within a 500-foot buffer of any freeway are at an increased health risk from air pollution,⁹² lots that are within 500 feet of freeways are included in the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

Health Vulnerability Locations

Based on the BAAQMD's evaluation of health vulnerability in the Bay Area, those zip codes in the worst quintile of Bay Area Health vulnerability scores as a result of an air pollution-related causes (94102, 94103, 94105, 94124, and 94130) were afforded additional protection by lowering the standards for identifying lots in the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone to (1) and excess cancer risk greater than 90 per one million persons exposed, and/or (2) PM_{2.5} concentrations in excess of 9 µg/m³.⁹³

The above citywide health risk modeling was also used as the basis in approving a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes, generally referred to as the Enhanced Ventilation Required for Urban Infill Sensitive Use Developments, or Health Code Article 38 (Ordinance 224-14, effective December 8, 2014) (Article 38). The purpose of Article 38 is to protect the public health and welfare by establishing an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone and imposing an enhanced ventilation requirement for all urban infill sensitive use development within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. In addition, projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone require

⁹² California Air Resources Board, *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook, A Community Health Perspective*, April 2005. Available online at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁹³ San Francisco Planning Department and San Francisco Department of Public Health, *2014 Air Pollutant Exposure Zone Map (Memo and Map)*, April 9, 2014. These documents are part of San Francisco Board of Supervisors File No. 14806, Ordinance No. 224-14, Amendment to Health Code Article 38.

special consideration to determine whether the project's activities would add a substantial amount of emissions to areas already adversely affected by poor air quality.

The Air Pollutant Exposure Zone was also used as the basis in approving a series of amendments to the San Francisco Environment and Administrative Codes, generally referred to as the Clean Construction Ordinance, or Environment Code Section 25 (Ordinance 28-15, effective April 19, 2015). The purpose of the Clean Construction Ordinance is to protect the public health, safety and welfare by requiring contractors on City public works projects to reduce diesel and other particulate matter emissions generated by construction activities. For projects located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, like the proposed project, the Ordinance requires equipment to meet or exceed Tier 2 standards for off-road engines and operate with the most effective ARB verified diesel emission control strategy (VDECS).

IMPACTS

Project-related air quality impacts fall into two categories: short-term impacts from construction and long-term impacts from project operation. The following addresses construction-related air quality impacts resulting from the proposed project.

Construction Air Quality Impacts

Impact AQ-1: The proposed project's construction activities would generate fugitive dust and criteria air pollutants, but would not violate an air quality standard, contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction activities (short-term) typically result in emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter in the form of dust (fugitive dust) and exhaust (e.g., vehicle tailpipe emissions). Emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter are primarily a result of the combustion of fuel from on-road and off-road vehicles. However, ROG's are also emitted from activities that involve painting, other types of architectural coatings, or asphalt paving. Implementation of the proposed project would require demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site. After demolition is complete, the proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 200,000 gsf rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF) and subterranean tunnel, the construction of which would require excavation and off-site transport of approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil. During the project's approximately 30-month construction period, construction activities would have the potential to result in emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter, as discussed below.

Fugitive Dust

Project-related demolition, excavation, grading and other construction activities may cause wind-blown dust that could contribute particulate matter into the local atmosphere. Although there are

federal standards for air pollutants and implementation of state and regional air quality control plans, air pollutants continue to have impacts on human health throughout the country. California has found that particulate matter exposure can cause health effects at lower levels than national standards. The current health burden of particulate matter demands that, where possible, public agencies take feasible available actions to reduce sources of particulate matter exposure.

According to the ARB, reducing particulate matter PM_{2.5} concentrations to state and federal standards of 12 µg/m³ from 1998-2000 levels in the San Francisco Bay Area would prevent between 200 and 1,300 premature deaths.⁹⁴

Dust can be an irritant causing watering eyes or irritation to the lungs, nose and throat. Demolition, excavation, grading and other construction activities can cause wind-blown dust that adds particulate matter to the local atmosphere. Depending on exposure, adverse health effects can occur due to this particulate matter in general and also due to specific contaminants such as lead or asbestos that may be constituents of soil.

In response, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes generally referred hereto as the Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008) with the intent of reducing the quantity of dust generated during site preparation, demolition, and construction work in order to protect the health of the general public and of onsite workers, minimize public nuisance complaints, and to avoid orders to stop work by the Department of Building Inspection (DBI).

The Ordinance requires that all site preparation work, demolition, or other construction activities within San Francisco that have the potential to create dust or to expose or disturb more than 10 cubic yards or 500 square feet of soil comply with specified dust control measures whether or not the activity requires a permit from DBI. The Director of DBI may waive this requirement for activities on sites less than one-half acre that are unlikely to result in any visible wind-blown dust. The proposed project would not be exempt since it exceeds these criteria with a project building site of almost 1 acre (40,276 sf), and about 18,000 cubic yards of excavated material would be removed.

In compliance with the Construction Dust Control Ordinance, the project sponsor and the contractor responsible for construction activities at the project site would be required to use the following practices to control construction dust on the site or other practices that would result in equivalent dust control that are acceptable to the Director. Dust suppression activities may include watering all active construction areas sufficiently to prevent dust from becoming airborne; increased watering frequency may be necessary whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. During excavation and dirt-moving activities, contractors must wet sweep or vacuum the streets, sidewalks,

⁹⁴ ARB, *Methodology for Estimating Premature Deaths Associated with Long-term Exposure to Fine Airborne Particulate Matter in California*, Staff Report, Table 4c, October 24, 2008.

paths and intersections where work is in progress at the end of the workday. Inactive stockpiles (where no disturbance occurs for more than seven days) greater than 10 cubic yards or 500 square feet of excavated material, backfill material, import material, gravel, sand, road base, and soil must be covered with a 10 mil (0.01 inch) polyethylene plastic (or equivalent) tarp, braced down, or use other equivalent soil stabilization techniques. San Francisco Ordinance 175-91 restricts the use of potable water for soil compaction and dust control activities undertaken in conjunction with any construction or demolition project occurring within the boundaries of San Francisco, unless permission is obtained from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Non-potable water must be used for soil compaction and dust control activities during project construction and demolition. The SFPUC operates a recycled water-truck fill station at the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant that provides recycled water for these activities at no charge.

For projects over one half-acre, such as the proposed project, the Dust Control Ordinance requires that the project sponsor submit a Dust Control Plan for approval by the San Francisco Department of Public Health. DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has a site-specific Dust Control Plan, unless the Director waives the requirement. Interior-only tenant improvement projects that are over one-half acre in size that will not produce exterior visible dust are exempt from the site-specific Dust Control Plan requirement.

The site-specific Dust Control Plan would require the project sponsor to: submit a map to the Director of Public Health showing all sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the site; wet down areas of soil at least three times per day; provide an analysis of wind direction and install upwind and downwind particulate dust monitors; record particulate monitoring results; hire an independent, third-party to conduct inspections and keep a record of those inspections; establish shut-down conditions based on wind, soil migration, etc.; establish a hotline for surrounding community members who may be potentially affected by project-related dust; limit the area subject to construction activities at any one time; install dust curtains and windbreaks on the property lines, as necessary; limit the amount of soil in hauling trucks to the size of the truck bed and securing with a tarpaulin; enforce a 15 mph speed limit for vehicles entering and exiting construction areas; sweep affected streets with water sweepers at the end of the day; install and utilize wheel washers to clean truck tires; terminate construction activities when winds exceed 25 miles per hour; apply soil stabilizers to inactive areas; and sweep off adjacent streets to reduce particulate emissions. The project sponsor would be required to designate an individual to monitor compliance with these dust control requirements. Compliance with the regulations and procedures set forth by the San Francisco Dust Control Ordinance would ensure that potential dust-related air quality impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level and no mitigation is necessary.

Criteria Air Pollutants

As discussed above, construction activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants from the use of off- and on-road vehicles and equipment. To assist lead agencies in determining whether short-term construction-related air pollutant emissions require further analysis as to whether the project may exceed the criteria air pollutant significance thresholds shown in **Table 12**, p. 114, the BAAQMD, in its *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2011) (*CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*), developed screening criteria. If a proposed project meets the screening criteria, then construction of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant criteria air pollutant impacts. A project that exceeds the screening criteria may require a detailed air quality assessment to determine whether criteria air pollutant emissions would exceed significance thresholds. The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* note that the screening levels are generally representative of new development on greenfield⁹⁵ sites without any form of mitigation measures taken into consideration. In addition, the screening criteria do not account for project design features, attributes, or local development requirements that could also result in lower emissions.

During the project's approximately 30-month construction period, project construction would require demolition, excavation, and a number of off-site construction truck trips to haul away approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil and about one-fourth of the demolition materials.⁹⁶ As identified in the BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, the construction criteria air pollutant screening size for a wide range of commercial, office, and hospital uses is 277,000 sf,⁹⁷ which is the most similar type of construction to the proposed RDF; the proposed RDF would be below this screening size. Generally, quantification of construction-related criteria air pollutant emissions is not required. However, excavation and export of approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil exceeds the 10,000-cubic-yard import and export screening criterion for construction. Therefore, a quantitative analysis was conducted.

Construction-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod).⁹⁸ The model was developed, including default data (e.g., emission factors, meteorology, etc.), in collaboration with California air districts' staff. Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown. Construction of the proposed project would occur over approximately 30 months. Emissions were converted from tons/year to pounds (lbs)/day using the estimated construction duration of 640

⁹⁵ A greenfield site refers to agricultural or forest land or an undeveloped site earmarked for commercial, residential, or industrial projects.

⁹⁶ About 75 percent of the demolition materials would not be hauled off-site because these materials are proposed to be reused on-site.

⁹⁷ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, Table 3-1 - Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors and GHG Screening Level Sizes, pp. 3-2 to 3-3.

⁹⁸ CalEEMod model outputs are provided in Appendix F of this PMND.

working days. As shown in **Table 13: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions**, unmitigated project construction emissions would be below the thresholds of significance for criteria air pollutants, and would result in a less-than-significant construction criteria air pollutant impact and no mitigation is necessary.

Table 13: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions

<u>Unmitigated Emissions</u>	<u>Projected Daily Emissions (Pounds per Day)¹</u>			
	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>PM_{2.5}</u>
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2017	1.27	21.18	0.28	0.28
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2018	2.48	22.43	0.46	0.46
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2018	19.42	15.00	0.30	0.29
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54

Note:

¹ Emission factors were generated by CalEEMod model for San Francisco County (see Appendix F). PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} estimates only represent exhaust particulate emissions (not fugitive). The unmitigated emissions assume compliance with the City’s Construction Dust Control Ordinance and Clean Construction Ordinance (Environment Code Section 25 or Ordinance 28-15, effective April 19, 2015), which includes use of U.S. EPA Tier 2 engines and ARB Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS).

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

Impact AQ-2: The proposed project’s construction activities would generate toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulate matter, which would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. (Less than Significant)

The project site is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, as described above. Sensitive receptors are listed in **Table 14: Sensitive Receptors on or in the Vicinity of the Project Site**.

Table 14: Sensitive Receptors on or in the Vicinity of the Project Site

<u>Type of Sensitive Receptor</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction from Site</u>
Sensitive Receptors on the HOJ Site		
Residential	CJ#3 and CJ#4	West of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors on the Project Building Site		
Residential (SRO Building)	480-484 Sixth Street	Southeast of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors in the immediate vicinity of the Project Building Site		
Residential	CJ#1 and CJ#2	West of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors 170 Feet or More from Project Site		
Residential	318-320 Harriet Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	516 Sixth Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	17-19 Boardman Place	South across Bryant Street
Residential	52 Gilbert Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	128 Morris Street	Southeast across Bryant Street
Bessie Carmichael Elementary School	45 Cleveland Street	approximately 470 feet north (across I-80 freeway)

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

On-site sensitive receptors include the SRO building located at 480-484 Sixth Street (southeast of the proposed RDF)⁹⁹ and inmates housed in the CJ#3/CJ#3 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building (west of the proposed RDF). Off-site sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include female inmates housed in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (west of the proposed RDF), residences to the south of the site (located 170 feet or more from the project site) and Bessie Carmichael Elementary School (located about 470 feet north of the project site).

Off-road equipment (which includes construction-related equipment) is a large contributor to DPM emissions in California, although since 2007, the ARB has found the emissions to be substantially lower than previously expected.¹⁰⁰ Newer and more refined emission inventories have substantially lowered the estimates of DPM emissions from off-road equipment such that off-road equipment is now considered the fourth largest source of DPM emissions in California.¹⁰¹ For example, revised PM emissions (of which DPM is a major component) for the SFBAAB for the year 2010 have decreased by 83 percent from previous 2010 emissions estimates.¹⁰² Approximately half of the reduction can be attributed to the economic recession and approximately half can be attributed to updated assumptions independent of the economic recession (e.g., updated methodologies used to better assess construction emissions).¹⁰³

Additionally, a number of federal and state regulations are requiring cleaner off-road equipment. Specifically, both the USEPA and California have set emissions standards for new off-road equipment engines, ranging from Tier 1 to Tier 4. Tier 1 emission standards were phased in between 1996 and 2000 and Tier 4 Interim and Final emission standards for all new engines will be phased in between 2008 and 2015. To meet the Tier 4 emission standards, engine manufacturers will be required to produce new engines with advanced emission-control technologies. Although the full benefits of these regulations will not be realized for several years, the USEPA estimates that by implementing the federal Tier 4 standards, NO_x and PM emissions will be reduced by more than 90 percent.¹⁰⁴ Furthermore, California regulations limit maximum idling times to five minutes, which further reduces public exposure to NO_x and PM emissions.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁹ The three-story SRO building is currently in residential use but could eventually be converted to office uses.

¹⁰⁰ ARB, *Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets and the Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Fleet Requirements*, October 2010, pp. 1 -2 and p. 13 (Figure 4)

¹⁰¹ *Ibid*, p. 13 (Figure 4).

¹⁰² ARB, "In-Use Off-Road Equipment, 2011 Inventory Model." Available online at http://www.arb.ca.gov/msei/categories.htm#inuse_or_category. Query accessed April 2, 2012.

¹⁰³ ARB, *Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets and the Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Fleet Requirements*, October 2010, p. 2.

¹⁰⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Clean Air Nonroad Diesel Rule: Fact Sheet," May 2004.

¹⁰⁵ California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Division 3, §2485.

In addition, construction activities do not lend themselves to analysis of long-term health risks because of their temporary and variable nature. As explained in the BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*:

“Due to the variable nature of construction activity, the generation of TAC emissions in most cases would be temporary, especially considering the short amount of time such equipment is typically within an influential distance that would result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations. Concentrations of mobile-source diesel PM emissions are typically reduced by 70 percent at a distance of approximately 500 feet (ARB 2005). In addition, current models and methodologies for conducting health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods of 9, 40, and 70 years, which do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities. This results in difficulties with producing accurate estimates of health risk.”¹⁰⁶

Therefore, project-level analyses of construction activities have a tendency to produce overestimated assessments of long-term health risks. Within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones, as discussed above on pp. 117-119, additional construction activity may adversely affect populations that are already at a higher risk for adverse long-term health effects from existing sources of air pollution.

The proposed project would require construction activities for the approximate 30-month construction period. Project construction activities would result in short-term emissions of DPM and other TACs. The project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality and project construction activities would generate additional air pollution, affecting nearby sensitive receptors and resulting in a significant impact. As described on p. 119, a series of amendments to the San Francisco Environment and Administrative Codes, generally referred to as the Clean Construction Ordinance, were recently adopted. For projects located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, like the proposed project, the Ordinance requires equipment to meet or exceed Tier 2 standards for off-road engines and operate with the most effective ARB-verified diesel emission control strategy (VDECS). As a result of required compliance with the City's Clean Construction Ordinance, the proposed project would have **less than significant** construction-related air quality impacts. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Operational Air Quality Impacts

Land use projects typically result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and TACs primarily from an increase in motor vehicle trips. However, land use projects may also result in criteria air pollutants and TACs from combustion of natural gas, landscape maintenance, use of consumer products, and architectural coatings. The following addresses air quality impacts resulting from operation of the proposed project.

¹⁰⁶ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, p. 8-6.

Impact AQ-3: During project operations, the proposed project would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants, but not at levels that would violate an air quality standard, contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above in **Impact AQ-1**, the BAAQMD, in its *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2011), has developed screening criteria to determine whether a project requires an analysis of project-generated criteria air pollutants. If all the screening criteria are met by a proposed project, then the lead agency or applicant does not need to perform a detailed air quality assessment.

The proposed project includes the development of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 5-story RDF and subterranean tunnel connecting to the existing HOJ. While the proposed project would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, it would reduce their capacity by 30 percent, and this reduction, along with demolition of existing uses on the project building site, would result in a net reduction in approximately 47 weekday p.m. peak hour vehicle trips. Although the proposed project would not increase criteria air pollutant emissions associated with vehicle traffic (mobile sources), it would generate on-site area sources (i.e., natural gas combustion for space and water heating, and combustion of other fuels by building and grounds maintenance equipment), energy usage, and testing of a backup diesel generator. Operational-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were also quantified using CalEEMod (see Appendix F of this PMND). Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown.

The daily and annual emissions associated with operation of the proposed project are shown in **Table 15: Estimated Daily and Annual Regional Emissions (2020)**. **Table 15** also includes the thresholds of significance the City utilizes.

As shown in the table, the proposed project would not exceed any of the significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact with respect to criteria air pollutants.

Impact AQ-4: The proposed project's operations would generate toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulate matter, exposing sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The project site is within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, as described above. Sensitive receptors on the project site and in its vicinity are listed in **Table 14** on p. 123. On-site sensitive receptors include the SRO building located at 480-484 Sixth Street (southeast of project RDF)¹⁰⁷. Off-site sensitive receptors include the female inmates housed in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (west of the proposed RDF), residences to the south of the project site (located 170 feet or more from the project

¹⁰⁷ The three-story SRO building is currently in residential use but could eventually be converted to office and ground-floor retail uses.

Table 15: Estimated Daily and Annual Regional Emissions (2020)

	Daily Projected Emissions (Pounds per Day)			
	ROG	NO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Project Area-Source Emissions	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Mobile-Source (Vehicle) Emissions ¹	-	-	-	-
Project Energy Emissions	0.60	5.43	0.41	0.41
Emergency Diesel-Fueled Generator	<u>0.08</u>	<u>4.44</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.08</u>
Total	6.23	9.87	0.49	0.49
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54
	Annual Projected Emissions (Tons per Year)			
	ROG	NO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Project Area-Source Emissions	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Mobile-Source (Vehicle) Emissions ¹	-	-	-	-
Project Energy Emissions	0.11	0.99	0.08	0.08
Emergency Diesel-Fueled Generator	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.81</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total	1.13	1.80	0.09	0.09
Significance Threshold	10	10	15	10

Note:

¹ Although the traffic impact analysis for this project estimates a reduction in trip generation for the proposed project, no reduction in mobile source emissions has been included in this analysis in order to reflect a more conservative (worst-case) analysis. Emergency generator emissions assume operation of 50 hours per year for testing.

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

site across Bryant Street) and Bessie Carmichael Elementary School (located about 470 feet north of the project site on the other side of the I-80 freeway).

Sources of Toxic Air Contaminants

Vehicle Trips: Individual projects result in emissions of toxic air contaminants primarily as a result of an increase in vehicle trips. The BAAQMD considers roads with less than 10,000 vehicles per day “minor, low-impact” sources that do not pose a significant health impact even in combination with other nearby sources and recommends that these sources be excluded from the environmental analysis. The proposed project would result in a net reduction in daily vehicle trips and thus would not result in 10,000 vehicles per day on local roads. Therefore, an assessment of project-generated TACs resulting from vehicle trips is not required. Traffic from the proposed project would not generate a substantial amount of TAC emissions that could affect nearby sensitive receptors.

On-site Diesel Generator: The proposed project would include a backup emergency generator. Emergency generators are regulated by the BAAQMD through its New Source Review (Regulation 2, Rule 5) permitting process. The project sponsor would be required to obtain applicable permits to operate an emergency generator from the BAAQMD. Although emergency generators are

intended to be used only in periods of power outages, monthly testing of the generator would be required. The BAAQMD limits testing to no more than 50 hours per year. Additionally, as part of the permitting process, the BAAQMD would limit the excess cancer risk from any facility to no more than ten per one million population and would require any source that would result in an excess cancer risk greater than one per one million population to install Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (TBACT). However, because the project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality, the proposed emergency back-up generator has the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of diesel emissions, a known TAC, resulting in a significant air quality impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators** would reduce the magnitude of this impact to a less-than-significant level by reducing emissions by 89 to 94 percent compared to equipment with engines that do not meet any emission standards and without a VDECS. Therefore, although the proposed project would add a new source of TACs within an area that already experiences poor air quality, implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators

The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.

Siting Sensitive Land Uses

The proposed project would include development of podular housing units, which is considered a sensitive land use for purposes of air quality evaluation. For sensitive use projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone as defined by Article 38, such as the proposed project, Article 38 requires that the project sponsor submit an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal for approval by the Department of Public Health (DPH) that achieves protection from PM_{2.5} equivalent to that associated with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 13 MERV filtration. DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has an approved Enhanced Ventilation Proposal.

In compliance with Article 38 of the Health Code, the project sponsor has submitted an initial application to DPH.¹⁰⁸ The regulations and procedures set forth in Article 38 would ensure that exposure to sensitive receptors would not be significant. Therefore impacts related to siting new sensitive land uses would be **less than significant** through compliance with Article 38.

Impact AQ-5: The proposed project would not conflict with, or obstruct implementation of, the 2010 Clean Air Plan. (*Less than Significant*)

The most recently adopted air quality plan for the SFBAAB is the *2010 Clean Air Plan (2010 CAP)*. The 2010 CAP is a road map that demonstrates how the San Francisco Bay Area will achieve compliance with the state ozone standards as expeditiously as practicable and how the region will reduce the transport of ozone and ozone precursors to neighboring air basins. In determining consistency with the 2010 CAP, this analysis considers whether the project would: (1) support the primary goals of the 2010 CAP; (2) include applicable control measures from the 2010 CAP; and (3) avoid disrupting or hindering implementation of control measures identified in the 2010 CAP.

To meet the primary goals, the 2010 CAP recommends specific control measures and actions. These control measures are grouped into various categories and include stationary and area source measures, mobile source measures, transportation control measures, land use measures, and energy and climate measures. The 2010 CAP recognizes that to a great extent, community design dictates individual travel mode and that a key long-term control strategy to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants, air toxics, and GHGs from motor vehicles is to channel future Bay Area growth into vibrant urban communities where goods and services are close at hand, and people have a range of viable transportation options. To this end, the 2010 CAP includes 55 control measures aimed at reducing air pollution in the SFBAAB.

The measures most applicable to the proposed project are transportation control measures and energy and climate control measures. The proposed project's impacts with respect to GHGs are discussed in Section E.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which demonstrates that the proposed project would comply with the applicable provisions of the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy.

The proposed project would replace the existing rehabilitation and detention facilities (CJ#3 and CJ#4) located on 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ with a new 5-story, 200,000 gsf RDF in immediate proximity to the existing HOJ instead of expanding detention facilities at a more distant location, thereby avoiding increases in automobile trips and vehicle miles traveled. By replacing CJ#3 and CJ#4, the proposed project would be more energy efficient, thereby reducing energy-related criteria pollutant emissions associated with operation of the existing facility. Also, the project building site is located in proximity to viable transportation options, which would ensure

¹⁰⁸ Application to the San Francisco Department of Public Health for Article 38 Compliance Assessment, dated April 1, 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

that visitors and workers could bicycle, walk, or ride transit to and from the project building site instead of taking trips via private automobile. In addition, the proposed project's 30 percent reduction in beds would reduce trip generation potential and therefore, would not increase mobile source air pollutant emissions. Furthermore, the proposed project would not conflict with plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating air quality impacts, such as the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* and the 2010 CAP, as discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans.

Examples of projects that could cause the disruption or delay of 2010 CAP control measures are projects that would preclude the extension of a transit line or bike path, or projects that propose excessive parking beyond parking requirements. The proposed RDF would retain proximity and connection to the courts in the existing HOJ, reduce trip generation potential, and also be located near a concentration of local and regional transit service. It would not preclude the extension of a transit line or a bike path or any other transit improvement. As such, the proposed project would avoid disrupting or hindering implementation of control measures identified in the 2010 CAP.

For the reasons described above, the proposed project would not interfere with implementation of the 2010 CAP, and because the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable air quality plan that shows how the region will improve ambient air quality and achieve the state and federal ambient air quality standards, this impact would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is needed.

Impact AQ-6: The proposed project would not create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. (*Less than Significant*)

Typical odor sources of concern include wastewater treatment plants, sanitary landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing facilities, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, auto body shops, rendering plants, and coffee roasting facilities. During construction, diesel exhaust from construction equipment would generate some odors, although construction-related odors would be temporary and would not persist upon project completion. Observation indicates that the project site is not substantially affected by sources of odors.¹⁰⁹ Additionally, the proposed RDF would not include the types of uses that generate objectionable odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not create significant sources of new odors and odor impacts would be **less than significant**.

Cumulative Impacts

Impact C-AQ-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project area, would contribute to cumulative air quality impacts. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

¹⁰⁹ Orion Environmental Associates, site visit conducted on September 15, 2014.

As discussed above on p. 113, regional air pollution is by its very nature largely a cumulative impact. Emissions from past, present, and future projects contribute to the region’s adverse air quality on a cumulative basis. No single project by itself would be sufficient in size to result in regional nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project’s individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative adverse air quality impacts.¹¹⁰ The project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants are based on levels by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. Therefore, because the proposed project’s construction (**Impact AQ-1**) and operational (**Impact AQ-3**) emissions would not exceed the project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants, the proposed project would not be considered to result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to regional air quality impacts.

As discussed above, the project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality. The proposed project would replace CJ#3 and CJ#4 in the existing HOJ and relocate inmates to the proposed RDF. Since the proposed project would result in a 30 percent reduction in the combined capacity of existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the number of trips generated by the proposed RDF within an area already adversely affected by air quality. Therefore, the proposed project’s traffic reduction would result in a beneficial contribution to cumulative health risk impacts on nearby sensitive receptors (no impact). Compliance with the Clean Construction Ordinance would reduce construction period emissions, and implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4**, p. 128, which requires best available control technology to limit emissions from the project’s emergency back-up generator, would reduce operational emissions. Furthermore, compliance with Article 38 would ensure that new sensitive receptors would not be exposed to cumulatively significant levels of air pollution. Implementation of these mitigation measures and adherence to the Clean Construction Ordinance and Article 38 would reduce the project’s contribution to cumulative air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS— Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹¹⁰ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, p. 2-1.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and global climate change represent cumulative impacts. GHG emissions cumulatively contribute to the significant adverse environmental impacts of global climate change. No single project could generate enough GHG emissions to noticeably change the global average temperature; instead, the combination of GHG emissions from past, present, and future projects have contributed and will contribute to global climate change and its associated environmental impacts.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has prepared guidelines and methodologies for analyzing GHGs. These guidelines are consistent with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.4 and 15183.5, which address the analysis and determination of significant impacts from a proposed project's GHG emissions. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 allows lead agencies to rely on a qualitative analysis to describe GHG emissions resulting from a project. CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 allows for public agencies to analyze and mitigate GHG emissions as part of a larger plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases and describes the required contents of such a plan. Accordingly, San Francisco has prepared *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (GHG Reduction Strategy),¹¹¹ which presents a comprehensive assessment of policies, programs, and ordinances that collectively represent San Francisco's Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy in compliance with CEQA Guidelines. The actions outlined in the strategy have resulted in a 14.5 percent reduction in GHG emissions in 2010 compared to 1990 levels, exceeding the year 2020 reduction goals outlined in the BAAQMD's *2010 Clean Air Plan*, Executive Order S-3-05,¹¹² and Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) (also known as the Global Warming Solutions Act).^{113, 114}

Given that the City's local greenhouse gas reduction targets are more aggressive than the State and Region's 2020 GHG reduction targets and are consistent with the long-term 2050 reduction targets, the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy is consistent with the goals of EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan. Therefore, proposed projects that are consistent with the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy would be consistent with the goals of EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan, would not conflict with these plans, and would therefore not exceed San Francisco's applicable GHG threshold of significance.

¹¹¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions in San Francisco*, 2010. The final document is available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/GHG_Reduction_Strategy.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2014.

¹¹² Executive Order S-3-05, sets forth a series of target dates by which statewide emissions of GHGs need to be progressively reduced, as follows: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels (approximately 457 million MTCO₂E); by 2020, reduce emissions to 1990 levels (estimated at 427 million MTCO₂E); and by 2050 reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels (approximately 85 million MTCO₂E).

¹¹³ San Francisco Department of Environment (DOE), *San Francisco Climate Action Strategy, 2013 Update*. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/engagement_files/sfe_cc_ClimateActionStrategyUpdate2013.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2014.

¹¹⁴ The *Clean Air Plan*, Executive Order S-3-05, and Assembly Bill 32 goals, among others, are to reduce GHGs in the year 2020 to 1990 levels.

The following analysis of the proposed project's impact on climate change focuses on the project's contribution to cumulatively significant GHG emissions. Given the analysis is in a cumulative context, this section does not include an individual project-specific impact statement.

Impact C-GG-1: The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas emissions, but not at levels that would result in a significant impact on the environment or conflict with any policy, plan, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (*Less than Significant*)

Individual projects contribute to the cumulative effects of climate change by directly or indirectly emitting GHGs during construction and operational phases. Direct operational emissions include GHG emissions from new vehicle trips and area sources (natural gas combustion). Indirect emissions include emissions from electricity providers, energy required to pump, treat, and convey water, and emissions associated with waste removal, disposal, and landfill operations.

The proposed project, which calls for the demolition of three of the five existing buildings on the project building site and the construction of a new 5-story, 200,000-gsf RDF and a subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the existing HOJ, would result in an incremental decrease in activity on site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a reduction in vehicle trips (mobile sources) and commercial and office space contributing to annual long-term decreases in GHGs. Furthermore, future operation of the proposed RDF would be subject to more stringent resource-efficiency controls, likely resulting in an incremental decrease in energy use, water use and wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. However, demolition and construction activities would result in temporary increases in GHG emissions.

The proposed project would be subject to and required to comply with several regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions as identified in the GHG Reduction Strategy. The regulations that are applicable to the proposed project include, but are not limited to, the Commuter Benefits Ordinance, Emergency Ride Home Program, Healthy Air and Clean Transportation Ordinance, Biodiesel for Municipal Fleets Executive Directive, Clean Construction Ordinance, Street Tree Planting Requirements for New Construction, Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, SF Green Building Requirements for Indoor Water Use Reduction, Energy Performance, Renewable Energy, and Stormwater Management.

These regulations, as outlined in San Francisco's *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, have proven effective as San Francisco's GHG emissions have measurably reduced when compared to 1990 emissions levels, demonstrating that the City has met and exceeded EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan GHG reduction goals for the year 2020. The proposed project was determined to be consistent with San Francisco's GHG Reduction

Strategy.¹¹⁵ Other existing regulations, such as those implemented through AB 32, will continue to reduce a proposed project's contribution to climate change. Therefore, the proposed project's GHG emissions would not conflict with state, regional, and local GHG reduction plans and regulations, and thus the proposed project's contribution to GHG emissions would not be cumulatively considerable or generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. As such, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact with respect to GHG emissions. No mitigation measures are necessary.

In addition to complying with the City's regulations, the 2008 Green Building Ordinance requires that all City Departments prepare an annual department-specific climate action plan. The San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Sheriff's Department have completed Climate Action Plans.

DPW builds and maintains the City's streets; plants and prunes over 40,000 trees; and designs, constructs, and maintains City buildings and public spaces. DPW owns 681 vehicles and equipment including cars, sport utility vehicles, light duty pickups, heavy duty pickups, trucks, light duty vans, heavy duty vans, heavy equipment, and small off-road equipment. The latest Climate Action Plan for DPW was completed in March 2014.¹¹⁶ It includes operational greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals that encompass the energy used to power its vehicle fleet and facilities, and the energy used for the consumption of water (i.e., water pumps), the elimination of wastewater, and the production and handling of solid waste. These goals have been set in support of the City's overall efforts to reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions (as measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents [CO₂e]) to 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, 25 percent from 2005 levels by 2017, 40 percent by 2025 and 80 percent by 2050. DPW's operational CO₂e reduction goals are measured against their 2008 baseline CO₂e emissions level (5,952.57 metric tons). The goals are as follows: a reduction to 5,357.2 metric tons by 2012 (10 percent); 5,178.62.2 metric tons by 2013 (13 percent); 5,000.05 by 2014 (16 percent); 4,464.33 by 2017 (25 percent), and 1,190.496 by 2050 (80 percent). Approximately 94 percent of DPW's CO₂e emissions in 2011-2012 were generated by the use of liquid fuel. In addition to continuing to design, maintain, and construct projects that meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold standards, DPW will focus on strategies to reduce the use of gasoline-powered vehicles and to transition the vehicle fleet to alternative fuel sources. Among its other practices that support Citywide efforts to reduce CO₂e emissions are carbon sequestration through the enhancement, and continued maintenance, of the urban forest; continuing efforts to achieve zero waste by 2020; and

¹¹⁵ *Compliance Checklist Table for Greenhouse Gas Analysis: Table 2. Municipal Projects*, September 23, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹¹⁶ San Francisco Department of Public Works, *Climate Action Plan*, Updated March 2014. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_cc_2014_dpw_cap_fy1213.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2015.

continuing the introduction of sustainable business practices, including the use of sustainable construction materials and methods.

The Sheriff’s Department provides civil and criminal law enforcement services. The department operates five county jails as well as a number of other facilities such as the Sheriff’s Training Facility at 120 14th Street and the Woman’s Resource Center at 935 Bryant Street. The Sheriff’s Department owns approximately 131 vehicles and equipment including cars, sport utility vehicles, buses, light duty pickups, heavy duty pickups, large trucks, light duty vans, heavy duty vans, and heavy equipment. The latest Climate Action Plan for the Sheriff’s Department was completed in April 2014.¹¹⁷ Similar to other City departments, the department’s contributions to the City’s overall efforts to reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions are focused on energy used to power its vehicle fleet and facilities, and the energy used to manage water, wastewater, and solid waste services. For 2012-2013 the Sheriff’s Department reported a CO₂e emissions reduction of 6 percent (or 203 metric tons) from 2011-2012. This reduction was generated as a result of various facility improvements to improve energy efficiency and reduce water consumption. Due to the law enforcement status of a portion of the department’s vehicle fleet, the City’s Healthy Air and Clean Transportation Ordinance, which promotes reductions in vehicle usage, mandates annual reductions to the vehicle fleet size, and promotes the transition of vehicle fleets from gasoline to alternative fuels, is not fully applicable. However, the Sheriff’s Department will continue its practice of purchasing green vehicles and turning in the oldest cars in the fleet in order to incrementally reduce CO₂e emissions, and will continue outreach efforts in support of the City’s Transit First Policy. Among its other practices that support citywide efforts to reduce CO₂e emissions are the incorporation of composting into CJ#5 in San Bruno as part of the department-wide effort of achieving zero waste by 2020 and development of a Green Product Purchasing Policy.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
8. WIND AND SHADOW—Would the project:					
a) Alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹¹⁷ San Francisco Sheriff’s Department, Climate Action Plan, April 8, 2014. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_cc_2014_sfsd_cap_fy1213.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2015.

Wind

This subsection discusses the proposed project's impacts on ground-level wind currents adjacent to and near the project building site and is based on a screening-level wind assessment prepared by Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI).¹¹⁸

Impact WS-1: The proposed project would not alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas. (*Less than Significant*)

Background

The difference in atmospheric pressure between two points on the earth causes air masses to move from the area of higher pressure to the area of lower pressure. This movement of air masses results in wind currents. The direction and speed of wind currents can be altered by natural features of the land or by buildings and structures. Groups of buildings clustered together tend to act as obstacles that reduce wind speeds; the heights, massing, and orientations or profiles of the buildings are some of the factors that can affect wind speeds.

When a building is much taller than those around it, rather than a similar height, it can intercept and redirect winds downward that might otherwise flow overhead. The winds can be directed down the vertical face of the building to ground level, and these redirected winds can be relatively strong and relatively turbulent. The massing of a building can affect wind speeds. In general, slab-shaped buildings have the greatest potential to accelerate ground-level winds, while buildings that have unusual shapes or are more geometrically complex tend to have lesser effects. The orientation or profile of a building is another factor that can affect wind speeds. When the wide face of a building, as opposed to its narrow face, is oriented toward the prevailing wind direction, the building has more surface area to intercept and redirect winds down to ground level, thus increasing the probability of strong and turbulent winds at ground level. Sheltering effects on existing and/or proposed structures occur when an existing and/or proposed structure is located/sited in the immediate path of the prevailing winds. The degree of the effect is generally attributable to height differences, proximity, and building form.

The comfort of pedestrians varies under different conditions of sun exposure, temperature, clothing, and wind speed. Winds up to 4 miles per hour (mph) have no noticeable effect on pedestrian comfort. With winds from 4 to 8 mph, wind is felt on the face. Winds from 8 to 13 mph will disturb hair, cause clothing to flap, and extend a light flag mounted on a pole. Winds from 13 to 19 mph will raise loose paper, dust, and dry soil, and will disarrange hair. With winds from 19 to 26 mph, the force of the wind will be felt on the body. With 26- to 34-mph winds, umbrellas are

¹¹⁸ Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI), *Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Replacement Jail Screening Level Wind Analysis*, February 25, 2015, (hereinafter "*Wind Memo*"). See Appendix G of this PMND.

used with difficulty, hair is blown straight, walking steadily is difficult, and wind noise is unpleasant. Winds over 34 mph increase difficulty with balance, and gusts can be hazardous and can blow people over.

Wind impacts are generally caused by large building masses extending substantially above their surroundings, and by buildings oriented so that a large wall catches a prevailing wind, particularly if such a wall includes little or no articulation. In addition, the introduction of new structures can create shelters from prevailing winds, which could be considered a beneficial effect. Oftentimes design features that provide sheltering effects are introduced to inform decisions related to the siting of outdoor open spaces and building access points. Average wind speeds in San Francisco are the highest in the summer and lowest in winter; however, the strongest peak winds occur in winter. Throughout the year the highest wind speeds occur in mid-afternoon and the lowest in the early morning. Westerly to northwesterly winds are the most frequent and strongest winds during all seasons. Of the primary wind directions, four have the greatest frequency of occurrence and also make up the majority of the strong winds that occur: the northwest, west-northwest, west, and west-southwest.

Assessment

The project building site currently contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gross-square-foot [gsf] office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf residential building with ground-floor retail (480 - 484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street). Implementation of the proposed project would result in the demolition of three existing buildings (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street). In their place a new 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) would be constructed directly east of the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice (105-foot-tall building, plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), located to the west of the project building site, across Harriet Street.

The scale of development in the vicinity of the project building site varies from one-story buildings to four- and five-story buildings interspersed with surface parking lots. To the west of and adjacent to the project building site (and in the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to northwest)¹¹⁹, the existing Hall of Justice (at 117 feet tall) is the tallest building. To the northwest of and adjacent to the project building site, Interstate-80, the elevated freeway approximately 35 feet above grade, is also upwind. Further west (beyond the Hall of Justice) and north (beyond the elevated freeway platforms) the upwind vicinity is characterized primarily by one- to four-story structures. Dense, tall buildings exist to the distant west along Van

¹¹⁹ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

Ness Avenue, to the northwest along Market Street, and to the north and northeast in the San Francisco downtown.¹²⁰ The block east of the project building site is occupied by one- and two-story buildings. The block south is occupied by one- to four-story buildings.

At the proposed height of 95 feet, the proposed RDF would be tall enough that it could affect ground-level wind currents adjacent to and near the project building site. The primary areas of concern are the proposed entrances and sidewalks where visitors and staff would congregate to access the proposed RDF. Wind conditions with and without the proposed RDF were assessed at the proposed public entry on Sixth Street; at the service and jail transport entries, which would be located at the proposed RDF's southwest and northeast corners, respectively; and along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the project building site.¹²¹

Since the proposed RDF would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, and due to the proposed RDF's sheltering effect from the prevailing wind directions (from the west-southwest through to northwest), wind conditions near the public entry and along the western sidewalk on Sixth Street would be acceptable.¹²² For the same reason, wind conditions on the sidewalks adjacent to the existing buildings that would remain on the project building site block (the western sidewalk on Sixth Street and the northern sidewalk on Bryant Street) would also be acceptable. As compared to existing conditions, ground-level wind speeds at these locations could potentially decrease because of their location relative to the proposed RDF and the sheltering effect that it would provide from the prevailing winds.¹²³

At the service and jail transport entries, located along the east side of Harriet Street and the south side of Ahern Way, respectively, the proposed RDF is expected to generate increased wind speeds on the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks adjacent to the proposed RDF. The increased wind speeds would occur because the prevailing winds would be deflected down and accelerate around the proposed RDF's southwest and northeast corners.¹²⁴ Additionally, the tall metal walls that would enclose the service entry along the east side of Harriet Street and the sally port at the northwest corner of the proposed RDF would most likely contribute to the increased wind speeds along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks because they would catch the winds

¹²⁰ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 3.

¹²¹ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

¹²² The wind comfort criteria indicate that wind speeds should not exceed, more than 10% of the time, 11 mph in substantial pedestrian use areas, and 7 mph in public seating areas. The wind hazard criterion requires that buildings not cause equivalent wind speeds to reach or exceed the hazard level of 26 mph as averaged from a single full hour of the year. The wind hazard criterion is based on winds that are measured for one hour and averaged corresponding to a one-minute average of 36 mph, to distinguish between the wind comfort conditions and hazardous winds. The Planning Code defines these wind speeds in terms of equivalent wind speeds, which are average wind speed (mean velocity), adjusted to include the level of gustiness and turbulence.

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, pp. 6-7.

downwashing off the northern and western façades of the proposed RDF. The service and jail transport areas and the sidewalks adjacent to them would have limited public use because they are intended primarily for vehicular ingress and egress. The increased wind speeds at these locations may exceed the wind comfort criteria from time to time, but are expected to meet the wind hazard criterion. If feasible, the expected increase in wind speeds in these locations could be limited to a degree by replacing the proposed solid metal walls with perforated screen walls (approximately 20 to 30 percent porous), which would be more effective than solid walls for wind control, and by moving the jail transport entry toward the east to be closer to Sixth Street.¹²⁵ A potential shift from solid metal walls to perforated screen walls for the service entry and sally port enclosures may not be feasible for the proposed RDF due to California Building Code requirements for adult detention facilities.

As a result of the sheltering effect from prevailing winds provided by the proposed RDF, ground-level wind speeds along the western sidewalk of Sixth Street and northern sidewalk of Bryant Street adjacent to the proposed RDF and the other existing building on the project building site would be expected to comply with the wind comfort criteria and would not be expected to result in an exceedance of the wind hazard criterion. In contrast, the deflection and downwashing of the prevailing winds by the proposed RDF would result in an increase in ground-level wind speeds along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks and along the eastern sidewalk of Sixth Street. The increased wind speeds at these locations may exceed the wind comfort criteria intermittently but would not be expected to be substantial enough to exceed the wind hazard criterion.¹²⁶

In conclusion, given its size and location, the proposed RDF would not be expected to substantially affect ground-level winds at its proposed Sixth Street public entry or along the western sidewalk of Sixth Street and the north sidewalk of Bryant Street. In addition, the proposed RDF would not be expected to cause hazardous winds to occur along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks, the eastern sidewalk of Sixth Street, or at other public areas. Thus, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to wind hazards.

Impact C-WS-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative wind impact. (*Less than Significant*)

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project, along with other potential and future development in the vicinity, would not result in a significant wind impact in the project vicinity. Thus, the proposed project, in combination with cumulative projects considered in this analysis, would not be expected to contribute considerably to adverse wind effects under cumulative conditions, and cumulative wind impacts would be less than significant.

¹²⁵ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

¹²⁶ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, pp. 7-8.

Shadow

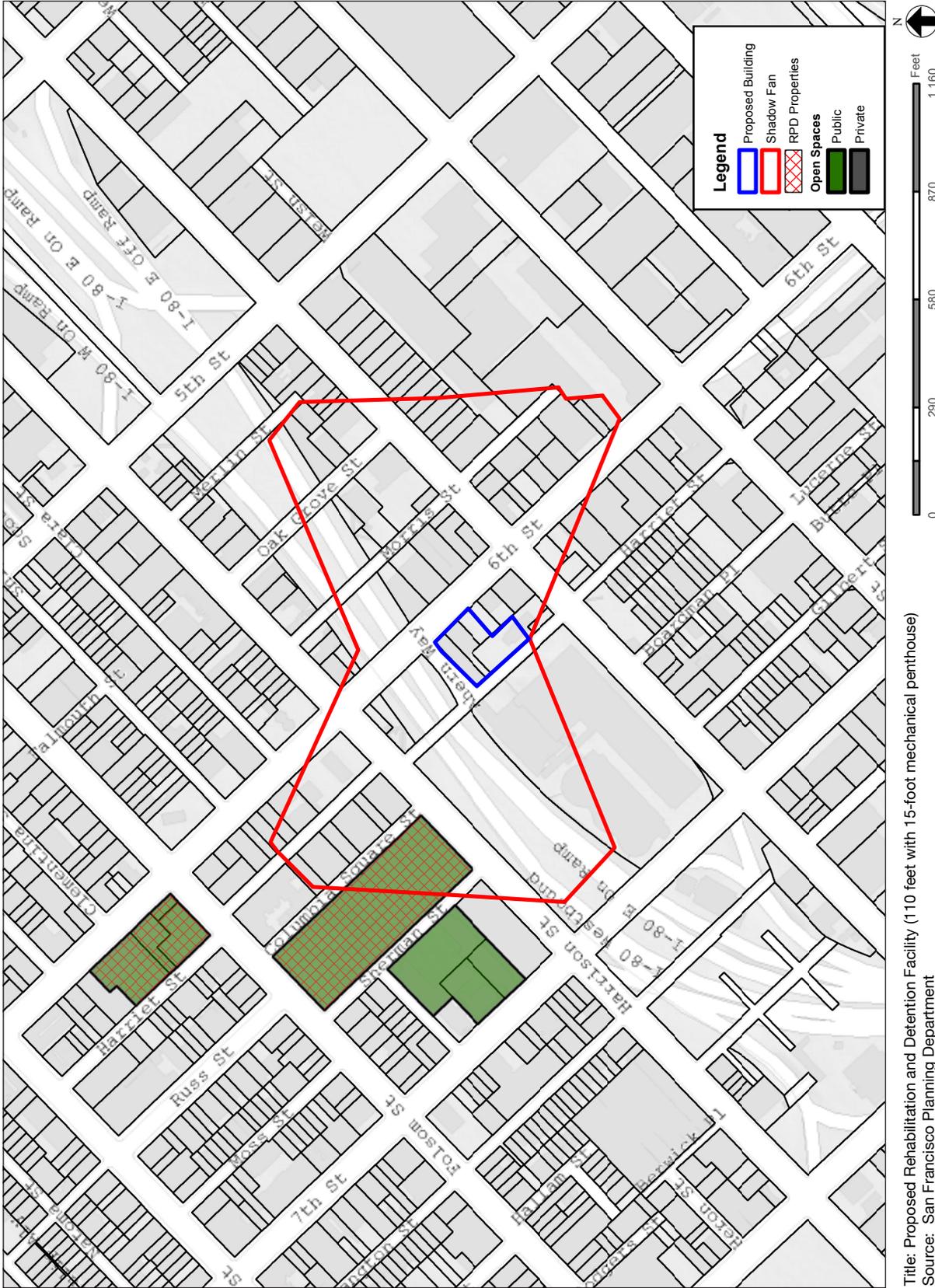
This subsection discusses the proposed project's shadow impacts on outdoor recreation facilities and other public areas.

Impact WS-2: The proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. (*Less than Significant*)

In 1984, San Francisco voters approved an initiative known as “Proposition K, The Sunlight Ordinance,” which was codified in 1985 as Planning Code Section 295. Section 295 prohibits the approval of “any structure that would cast any shade or shadow upon any property under the jurisdiction of, or designated for acquisition by, the Recreation and Park Commission” unless the Planning Commission, with review and comment by the Recreation and Park Commission, has found that the shadows cast by a proposed project would not have an adverse impact on the use of the property. Section 295 does not apply to structures that do not exceed 40 feet in height. The period analyzed is from the first hour after sunrise until the last hour before sunset. The Planning Department generated a shadow fan¹²⁷ and determined that the proposed 95-foot-tall RDF (110 foot-tall building including the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) could cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, a property under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission (see **Figure 18: Preliminary Shadow Fan.**)

The 2.52-acre rectangular Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a neighborhood-serving park located on Assessor's Block 3754/Lot 016 in a densely developed area of the South of Market neighborhood. It is located north of the project building site on the north side of Harrison Street and across from the elevated I-80 freeway platforms, which are approximately 35 feet above street grade. The park is bounded by Folsom Street to the northwest, Columbia Square Street to the northeast, Harrison Street to the southeast, and Sherman Street to the southwest. The park is surrounded by a 5- to 10-foot-tall fence and guardrails, with access provided at three points - one at the corner of Folsom and Columbia Square streets, another at the corner of Cleveland and Sherman streets, and the third on Columbia Square Street. The park is open from sunrise to sunset, every day of the year. The southern portion of the park closest to Harrison Street includes a softball field with the diamond and limited bench seating in player dugouts located in the southwest corner of the park. The northern portion of the park includes a restroom, two picnic areas, an oval-shaped grass field, two playground areas, a community garden, a full-length basketball court, and a grassy knoll. This park is used for passive and active recreation with peak usage on weekends.

¹²⁷ A shadow fan is a diagram that shows the maximum potential reach of project shadow, without accounting for intervening buildings that could block the shadow, over the course of an entire year (from one hour after sunrise until one hour before sunset on each day of the year) in relation to the locations of nearby open spaces, recreation facilities, and parks.



Title: Proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (110 feet with 15-foot mechanical penthouse)
 Source: San Francisco Planning Department

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 18: PRELIMINARY SHADOW FAN

In order to implement Section 295 and Proposition K, the Planning Commission and Recreation and Park Commission in 1989 jointly adopted a memorandum establishing qualitative criteria for evaluating shadow impacts as well as Absolute Cumulative Limits (ACL) for certain parks. ACLs are “shadow” budgets that establish absolute cumulative limits for additional shadows expressed as a percentage of Theoretically Available Annual Sunlight (TAAS) on a park with no adjacent structures present.¹²⁸ To date, ACL standards have been established for fourteen downtown parks. An ACL standard has not been adopted for the Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Where an ACL has not been adopted for a park, the Planning Commission’s decision on whether a structure has a significant impact on property under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission is based on a review of qualitative and quantitative factors. In accordance with the 1989 Memorandum, large parks (more than 2 acres) such as Victoria Manalo Draves Park, that are shadowed less than 20 percent of the time during the year are allowed an additional 1.0 percent of shadow, if the specific shadow effects meet additional qualitative criteria.

The 1989 Memorandum sets forth qualitative criteria to determine when a shadow would be significant as well as information on how to quantitatively measure shadow impacts. Qualitatively, shadow impacts are evaluated based on (1) existing shadow profiles, (2) important times of day, (3) important seasons in the year, (4) location of the new shadow, (5) size and duration of new shadows, and (6) public good served by buildings casting a new shadow. Quantitatively, new shadows are to be measured by the additional annual amount of shadow-square foot-hours as a percent of TAAS.

Under existing conditions, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is shadowed by existing buildings at various times throughout the day and throughout the year. In general, during the fall, spring and summer, the northern and eastern portions of the park are generally shadowed in the morning, changing to shadows in the northern and western portions in the late afternoon/evening, and generally in full sunlight during midday. During the winter, shadows generally cover the southern portion of the park during winter mornings, the western portion in the late afternoon/evening, and the park is mostly sunny throughout the midday. Victoria Manalo Draves Park receives about 409,342,836 square-foot-hours (sfh) of TAAS. About 27,152,546 sfh (6.63 percent) of the TAAS are used up by shadows from existing buildings.

With implementation of the proposed project, the shadow load on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would increase from about 27,152,546 sfh per year to about 27,259,056 sfh.¹²⁹ On an annual basis, the proposed RDF would result in 106,510 sfh of net new project shadow, which is about 0.03 percent of the TAAS on Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Compared to existing conditions, the

¹²⁸ TAAS is the amount of sunlight theoretically available on an open space, annually, if there were no shadows from existing or proposed buildings, structures, or vegetation.

¹²⁹ PreVision Design, *Shadow Calculations and Shadow Graphics for Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project*, (hereinafter “*Shadow Study*”) May 8, 2015. See Appendix H of this PMND.

total shadow on the park would increase from about 6.63 percent of the TAAS without the proposed project to about 6.66 percent with implementation of the proposed project.

The proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park at certain times of day throughout the year. Net new project shadow would begin and end early in the morning (by 8:15 a.m. at the latest) during the spring (between February 3 and April 25) and fall (August 17 and November 7). In terms of area (square footage), the maximum net new project shadow would occur on March 8 and October 4 (see **Figure 19: Maximum Net New Project Shadow (March 8/October 4)**). At approximately 8:08 a.m. on March 8 and October 4, the net new project shadow would cover an area of about 10,954 sf, affecting the southeast end of the park, which includes the softball field and a portion of the diamond and dugout seating. On those days, the net new project shadow would reach its maximum daily duration of about 35 minutes. No net new project shadow would fall on Victoria Manalo Draves Park during the summer and winter.

Net new project shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park that could occur on the four representative days of the year (the spring equinox, the summer solstice, the autumn equinox, and the winter solstice) is also considered (see **Figure 20: Net New Project Shadow on Representative Days [One Hour after Sunrise]**).¹³⁰ On March 23, the net new project shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would occur from approximately 7:56 a.m. until approximately 8:15 a.m. and would fall on the southeast end of park. During this time of day this part of the park is not used; however, dog walkers have been observed using the outfield. After 8:15 a.m., the proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on any portion of the park. The shadow patterns that would occur on September 20 would be the same as the shadow patterns that would occur on March 23. On June 21 and December 20, the proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

Under existing conditions, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is already shadowed at certain times of day throughout the year by existing or proposed buildings, structures, or vegetation. As described above, on an annual basis, net new project shadow is about 0.03 percent of the TAAS with the shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park increasing from about 6.63 percent without the proposed project to about 6.66 percent with the proposed project. An increase of 0.03 percent would be within the potentially permissible amount allowed on a park over 2 acres in size that is shaded less than 20 percent of the time, i.e. 1.0 percent. Furthermore, the net new project shadow would not substantially affect use of the softball field because it would be transitory in nature, the early morning shadow does not coincide with typical weekend start times for organized sports or weekday start times for Bessie Carmichael Elementary school or summer camps, and the softball

¹³⁰ The times of day and the days of the year discussed in this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration are representative samples of each season. They are not the only times of day or days of the year when existing or net new project shadow would reach Victoria Manalo Draves Park.



SOURCE: Prevision Design

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FIGURE 19: MAXIMUM NET NEW PROJECT SHADOW (MARCH 8/OCTOBER 4)



SOURCE: Prevision Design

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 20: NET NEW PROJECT SHADOW ON REPRESENTATIVE DAYS [ONE HOUR AFTER SUNRISE]

field can continue to be used for active recreation even if shadowed during the early morning. For these reasons, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is located west of Victoria Manalo Draves Park across Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets and includes play structures and multi-purpose hard courts. The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School participates in the Office of the Mayor's Shared Schoolyard Project, which allows local residents access to the playgrounds and other school-owned recreational facilities during non-school hours.¹³¹ During the weekdays this school playground is used exclusively by the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School students; however, it is accessible to the public on weekends from 9 am to 4 pm. The playground is surrounded on three sides by the two-story school building. The proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on this school playground. Therefore, the proposed project would have no shadow impact on this school playground.

The proposed project would cast net new shadow on nearby sidewalks at certain times of the day throughout the year. In general, the net new project shadow would fall on sidewalks to the west of the project site in the morning, to the north during the middle of the day, and to the east in the late afternoon and early evening. The affected sidewalks include, but are not limited to, those along Sixth, Bryant, Harriet, and Harrison streets. Many of the sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shadowed for much of the day due to the densely developed multi-story buildings, and net new project shadow would be transitory in nature and would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks. The proposed project would not increase the amount of shadow on nearby sidewalks above levels that are common and generally expected in densely developed urban environments. Overall, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects nearby sidewalks.

As shown on the Planning Department's shadow fan, the proposed project's shadow would not extend further north than Folsom Street or further east than Fifth Street at any time during the year. There are no privately owned public open spaces (POPOS) that are within reach of the proposed project's shadow, because POPOS are concentrated in the downtown core, north of Folsom Street and east of Fifth Street.¹³² The proposed project would have no shadow impact on POPOS.

¹³¹ This project opens up the yards of selected schools in each San Francisco Supervisorial District where it will serve the community's need for more open space. Available online at <http://www.sfmayor.org/index.aspx?page=198>. Accessed March 2, 2015.

¹³² San Francisco Urban Planning + Research Association, *Secrets of San Francisco: A Guide to Privately Owned Public Open Spaces*, January 1, 2009. Available online at <http://www.spur.org/publications/spur-report/2009-01-01/secrets-san-francisco>. Accessed February 27, 2015.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-WS-2: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative shadow impact. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project, along with other approved and reasonably foreseeable future projects near the project site, would result in net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of Victoria Manalo Draves Park are located at 190 Russ Street (north of the park across Folsom Street); 280 Seventh Street (northwest of the park across Folsom Street on the west side of Seventh Street); and 345 Sixth Street and 363 Sixth Street (all east of the park across Sixth Street between Harrison and Folsom streets). Other reasonably foreseeable future projects that were considered in the cumulative shadow analysis include 350 Eighth Street and 598 Brannan Street. However, based on the distance of these project sites from Victoria Manalo Draves Park and the proposed building heights, it was determined that shadow from the proposed buildings would not reach the park.¹³³ As part of the environmental screening that would be undertaken for each of these reasonably foreseeable future projects, shadow impacts would be assessed, and future projects would need to comply with the design requirements of Planning Code Sections 295 and other controls to avoid substantial net new shading of public open space.

The proposed projects at 345 Sixth Street and 363 Sixth Street (arrayed along the east side of Sixth Street) and at 280 Seventh Street would not cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park due to the orientation of the proposed buildings and the height of existing buildings between the proposed buildings and the park. The proposed building at 190 Russ Street (approximately 79 feet tall including the 15-foot-tall elevator penthouse) would cast net new shadow on the northern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park from late June until late August. The maximum duration of the net new shadow would occur on June 21 and would last approximately 50 minutes (between 6:45 pm and one hour before sunset). The net new shadow cast by this project would occur only on the northern side of the park, shading portions of the basketball court, main entrance, and grassy areas; however, none of these areas would be shaded by the proposed RDF. In addition, the shadow impact analysis of height limit increases proposed for parcels in Eastern SoMa, as designated in the Eastern Neighborhoods Community Planning process, included an analysis of height limit increases on parcels near Victoria Manalo Draves Park.¹³⁴ The analysis focused on three height

¹³³ *Shadow Study*.

¹³⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR, August 7, 2008, pp. 392-398. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4005>. Accessed May 8, 2015.

limit increase options (Options A through C).¹³⁵ Under the worst case scenario for each, the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR determined that significant and unavoidable shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would only occur under Option C, would occur during the summer solstice (when the proposed project does not cast any shadow on the park), and would be limited to the north portion of the park (beyond the extent of the proposed project's shadow on the park).

When compared to the shadows that would be cast by nearby cumulative development projects, including potential shadows from height limit increases on parcels in Eastern SoMA, the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on a different area of Victoria Manalo Draves Park and on different sidewalks at different times of day and different times of the year. As discussed under **Impact WS-2**, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is already shadowed at certain times of day throughout the year. Net new shadow cast on Victoria Manalo Draves Park by cumulative development would not affect the use of the softball field because the net new shadow would not reach that portion of the park. However, net new shadow on the northern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park generated by cumulative development could exceed levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.¹³⁶

As described above, net new project shadow that would be cast by the proposed RDF would fall on the southeastern corner of Victoria Manalo Draves Park and would not combine with net new project shadow from cumulative development, which would be located on the northern portion of the park beyond the extent of the shadow from the proposed RDF. Thus, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any significant cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

The sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shadowed for much of the day by densely developed, multi-story buildings. Although implementation of the proposed project and nearby cumulative development projects would add net new shadow to the sidewalks in the project vicinity, these shadows would be transitory in nature, would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks, and would not increase shadows above levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.

Given the distance from the nearby cumulative development projects to the downtown core, it is unlikely that any of the nearby cumulative development projects would cast net new shadow on POPOS. In the event that there is a cumulative shadow impact on POPOS, the proposed project

¹³⁵ Under Options A and B, height limits would not change, except that the height limit on one parcel near the southern corner of the park would increase from 50 to 55 feet. Under Option C, in addition to this five-foot height increase at the southern corner, the height limits on both sides of Folsom Street would rise from 40 to 85 feet.

¹³⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR, August 7, 2008, pp. 397-398. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4005>. Accessed May 8, 2015.

would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this impact. As discussed under **Impact WS-2**, shadow from the proposed project would not reach any POPOS.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative shadow impact.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
9. RECREATION—Would the project:					
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Physically degrade existing recreational resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact RE-1: The proposed project would not increase use of existing neighborhood parks and/or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or physical degradation of existing recreational resources would occur or be accelerated, nor would it include or result in the need for the expansion or construction of additional recreational facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project includes the construction of a 200,000-gsf RDF to house inmates and provide a variety of support programs including space to engage in recreation and exercise. Recreational space for inmates would be provided at each of the inmate pods located on floors 2 through 5 (see **Figures 9** through **11** on pp. 15-17). As described under Section E.2: Population and Housing, p. 36, the proposed project would result in a net increase of 47 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, from 248 employees under existing conditions to 295 employees with the proposed project. However, the proposed project also includes demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site, which would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees. Therefore, when job growth and displacement are considered together there would be an overall net increase of four employees on site. While the jail inmates would reside in the proposed RDF, the proposed project would not include typical residential uses on-site.

The San Francisco Recreation and Park Department operates the 2.52-acre Victoria Manalo Draves Park located on Harrison Street between Columbia Square and Sherman streets, as well as the 1.02-acre Gene Friend Recreation Center located on Folsom Street between Harriet and Sixth streets. Both of these recreational facilities are located within two blocks northwest (or ¼-mile

radius) of the project site (to the north on the opposite side of the elevated Interstate-80 Freeway) and are accessible by walking, bicycling, or transit. The Victoria Manalo Draves Park includes a softball field, a basketball court, two playgrounds, a picnic area, a community garden, and grass fields. The Gene Friend Recreation Center includes a full indoor gymnasium, activity room, weight room, lockers, auditorium, outdoor basketball court, playground with sand pit, and lawn area.

The San Francisco Unified School District's (SFUSD's) Bessie Carmichael School (Pre K-5) located at 375 Seventh Street is adjacent to Victoria Manalo Draves Park and is two blocks northwest of the project site. This SFUSD property includes one playground on Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets. The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School participates in the Office of the Mayor's Shared Schoolyard Project, which allows local residents access to the playgrounds and other school-owned recreational facilities during non-school hours.¹³⁷ This playground is accessed by the public via Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. on weekends. Other park and open space properties such as the Howard-Langton Mini Park (three blocks northwest of the project site) and Mission Creek Park in Mission Bay (three blocks south of the project site) are located more than a ¼-mile from the project site.

The proposed project would not create demand for off-site recreational facilities, as the inmate population of the HOJ does not have access to nearby recreation facilities.

With a net increase of four employees (all of whom are assumed to be new to San Francisco), the proposed project would generate new households who would in turn generate an incremental increase in the demand for parks and open spaces in various San Francisco neighborhoods. As described in Section E.2: Population and Housing, the new residential households generated by the proposed project would comprise a small fraction of the expected increase in the residential households of San Francisco between 2015 and 2040 (less than 0.004 percent). Therefore, the resulting impacts on parks, open spaces, and other recreation facilities from residential demand generated by project-related employment growth would be minimal. The demand for recreational facilities would continue to be accommodated by existing parks and open spaces in the vicinity of the project site, including the Victoria Manalo Draves Park and the Gene Friend Recreation Center, as well as other nearby facilities. As a result, the proposed project would not contribute to the physical deterioration or degradation of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Additionally, with a minimal increase in the overall demand for parks and open spaces, the construction of new recreational facilities or the expansion of existing recreational facilities, which would, in turn, have an adverse physical effect on the environment, would not be necessary.

¹³⁷ This project opens up the yards of selected schools in each San Francisco Supervisorial District where it will serve the community's need for more open space. Available online at <http://www.sfmayor.org/index.aspx?page=198>. Accessed December 1, 2014.

In conclusion, project-related impacts on park and recreational facilities would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-RE-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on recreational resources leading to their physical deterioration or physical degradation nor would it contribute to a cumulative demand for recreational facilities that would result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities causing physical effects on the environment. (*Less than Significant*)

As previously described, the use of neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational resources in the project area and/or citywide would not increase with development of the proposed RDF. Additionally, the expected decrease in the average daily population, i.e., the number of staff, visitors, etc. on the project site, would not result in the need for new and/or expanded neighborhood parks which would result in physical effects on the environment. The reasonably foreseeable future projects within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project site would result in the development of approximately 2,883 residential units and approximately 6,354 new jobs (*Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project EIR*); up to 5,400 residential units and up to 13,300 new jobs (*Central SoMa Plan*); 29 dwelling units and 4,000 gsf of retail space (280 Seventh Street); 89 SRO units and 3,090 gsf of retail space (345 Sixth Street); 103 dwelling units (363 Sixth Street); 116 dwelling units and 4,820 gsf of retail space (377 Sixth Street); approximately 700,460 gsf of office space (598 Brannan Street); 9 residential units (190 Russ Street); and approximately 317,160 gsf of office space (510-520 Townsend Street). Each of the projects identified above would be required to comply with Planning Code open space requirements. In addition, the *Central SoMa Plan* includes provisions for the development of new parks and open space in this area of the City. The proposed project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on recreational facilities.

The cumulative projects, in combination with the proposed project, would not increase use of existing neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or physical degradation of existing recreational facilities would occur. Neither would they require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would, in turn, have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Overall, the proposed project, alone or in combination with nearby residential and commercial projects, would not contribute to, or result in, cumulatively considerable impacts on recreational resources, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
10. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS— Would the project:					
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supply available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact UT-1: Implementation of the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project, and would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

Project-related wastewater and stormwater would flow to the City's combined stormwater/sewer system and would be treated to standards contained in the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant prior to discharge into San Francisco Bay. The NPDES standards are set and regulated by the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with RWQCB requirements.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in an approximately 30 percent reduction to the inmate population. The proposed RDF would be constructed with a capacity of up to 640 beds,

265 fewer beds than the combined capacity in the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, which the proposed project would replace. Although employment related to the proposed RDF is expected to increase by up to 47 employees, the demolition of existing on-site commercial buildings (and the associated job displacement) would result in an overall increase of approximately four employees. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in an incremental decrease in wastewater flows from the project site even when the net increase in the number of employees on site is considered. In addition, the proposed project would incorporate water-efficient fixtures, as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance. Compliance with these regulations would reduce wastewater flows and the amount of potable water used for building functions. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC's) infrastructure capacity plans account for projected population and employment growth. The incorporation of water-efficient fixtures into new development is also accounted for by the SFPUC, because widespread adoption can lead to more efficient use of existing capacity. For these reasons, any changes to wastewater flows that could result from demand generated by inmates, staff, visitors, and other users associated with the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities.

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces. Compliance with the City's Stormwater Management Ordinance (Ordinance No. 83-10) requires the proposed project to maintain, reduce, or eliminate the existing volume and rate of stormwater runoff discharged from the project site. To achieve this objective, the proposed project would implement and install appropriate stormwater management systems that retain runoff on site, promote stormwater reuse, and limit (or eliminate altogether) site discharges from entering the City's combined stormwater/sewer system. This, in turn, would limit the incremental demand on both the collection system and wastewater facilities resulting from stormwater discharges and would minimize the potential for upsizing or constructing new facilities. For these reasons, the proposed project would not substantially increase the demand for wastewater or stormwater treatment.

As discussed above, implementation of the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB, would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project, and would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to wastewater and stormwater treatment. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-2: The SFPUC has sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed project from existing entitlements and resources and would not require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements. (*Less than Significant*)

The SFPUC provides an average of approximately 265 million gallons of water per day to approximately 2.5 million people in San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, and Tuolumne counties.¹³⁸ Implementation of the proposed project, which consists of construction of a new 200,000-gsf RDF, would incrementally increase the demand for water in San Francisco.

Under Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221.45, all large-scale projects in California subject to CEQA are required to obtain an assessment from a regional or local jurisdiction water agency to determine if a long-term water supply is available to satisfy project-generated water demand. Under Senate Bill 610, a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is required if a proposed project is subject to CEQA in an Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration and falls within any of the following categories: (1) a residential development of more than 500 dwelling units; (2) a shopping center or business employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 sf of floor space; (3) a commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 sf of floor space; (4) a hotel or motel with more than 500 rooms; (5) an industrial or manufacturing establishment housing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 650,000 sf or 40 acres; (6) a mixed-use project containing any of the foregoing; or (7) any other project that would have water demand at least equal to a 500-dwelling-unit project. The proposed project would not exceed any of these thresholds and therefore is not required to prepare a WSA.

In June 2011, the SFPUC adopted a resolution finding that the SFPUC's *2010 Urban Water Management Plan* (2010 UWMP) adequately fulfills the requirements of the water assessment for urban water suppliers. The 2010 UWMP uses year 2035 growth projections prepared by the Planning Department and ABAG to estimate future water demand. The proposed project is within the demand projections of the 2010 UWMP and would not exceed the water supply projections.

The total amount of water demand would not be expected to increase at the project site primarily due to a 30 percent reduction in the inmate population on the project site and a negligible increase in on-site employment (four new employees). The proposed RDF would be designed to incorporate water-efficient fixtures as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the City's Green Building Ordinance. Because the water demand could be accommodated by existing and planned water supply anticipated under the 2010 UWMP, the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in water use that could not be served from existing water supply entitlements and resources. In addition, the proposed project would include water conservation devices such as low-flow showerheads and low-flush toilets. For these reasons, there would be sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed project from existing water supply entitlements and

¹³⁸ San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, *2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the City and County of San Francisco*, adopted June 2011 (hereinafter "*2010 UWMP*"), pp. 7, 14, 22-25. Available online at <http://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentID=1055>. Accessed December 23, 2014.

resources, and new or expanded resources or entitlements would not be required. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-3: The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

San Francisco uses a three-cart collection program: residents and businesses sort solid waste into recyclables, compostable items such as food scraps and yard trimmings, and garbage. The City's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance (Ordinance 100-09) requires everyone in San Francisco to separate their refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash. Recology (formerly Norcal Waste Systems, Inc.) provides solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal services for residential and commercial garbage, recycling, and composting in San Francisco through its subsidiaries – San Francisco Recycling and Disposal, Golden Gate Disposal and Recycling, and Sunset Scavenger. Materials collected are hauled to the Recology transfer station/recycling center at 501 Tunnel Avenue, near the southeastern city limit, for sorting and subsequent transportation to other facilities. Recyclable materials are taken to Recology's Pier 96 facility, where they are separated into commodities (e.g., aluminum, glass, and paper) and transported to other users for reprocessing. Compostables (e.g., food waste, plant trimmings, soiled paper) are transferred to a Recology composting facility in Solano County, where they are converted to soil amendment and compost. The remaining material that cannot otherwise be reprocessed ("trash") is transported to Altamont Landfill east of Livermore in Alameda County.

The Altamont Landfill has a permitted maximum daily disposal capacity of 11,500 tons per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 62 million cubic yards, a remaining permitted capacity of 46 million cubic yards (or 74 percent of its permitted capacity), and has an estimated closure date of January 1, 2025.¹³⁹ In 2013 approximately 1.45 million tons of waste was transported to Altamont Landfill.¹⁴⁰ In 2013, San Francisco generated approximately 476,424 tons of solid waste and sent approximately 372,205 tons to the Altamont Landfill, about 26 percent of the total volume of waste received at that facility.¹⁴¹

In 1988, San Francisco contracted for the disposal of 15 million tons of solid waste at the Altamont Landfill. The City contract with the Altamont Landfill expires in 2015. Through August 1, 2009, the City had used approximately 12.5 million tons of this contract capacity. The City projects that

¹³⁹ California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Facility/Site Summary Details: Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery (01-AA-0009). Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/01-AA-0009/Detail/>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁰ CalRecycle, 2013 Landfill Summary Tonnage Report. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Landfills/tonnages>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴¹ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d438%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

the remaining contract capacity will be reached no sooner than 2016.¹⁴² In 2009, the City announced that it could award its landfill disposal contract to a Recology subsidiary for shipment of solid waste by truck and rail to the Recology Ostrom Road Landfill in Yuba County. This facility has an expected closure date of 2066 with a total design capacity of over 41 million cubic yards.¹⁴³ Recycling, composting, and waste reduction are expected to increasingly divert waste from the landfill, per California and local requirements. The City was required by the State's Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) to divert 50 percent of its waste stream from landfill disposal by 2000. The City met this threshold in 2003 and has since increased it to 69 percent in 2005 and 70 percent in 2006. San Francisco exceeded its goal to divert 75 percent of its waste by 2010 and will implement new strategies to meet its zero waste goal by 2020.¹⁴⁴ The ultimate determination with respect to future landfill contracting will be made by the Board of Supervisors on the basis of solid waste planning efforts being undertaken by the City's Department of the Environment.¹⁴⁵ In 2012, the target disposal rate for San Francisco residents and employees was 6.6 pounds/resident/day and 10.6 pounds/employee/day. Both of these targeted disposal rates were met in 2012 (the most recent year reported), with San Francisco generating about 2.9 pounds/resident/day and about 4.2 pounds/per employee/per day.¹⁴⁶

Regardless of whether San Francisco renews its contract with the Altamont Landfill, switches to the Ostrom Road Landfill, or selects another facility, the proposed project would be subject to the City's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires the separation of refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash, thereby minimizing solid waste disposal and maximizing recycling and composting. Although the proposed project could incrementally increase total waste generation from the City by increasing employment and visitation at the RDF, the increasing rate of diversion through recycling and other methods would result in a decreasing share of total waste

¹⁴² San Francisco Planning Department, Agreement for Disposal of San Francisco Municipal Solid Waste at Recology Hay Road Landfill in Solano County, Case No. 2014.0653E, Preliminary Negative Declaration, March 4, 2015. Available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/2014.0653E_PND.pdf. Accessed April 6, 2015.

¹⁴³ San Francisco is currently participating as a responsible agency in the environmental review process that Yuba County has begun for the Recology Ostrom Road Green Rail and Permit Amendment Project and to conduct CEQA review of San Francisco's proposal to enter into one or more new agreements with Recology. On March 28, 2013, Yuba County and San Francisco entered into a Cooperative Agreement to designate Yuba County as the lead agency for this project and to outline their cooperative efforts concerning environmental review.

¹⁴⁴ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Program, "San Francisco Sets North American Record for Recycling and Composting with 80 Percent Diversion Rate." Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/news/press-release/mayor-lee-announces-san-francisco-reaches-80-percent-landfill-waste-diversion-leads-all-cities-in-north-america>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁵ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Policy. Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/zero-waste/policy>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁶ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/reports/diversionprogram/JurisdictionDiversionDetail.aspx?JurisdictionID=438&Year=2012>. Accessed January 13, 2015. These data do not provide separate averages for residential and non-residential generation, but merely different metrics for averaging overall citywide waste generation.

that requires deposition into the landfill. Given this, and given the existing and potential future long-term capacity available at the applicable landfill(s), the solid waste generated by the proposed project during operation would not result in the landfill exceeding its permitted capacity, and the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant solid waste generation impact.

As described in the Section A, Project Description, p. 20, construction activities would result in an estimated 18,000 cubic yards of excess soils from the excavation activities at the location of proposed RDF building and the subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the HOJ. Excavated soil would be taken to an appropriate facility for recycling, reuse, or disposal. The proposed project would be subject to the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance, which requires all construction and demolition debris to be transported to a registered facility that can divert a minimum of 65 percent of the material from landfills. The Altamont Landfill and Corinda Los Trancos Landfill are registered facilities available to accept waste from San Francisco that could accept excess soils generated during construction. The Corinda Los Trancos Landfill has a permitted maximum daily disposal capacity of 3,598 tons of waste per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 69 million cubic yards, a remaining capacity of approximately 26.9 million cubic yards (or 39 percent of its permitted capacity), and has an estimated closure date of January 1, 2018. In 2013, San Francisco sent approximately 34,393 tons to the Corinda Los Trancos Landfill.¹⁴⁷ Because the proposed project would be consistent with City ordinances and because the local landfills would have sufficient capacity to accept the remaining construction waste, the proposed project would be served by landfills with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-5: Construction and operation of the proposed project would follow all applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste. (No Impact)

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires municipalities to adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) to establish objectives, policies, and programs relative to waste disposal, management, source reduction, and recycling. Reports filed by the San Francisco Department of the Environment show that the City generated approximately 870,000 tons of waste material in 2000. By 2010, that figure decreased to approximately 455,000 tons. Waste diverted from landfills is defined as recycled or composted. San Francisco has a goal of 75 percent landfill diversion by 2010, and 100 percent by 2020.¹⁴⁸ As of 2012, 80 percent of

¹⁴⁷ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d438%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁸ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste FAQ. Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/zerowaste/overview/zero-waste-faq>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

San Francisco's solid waste was being diverted from landfills, indicating that San Francisco met the 2010 diversion target.¹⁴⁹

The San Francisco Construction and Demolition Ordinance (Ordinance No. 27-06) requires a minimum of 65 percent of all construction and demolition debris to be recycled and diverted from landfills. Furthermore, the proposed project would be required to comply with the City's Ordinance 100-09, the Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires separation of refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash.

As discussed in Section E.15: Hazards and Hazardous Materials, soils from excavation activities, as well as building materials (e.g., fluorescent lights), could be classified as a California hazardous waste. Accordingly, the proposed project would be required to follow state and federal regulations for the disposal of hazardous wastes, and hazardous wastes would be transported to a permitted disposal or recycling facility.

The proposed project would comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations pertaining to solid waste, and there would be **no impact**.

Impact C-UT-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative impact on utilities and service systems. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity would result in an intensification of land uses, a cumulative increase in water consumption, and a cumulative increase in wastewater and solid waste generation. The SFPUC has accounted for such growth in its service projections, and the City has implemented various programs to divert 80 percent of its solid waste from landfills. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to the same water conservation, wastewater discharge, recycling and composting, and construction demolition and debris ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would reduce the effects of nearby cumulative development projects to less-than-significant levels. No other development in the project vicinity would contribute substantially to utilities and service systems cumulative effects. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact on utilities and service systems.

¹⁴⁹ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Program, "San Francisco Sets North American Record for Recycling and Composting with 80 Percent Diversion Rate." Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/news/press-release/mayor-lee-announces-san-francisco-reaches-80-percent-landfill-waste-diversion-leads-all-cities-in-north-america>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
11. PUBLIC SERVICES— Would the project:					
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the 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 public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is located within an urban area that is fully-served by existing public services, including fire protection, police protection, public schools, parks, and other services. Project-related impacts on parks and other recreational facilities are discussed under Section E.9: Recreation, on pp. 149-151. The proposed project would increase the intensity of development on the site. Three of the five existing buildings on the project building site would be demolished and replaced with the proposed 200,000-gsf, 5-story, 95-foot-tall (plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF with one partial basement level.

Impact PS-1: The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of police protection, fire protection, schools, and library services in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. (*Less than Significant*)

Police Protection Services

The Sheriff's Department provides services at the existing HOJ and CJ#1 and CJ#2 and is organized into the Custody Operations, Administration and Programs, and Field Operations divisions. Among its various responsibilities is the operation of six County Jails, the Hospital Ward, the Classification Unit, the Sheriff's Training Facility at 120 14th Street, the Woman's Resource Center at 935 Bryant Street, and the various Jail Programs as well as the provision of services such as mutual aid to outside law enforcement agencies. The Sheriff's Department would continue to provide services in the proposed RDF, similar to the services provided in CJ#3 and CJ#4. The replacement of CJ#3 and CJ#4 with the proposed RDF would ensure the safety of existing and future inmates and would allow for more efficient and modern provision of medical, recreational, and visitation services to inmates. Implementation of the proposed project would improve operations of the County Jail system.

The San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), currently headquartered within the existing HOJ building at 850 Bryant Street, provides police protection in the City and County of San Francisco.

The SFPD divides the City into two divisions, Metro and Golden Gate, each of which is divided into five districts.¹⁵⁰ The project site is located within the Southern Police District, which is made up of South of Market, Embarcadero, and China Basin areas.¹⁵¹ The Southern Station, formerly located at 850 Bryant Street but recently relocated to Mission Bay, is part of the Metro Division and has jurisdiction over the project site. It is staffed by approximately 154 officers.¹⁵² According to the SFPD Crime Maps, the most reported crimes in a 0.5-mile radius of the project site are assault/battery and burglary. Other frequently reported crimes in the area include noise nuisance, fraud, driving under the influence, vehicle theft, robbery, theft/larceny, vandalism and brandishing of weapons. These crime data statistics are based on reports taken from a 6-month time period from June 15, 2014 through December 12, 2014.¹⁵³

Development of the project site would replace three existing buildings with the proposed five-story RDF. The proposed project would not induce population growth on the project site, in the project area, or citywide through the construction of housing. The proposed project would not generate a demand for new or physically altered police facilities or increased staffing needs, nor would it affect the SFPD's ability to meet its response time goals. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on police protection services. No mitigation is necessary.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), with headquarters located at 698 Second Street, provides fire suppression services and unified emergency medical services and transport, including basic life support and advanced life support services, in the City and County of San Francisco. The SFFD provides about 80 percent of the ambulance response.¹⁵⁴ Several privately operated ambulance companies are also authorized to provide basic life support and advanced life support services in San Francisco.¹⁵⁵

The SFFD fire suppression companies have three divisions: the Airport Division (serving the San Francisco International Airport only) and Divisions 2 and 3 (serving the rest of San Francisco).

¹⁵⁰ San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), Operations. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/index.aspx?page=23>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵¹ SFPD, Police District Maps. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=12225>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵² The Public Safety Strategies Group, *San Francisco Police Department District Station Boundaries Analysis Final Report*, May 13, 2008, pp. D4. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=14683>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵³ SFPD, *SFPD CrimeMAPS*. Available online at <http://www.sf-police.org/index.aspx?page=1618>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵⁴ San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), Learn More about the EMS Division. Prior to April 2008 the SFFD was the exclusive provider of EMS services. Available online at <http://www.sf-fire.org/index.aspx?page=1017>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵⁵ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, EMS System Providers. Available online at <http://www.sfdem.org/index.aspx?page=183>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

Division 2 is divided into four battalions, and Division 3 is divided into five battalions. The SFFD has 43 active fire stations located throughout the Division 2 and 3 service areas. SFFD resources include 43 engine companies, 19 truck companies, 19 ambulances, 2 heavy rescue squad units, 2 fire boats, and multiple special purpose units. The SFFD employs 1,512 persons, including both uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.¹⁵⁶

The project site is located within the Division 3 service area, which extends from approximately Market Street on the north to the southern border of the City, including Treasure Island/ Yerba Buena Island and the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard. Division 3 provides fire protection services for a variety of land uses, including an area of the City with a large concentration of industrial land uses. The project site is located within the First Alarm area¹⁵⁷ for Fire Station #1, located at 935 Folsom Street, approximately 0.4 mile north of the project site. Other fire stations in the vicinity include Station #8 at 36 Bluxome Street (about 0.6 mile east) and Station #29 at 299 Vermont Street (about 0.8 mile south).¹⁵⁸

The proposed project would result in a net increase of up to four employees (Sheriff's staff) and an approximately 30 percent reduction to the inmate population on the project site. In addition, the proposed five-story RDF would be required to comply with all regulations of the San Francisco Fire Code that establish requirements for fire safety and fire prevention, such as the provision of state-mandated smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, appropriate building access, and emergency response notification systems. With implementation of the proposed project, the number of fire suppression and emergency medical service calls received from the project area would not be expected to substantially change in comparison to existing conditions. As a result, the proposed project would not generate new demand for SFFD services. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on fire protection and emergency medical services. No mitigation is necessary.

Public Schools

The proposed project would not include residential uses and would not introduce new school-age children to the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to increases to the City's student population served by the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD). As a result, the proposed project would have **no impact** on schools. No mitigation is necessary.

¹⁵⁶ SFFD, Departmental Climate Action Plan Fiscal Year 2012-2013, April 11, 2014, p. 3. Available online at <http://www.sf-fire.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=3640>. Accessed January 14, 2015.

¹⁵⁷ The First Alarm area is the geographic area in which a station is responsible for arriving first in the case of an emergency.

¹⁵⁸ SFFD, *SFFD Fire Station Locations*. Available online at <http://38.106.4.187/index.aspx?page=176#divisions>. Accessed December 23, 2014.

Libraries

The proposed project would not include residential uses and would not introduce new residents to the project site, which drives the demand for library services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to increase demand on existing San Francisco Public Library (SFPL) facilities. As a result, the proposed project would have **no impact** on SFPL facilities. No mitigation would be necessary.

Impact C-PS-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on public services. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity (including the proposed project) would result in an intensification of land uses and a cumulative increase in the demand for fire protection and police protection. However, the proposed project would introduce non-industrial public uses to the project site with the development of the proposed RDF and would not change the demand for schools or libraries. Further, the SFFD, SFPD, SFUSD, SFPL, and other City agencies have accounted for growth in providing public services to the residents of San Francisco. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to private development impact fees such as school impact fees for residential and commercial projects or transit impact development fees that are not applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these requirements would partially offset the demand for those public services generated by reasonably foreseeable development in the project vicinity and would reduce the effects of nearby development projects to less-than-significant levels. Due to the unique nature of the proposed project (the replacement of existing County detention facilities), the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a cumulative impact. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on public services. No mitigation is necessary. Refer to Section E.9: Recreation, on p. 151 for a discussion of cumulative impacts on park services.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not within an area covered by an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, state, or regional habitat conservation plan. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the provision of any such plan. Therefore, Topic E.12(f) is not applicable to the proposed project.

Impact BI-1: The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (No Impact)

The project building site contains existing buildings, surface parking, and vacant, paved lots, and is located within a built urban environment. The project building site and the vicinity do not include any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Implementation of the

proposed project would not modify any natural habitat and would have **no impact** on any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-2: The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. (*No Impact*)

The project building site includes existing buildings, surface parking, and vacant, paved lots, and is located within a built urban environment. The project building site and the vicinity do not include any federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Implementation of the proposed project would have **no impact** on wetlands. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-3: The proposed project would not 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. (*Less than Significant*)

San Francisco is located within the Pacific Flyway, a major north-south route of travel for migratory birds along the western portion of the Americas, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, Argentina. Every year, migratory birds travel some or all of this distance in the spring and autumn, following food sources, heading to and from breeding grounds, or traveling to and from overwintering sites. High-rise buildings are potential obstacles that can injure or kill birds in the event of a collision, and bird strikes are a leading cause of worldwide declines in bird populations.

Planning Code Section 139, Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings, establishes building design standards to reduce avian mortality rates associated with bird strikes. This ordinance focuses on location-specific hazards and building feature-related hazards. Location-specific hazards apply to buildings in, or within 300 feet of and having a direct line of sight to, an Urban Bird Refuge, which is defined as an open space “two acres and larger dominated by vegetation, including vegetated landscaping, forest, meadows, grassland, or wetlands, or open water.” The project building site is not in or within 300 feet of an Urban Bird Refuge, so the standards related to location-specific hazards are not applicable to the proposed project. Feature-related hazards, which can occur on buildings anywhere in San Francisco, are defined as freestanding glass walls, wind barriers, skywalks, balconies, and greenhouses on rooftops that have unbroken glazed segments of 24 sf or larger. The proposed project would comply with the feature-related standards of Planning Code Section 139 by using bird-safe glazing treatment on 100 percent of any feature-related hazards. Because the proposed project would be subject to and would comply with City-adopted regulations for bird-safe buildings, the proposed project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory

wildlife corridors. This impact would be **less-than-significant**, and no mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-4: The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. (*Less than Significant*)

There are three existing trees, as well as other ornamental vegetation, on the interior of the project building site (in the rear yard of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street and the McDonald's parking lot) that would need to be removed as part of the proposed project. There are also ten existing street trees adjacent to the project building site along Sixth Street between Ahern Way and Bryant Street (four), and along Bryant Street between Harriet and Sixth streets (six). On the HOJ site, there are two existing street trees along Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, 16 existing trees along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, and four existing street trees along Seventh Street, between Bryant and Harrison streets. These existing street trees would remain. Implementation of the proposed project would include planting up to a total of seven new street trees along Sixth and Bryant streets in compliance with the standards of Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the Public Works Code, Article 16. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-BI-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative impact related to biological resources. (*Less than Significant*)

Reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site include several high-rise structures (e.g., 598 Brannan Street, 350 Eighth Street, and 377 Sixth Street) that could result in the injury or death of birds in the event of a collision. In addition, nearby cumulative development could result in the removal of existing street trees or other vegetation. Nearby cumulative development would be subject to the same bird-safe building and urban forestry ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would reduce the effects of nearby cumulative development to less-than-significant levels, as for the proposed project. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact related to biological resources.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
13. GEOLOGY AND SOILS— Would the project:					
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would connect to the combined sewer system, which is the wastewater conveyance system for San Francisco, and would not use septic tanks or alternate on-site wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, Topic E.13(e) is not applicable.

The project building site is generally flat, with no unique topographic, geologic, or physical features. Construction of the proposed RDF would not substantially alter the topography of the site. Therefore, there is **no impact** related to Topic E.13(f).

A Geotechnical Investigation Report (Geotechnical Report) was prepared for the proposed project, and the results are summarized below.¹⁵⁹

Potential seismic impacts related to the proposed project include seismically-induced ground shaking, as well as liquefaction and related ground failures that could damage structures at the project site. Construction-related impacts include potential erosion, excavation instability, and settlement from excavation dewatering. A design-level geotechnical investigation, required as part of the building permit process administered by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection (DBI), would determine the final features to be included in the proposed project to avoid or withstand seismic and geologic effects.

The project building site is relatively level and is immediately underlain by artificial fill materials, interbedded sands, possible Colma Formation (late Pleistocene), Old Bay Mud (late Pleistocene), and Franciscan Complex bedrock (Jurassic and Cretaceous). Young Bay Mud, which is typically encountered along the Bay shore, was not encountered during the geotechnical investigation of the project site. The geotechnical data report for the proposed project (Appendix A of the Geotechnical Report) describes the geologic materials beneath the project building site as follows (from youngest to oldest):

- Artificial fill at the project site ranges in thickness from 7 to 10 feet, and consists of loose sands. In some locations the fill contains debris consisting of fragments of brick, concrete, asphalt, glass, and traces of organic materials. A one-foot-thick layer of peat was encountered beneath the artificial fill in one boring.
- Approximately 23 to 33 feet of medium dense to very dense sand with silt materials are encountered below the artificial fill materials.
- Approximately 5 to 10 feet of soft to medium stiff clay underlies the sands and is in turn underlain by approximately 22 feet of stiff to very stiff clay.
- Approximately 30 to 50 feet of dense to very dense sands underlie the clay layers.
- Approximately 40 feet of very stiff to hard clays underlie the dense sands to at least 135 feet below ground surface, the maximum depth explored.

San Francisco is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Franciscan Complex. In the vicinity of the project site the Franciscan Complex generally consists of shale, sandstone, and chert. Bedrock was not encountered within a depth of 135 feet below ground surface at the project building site, but available geotechnical data suggests that Franciscan Formation bedrock is expected at a depth of 200 feet or more.

¹⁵⁹ San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW), Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015 (hereinafter "Geotechnical Report"). A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

The depth to groundwater at the project building site is about 8 feet below ground surface.¹⁶⁰ These groundwater levels could be affected by changes in precipitation and temperature, as well as by construction-related dewatering systems in the project vicinity. During preparation of the geotechnical data report (Appendix A of the Geotechnical Report), running water was observed in two soil borings, indicating that the groundwater could be locally confined by peat deposits. Therefore, construction dewatering of the excavated basement and tunnel areas would likely be required.

Impact GE-1: The proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic ground shaking, seismically induced ground failure, or landslides. (*Less than Significant*)

Impacts Related to Fault Rupture

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The project building site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as established by the California Geological Survey (CGS), and no known active or potentially active faults cross the project building site or the immediate vicinity.¹⁶¹ Therefore, the potential for surface fault rupture is low, and this impact would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary**.

Impacts Related to Ground Shaking

Like the rest of the San Francisco Bay Area, the project building site would be subject to ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the regional faults. The intensity of seismic shaking, or strong ground motion, at the project building site would be dependent on the distance between the site and the epicenter of the earthquake, the magnitude of the earthquake, and the geologic conditions underlying and surrounding the site. Earthquakes occurring on faults closest to the project building site would most likely generate the largest ground motions. The intensity of earthquake-induced ground motions can be described in terms of "peak ground acceleration," which is represented as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (g).¹⁶²

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that there is a 63 percent probability of a strong earthquake (Moment magnitude¹⁶³ [Mw] 6.7 or higher) occurring in the San Francisco Bay

¹⁶⁰ Geotechnical Report, p. 5.

¹⁶¹ Geotechnical Report, p. 6.

¹⁶² Acceleration of gravity (g) = 980 centimeters per second squared. 1.0 g of acceleration is a rate of increase in speed equivalent to a car traveling 328 feet from rest in 4.5 seconds.

¹⁶³ An earthquake is classified by the amount of energy released, expressed as the magnitude of the earthquake. Traditionally, magnitudes have been quantified using the Richter scale. However,

region during the 30-year period between 2007 and 2036.¹⁶⁴ The faults that would be capable of causing strong ground shaking at the project building site are the San Andreas Fault, located within 8 miles; the Hayward Fault, located within 10 miles; the San Gregorio Fault, located within 11 miles; and the Calaveras and Rodgers Creek faults, both located more than 21 miles away.¹⁶⁵

The Geotechnical Report concludes that the largest reasonable earthquake that could affect the project building site is a 7.9 Mw earthquake occurring on the San Andreas Fault. This earthquake could result in a peak ground acceleration of 0.71g at the project site. This value represents an extreme shaking level using the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale.¹⁶⁶

Incorporation of appropriate engineering and design features in accordance with the San Francisco Building Code, subject to review by DBI as part of the building permit approval process, would ensure that (1) the structure would not suffer substantial damage, (2) substantial debris such as building exterior finishes or windows would not separate from the building, (3) building occupants would be able to safely vacate the building following an earthquake, and (4) pedestrians and other bystanders would not be injured. While some damage could occur, building occupants could reoccupy the building after an earthquake, following completion of any necessary repairs.

Further, as described in Section A, Project Description, p. 7, the existing HOJ building has been designated with a Seismic Hazard Rating 3 (SHR3), which indicates that the building is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake.¹⁶⁷ Extensive damage to the existing HOJ building would be debilitating to the functionality of the City's justice system. Because the proposed RDF would be constructed in accordance with the most current Building Code requirements for seismic safety, it would be less likely to sustain severe damage in the event of a major earthquake, and the amount of time needed to implement any repairs to the building would likely be reduced. This would be a substantial improvement over existing

seismologists now use a moment magnitude (Mw) scale because it provides a more accurate measurement of the size of major and great earthquakes.

¹⁶⁴ U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS), *The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF 2)*, by the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, Open File Report 2007-1437, 2008. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁶⁵ Distances obtained from Appendix A (Table 2 on page 8) of the Geotechnical Report.

¹⁶⁶ The Modified Mercalli Intensity scale estimates the intensity of shaking from an earthquake at a specific location or over a specific area by considering its effects on people, objects, and buildings. At high intensities, earthquake shaking damages buildings. The severity of the damage depends on the building type, the age of the building, and the quality of the construction. Buildings built to older building codes can be more severely damaged than recently constructed buildings using newer codes.

¹⁶⁷ EQA Engineering And Design/AGS Inc., *Seismic Assessment of Various City-Owned Buildings Earthquake Safety Program- Hall of Justice*, October 1992, pp. V-VI. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

conditions. Therefore, impacts related to ground shaking would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.**

Impacts Related to Liquefaction, Lateral Spreading, and Seismic Settlement

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated granular sediments temporarily lose their shear strength during periods of earthquake-induced, strong ground shaking. The susceptibility of a site to liquefaction is a function of the depth, density, and water content of the granular sediments and the magnitude of earthquakes likely to affect the site. Saturated, unconsolidated silts, sands, silty sands, and gravels within 50 feet of the ground surface are most susceptible to liquefaction. The primary liquefaction-related phenomena include vertical settlement¹⁶⁸ and lateral spreading.¹⁶⁹

The project building site is located in an area of liquefaction potential as identified in the Seismic Hazards Zone Map for the City and County of San Francisco,¹⁷⁰ and the Geotechnical Report identified liquefiable materials at the project building site. In its current condition, the project building site could therefore be subject to both liquefaction and earthquake-induced settlement due to the presence of shallow groundwater and the loose sands that make up the artificial fill materials. However, the proposed RDF would not be susceptible to liquefaction or settlement-related damage because the existing liquefiable soil would be removed to a depth of 17 feet and the proposed mat foundation would be supported on a medium dense to very dense sand subgrade that has low liquefaction potential.¹⁷¹ Adjacent roadways, sidewalks, and utilities that are supported within the artificial fill and underlying sands could experience damage as a result of liquefaction. To address this, the Geotechnical Report recommends flexible connections for all utilities to prevent breakage due to differential settlement.

The potential for lateral displacement is low because the project building site is located in a developed flat area of the South of Market area of San Francisco and there are no nearby exposed slopes or stream banks that could be susceptible to lateral displacement.

¹⁶⁸ During an earthquake, settlement can occur as a result of the relatively rapid rearrangement, compaction, and settling of subsurface materials (particularly loose, non-compacted, and variable sandy sediments). Settlement can occur both uniformly and differentially (i.e., where adjoining areas settle at different rates). Areas are susceptible to differential settlement if underlain by compressible sediments, such as poorly engineered artificial fill or bay mud.

¹⁶⁹ Of the liquefaction hazards, lateral spreading generally causes the most damage. This is a phenomenon in which large blocks of intact, non-liquefied soil move downslope on a liquefied substrate that covers a large area.

¹⁷⁰ California Geological Survey, Seismic Hazards Zonation Program, City and County of San Francisco Quadrangle, November 17, 2000. Available online at http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/download/pdf/ozn_sf.pdf. Accessed October 31, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁷¹ Geotechnical Report, p. 6.

The project sponsor would be required to prepare a site-specific, design-level geotechnical report pursuant to the State Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, and to address the potential for liquefaction and earthquake-induced settlement, and to develop specific design elements to be included in the proposed project's design to avoid adverse effects related to these phenomena. The report would assess the nature and severity of the hazard(s) on the site and recommend project design, soil improvement requirements, and construction features that would reduce the identified hazard(s). The building plans and design-level geotechnical report would be submitted as part of the building permit application and reviewed by DBI to ensure compliance with all San Francisco Building Code provisions regarding structural safety.

Further, as discussed above and in Section A, Project Description, p. 7, the existing HOJ building has a seismic rating of SHR3, which indicates that the building is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake. This extensive damage would be debilitating to the functionality of the City's justice system. Construction of the new facilities would minimize liquefaction-related damage to the rehabilitation and detention facilities in the event of a major earthquake and would reduce the amount of time needed to implement any repairs. This would be a substantial improvement over existing conditions. Therefore, impacts related to liquefaction, earthquake-induced settlement, and lateral spreading would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impacts Related to Seismically Induced Landslides

The project building site is relatively flat and does not include any areas of mapped earthquake-induced landslide susceptibility identified by the California Department of Conservation under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990.¹⁷² Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to earthquake-induced landslides, **and no mitigation would be necessary**.

Impact GE-2: The proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. (*Less than Significant*)

Soil movement during excavation for the proposed RDF foundation and basement, underground tunnel, and utilities installation and relocation could create the potential for wind- and water-borne soil erosion. However, the construction contractor would be required to obtain a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities, in accordance with Article 4.2 of the San Francisco Public Works Code, Section 146, to address sediment-laden construction-site stormwater runoff, as discussed in Section E.14: Hydrology and Water Quality. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) must

¹⁷² California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, City and County of San Francisco, Official Map, November 17, 2000. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

review and approve the erosion and sediment control plan prior to the plan's implementation, and the SFPUC would inspect the project building site periodically to ensure compliance with the plan. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

The project building site is built out and covered with impervious surfaces, including the existing HOJ building on the HOJ site and the five existing buildings and the parking areas on the project building site. Previous construction of these structures would have involved removal of any top soil (a fertile soil horizon that typically contains a seed base). Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to loss of top soil, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Impact GE-3: The proposed project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project construction or potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. (*Less than Significant*)

Ground settlement could result from excavation for construction of the proposed RDF and underground tunnel, and construction dewatering. These potential effects are described below, followed by DBI procedures that are in place to ensure that unstable conditions do not result. Permanent dewatering would not be required because the proposed below-ground structures would be waterproofed and drainage would be provided. The structures would also be designed to resist uplift due to buoyancy. Heave from pile driving would not occur because any piles, if needed, would be pre-drilled.

Impacts Related to Excavation

Construction of the proposed RDF and underground tunnel would require excavation up to a depth of approximately 17 feet below ground surface, and excavation would also be required for utilities installation and relocation. Excavations would be conducted adjacent to the residential building located at 480-484 Sixth Street and the office building located at 800-804 Bryant Street, as well as Sixth, Bryant, and Harriet streets and Ahern Way. Settlement and potentially collapse could occur if the structures and the excavation sidewalls were not adequately supported during construction. Shoring systems such as soldier beams,¹⁷³ interlocking sheet piles,¹⁷⁴ or jet grouting¹⁷⁵ would be required to provide the necessary support, and the adjoining structures may need to be underpinned as well. Further, DPW, as developer of the project site, would be required to implement a monitoring program, featuring use of an inclinometer, to monitor for movement at the face of the

¹⁷³ A soldier beam system uses piles and lagging to retain soil behind the lagging. Soldier beam refers to the pile.

¹⁷⁴ Interlocking sheet piles are typically installed 10 feet past the bottom of a planned excavation to ensure groundwater cutoff and provide basal stability for the bottom of the excavation. For the depth of the excavation, support can be provided by internal struts or bracing.

¹⁷⁵ A jet grout shoring system includes overlapping grout columns for excavation support. Typically, the jet grout columns are reinforced with steel beams on alternating column locations.

excavations. The monitoring program would include a baseline survey and frequent surveying of the excavation as construction progresses to evaluate the effects of construction and ensure that the soil and existing walls do not become unstable.

Impacts Related to Construction-Related Dewatering

The 17-foot excavation depth would extend up to approximately 9 feet below the anticipated groundwater levels. Therefore, there is the potential for substantial water inflow into the excavated areas during construction. Without an adequate groundwater control program during construction, groundwater could also intrude into the existing HOJ where the underground corridor would connect to the basement. Dewatering would be required to maintain the groundwater level beneath the depth of excavation and could potentially result in settlement of adjacent structures, including buildings, sidewalks, streets, and utilities. To prevent adverse settlement during construction, a site-specific dewatering plan would be necessary. This plan may include the installation of a water-tight shoring system such as interlocked sheet piles or jet grouting to minimize the flow of groundwater into the excavation once the shoring system is installed, therefore reducing the risk of settlement in adjacent areas. The site-specific dewatering plan would be reviewed and approved by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the San Francisco Department of Public Health.

DBI Requirements and Significance Conclusion

DBI would require a detailed geotechnical report to address potential settlement and subsidence impacts of excavation and dewatering and would ensure that these effects are appropriately addressed in accordance with Chapter 33 of the San Francisco Building Code. DBI would also require that the report include a determination as to whether a lateral movement and settlement survey should be done to monitor any movement or settlement of surrounding buildings and adjacent streets during construction. If a monitoring survey were recommended, DBI would require that a Special Inspector be retained by the project sponsor to perform this monitoring. Groundwater observation wells could be required to monitor potential settlement and subsidence during dewatering. If, in the judgment of the Special Inspector, unacceptable movement were to occur, corrective actions would be used to halt this settlement. Groundwater recharge could be used to halt settlement due to dewatering. Further, the final building plans would be reviewed by DBI, which would determine if additional site-specific reports would be required.

With implementation of the recommendations provided in the detailed geotechnical study, subject to review and approval by DBI, and monitoring by a DBI Special Inspector (if required), impacts related to the potential for settlement and subsidence due to construction on soil that is unstable, or could become unstable as a result of the project, would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact GE-4: The proposed project would not create substantial risks to life or property as a result of being located on expansive soil. (Less than Significant)

The presence of expansive soils is not expected because the artificial fill and sands beneath the project area do not contain high proportions of clay particles that can shrink or swell with changes in moisture content and thus would not be expansive. The clay deposits beneath the project site are generally below the groundwater table and are permanently saturated. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary**.

Impact C-GE-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to geologic hazards. (Less than Significant)

Geological impacts are generally site-specific and the proposed project would not have the potential to have cumulative effects with other projects. Geological effects as a result of construction of the proposed project are usually restricted to the immediate vicinity, and geologic impacts resulting from the proposed project are limited to seismic effects and the potential for creating an unstable geologic unit. Seismic effects could occur in the project vicinity, including the Financial District and South of Market area. Therefore, these areas are considered the geographic scope for seismic effects. The creation of unstable geologic units is a local effect; therefore, the geographic scope for this cumulative impact is limited to the project area and immediate vicinity.

Seismic Safety

Several projects in the vicinity of the proposed RDF listed under **Impact C-LU-1**, pp. 34-35, would contribute to an increase in the number of persons potentially exposed to seismic risks in the South of Market and greater downtown San Francisco areas, which could result in a potential cumulative impact. However, as noted in **Impact GE-1**, the project site is not subject to fault rupture because there are no known earthquake faults that cross the project site or the immediate vicinity of the project site. The proposed project and any reasonably foreseeable future development within the vicinity of the project site would be subject to very strong or more extreme ground shaking and could experience liquefaction effects in the event of an earthquake on a nearby fault. However, the proposed RDF and all new buildings in San Francisco would be constructed in accordance with the most current Building Code requirements for seismic safety, providing for increased life-safety protection of residents and workers. Implementation of these requirements would ensure that potential cumulative impacts related to seismic safety would be less than significant. Therefore the proposed project would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative impact.

Unstable Geologic Unit

As discussed in **Impact GE-3**, implementation of the proposed project could result in ground settlement from construction dewatering as well as from excavation for construction of the

proposed RDF, underground tunnel, and potential underground utility relocation and installation. None of the cumulative projects are located immediately adjacent to the project site. Therefore, there would be no cumulative impact related to unstable geologic units.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
14. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY— Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 authoritative flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project does not include the construction of housing. Therefore, Topic E.14(g) is not applicable.

The project site is not located on or near a slope that could be subject to mudflow. Based on the state’s official tsunami inundation maps, the project site is not located within a tsunami inundation zone.¹⁷⁶ Therefore, there is **no impact** related to Topic E.14(j).

Impact HY-1: The proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality and runoff from the proposed project would not exceed the capacity of a storm drain system or provide a substantial source of stormwater pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed in the impact analyses below, the proposed project would not result in water quality impacts as a result of construction-related stormwater discharges, construction-related dewatering, or post-construction-related stormwater discharges because these discharges would be managed in accordance with existing San Francisco regulations, described below. Once constructed, the proposed project would change the quantity of stormwater and wastewater discharged to the combined sewer but would not have an effect on the frequency or duration of combined sewer discharges as also discussed below.

Description of Combined Sewer System

The proposed project is located in the Eastern Basin of the City’s combined sewer system, within the Channel sub-basin. Combined stormwater and wastewater flows from this basin are transported to the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant (SEWPCP) which treats up to 150 million gallons

¹⁷⁶ California Emergency Management Agency, California Geological Survey, University of Southern California. Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, San Francisco North Quadrangle/San Francisco South Quadrangle (SF Bay), June 15, 2009. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

per day (mgd) of wastewater to a secondary level.¹⁷⁷ During dry weather, wastewater flows consist mainly of municipal and industrial sanitary sewage and wastewater, and the annual average wastewater flow during dry weather is 60 mgd.¹⁷⁸ The average dry weather design flow capacity of the SEWPCP is 84.5 mgd; therefore the existing flows are about 71 percent of the treatment capacity and all dry weather wastewater flow is treated to a secondary level at the SEWPCP. The treated wastewater is then discharged to the Bay through the deep water outfall at Pier 80, located immediately to the north of the Islais Creek Channel.

During wet weather (generally October through April), the combined sewer and stormwater system collects large volumes of stormwater runoff in addition to municipal and industrial sanitary sewage and wastewater, and the combined wastewater and stormwater flow is conveyed to treatment facilities before eventual discharge to the Bay. Depending on the amount of rainfall, wet weather flows are treated to varying levels before discharge to the Bay. Up to 150 mgd of wet weather flows receive secondary treatment at the SEWPCP. The SEWPCP can also treat up to an additional 100 mgd to a primary treatment standard plus disinfection. Treated wet weather discharges of up to 250 mgd from the SEWPCP occur through the Pier 80 outfall directly to the Bay or through the Quint Street outfall to Islais Creek Channel on the south bank of Islais Creek. Only wastewater treated to a secondary level is discharged at the Quint Street outfall.

Flows in excess of the treatment capacity are conveyed to storage and transport boxes which provide “flow-through treatment” to remove settleable solids and floatable materials, which is similar to primary treatment. The excess flows are then eventually discharged through 29 combined sewer discharge structures located along the City’s bayside waterfront from the Marina Green to Candlestick Point. All discharges from the combined sewer system to the Bay, through either the primary outfalls or the combined sewer discharge structures, are operated in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and the State’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act through a permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB) which incorporates the requirements of the federal Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.

¹⁷⁷ Secondary treatment is the treatment of wastewater or sewage involving removal of organic matter using biological and chemical processes. This is a higher level of treatment than primary treatment, which is removal of floating and settleable solids using physical operations such as screening and sedimentation. Secondary treatment is less intensive than tertiary treatment, in which additional chemical and biological treatment processes are used to remove additional compounds that may be required for discharge or reuse purposes.

¹⁷⁸ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *San Francisco’s Wastewater Treatment Facilities*, June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Impacts from Construction-Related Stormwater Runoff

Soil movement for foundation excavation, underground tunnel, and utilities installation and relocation could create the potential for wind- and water-borne soil erosion. In addition, without proper handling methods, stormwater runoff from temporary on-site use and storage of vehicles, fuels, wastes, and other hazardous materials could carry pollutants to the combined sewer system. However, the project sponsor's construction contractor would be required to obtain a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities, in accordance with Construction Site Runoff requirements of Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 146. This permit is required for any project that includes any land disturbing activities such as building demolition, clearing, grading, grubbing, filling, stockpiling, excavating, and transporting soil. The permit specifically requires easements for drainage facilities; provision of adequate dust controls in conformance with applicable air pollution laws and regulations; and improvement of any existing grading, ground surface, or site drainage to meet the requirements of Article 4.2.

The application for the permit must also include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that provides a vicinity map showing the location of the site in relationship to the surrounding area's water courses, water bodies, and other significant geographic features; a site survey; suitable contours for the existing and proposed topography, area drainage, proposed construction and sequencing; proposed drainage channels; proposed erosion and sediment controls; dewatering controls, where applicable; soil stabilization measures, where applicable; maintenance controls; sampling, monitoring, and reporting schedules; and any other information deemed necessary by the SFPUC. A building permit cannot be issued until a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit has been issued.

Under the Construction Site Runoff Control Permit, the project sponsor would be required to conduct daily inspections and maintenance of all erosion and sediment controls and must provide inspection and maintenance information to the SFPUC. The SFPUC would also conduct periodic inspections of the project site to ensure compliance with the plan. The project sponsor would be required to notify the SFPUC at least two days prior to the start of construction, completed installation of erosion and sediment control measures, completion of final grading, and project completion. At the SFPUC's discretion, sampling, metering, and monitoring may also be required. Implementation of the Construction Site Runoff requirements of Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code* would ensure that water quality impacts related to violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality due to discharge of construction-related stormwater runoff would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impacts from Construction-Related Dewatering

As noted in Section E.13, Geology and Soils, p. 173, the 17-foot excavation depth would extend approximately 9 feet below the anticipated groundwater levels. Therefore, there is the potential for water inflow into the excavations during construction. If the groundwater produced during dewatering contained contaminants or excessive sediment, discharge of the groundwater into the combined sewer system could potentially degrade water quality.

Groundwater produced during construction-related dewatering would be discharged to the City's combined sewer system in accordance with a permit issued by the Wastewater Enterprise Collection System Division of the SFPUC pursuant to Article 4.1 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, as supplemented by Order No. 158170, which regulates the quantity and quality of discharges to the combined sewer system. This permit would contain appropriate discharge standards and may require installation of meters to measure the volume of the discharge. Although the groundwater could contain contaminants related to past site activities – as discussed below on pp. 197-205 in Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials – as well as sediment and suspended solids, the groundwater would be treated as necessary to meet permit requirements prior to discharge. With discharge to the combined sewer system in accordance with regulatory requirements, water quality impacts related to a violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality due to discharge of groundwater during groundwater dewatering would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impacts Related to Combined Sewer Overflows During Operation

As discussed above, the volume of wet weather flows in the Eastern Drainage Basin varies due to the addition of stormwater during wet weather (generally October through April). When the increased flows exceed the 400 million gallon per day treatment capacity of the eastside wet weather facilities, the excess flows are discharged through 29 combined sewer discharge structures located along the City's bayside waterfront from the Marina Green to Candlestick Point after receiving the equivalent of primary treatment. The combined sewer discharge structures associated with the Channel sub-basin discharge to Lower San Francisco Bay and Mission Creek.

An increase in the volume of combined sewer discharges could be a concern because the RWQCB has designated both Lower San Francisco Bay and Mission Creek as impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, which indicates water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations, and because combined sewer discharges contain pollutants for which these water bodies are impaired. Two aspects of the project in combination could result in long-term changes in the flows to the City's combined sewer system in the Channel sub-basin, including changes in the amount of wastewater generation and changes

in stormwater runoff volumes and rates. The effects of these factors on the combined sewer system are closely related, and the combined effect on the volume and/or frequency of combined sewer discharges to the Bay is discussed below.

Changes in Wastewater Flows

As described in Section A, Project Description on pp. 5-7, the proposed project would decrease the number of beds from 905 to 640, a reduction of 265 inmates. While the number of employees would increase by about 47 people, demolition of the existing commercial buildings at 444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street (a McDonald's restaurant) for development of the proposed RDF would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees, resulting in a net increase of about 4 employees. However, any increase in wastewater production by these employees would be offset by the reduction in the number of inmates. In addition, as described below on p. 212, in Section E.16, Mineral and Energy Resources, the proposed project would be required to implement the 2014 San Francisco Building Code requirements for the use of water-conserving fixtures, which would reduce the amount of wastewater produced. These factors would result in a corresponding reduction in wastewater generation. Therefore, year-round wastewater discharges to the combined sewer system would be reduced under the proposed project and would be within the existing dry weather capacity of the SEWPCP.

Changes in Stormwater Runoff

The project site is almost entirely covered by impervious surfaces and would continue to be under the proposed project. In accordance with San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance (Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 147) and Stormwater Design Guidelines, the project sponsor would be required to achieve the standards specified in LEED® SS6.1 (Stormwater Design: Quantity Control) to minimize the flow and volume of stormwater into the combined sewer system. For the project site, this standard specifies that the project sponsor must implement a stormwater management plan that results in a 25 percent decrease in the peak rate and total volume of stormwater runoff from the two-year 24-hour design storm, compared to existing conditions.

Accordingly, the project sponsor would be required to incorporate low-impact design techniques into the design and to implement stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the flow rate and volume of stormwater entering the combined sewer system. The project sponsor could achieve the necessary reduction in stormwater flows primarily by collecting and treating stormwater runoff for on-site reuse. Capturing the rainwater for reuse could also reduce the amount of stormwater pollutants that would otherwise be discharged to the combined sewer system.

The Stormwater Control Plan for the proposed project would describe the rainwater collection system and any other BMPs that would be implemented to achieve the specified reduction in

stormwater flows as well as a plan for post-construction operation and maintenance of the BMPs. Specifically, the plan must include the following elements:

- Site characterization,
- Design and development goals,
- Site plan,
- Site design,
- Source controls,
- Treatment BMPs,
- Comparison of design to established goals, and
- Operations and maintenance plan

The Stormwater Control Plan must be reviewed and stamped by a licensed landscape architect, architect, or engineer. The SFPUC would review the plan and certify compliance with the Stormwater Design Guidelines, and would inspect stormwater BMPs once they are constructed. Any issues noted by the inspection must be corrected before the Certificate of Occupancy can be issued for the building. Following occupancy, the owner would be responsible for completing an annual self-certification inspection, and must submit completed checklists and maintenance logs for the year to the SFPUC. In addition, the SFPUC would inspect all stormwater BMPs every third year and any issues identified by either inspection must be resolved before the SFPUC could renew the certificate of compliance.

With implementation of stormwater control measures as required by San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance (Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 147) and Stormwater Design Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would contribute to a decrease in the rate and volume of stormwater flows from the project site relative to existing conditions.

Net Impact on Combined Sewer Discharges

As discussed above, both wastewater and stormwater flows to the combined sewer system would be reduced under the proposed project compared to existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant water quality impacts related to violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality associated with changes in combined sewer discharges into the Bay.

Exceedance of Storm System Capacity and Additional Sources of Polluted Runoff

Stormwater runoff in an urban location, such as the project building site, is a known source of pollution. Runoff from the project building site may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons¹⁷⁹ (PAHs) from vehicle emissions; heavy metals, such as copper from brake pad wear and zinc from tire wear; dioxins as products of combustion; and mercury resulting from atmospheric deposition. All of these materials, and others, may be deposited on paved surfaces and rooftops as fine airborne particles, thus yielding stormwater runoff pollution that is unrelated to use of the proposed RDF. In addition, during operations the proposed project could contribute specific pollutants including sediments, nutrients, oil and grease, organics, and trash that can be washed into the combined sewer system. These pollutants can all affect water quality.

However, as discussed above, in accordance with the San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance and the Stormwater Design Guidelines, the peak rate and volume of stormwater discharged from the site would be reduced by 25 percent relative to existing conditions. Further, reuse of rainwater as a stormwater control BMP could also reduce the amount of stormwater pollutants discharged to the combined sewer system. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of an existing or planned stormwater drainage system or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and impacts related to these topics would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-2: The proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project is located within the Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in depletion of groundwater resources in this basin because, other than temporary pumping of groundwater during construction-related dewatering, the proposed project would not involve the use or extraction of groundwater. Rather, potable water for the proposed project would be provided by the SFPUC regional water system. Construction-related dewatering would not deplete groundwater supplies because it would only be conducted on a short-term basis and the Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin is not used as a potable water supply and there are no plans for development of this basin for groundwater production.

¹⁷⁹ Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are group of chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances, such as tobacco and charbroiled meat. PAHs usually occur naturally, but they can be manufactured. A few PAHs are used in medicines and to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides. Others are contained in asphalt used in road construction. They can also be found in substances such as crude oil, coal, coal tar pitch, creosote, and roofing tar. They are found throughout the environment in the air, water, and soil. They can occur in the air, as vapors or attached to dust or ash particles, or as solids in soil or sediment.

Project implementation would not interfere with groundwater recharge because the project site is almost completely covered with impervious surfaces under existing conditions and would continue to be under the proposed project. Given that groundwater is not used as a potable water supply, there are no plans for development of the basin for groundwater production, and there would be no net increase in impervious surfaces, impacts related to the depletion of groundwater resources and interference with groundwater recharge would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-3: The proposed project would not 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 that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site. (*Less than Significant*)

The project site does not include any existing streams or water course that could be altered or diverted, and there are no surface impoundments, wetlands, natural catch basins, or settling ponds within the project site. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to alteration of drainage patterns by altering the course of a stream in a manner that would cause erosion or flooding on or off-site.

Currently, surface water runoff from the project site is conveyed to the combined sewer system. Although the project site is located in an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC (see **Impact HY-5**), the proposed project would implement stormwater control BMPs such as rainwater capture and reuse on-site to comply with stormwater volume and flow rate reductions required by San Francisco's Stormwater Design Guidelines as discussed in **Impact HY-1**. Compliance with the Stormwater Design Guidelines would reduce the quantity and rate of stormwater runoff to the City's combined sewer system, decreasing the potential for on- and off-site erosion and flooding, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-4: Operation of the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

Some low lying areas along San Francisco's Bay shoreline are subject to flooding during periods of extreme high tides, storm surge and waves, although these occurrences are relatively rare in San Francisco compared to areas prone to hurricanes or other major coastal storms or to developed areas near or below sea level. In 2008, the City and County of San Francisco adopted interim flood maps depicting the 100-year flood zone along the City's Bay shoreline. The 100-year flood zone represents areas that are subject to flooding once every 100 years on average or that have a 1-percent chance of flooding in any single year. Flooding in these areas has the potential to damage buildings and infrastructure. The proposed project is not located within a 100-year flood zone

identified on the City's interim flood maps.¹⁸⁰ Therefore, this section discusses the potential for increased flooding in the future as a result of sea level rise along with factors contributing to coastal flooding.

Factors Contributing to Coastal Flooding

Coastal areas are vulnerable to periodic flooding due to storm surge, extreme tides, and waves. Rising sea level due to climate change has the potential to increase the frequency, severity, and extent of flooding in coastal areas. These factors are described below.

Storm Surge. Storm surge occurs when persistent high winds and changes in air pressure push water towards the shore, which can raise the water level near the shoreline by several feet and may persist for several days. Along San Francisco's bay shoreline, storm surge typically raises the surface water elevation 2 to 3 feet during major winter storms several times a year. Extreme high tides in combination with storm surge can cause inundation of low-lying roads, boardwalks, and promenades; can exacerbate coastal flooding; and can interfere with stormwater and sewer outfalls.

The degree of storm surge depends on the severity of the storm as well as tidal levels at the time of the storm and is characterized using a return period which represents the expected frequency of a storm event occurring based on historical information. A one-year storm surge is expected to occur each year while a 100-year storm surge (which represents more extreme conditions) has a one percent chance of occurring in any year.

Tides. Diurnal (twice daily) high tides along San Francisco's bay shoreline typically range from approximately 5 to 7 feet based on the 1988 North American Vertical Datum (NAVD88), though annual maximum tides may exceed 7 feet. The twice yearly extreme high and low tides are called "king tides." These occur each year during the winter and summer when the earth, moon and sun are aligned, and may be amplified by winter weather. King tides and other high tides can result in temporary inundation of low-lying roads, boardwalks, and waterfront promenades. The Embarcadero waterfront (Pier 14) and the Marina area in San Francisco experience inundation under current king tide conditions.¹⁸¹

Waves. Waves and wave run-up primarily affect a narrow band along the shoreline where wave energy can damage structures and overtop both natural embankments and shoreline protection structures such as seawalls and levees. The influence of waves diminishes inland as wave energy dissipates. In addition, the Pacific Ocean waves, which are generally larger than those originating

¹⁸⁰ City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Interim Floodplain Map, Northeast. Final Draft, July 2008. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁸¹ San Francisco Water Power Sewer. *Climate Stressors and Impact: Bayside Sea Level Rise Mapping, Final Technical Memorandum*. June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

in the Bay, are substantially dampened along the Bay shoreline due to transformation processes within San Francisco Bay.

Sea Level Rise. Seas are rising globally due to climate change, and are expected to continue to rise at an accelerating rate for the foreseeable future. The sea level at the San Francisco tidal gauge has risen 8 inches over the past century.

The National Research Council’s (NRC’s) 2012 report, *Sea Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future* (the NRC Report) provides a scientific review of sea level rise for the West Coast and provides the most recent regional sea level rise predictions for 2030, 2050, and 2100, relative to the year 2000 sea level.¹⁸² In this report, the NRC projects that sea levels in the San Francisco Bay area will rise 11 inches by 2050 and 36 inches by 2100 as presented in **Table 16**. As presented in the NRC Report, these sea level rise projections represent likely sea level rise values based on the current understanding of global climate change and assuming a moderate level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹⁸³ and extrapolation of continued accelerating land ice melt patterns, plus or minus one standard deviation.¹⁸⁴

Table 16: Sea Level Rise Estimates for San Francisco Bay Relative to the Year 2000

Year	Projection
2030	6 ± 2 inches
2050	11 ± 4 inches
2100	36 ± 10 inches

Source: National Research Council, 2012

The estimates represent the permanent increase in Mean Sea Level and the associated average daily high tide conditions (represented by Mean Higher High Water, or MHHW)¹⁸⁵ that could result from

¹⁸² National Research Council, *Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2012. Available online at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13389. Accessed October 1, 2014.

¹⁸³ Future emissions of greenhouse gases depend on a collection of human decisions at local, regional, national, and international levels as well as potential unknown technological developments. For this reason, future changes in greenhouse gas emissions cannot be accurately estimated, and a range of emissions levels is considered in the NRC Report. Estimates of sea level rise relative to thermal expansion of the oceans were formulated using the mid-level, or moderate level, of predicted changes in greenhouse gas emissions (from a combination of fossil and non-fossil fuels), as well as an assumption of high economic growth; this represents scenario “A1B” as described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

¹⁸⁴ One standard deviation roughly corresponds to a 15 percent/85 percent confidence interval, meaning that there is approximately 15 percent chance the value will exceed the high-end projection (8 inches for the 2030 example) and a 15 percent chance the value will be lower than the low-end projection (4 inches in 2030).

¹⁸⁵ Mean higher high water is the higher of each day’s two high tides averaged over time.

sea level rise; they do not take into account storm surge, extreme tides, or waves which can result in water levels that are temporarily higher than MHHW as discussed above.

In March 2013, the California Ocean Protection Council updated its 2010 statewide sea level rise guidance to adopt the NRC Report as the current, best available science on sea level rise for California.¹⁸⁶ The California Coastal Commission supports the use of the NRC Report as the best science currently available in its 2013 Draft Sea-Level Rise Policy Guidance, which also emphasizes the importance of regularly updating sea level rise projections as the science continues to advance.¹⁸⁷ The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) also considers the NRC Report to be the best available science-based prediction of sea level rise for San Francisco Bay. Accordingly, this Initial Study considers the NRC Report to be the best science currently available on sea level rise affecting San Francisco for both CEQA and planning purposes.

Although the NRC Report provides the best available sea level rise projections for San Francisco Bay at this time, scientific uncertainty remains regarding the rate and magnitude of sea level rise. Sea level rise projections beyond 2050 are highly dependent on assumptions regarding future global GHG emissions and future changes in the rate of land ice melting. As a result of the uncertainties inherent in these assumptions, the range of sea level rise predictions becomes substantially broader beyond 2050 (see **Table 16**). In recognition of this uncertainty, the State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance recommends an adaptive management approach for development in areas that may be subject to sea level rise beyond 2050.

Sea Level Rise Inundation Mapping

The SFPUC, as part of the planning for its Sewer System Improvement Project, has developed a series of maps representing areas of inundation along both the Bay and Ocean shoreline of San Francisco. These maps use a 1-meter horizontal grid resolution¹⁸⁸ based on the 2010/2011 California Coastal Mapping Program LiDAR.¹⁸⁹ The inundation maps leverage data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) California Coastal Mapping and Analysis

¹⁸⁶ *State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Document*. Developed by the Coastal and Ocean Working Group of the California Climate Action Team (CO-CAT), with science support provided by the Ocean Protection Council's Science Advisory Team and the California Ocean Science Trust. March 2013 Update. Available online at http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/docs/2013_SLR_Guidance_Update_FINAL1.pdf. Accessed April 15, 2015.

¹⁸⁷ California Coastal Commission *Draft Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance, Public Review Draft*, October 14, 2013. Available online at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/SLRguidance.html>. Accessed April 15, 2015.

¹⁸⁸ The horizontal grid resolution of a digital elevation model defines the scale of the features that are modeled; this is generally the minimum resolution necessary to depict levees, berms, and other topographic features important to diverting floodwaters.

¹⁸⁹ LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. LIDAR is commonly used to create high-resolution terrain models, topography data sets, and topographic maps.

Project, which includes detailed coastal engineering analyses and mapping of the San Francisco Bay shoreline.

The SFPUC inundation maps evaluate scenarios that represent the NRC projections of sea level rise in combination with the effects of storm surge. They represent permanent inundation that could occur as a result of total water level rises (over and above year 2000 MHHW) based on daily tidal fluctuations as well as temporary, short-term inundation that could occur as a result of 1-year, 2-year, 5-year, 25-year, 50-year, and 100-year storm surges. Flooding as a result of storm surge would occur on a temporary basis, during and immediately after a storm event or extreme tide.

The scenarios used in the analysis for this Initial Study are representative of inundation that could occur by the year 2050 and the year 2100 based on the NRC's projected level of sea level rise and considering a 100-year storm surge:

- MHHW plus 12 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by 2050);
- MHHW plus 36 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by 2100),
- MHHW plus 52 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by the year 2050 in combination with a 100-year storm surge), and
- MHHW plus 77 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by the year 2100 in combination with a 100-year storm surge).

The SFPUC cautions that its maps represent a “do nothing” scenario, in which no measures are taken to prevent future flooding and no area-wide measures such as waterfront protection structures are constructed. In the event that the City undertakes area-wide measures to protect against inundation in the future, the mapping would need to be revised to reflect the modified inundation areas with construction of these measures.

The SFPUC inundation maps indicate that the project site would not be inundated with a water level rise of 12 inches, which is expected by 2050, even when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered.¹⁹⁰ In addition, the project building site would not be inundated with 36 inches of water level rise which is expected by 2100; however, when the effects of a 100-year storm surge are considered under this scenario, the flood elevation would be approximately 13 feet NAVD88 and portions of the project building site could be temporarily inundated at depths of up to 2 feet.

However, as previously noted, this flooding scenario is based on 2010/2011 topographic conditions and assumes that no site-specific flood protection measures such as filling to raise the grade of low

¹⁹⁰ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *Climate Stressors and Impact: Bayside Sea Level Rise Mapping, Final Technical Memorandum* and associated maps, June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

lying areas or area-wide measures such as construction of berms, levees or seawalls would be implemented to protect the project site or surrounding area during the intervening period. As such, it is likely that the actual flood zone would be different by 2100 than what is currently used for inundation mapping by the SFPUC, and the actual flood zone would include only those areas of the site with ground elevations below the flood elevation of 1.5 feet SFD (13 feet NAVD88) that are not protected by area-wide flood protection measures.

Planning for Sea Level Rise in San Francisco

The City has convened an inter-agency Climate Adaptation Working Group to identify ways to make sure that it is prepared to adapt to effects of sea level rise. Participating agencies include the Department of the Environment, SFPUC, Planning Department, City Administrator's office, Port of San Francisco (Port), San Francisco International Airport (SFO), Department of Public Works (DPW), Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), Department of Public Health (DPH), and Department of Recreation and Parks. The working group is focusing its effort on the City's most imminent adaptation concerns, including sea level rise along Ocean Beach and shores, flooding from storm surge and extreme rain events, an increased likelihood of extreme heat, and decreased fog that supports redwoods and local ecosystems. To address sea level rise and flooding, the working group is focusing on efforts to improve the existing coastal flood protection infrastructure in time to prevent significant flooding impacts from sea level rise. The working group will establish requirements addressing proper flood insurance for structures in low lying areas, flood-resilient construction of new developments within inundation areas, and a low-carbon footprint for new developments. The working group is also assessing the use of natural solutions such as wetlands to protect the shoreline. The SFPUC is also addressing sea level rise as part of its Sewer System Improvement Program, and is conducting a detailed analysis of the potential for new and existing combined sewer infrastructure to be affected by sea level rise.¹⁹¹ Accordingly, all new facilities will be built using a climate change criterion so the combined sewer system will be better able to respond to rising sea levels. Because rising sea levels and storm surge could potentially inundate the combined sewer system and exacerbate existing flooding from the sewer system, or cause new flooding, the SFPUC is also evaluating alternatives such as the installation of backflow preventers on the combined sewer discharge structures to restrict the intrusion of Bay water into the combined sewer system.

San Francisco Sea Level Rise Guidance

On September 22, 2014, the City's Capital Planning Committee (CPC) adopted the Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability and

¹⁹¹ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *Bayside Drainage Basin Urban Watershed Opportunities, Final Draft Technical Memorandum*, July, 2014.

Risk to Support Adaptation, which was prepared by an inter-agency committee including the CPC, SFPUC, Port, SFO, DPW, SFMTA, and the Planning Department.¹⁹² Accordingly, the City's capital planning program now requires the preparation of project-level sea level rise vulnerability and risk assessments for all City capital projects with a cost of \$5 million or more that are located in areas potentially vulnerable to future flooding due to sea level rise.

The guidance presents a framework for incorporating sea level rise into the planning of capital projects implemented by the City and selecting appropriate adaptation measures based on site-specific information. The planning process described in the guidance includes six primary steps:

- Review sea level rise science,
- Assess vulnerability,
- Assess risk,
- Plan for adaptation,
- Implement adaptation measures, and
- Monitor.

As of September 2014, the City considers the NRC report as the best available science on sea level rise in California. However, the guidance acknowledges that the science of sea level rise is continually advancing and projections of sea level rise may need to be updated at some point to reflect the most updated science. Sea level rise inundation maps prepared by the SFPUC, described above, are considered the most up-to-date maps and take into account both water level rises and the temporary effects of storm surge along the shoreline. The guidance states that the review of available sea level science should determine whether the project site could be subject to flooding during the lifespan of the project.

For those City-sponsored capital projects that cost \$5 million or more that could be flooded during their lifespan, the guidance specifies the need to conduct a vulnerability assessment based on the degree of flooding that could occur, the sensitivity of the project to sea level rise, and the adaptive capacity of the project site and design (the ability to adjust to sea level rise impacts without the need for substantial intervention or modification). The risk assessment takes into consideration the likelihood that the project could be adversely affected by sea level rise and the related consequences of flooding. The need to prepare an adaptation plan is specified for projects that are found to be vulnerable to sea level rise and have a potential for substantial consequences. The plan should focus on those aspects of the project that have the greatest consequences if flooded. It should

¹⁹² City and County of San Francisco Sea Level Rise Committee, *Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability and Risk to Support Adaptation*. September 22, 2011. Available online at <http://onesanfrancisco.org/wp-content/uploads/San%20Francisco%20SLR%20Guidance%20Adopted%2009.22.14%2012182014.pdf>. Accessed February 5, 2015.

include clear accountability and trigger points for bringing adaptation strategies online as well as a well-defined process to ensure that milestones are being met and the latest science is being considered.

The City's sea level rise guidance document also acknowledges that there is some flexibility in how to plan for adaptations, and it may not always be feasible or cost effective to design and build for long-term potential sea level rise scenarios that are of a highly uncertain nature, such as an upper end of the NRC report range for the year 2100 (66-inches of sea level rise). In this case, a project could be designed and constructed to be resilient to the likely mid-century sea level rise (11 ± 4 inches by 2050). An alternative approach would be to build a project to be resilient to the *likely* sea level rise by 2100 (36 inches), while including adaptive capacity to be resilient to the *upper range* of sea level rise estimates for 2100 (66 inches).

Impact Conclusion

Under CEQA, the City considers city-sponsored projects that could be vulnerable to 100-year flooding in combination with sea level rise during their lifespan to have a significant risk related to flooding. As described above, the SFPUC inundation maps indicate that the project site would not be flooded with water level rises of 12 inches, which is expected by 2050, even when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered. In addition, the project site would not be flooded with 36 inches of water level rise which is expected by 2100; however, when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered under this scenario, the flood level would be approximately 13 feet NAVD88 and portions of the project building site could be temporarily flooded at depths of up to 2 feet.

Estimates of sea level rise are less certain after 2050. However, this mapping indicates that the project building site could be temporarily flooded as a result of sea level rise during the life of the project, including the basement and first floor of the proposed RDF and the pedestrian tunnel connection from the proposed RDF to the courtrooms in the existing HOJ building. The basement would provide access to the underground pedestrian tunnel and would also include uses such as building services, storage, laundry, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing uses. The first floor would include a public lobby, inmate visiting room, administrative offices, storage of central records and warrants, the kitchen, building and laundry services, and a multi-purpose room. While San Francisco's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code) specifies construction standards for projects located in existing flood zones, these standards do not apply to future flood zones that could occur as a result of sea level rise.

As indicated in the analysis above, the proposed project could be temporarily flooded by 2100 ~~after 2050~~ as a result of future sea level rise and a 100-year storm surge. As such, the proposed project would be designed and constructed with flood-resistant building standards or, in some cases,

designed to be capable of adapting to meet these standards when needed in the future in recognition of future flood hazards due to sea level rise.

Further, prior to final design of the proposed project, the project sponsor would ensure that the structures conform to flood resiliency standards of the San Francisco's Floodplain Management requirements (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code). For building sites in flood prone areas, Section 2A.283 (b)(1) specifically requires that:

- The building must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.
- The building must be constructed with materials and utility equipment that is resistant to flood damage, and with methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment must be designed or located to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding.
- All water supply and sanitary sewage systems must be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system as well as discharges from the systems into floodwaters.

Additional strategies would include providing features such as the ability to relocate mechanical equipment above the flood elevation, providing extra room height to allow for raising the floor level in the future, provisions for installation of flood gates to prevent intrusion of flood waters into below ground features, and providing pumping capacity to provide flood relief in the future among others.

While the project site could be temporarily flooded at depths of up to 2.5 feet with 36 inches of sea level rise in combination with 100-year storm surge by 2100, the project would be designed and constructed to resist flood damage and provide for the safety of employees, occupants, and visitors in the event of flooding. Therefore, impacts related to flooding would be **less than significant**.

The project site is not located in an area subject to reservoir inundation hazards.¹⁹³ Therefore, there is **no impact** related to flooding as the result of failure of a levee or dam.

¹⁹³ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, City and County of San Francisco Hazard Mitigation Plan, November 4, 2014, pp. 53-55 and Appendix C: Map C-14. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Impact HY-5: The proposed project would not expose people or structures to substantial risk of loss due to existing flooding risks. (*Less than Significant*)

The project site is located within an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC.¹⁹⁴ Therefore, runoff from the project area could contribute to sewer backups or flooding from the sewer in the project area. Accordingly, the project sponsor would be referred to the SFPUC at the beginning of the permit process to determine whether the proposed project would result in ground level flooding during storms. If so, the project sponsor would be required to comply with SFPUC requirements for projects in flood-prone zones as part of the permit approval process. These measures could include actions such as providing a pump station for the sewage flow, raising the elevation of entryways, providing special sidewalk construction, and constructing deep gutters, among others. Implementation of SFPUC requirements as part of the permit approval process would ensure that the proposed project would not result in flood hazards that would endanger people or result in structural damage. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of people and structures to flooding risks would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-HY-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on hydrology and water quality. (*Less than Significant*)

Impacts resulting from the proposed project are limited to potential water quality impacts on the Eastern Drainage Basin of the combined sewer system and lower San Francisco Bay as well as adverse effects on groundwater resources of the Downtown Groundwater Basin. Therefore, the geographic scope of potential cumulative impacts on water quality encompasses the Eastern Drainage Basin of the combined sewer system, lower San Francisco Bay and the Downtown Groundwater Basin.

Water Quality Standards, Degradation of Water Quality, and Storm Sewer Capacity

Erosion and Use of Hazardous Materials during Construction and Groundwater Dewatering Discharges

Similar to the analysis presented in **Impact HY-1**, construction activities associated with construction of individual development projects such as the new office buildings at 598 Brannan Street and 510-520 Townsend Street listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 could degrade water quality as a result of increased soil erosion and associated sedimentation as well as from a potential accidental release of hazardous materials. Discharges of dewatering effluent from excavated areas could also adversely affect water quality. However, as for the proposed project, discharges from

¹⁹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Planning Director Bulletin No. 4, Review of Project Identified in Areas Prone to Flooding. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

these reasonably foreseeable future projects would flow into San Francisco's combined sewer system and would be subject to the requirements of Articles 4.1 and 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code* (supplemented by SFDPW Order No. 158170), which incorporate and implement the SFPUC's NPDES permit for discharges from the combined sewer system and would ensure compliance with water quality objectives. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to violation of water quality standards and degradation of water quality during construction would be less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.

Combined Sewer Overflows During Operation and Storm Sewer Capacity

As discussed in **Impact HY-1**, implementation of the proposed project would result in less wastewater discharged to the combined sewer system. The stormwater runoff peak rate and total discharge volume would also be reduced by implementation of stormwater control measures in compliance with San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance and Stormwater Design Guidelines. Other reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity such as the new office buildings at 598 Brannan Street and 510-520 Townsend Street listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 would also be required to minimize wastewater flows and reduce stormwater flows in accordance with the same regulatory requirements. The net effect of the cumulative development on combined sewer discharges would depend on the relative changes in wastewater and stormwater flows. However, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any increase in combined sewer discharges because of the net decrease in wastewater and stormwater flows that would be achieved. Similarly, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution regarding additional sources of stormwater pollutants because the proposed project would implement stormwater control measures that reuse some rainwater on site in accordance with regulatory requirements. This would result in a reduction in stormwater pollutants discharge to the combined sewer system. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to combined sewer overflows, exceedance of combined sewer capacity, and additional sources of stormwater pollutants during operation of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable (less than significant).

Depletion of Groundwater Resources

The proposed project and many of the cumulative projects would require groundwater dewatering during construction and potentially during operation. Groundwater pumping under the proposed project in combination with other groundwater pumping in the vicinity could result in a cumulatively significant impact from the depletion of groundwater resources. However, as discussed in **Impact HY-2**, construction dewatering would occur on a short-term temporary basis. The Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin is not used as a potable water supply, and there are no plans for development of this basin for groundwater production. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative impacts related to groundwater depletion.

Flooding

As discussed in **Impact HY-4**, the project site is located within an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC,¹⁹⁵ and runoff from the project site could contribute to sewer backups or flooding from the sewer in the project area. However, the proposed project and other reasonably foreseeable future projects within the area of sewer-related flooding would be required to implement SFPUC requirements for projects in flood-prone zones as part of the permit approval process. Because implementation of these requirements would ensure that none of the reasonably foreseeable future projects would result in flood hazards that would endanger people or result in structural damage, cumulative impacts related to exposure of people and structures to flood risks would be **less than significant**.

Future Flooding due to Sea Level Rise

As described above, the City's Bay shoreline will be subject to an increased risk of flooding in the future due to sea level rise. Accordingly, the geographic scope for impacts related to flood risk includes those areas in the project vicinity that could be subject to flooding caused by sea level rise by 2100. Past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in such areas could expose people or structures to a cumulatively significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding. However, as described in **Impact HY-4**, the proposed project's impact would be less-than-significant given that the proposed project would incorporate flood resilient design in accordance with San Francisco's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code). Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to future flood hazard risks due to sea level rise would not be considerable and no mitigation is necessary.

As detailed above under **Impacts HY-1, HY-2, HY-3, HY-4, and HY-5** the proposed project would have less-than-significant hydrology and water quality impacts and its contribution to cumulative impacts related to violations of water quality standards; the degradation of water quality; increased demand on the capacity of the combined sewer system; the depletion of groundwater resources; localized flooding; and future flooding as a result of sea level rise would be less than significant.

¹⁹⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, Planning Director Bulletin No. 4, Review of Project Identified in Areas Prone to Flooding. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS— Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would not be located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport, or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, Topics E.15(e) and E.15(f) are not applicable.

Impact HZ-1: The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. (*Less than Significant*)

Regulatory Framework for Hazardous Materials Handling

Two articles of the San Francisco Health Code implemented by the DPH address the handling of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes:

- Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code provides for safe handling of hazardous materials in the City. It requires any person or business that handles, sells, stores, or otherwise uses specified quantities of to keep a current certificate of registration and to implement a hazardous materials business plan. A special permit is required for underground storage tanks (USTs). This article also incorporates state tank regulations.
- Article 22 of the San Francisco Health Code provides for safe handling of hazardous wastes in the City. It authorizes DPH to implement the state hazardous waste regulations, including authority to conduct inspections and document compliance.

Impacts Related to Hazardous Materials Use

Operation and maintenance of the existing HOJ involves the use of common types of hazardous materials, such as cleaners, disinfectants, and chemical agents required to maintain the sanitation of detention areas, bathrooms, and food preparation areas. These commercial products are labeled to inform users of potential risks and to instruct them in appropriate handling procedures. Various chemicals are also used for building maintenance, including motor oil, thinner, diesel oil, refrigeration oil, vacuum pump oil, greases, refrigerants, corrosion inhibitors, biocides, oxygen scavengers, water treatment chemicals for boiler water and cooling water, and compressed gasses.¹⁹⁶ The existing HOJ also has two 8,000-gallon USTs for diesel storage. The facility manifests hazardous wastes for off-site disposal.

The proposed RDF would include the use of the same types of common hazardous materials and generate the same types of hazardous wastes. To ensure the safe handling of these materials, the project sponsor would continue to comply with the requirements of the City's hazardous materials and waste handling requirements specified in Articles 21 and 22 of the San Francisco Health Code. In accordance with these articles, the facility's Certificate of Registration and Hazardous Materials Business Plan on file with the DPH would be revised to reflect any increased quantities of hazardous materials used. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan includes chemical inventories, a program for reducing the use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous wastes, site layouts, a program and implementation plan for training all new employees and annual training for

¹⁹⁶ City and County of San Francisco Environmental Health Management, Hazardous Materials and Waste Program, Application and Invoice and Disclosure Form for Hazardous Chemical Materials. September 1, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

all employees, and emergency response procedures and plans which provide for safe handling of hazardous materials, and also allow emergency responders to safely respond to a chemical emergency at the facility, if one were to occur.

Compliance with the San Francisco Health Code, which incorporates state and federal requirements, would minimize potential exposure of site personnel and the public to any accidental releases of hazardous materials or waste and would also protect against potential environmental contamination. In addition, transportation of hazardous materials is well regulated by the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation. Therefore, the potential impacts related to the routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with implementation of the proposed project would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-2: The proposed project would be constructed on a site identified on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 but activities would not expose workers and the public to adverse effects from release of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the project. (*Less than Significant*)

Based on historic land uses and existing contamination at the site and vicinity (discussed below) and the potential presence of earthquake fill, workers and the public could be exposed to hazardous material during construction, and previously unidentified USTs may be encountered during excavation. Soil and groundwater could also require special handling/disposal procedures. Following construction, workers could potentially be exposed to any hazardous materials left in place. Site conditions related to the potential presence of hazardous materials and previously identified USTs are described below, along with the attendant regulatory requirements that would ensure workers, site occupants and visitors, and the public do not experience adverse effects related to hazardous materials exposure.

Existing Conditions

Previous Site Uses

The project site was developed prior to 1895 and has a history of industrial and commercial land uses.¹⁹⁷ Based on Sanborn Maps reviewed for the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) completed for the proposed project, historic land uses at the site and in the immediate vicinity since 1913 that could have involved the use of hazardous materials include a fixture shop, a paint and oil storage facility, a construction supply store, an automobile service station, and a variety of commercial uses. The existing HOJ building was constructed in 1959-1961.

¹⁹⁷ AEW Engineering, Inc., Final Limited Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, Hall of Justice Replacement Project, San Francisco, California, April 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Artificial Fill

As discussed in Section E.13: Geology and Soils, artificial fill at the project site ranges in thickness from 7 to 10 feet, and consists of loose sands. In some locations the fill contains debris consisting of fragments of brick, concrete, asphalt, glass, and traces of organic materials. Because fill materials in San Francisco commonly include industrial refuse and building debris from the 1906 earthquake, these materials commonly contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, oil and grease, and volatile organic compounds.¹⁹⁸

Regulatory Standards for Evaluation of Soil and Groundwater Quality

For this analysis, the soil and groundwater analytical results are evaluated under the following criteria that are applicable to the disposal of the soil and potential health risks associated with exposure to the soil and groundwater:

- *Hazardous waste criteria adopted by the State of California (Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 66261.20, et seq.).* In accordance with these criteria, excavated soil would be classified as a hazardous waste if it contains a specified chemical at a total concentration greater than the State total threshold limit concentration (TTLC); a soluble concentration greater than the State soluble threshold limit concentration (STLC); a soluble concentration greater than federal toxicity regulatory levels using a test method called the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP); or specified carcinogenic substances at a single or combined concentration of 0.001 percent.
- *Environmental screening levels published by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.*¹⁹⁹ Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) are conservative estimates of safe levels of a chemical that a person could be exposed to in soil. If the concentration of a chemical in the soil is below the ESL, then it can be assumed that the chemical would not pose a health risk to a person. Because construction workers, site workers, and residents would experience different exposures to soil, there are different ESLs for each of these receptors. In general, residents would be expected to have the longest exposure to soil and therefore residential ESLs are generally lower than construction or site worker screening levels, and are the most stringent of the three criteria. Groundwater ESLs have also been established for the evaluation of the potential for vapor intrusion into buildings completed within or near the water table.

Typically, a site can be suitable for unrestricted land uses if the chemical concentrations in soil and groundwater are less than the residential ESL, but land use restrictions can be imposed on a property if the chemical concentrations exceed the commercial ESL, or another less stringent requirement. Therefore, the discussion of analytical results below

¹⁹⁸ Volatile organic compounds are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids, such as paints and lacquers, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, or office equipment (i.e., copiers and printers, correction fluids and carbonless copy paper, graphics and craft materials including glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions).

¹⁹⁹ California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Bay Region. Update to Environmental Screening Levels. Interim final, December 23, 2013. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

compares available results to the residential ESL. In addition, these screening levels are based on conservative exposure assumptions, and it is possible that a more detailed risk assessment using project-specific exposure assumptions would identify a higher concentration that would be safe for a specific site based on site-specific conditions and use.

Previous Underground Storage Tank Closures

Three USTs were closed in place at the existing HOJ in 1999: two 10,000-gallon fuel oil tanks and one 4,000-gallon diesel tank.²⁰⁰ Based on site characterization information presented in the case closure report, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were not detected in soil or groundwater at the site, but total extractable petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at a maximum concentration of 250 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in the soil and 340 milligram per liter (mg/L) in the groundwater. However, the Remedial Action Completion Certificates for the UST abandonment does not include a description of the location of these tanks and the DPW maintenance department does not have a record of these tanks.

In 1994, three 5,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 550-gallon waste oil UST were removed from a previous auto service station at 800 Bryant Street, located at the eastern corner of Bryant and Sixth streets at the location of the existing office building constructed in 2003 (adjacent to the proposed building site).²⁰¹ Soil from the underground tank excavations was aerated on site. Soil remaining in the excavations contained detectable levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (7 mg/kg), total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (13mg/kg), toluene (0.0051 mg/kg), ethylbenzene (0.049 mg/kg), and xylenes (0.13 mg/kg). Lead was detected at a maximum concentration of 47 mg/kg. Cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc were also detected in soil samples from the waste oil tank excavation. At the time of case closure, site groundwater included detectable levels of gasoline and its components, including total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (7 mg/L), benzene (0.22 mg/L), toluene (0.093 mg/L), ethylbenzene (0.01 mg/L), xylenes (0.066 mg/L), and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE, 0.95 mg/L). The soil concentrations are all below residential ESLs and hazardous waste criteria and none of the groundwater concentrations exceed ESLs for vapor intrusion. Further, the petroleum concentrations have likely decreased since 1994 due to naturally occurring processes.

²⁰⁰ San Francisco Department of Public Health. Remedial Action Completion Certification, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case, Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant Street, San Francisco, LOP Case Number: 10843. August 2, 2005. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

²⁰¹ San Francisco Department of Public Health. Remedial Action Completion Certification, Underground Storage Tank Closure, Auto Symphony, 800 Bryant Street, San Francisco. LOP Site Number 10229. November 17, 1997. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Environmental Database Review

As summarized in the Phase I ESA, the McDonald's property at 820 Bryant Street is listed in several environmental databases. Located at the northeastern corner of Bryant and Harriet streets, this ½-acre site formally included the Construction Device Company hardware store as well as a parking lot used by the San Francisco Police Department. An environmental investigation conducted in 1994 encountered primarily artificial fill with lead concentrations up to 3,500 mg/kg. The average lead concentration was 600 mg/kg. Both the maximum and average lead concentrations exceed the residential ESL of 80 mg/kg and the commercial ESL of 320 mg/kg. The maximum lead concentration is greater than the TTLC of 1,000 mg/kg for the classification of hazardous wastes, but the average lead concentration is below this value. Lead was not detected in grab groundwater samples from the property. Soluble lead concentrations in the excavated soil exceeded the STLC of 5.0 mg/L for lead but not the TCLP.²⁰²

Prior to California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) involvement, approximately 1,277 cubic yards of soil was excavated for construction of a McDonald's restaurant in 1994, and about 250 cubic yards of the excavated material was used in the backfill around the building foundation. An additional 350 cubic yards of soil were excavated for installation of site utilities.²⁰³ Following surface grading, the site was paved with 5-inch-thick reinforced concrete, which restricts contact with soil containing lead that remains on site. Landscaped areas were lined with plastic and backfilled with clean soil and excess irrigation water is directed to the sanitary sewer system rather than being infiltrated. Because the soluble lead concentrations in the excavated soil exceeded the STLC for lead but not the TCLP, the excavated soil was classified as a hazardous waste under California law, but not under federal law.

The property owner registered a deed restriction with the DTSC in 1996 documenting the cap installation and specifying monitoring requirements as well as requirements for notifying the DTSC regarding subsurface work and change of ownership. The DTSC also inspects the cap annually and has found the cap to be in good condition. Under existing conditions, the cap and drainage installation prevent human exposure to lead remaining in place, and prevent infiltration of landscape and stormwater through the contaminated soil. However, changes in land use that involve removing or disturbing the cap would require further evaluation of potential human health and environmental risks to determine appropriate methods for remediating the soil and/or groundwater to limit human health risks as well as appropriate methods for managing excavated soil and groundwater produced during construction. The existing deed restriction would also require revision.

²⁰² Levine Fricke, Implementation Report for Environmental Services Conducted at McDonald's Corporation, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California. December 15, 1995.

²⁰³ Ibid.

Surrounding Sites

The environmental database review identified an open leaking UST site at 840 Harrison Street, approximately 0.28 mile northeast of the project site. Two USTs were removed from that site in 1990, including a 550-gallon UST removed from beneath the sidewalk on Clara Street and a 4,000-gallon gasoline UST removed from inside a building near Harrison Street. Extensive excavation was conducted to remove soil contamination observed in the tank excavations, and floating product was identified on the groundwater in the excavation for the 4,000-gallon UST. At completion of the site remediation, free product was observed on the groundwater in one of the three on-site monitoring wells. Based on the proximity to the Bay, groundwater flow directions are likely tidally influenced. The Phase I ESA for the proposed project reports that historical groundwater flow directions in the vicinity of 840 Bryant Street are reported to be to the northeast, northwest, and south. In 2012, the environmental consultant for the 840 Bryant Street project concluded that the hydrocarbon concentrations in the groundwater substantially attenuated within 80 feet of the source area. In April 2014, the DPH approved plans to further remediate that site, including use of vacuum extraction to remove hydrocarbons and addition of a bioorganic catalyst to promote breakdown of remaining hydrocarbons. Based on the distance from the project site, the 840 Harrison Street site is not expected to have affected groundwater quality at the project site. However, the Phase I ESA for the proposed project recommended sampling to confirm this conclusion.

The Phase I ESA concluded that none of the other sites identified by the environmental database review in the vicinity of the project site would have the potential to affect soil or groundwater quality at the project site. However, there is the potential for regional degradation of groundwater quality given that there are four sites identified in the RESPONSE database within a 1-mile radius of the project site (this database is the state equivalent of the federal National Priorities List database); 44 sites identified in the California ENVIROSTOR database within a 1-mile radius of the project site (this database includes sites with known contamination, or sites for which there may be a reason to investigate further); 166 sites identified in the LUST database within ½ mile (this database includes sites with leaking underground storage tanks [LUSTs]); 51 historic dry cleaning facilities located within ¼ mile; and 122 historic gasoline service stations within ¼ mile. As indicated by the identification of approximately 33 historic UST sites within ¼ mile of the project site, USTs have commonly been used in the area. Many of these tanks may have been abandoned when they were no longer in use, before regulations requiring unused UST removal were implemented; therefore, many previously unidentified USTs in the project vicinity may have been left in place.

Regulatory Requirements

Maher Program

Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code (also known as the Maher Ordinance) previously required site assessments and cleanup of sites located bayward of the historic high tide line, but no

similar regulatory requirement applied to sites that were not bayward of the historic high tideline. To address this, the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* included **Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action**, which requires a site assessment and corrective action for sites that are not located bayward of the historical high tide line. However, subsequent to publication of the EIR, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors amended Article 22A, which is administered and overseen by the DPH. These amendments became effective August 24, 2013.

The amended Article 22A requires, prior to issuance of a building permit, that the project sponsor retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of San Francisco Health Code Section 22.A.6. The Phase I ESA determines the potential for site contamination and level of exposure risk associated with the project. Based on that information, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. Where such analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor is required to submit a site mitigation plan (SMP) to DPH or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP prior to the issuance of any building permit. For departments, boards, commissions and agencies of the City and County of San Francisco that authorize construction or improvements on land under their jurisdiction where no building or grading permit is required, the ordinance requires protocols be developed between that entity and DPH that will achieve the environmental and public health and safety goals of Article 22A.

Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code applies to any site identified within the Maher area as well as any site that is:

- on a lot either currently or previously either zoned for or permitted for industrial use;
- within 150 feet of any of the elevated portions of U.S. Highway 101, Interstate 80 or Interstate 280;
- on a lot known or suspected by DPH to contain hazardous substances in the soil and/or groundwater; or
- on a lot known or suspected by DPH to contain or to be within 100 feet of a UST.

The project would be subject to Article 22A because it is located on a site that has been permitted for an industrial use, is within 150 feet of an elevated portion of Interstate 80, is known to contain hazardous substances in the soil, and is known to contain an underground storage tank.

Underground Storage Tank Closure

Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code addresses closure of USTs. To close a UST, a closure plan must be prepared that identifies how the underground tank will be removed and appropriately disposed of. The plan must be submitted to DPH for approval prior to closure. This article also requires that soil from the UST excavation, and possibly the groundwater, be sampled. Upon

completion of closure, a final report documenting UST removal activities and any residual contamination left in place must be submitted to DPH. Upon approval of this report, DPH would issue a Certificate of Completion. If a release were indicated, the site owner would be required to assess the extent of any contamination and conduct a site remediation, as needed, in compliance with the DPH Local Oversight Program requirements. The DPH could approve abandonment of the UST in place if removal were infeasible.

Impacts Related to Exposure to Hazardous Materials in Soil and Groundwater

Construction within Contaminated Materials

As discussed above, the McDonald's property at 820 Bryant Street is located within the project building site. Soil historically excavated from this site contained lead concentrations in excess of the ESL for residential exposure. The elevated lead levels are associated with fill materials used at the site, and therefore it is likely that excavation for the proposed project would encounter soil with similar lead concentrations. In addition, excavation for construction of the proposed project could encounter other contaminants based on the proximity to the LUST site at 840 Harrison Street, and the proposed project would involve removal of the concrete cap used at the McDonald's property to prevent exposure to known contaminants in the soil. Contaminants could also be present at the other properties that would be acquired for the proposed project. Therefore, construction workers, future site occupants, and the public could be exposed to lead or other contaminants in the soil during construction without implementation of appropriate measures.

The project is subject to the Maher Ordinance, which is administered and overseen by DPH. This ordinance requires the project sponsor to retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of Health Code Section 22.A.6. The existing Phase I ESA would meet that requirement.

In compliance with Article 22A, the project sponsor would next submit a Maher Application to DPH along with the Phase I ESA prior to construction. Based on information provided with the application, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. If the analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor would be required to submit an SMP to the DPH or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP. In addition, the project sponsor would be required to contact the DTSC regarding change in ownership of the McDonald's property and removal of the cap. The project sponsor would then need to coordinate with the DTSC and also implement appropriate measures in accordance with the approved SMP to control exposure to contaminated soil during construction and once the project is constructed. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or environment from site contamination, and the proposed project would have a **less than significant** impact related to construction within contaminated materials. With

implementation of the regulatory requirements of the amended Article 22A, implementation of the mitigation measure included in the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR*, Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action, is not necessary to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level; the mitigation measure does not apply to the proposed project.

Closure of Previously Unidentified USTs

As discussed above, there is a high potential to encounter previously unidentified USTs at the project site based on the identification of 33 historic UST sites within ¼ mile of the project site, 122 historic gasoline service stations within ¼ mile, and 166 sites with leaking underground storage tanks within ½ mile. Without proper precautions, workers and the public could be exposed to petroleum products potentially remaining in the USTs or in the surrounding soil.

If a previously unidentified UST were encountered, the project sponsor would be required to close the UST in accordance with Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code. This article would require a closure plan identifying appropriate requirements for disposition of any remaining hazardous materials in the tank and the tank itself. The closure plan would be submitted to the City for approval prior to removal of the UST. Soil from the UST excavation, and possibly the groundwater, would also be sampled in accordance with Article 21. Upon completion of closure, a release or contamination report would be submitted to DPH if a release were indicated on the basis of visual observations or sampling, and a final report documenting tank removal activities and any residual contamination left in place would be submitted to DPH. Upon approval of this report, DPH would issue a Certificate of Completion. If a release were indicated, the project sponsor would be required to submit a corrective action plan, including a community health and safety plan, to DPH and the RWQCB, and remediation would be required in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Alternatively, the tank could be abandoned in place if removal were infeasible. Implementation of the measures required in accordance with Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code would ensure that hazardous materials impacts associated with encountering previously unidentified USTs would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Disposal of Contaminated Materials

As discussed above, soil previously excavated from the McDonald's site contained lead at concentrations greater than the TTLC and STLC which are used for the classification of hazardous wastes. The elevated lead levels are associated with the fill materials at the site, and therefore it is likely that at least some of the soil excavated for the project building site could also be classified as a hazardous waste. Further, if previously unidentified USTs are encountered, the tanks and associated soil would require off-site disposal. However, as the generator of the hazardous wastes, the project sponsor would be required to follow state and federal regulations for manifesting the wastes, using licensed waste haulers, and disposing the materials at a permitted disposal or

recycling facility. With compliance with these regulatory requirements, impacts related to disposal of hazardous wastes would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Disposal of Groundwater Produced During Dewatering

As noted in Section E.13: Geology and Soils, the depth to groundwater at the project site is about 8 feet below ground surface. This groundwater could potentially contain contaminants as a result of lead identified in soils at the McDonald's property and previous USTs at and near the existing HOJ, described above. However, during construction of the proposed RDF, groundwater produced by dewatering would be discharged to the combined sewer system in compliance with Article 4.1 of the San Francisco Public Works Code as supplemented by Order No. 158170, which specifies conditions and criteria for discharge of groundwater (see Section E.14: Hydrology and Water Quality for additional discussion of Article 4.1 and Order No. 158170). This article also prohibits discharge of hazardous wastes into the combined sewer system. The discharged water would have to be sampled and tested during dewatering to demonstrate that discharge limitations are met. If the groundwater does not meet discharge requirements, on-site pretreatment may be required before discharge to the sewer system. If standards could not be met with on-site treatment, off-site disposal by a certified waste hauler would be required. Impacts related to discharge of the groundwater produced during construction-related dewatering would be **less than significant** with compliance with the specified discharge limitations. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-3: Demolition and reconfiguration of the existing buildings would not expose workers and the public to hazardous building materials including asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), and mercury, or result in a release of these materials into the environment during construction. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction of the proposed RDF would require demolition and removal of the office building constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street), the commercial building constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street), and the McDonald's restaurant constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). In addition, connection of the proposed underground tunnel to the existing HOJ, constructed in 1958-1961, would involve reconfiguration of a portion of the basement in the HOJ. Based on their ages, the buildings could contain hazardous building materials such as asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint. Although these materials were banned from use in the 1970's, their use was continued until existing stocks were used up and they could be present in some buildings constructed after the 1970's. Other hazardous building materials that could be present in all of the buildings include electrical equipment containing PCBs; fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs or bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP); and fluorescent light tubes containing mercury vapors.

If these materials were present, workers and the public could be exposed to hazardous building materials if they were not abated prior to demolition or renovation. However, as discussed below, there is a well-established regulatory framework for the abatement of these materials, and impacts

related to exposure to hazardous building materials would be less than significant with compliance with regulatory requirements as discussed below.

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Section 19827.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that local agencies not issue demolition or alteration permits until an applicant has demonstrated compliance with notification requirements under applicable federal regulations regarding hazardous air pollutants, including asbestos. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is vested by the California legislature with authority to regulate airborne pollutants, including asbestos, through both inspection and law enforcement, and is to be notified of any demolition or renovation project that involves the removal of 100 square feet or more of asbestos-containing materials 10 days in advance of the work.

Notification includes the names and addresses of operations and persons responsible; a description and location of the structure to be demolished/altered including size, age, and prior use; the approximate amount of friable asbestos that would be removed or disturbed; the scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or abatement; the nature of the planned work and methods to be employed; the procedures to be employed to meet BAAQMD requirements; and the name and location of the waste disposal site to be used. Approved methods for control of asbestos-containing materials during abatement include adequate wetting of all asbestos-containing materials and providing containment with a negative air pressure ventilation system to prevent migration of asbestos-containing materials. BAAQMD randomly inspects asbestos removal operations. In addition, BAAQMD will inspect any removal operation when a complaint has been received.

The local office of the State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) must be notified of asbestos abatement to be carried out. Asbestos abatement contractors must follow state regulations contained in 8CCR1529 and 8CCR341.6 through 341.17 where there is asbestos-related work involving 100 square feet or more of asbestos-containing material. Asbestos removal contractors must be certified as such by the Contractors Licensing Board of the State of California. The owner of the property where abatement is to occur must have a Hazardous Waste Generator Number assigned by and registered with the Office of the California Department of Health Services in Sacramento. The contractor and hauler of the material are required to file a Hazardous Waste Manifest which details the hauling of the material from the site and the disposal of it. Pursuant to California law, the DBI would not issue the required permit until the applicant has complied with the notice and abatement requirements described above.

Accordingly, the project sponsor would ensure that all buildings that would be demolished or altered are surveyed for asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or alteration, and would provide BAAQMD with notification of any planned demolition or renovation activities a minimum of 10 days prior to these activities. The project sponsor would retain a certified asbestos removal

contractor to completely remove all asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or renovation using BAAQMD-approved methods, and would also retain a licensed waste hauler to legally dispose of the removed materials. Implementation of the required procedures in accordance with the legal requirements described above, already established as a part of the permit review process, would ensure that any potential impacts due to demolition or renovation of structures with asbestos-containing materials would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Lead-Based Paint

Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 35033 defines lead-based paint as paint that contains 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter of paint, or 5,000 mg/kg of lead. Section 3426 of the San Francisco Building Code, Work Practices for Lead-Based Paint on Pre-1979 Buildings and Steel Structures, applies to the exterior of all buildings on which original construction was completed prior to 1979 (which are assumed to have lead-based paint on their surfaces, unless demonstrated otherwise through laboratory analysis) and to any steel structures with lead-based paint. This section of the Building Code applies only to the interior of residential buildings, hotels, and childcare centers, and would therefore not apply to the demolition of existing buildings or reconfiguration of a portion of the basement level of the existing HOJ under the proposed project.

Section 3426 of the San Francisco Building Code requires specific notification and work standards, and identifies prohibited work methods and penalties. (The reader may be familiar with notices commonly placed on residential and other buildings in San Francisco that are undergoing repainting. Generally affixed to a drape that covers all or portions of a building, these notices are a required part of the Section 3426 notification procedure.) The notification requirements include notification of DBI and posting of required signs. Prior to the commencement of work, the responsible party must provide written notice to the Director of DBI of the address and location of the project; the scope of work, including specific location; methods and tools to be used; the approximate age of the structure; anticipated job start and completion dates for the work; whether the building is residential or nonresidential, owner-occupied or rental property; the dates by which the responsible party has fulfilled or will fulfill any tenant or adjacent property notification requirements; and the name, address, telephone number, and pager number of the party who will perform the work. The responsible party must also post notices informing the public and adjacent property owners of the work and also restricting public access to the work area, or provide specific notice to adjacent property owners. Section 3426 also contains provisions regarding inspection and sampling for compliance by DBI, enforcement, and penalties for non-compliance with the requirements of the ordinance.

The specified performance standards include establishment of containment barriers at least as effective at protecting human health and the environment as those in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines (the most recent Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards), and identification of practices that may not be used in

disturbance or removal of lead-based paint. Any person performing work subject to the ordinance shall, to the maximum extent possible, protect the ground from contamination during exterior work and make all reasonable efforts to prevent migration of lead paint contaminants beyond containment barriers during the course of the work. Clean-up standards require the removal of visible work debris, including the use of a High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter (HEPA) vacuum following interior work.

If lead-based paint is present in the sections of the existing HOJ that would be reconfigured for connection to the underground tunnel, the reconfiguration would be subject to the Cal/OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (8 CCR Section 1532.1). This standard requires development and implementation of a lead compliance plan when materials containing lead would be disturbed during construction. The plan must describe activities that could emit lead, methods that will be used to comply with the standard, safe work practices, and a plan to protect workers from exposure to lead during construction activities. Cal/OSHA would require 24-hour notification if more than 100 square feet of materials containing lead would be disturbed

Implementation of procedures required by Section 3426 the San Francisco Building Code and Lead in Construction Standard (8 CCR Section 1532.1) would ensure that potential impacts of demolition or reconfiguration of structures with lead-based paint would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Other Hazardous Building Materials

Other hazardous building materials that could be present within the buildings to be demolished or reconfigured include electrical transformers that could contain PCBs, fluorescent light ballasts that could contain PCBs or DEHP, and fluorescent light tubes that could contain mercury vapors.

Under the Toxic Substance Control Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) began to impose bans on PCB manufacturing and sales and on most PCB uses in 1978; however, some electrical transformers still in use today use oils that contain PCBs. The Toxic Substance Control Act requires incineration or an alternative destruction method for oils containing PCB concentrations greater than 50 parts per million and requires that free liquids be drained from electrical equipment prior to disposal, and that the liquids are appropriately disposed of. In California, PCB wastes are regulated as hazardous waste if the PCB concentration exceeds 50 parts per million or the soluble concentration exceeds 5 parts per million as oily liquid.

Most fluorescent light ballasts manufactured before 1978 contain PCBs in their capacitor and potting material. Ballasts manufactured after January 1, 1978, do not contain PCBs and should be labeled as such on the ballast. Approved disposal methods for PCB-containing ballasts depend on the condition of the ballast and the PCB content of the potting material and capacitor oil. If the PCB concentration of the potting material is less than 50 ppm and the ballast contains a small,

intact, non-leaking capacitor, the ballast may be disposed of at a municipal landfill. In general, all leaking ballasts and ballasts containing potting material with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm must be incinerated or destroyed by alternative methods, disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill, or decontaminated using approved methods.

Between 1979 and the early 1990s, DEHP was used in place of PCB as a dielectric fluid in some fluorescent light ballasts and other electrical equipment.²⁰⁴ DEHP is classified as a probable human carcinogen by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and as a hazardous substance by the U.S. EPA. Because of this, ballasts containing DEHP must be legally disposed of or recycled and are commonly handled in the same manner as PCB ballasts.

Spent fluorescent lamps and tubes commonly contain mercury vapors and are considered a hazardous waste in California (22 CCR 66261.50) because they contain mercury. Because they are considered a hazardous waste, all fluorescent lamps and tubes must be recycled or taken to a universal waste handler.

The *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* included Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2: Hazardous Building Materials Abatement, which requires project sponsors to ensure that any equipment or fixtures containing PCBs or mercury are removed and properly disposed of according to applicable federal, state, and local laws. However, since publication of that EIR, understanding of applicable laws and regulations has become more commonplace and mitigation is not necessary. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant** because any electrical transformers that contain PCBs, fluorescent light ballasts that contain PCBs or DEHP, and fluorescent light tubes would be removed and disposed of in accordance with the established regulatory framework described above. Implementation of Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2 from the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* is no longer necessary to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Impact HZ-4: The proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter-mile of a school. (*Less than Significant*)

Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and Pre-Kindergarten program (375 Seventh Street) are located within one-quarter mile of the project site, approximately 0.1 mile to the northwest.

The State of California defines extremely hazardous materials in Section 25532 (2)(g) of the Health and Safety Code. However, construction of the proposed project would use only common hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, cements, adhesives, and petroleum products (such as asphalt, oil, and fuel), and none of these materials is considered extremely hazardous. Further, operation of the proposed RDF would not involve the use of extremely hazardous materials.

²⁰⁴ Green Lights Recycling, Inc., "Ballasts". Available online at <http://glrnow.com/ballasts/>. Accessed April 3, 2015.

Therefore, there would be **no impact** associated with the use of extremely hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school.

Hazardous air emissions are toxic air contaminants (TACs) identified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the BAAQMD. Project operation would not result in generation of substantial pollutant concentrations or otherwise result in air quality impacts. Impacts associated with TACs that may be emitted during construction are discussed in Section E.6: Air Quality. Therefore, impacts associated with the hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a school would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-5: The proposed project would not impair or interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan or expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires. (*Less than Significant*)

As described in Section A, Project Description, pp. 5-7, the proposed project would have a capacity of up to 640 beds, 265 fewer beds than in the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4. The number of employees associated with the proposed RDF would increase by about 47. However, the occupants of the business that would be demolished on the building site block, including McDonald's restaurant customers, would no longer travel to the project site. Therefore, there would be a decrease in traffic resulting from trips to and from the project site, and project-related traffic would not contribute to congestion if an emergency evacuation of the greater Downtown or South of Market areas were required. Similarly, the proposed project would not interfere with the City's Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the Department of Emergency Management as part of the City's Emergency Management Program, which includes plans for hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness and recovery.²⁰⁵ Further, the proposed project would comply with the applicable requirements of the San Francisco Fire Code for fire safety. Therefore, impacts related to interference with emergency response or evacuation plans and fire safety would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-HZ-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. (*Less than Significant*)

Hazardous materials impacts related to implementation of the proposed project could result from use of hazardous materials, conducting construction activities within potentially contaminated soil and groundwater, and demolition of structures that contain hazardous building materials. These impacts would be primarily restricted to the project site and immediate vicinity; therefore, the

²⁰⁵ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, City and County of San Francisco Emergency Response Plan, December 2009. Available online at <http://www.sfdem.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=1154>. Accessed November 14, 2014.

geographic scope for cumulative impacts related to hazards includes the project site and immediate vicinity.

As discussed above, all of the potential impacts that could arise with the construction and operation of the proposed project would be less than significant with implementation of regulatory requirements. All cumulative development in San Francisco would be subject to the same regulatory framework as the proposed project, and these existing regulations would serve to avoid any significant cumulative impacts. Any impacts of cumulative development, such as those related to hazardous building materials in structures or soil contamination, would be investigated and, as necessary, abated on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated, and the proposed project would therefore not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any such cumulative impacts.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
16. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Encourage activities which result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact ME-1: The proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. (No Impact)

All land in the City and County of San Francisco, including the project site, is designated Mineral Resource Zone 4 (MRZ-4) by the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975.²⁰⁶ This designation signifies that there is inadequate information available for assignment to any other MRZ, and the project site is not a designated area of significant mineral deposits. Since the project site does not contain any known mineral resources, the proposed project would not 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. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site

²⁰⁶ California Division of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 96-03, 1996 and Special Report 146 Parts I and II, 1986.

because there are none delineated in the *San Francisco General Plan* or other land use plan. Therefore, there would be **no impact** on mineral resources, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Impact ME-2: The proposed project would consume additional energy, but not in large amounts or in a wasteful manner. (*Less than Significant*)

In California, energy consumption in buildings is regulated by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 24 includes standards that regulate energy consumption for the heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting of residential and nonresidential buildings. In San Francisco, documentation demonstrating compliance with Title 24 standards is required to be submitted with a building permit application. Compliance with Title 24 standards is enforced by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection. It is anticipated that the proposed RDF would be constructed to meet or exceed basic LEED Silver or GreenPoint Rated standards established in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance with respect to energy and water use for City-owned buildings. Thus, the proposed project would comply with or exceed the standards of Title 24 and would comply with the requirements of the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance, minimizing the amount of fuel, water, or energy used. The proposed project would not encourage activities that result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use them in a wasteful manner.

The proposed project would involve the demolition of three of the five existing buildings on the project building site. A 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), five-story RDF with a partial basement level would be constructed in their place. Demolition and construction activities would require electricity to operate air compressors, hand tools, mobile project offices, and lighting. The proposed project would also include construction of a subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF with the existing HOJ building. Construction vehicles and equipment would primarily use diesel fuel, and construction workers would use gasoline and diesel to commute. The construction activities would not result in demand for electricity or fuels greater than that for any other similar project in the region. Given this, the construction-related energy use associated with the proposed project would not be large or wasteful. Therefore, the construction-related impacts on energy resources would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-ME-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a significant cumulative impact on mineral and energy resources. (*No Impact*)

As discussed above, San Francisco is not a designated area of significant mineral deposits and does not have locally important mineral resource recovery sites. Implementation of nearby development projects would not affect any operational mineral resource recovery sites. In addition, nearby development projects would be subject to the same energy conservation, water conservation, recycling and composting, and construction demolition and debris ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would ensure that the effects of nearby

development projects would be reduced to less-than-significant levels, and no significant cumulative impacts on mineral or energy resources would occur. For these reasons, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative impact on mineral and energy resources in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development in the project vicinity.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
17. 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.					
—Would the project					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is located within a developed and urbanized area of San Francisco. The project site does not contain agricultural uses, and it is not zoned for such uses. The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program identifies the project site as Urban and Built-Up Land, which is defined as "... land [that] is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other

developed purposes.”²⁰⁷ Implementation of the proposed project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural use and would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or an existing Williamson Act contract.

The project site does not contain forest land or timberland, and it is not zoned for such uses. Forest land is defined as “land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits” (Public Resources Code § 12220(g)). Timberland is defined as “land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board (State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection) as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species uses to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis after consultation with the district committees and others” (Government Code § 51104(g)). Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for forest use or timberland and would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land or timberland to non-forest use.

Therefore, Topics E.17(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) are not applicable to the proposed project.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE—Would the project:					
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

²⁰⁷ California Department of Conservation, San Francisco Bay Area Important Farmland 2010. Available online at ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/regional/2010/bay_area_fmmp2010.pdf. Accessed on December 5, 2014.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
b) Have impacts that would be 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.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

As described in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, the construction activities associated with the proposed project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical architectural and archeological resources. In addition, the proposed project could disturb human remains. Implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a**, **M-CP-2b**, and **M-CP-3** would reduce the impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact through the elimination of important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory.

The proposed project has the potential to result in significant noise and air quality impacts to sensitive receptors on and off site. Any potential adverse noise and air quality effects to sensitive receptors from the proposed project would be reduced to less-than-significant levels by implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, which address construction noise (**Mitigation Measures M-NO-2**), operational noise (**Mitigation Measures M-NO-3**), and diesel generator emissions (**Mitigation Measures M-AQ-4**). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant noise or air quality impacts.

Both long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the proposed project would be less than significant, as discussed under each environmental topic. Each environmental topic area includes an analysis of cumulative impacts based on land use projections, compliance with adopted plans, statutes, and ordinances, and currently proposed projects. No significant cumulative impacts from the proposed project have been identified.

Mitigation measures are discussed in greater detail below.

F. MITIGATION MEASURES AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities

The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources

For those historical resources identified in **Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a**, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing

Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archaeological consultant from the rotational Department Qualified Archaeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archaeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).

The Addendum to the ARDTP shall have the following content:

- a) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities;
- b) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants;
- c) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources;
- d) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the CRHR; Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified;
- e) Impacts of Proposed Project;
- f) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project;
- g) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include:
 - A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification
 - B) Expected archeological resources
 - C) For historic archeological resources
 - a) Historic address or other location identification
 - b) Archeological property type
 - D) For all archeological resources
 - a) Estimate depth below the surface
 - b) Expected integrity
 - c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR
 - E) ATP Map
 - a) Location of expected archeological resources
 - b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts
 - c) Areas of prior soils disturbance

- d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing
- e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map

The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Consultation with Descendant Communities: On discovery of an archeological site²⁰⁸ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative²⁰⁹ of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archaeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant

²⁰⁸ The term "archeological site" is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

²⁰⁹ An "appropriate representative" of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or
- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities_and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological

consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of , human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance

of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractors shall undertake the following:

- The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.

Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint

procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels

Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building's classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:

- Install fixed, double-paned windows,
- Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls,
- Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and
- Increase insulation of exterior walls.

Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators

The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.

Improvement Measures

Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan

As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the SFDPW could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:

1. Identify TDM Coordinator

The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation

Management Association of San Francisco, TMASF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., DPW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes).

2. Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator

3. Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors

3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.

3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.

3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.

4. Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey of staff and visitors

5. City Access for Data Collection

As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.

Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces

As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.

Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates

Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to

prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.

Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.

Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).

Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.

G. PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT

On March 9, 2015, the Planning Department mailed a Notification of Project Receiving Environmental Review to owners of properties within 300 feet of the project site, adjacent occupants, and neighborhood groups. During the public review and comment period, the Planning Department received 59 comment letters from interested parties. The comment letters are available for review at the Planning Department offices in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

The Planning Department has considered the comments made by the public in preparation of this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. Comments are summarized below and references to where the comments are addressed in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration are provided.

Transportation and Circulation

A comment was received from the California Department of Transportation stating that the environmental review should include an analysis of the proposed project on state highway facilities in the project vicinity. Impacts related to state highway facilities (including on- and off-ramps and Interstate 80) are addressed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 68-71.

Another commenter expressed concern with traffic impacts during and following construction, including the proposed reconfiguration of Harriet Street and Ahern Way. Construction- and operation-related transportation and circulation impacts are discussed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 54-89.

Alternatives

A comment suggested that a modification of the San Francisco County Jail #5 - San Bruno Complex and No Project should be considered as alternatives to the proposed project. Per CEQA, an Initial Study or Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration only requires the analysis of the proposed project. However, if an Initial Study or Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration reveals that a proposed project would have significant adverse effects on the environment that cannot be mitigated, an Environmental Impact Report, along with a range of reasonable alternatives including an analysis of a No Project alternative, would be required. The project sponsor considered expanding facilities at the San Bruno Jail site, but rejected that option because of the requirement to transport inmates to and from courts and other facilities in San Francisco on a daily basis, among other reasons.

Comments Expressing Concern Over Transparency

A majority of the commenters were concerned that the preliminary technical background studies had not been made available to the public. The technical background studies have been available for review at the Planning Department as they were completed, and are included in the project file and available for review by the public. The technical background studies have also been attached to this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and appendices. Upon completion, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and its appendices will be posted to the Planning Department's website. The public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration during the 20 day public review period. Any written comments received during that period will be considered by the Planning Department. Based on these comments, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration will be revised and City decision-makers will consider the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration along with public comments and any necessary changes to the CEQA determination will be made at that time.

Comments Expressing the Need for an Environmental Impact Report

A majority of the comments focused on the need for a comprehensive analysis of the proposed project's physical environmental impacts, and that the analysis should not be limited to traffic, air, and light. The commenters expressed a desire for a comprehensive Environmental Impact Report that addresses all environmental topics. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with CEQA and *CEQA Guidelines*. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration provides a project-specific analysis of the physical environmental impacts of construction and operation of the proposed project, and the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts from reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project site vicinity and the City as a whole. The document provides a discussion of the proposed project's potential impacts under all environmental topics in the City's CEQA Checklist. As the PMND analysis did not find any significant unavoidable impacts as a result of the proposed project, it was determined that an EIR was not required per CEQA. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration has been posted to the Planning Department's website, and the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration during the 20-day public review period. Those comments will be considered by decision-makers and any necessary changes to the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and/or the CEQA determination will be made.

Comments Expressing Concern with Social and Economic Benefits of a Replacement Jail

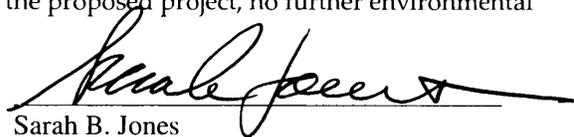
A commenter expressed concerns that the proposed rehabilitation and detention facility would not be the best use of urban land and/or city resources. The comments raise economic issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. Such comments may be considered by the decision-makers as part of their decision to approve, modify, or disapprove the proposed project. This consideration is carried out independent of the environmental review process.

The commenter also questions whether the demolition of CJ#3 and CJ#4 would contribute to urban decay. The proposed project does not include demolition of any part of the HOJ. Even if the 6th and 7th floors of the west wing of the HOJ were to remain vacant for an extended period after inmates were relocated to the proposed RDF, the other floors of that wing would continue in use. No "urban decay" would be expected to result from maintaining two vacant floors of a multi-story civic building.

H. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this Initial Study:

- 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, no further environmental documentation is required.



Sarah B. Jones
Environmental Review Officer
for
John Rahaim
Director of Planning

DATE May 13, 2015

I. INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

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San Francisco, CA 94103

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Environmental Coordinator:	Christopher Espiritu
Transportation Coordinator:	Susan Mickelsen
Historic Preservation Specialist:	Richard Sucre

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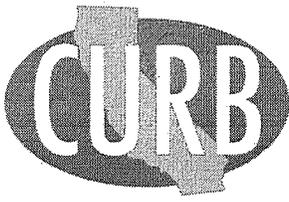
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Dan Santizo, Facilities Maintenance
Manager and RDF Project Liaison



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July 20, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility – Appeal of Negative Declaration

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Dear Board of Supervisors,

We are writing to appeal the Planning Commission’s approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration on June 25, 2015, as well as the Commission’s rebuttal of the appeal we filed against the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) Project (i.e. the new jail).

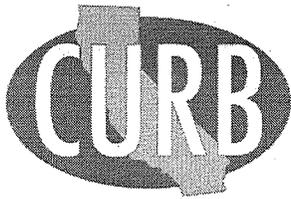
The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) – subsequently approved by the Planning Commission on June 25, 2015 – contains a major error that the Board should not certify: while Page 7 states “the proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards,” the plan include no space for outdoor exercise, even though providing an outdoor exercise area (or areas) is a clear requirement of the building code for new adult detention facilities. However, if the RDF plan were revised to provide outdoor exercise areas, those areas would then clearly fail to meet applicable air quality and acoustic health and safety standards cited in the PMND. By attempting to mitigate unacceptable air quality and noise impacts by moving all exercise areas indoors (which was allowable in previous building codes and is the case in San Francisco’s older jails), the RDF plan proposes to violate state building code. This is not a legal or acceptable approach to CEQA compliance (or to project design or approval in any sense) and we urge you to reject it.

1. Outdoor exercise areas are required for the RDF project

The proposed RDF must be compliant with the adult detention facility codes and standards of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), the state agency which holds authority over the regulation of jail construction, reconstruction, remodeling, or repairs over \$15,000.¹ Title 24, Part 2, Section 1231 of the BSCC Building Code outlines the Minimum Standards for Adult Detention Facilities for local detention.² The

¹ CA Penal Code § 6029

² Section 1231.1 defines Local Detention Facility as “any city, county, city and county, or regional jail, camp, court holding facility or other correctional facility, whether publicly or privately operated, and court holding facility used for the confinement of adults or of both adults and minors, but does not



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proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project is being planned as a maximum security facility³; as such, it would be categorized as either a Type II or Type III facility, according to the BSCC's definitions.⁴ Section 1231.2 includes the design criteria for required spaces. Under that section, 1231.2.10 presents minimum requirements for exercise area space⁵: "**An outdoor exercise area or areas must be provided in every Type II and Type III facility.**" While the amount of space to be provided is not large, there is no exception to providing outdoor space for exercise in the BSCC Building Code.

2. There is no outdoor exercise area in the proposed RDF project

The PMND, as well as the response by the Planning Commission to CURB's appeal, clearly state that there will be no outdoor exercise space, and only interior space for exercise will be provided. The response clearly states on Page 9 of its response to CURB's appeal that "Exercise space for inmates would be provided on the second through fifth floors of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and **is clearly defined in the PMND as an interior space.**" The response also states on page 9, that "As explained in the Project Description on PMND p. 13, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors would have 'room for **interior exercise** and class room space.'"

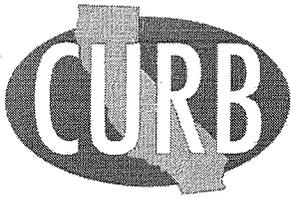
When asked about the omission of outdoor space at the Planning Commission's hearing on the PMND, the Sheriff's Department staff responded that they were unaware of the requirement and that current facilities without outdoor exercise areas have been approved during recent BSCC inspections. This apparently allowed the Planning Commission to assume that the proposed design was acceptable, when it is not. BSCC has two separate approval functions that cite different codes: an *operational inspection* function and a *construction permitting* function. Inspection and review of jail *operations* is conducted according to regularly revised codes for operations along with the building standards that applied at the time of construction; BSCC's review of *new construction* plans applies current building standards and has no provision for approving formerly acceptable

include that portion of a facility for the confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors."

³ Page 2 of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration states "The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility"

⁴ In Section 1231.1, a Type II Facility is defined as "a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, after arraignment, during trial and upon a sentence of commitment." A Type III Facility is defined as "a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons." Our understanding is that the RDF is planned as a Type II facility, especially given its proximity to the courthouse.

⁵ It is important to note that "exercise" and "recreation" are two entirely separate activities, as defined by BSCC regulations. "Exercise" is defined as "activity that requires the physical exertion of the large muscle group," whereas "Recreation" is defined as "activities that occupy the attention and offer the opportunity for relaxation." While it might be acceptable under BSCC code to build a Type II or Type III jail with no outdoor recreation space, it is entirely unacceptable to build one with no outdoor exercise area.



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designs. For instance, an old facility that has individual jail cells that are smaller than new requirements would not be required to rebuild its cells to continue to receive BSCC operational approval, in recognition of the difficulty of meeting the new standards. However, no new jail would be allowed to be built with cells that match the older substandard sizes. This is precisely what the RDF proposes to do with respect to outdoor space, and this is why the proposed RDF is not acceptable.

3. Outdoor areas would not meet environmental standards for air quality or noise

As we stated in our initial appeal, the PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are “sensitive receptors” and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment,⁶ and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.⁷ Locating sensitive receptors in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone is a significant environmental impact under CEQA, and generally should be approved. The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure – i.e. all spaces will be served by mechanically supplied and filtered air, once again indicating the intention to keep people indoors at all times. In other words, the proposed mitigation measure violates BSCC building code.

While the RDF design includes no outdoor space, the simplest change to add required outdoor exercise areas would be to open the stacked recreation yards to the outdoors. These yards face West onto Highway 101, and would then be open to the prevailing winds coming across the freeway, likely exacerbating the already unacceptable outdoor air quality at the site. Such a change – or any other introduction of outdoor space on the site for the project – would create the potentially significant health impacts of placing sensitive receptor people in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone (with or without designs that may concentrate pollutant levels). From a CEQA perspective, such impacts have not even been studied in the PMND, let alone mitigated.

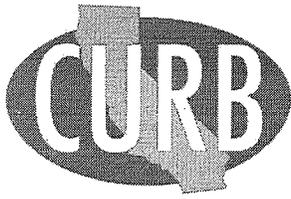
In addition, the noise levels for any outdoor yards on the proposed RDF site are unacceptable. While noise levels at the RDF site were not studied in the PMND because the plan called for only indoor spaces, outdoor noise on the site can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn) 74 near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn) 75 near the southern façade (mid-block).”⁸ The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA.⁹ In addition, freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the

⁶ PMND, p. 123-124, 128

⁷ PMND, p. 128

⁸ PMND, p. 106-107

⁹ PMND, p. 97



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future.¹⁰ Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment.¹¹ The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

4. Disproportionate impact on poor and minority communities

CEQA is intended to protect all Californians – and especially the most vulnerable – from exposure to a dangerous or unhealthy environment. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco's jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco's population but 56% of the county jail population.¹² In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff's Pretrial Services Division. Further approval of the RDF project presents an unacceptable choice for the treatment of the poor people of color fill San Francisco's jails: either denial of any outdoor space in violation of state law, or exposure to a polluted and noisy, dangerous and stressful outdoor environment.

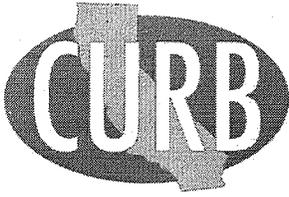
5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

By attempting to (illegally) mitigate the project's potentially significant air quality and noise impacts through enclosing required outdoor spaces, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was not studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. Bail reduction is proving to be a valuable way to reduce racial bias in local criminal justice systems all across the United States, but it was not studied here either. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Treating these vulnerable community members in jail has proven to be far more expensive and far less successful than providing programs in community settings. Public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety (by intervening before crimes have occurred). Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this Negative Declaration is approved.

¹⁰ PMND, p. 110

¹¹ Richard Wener, "The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails," Ch. 9 – "The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings": Cambridge University Press, 2012.

¹² Office of the Controller: "County Jail Needs Assessment," August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf



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Our groups and many other San Franciscans have met with the Controller's office to urge a comparative study of jail construction and diversionary alternatives for handling San Francisco's project jai population. We have also observed that the Controller's jail population forecasts have consistently over-estimated the number of people in jail: the Controller projects a rising trend in jail population, while the actual numbers have been falling for years. We have heard our District Attorney and Public Defender say that do not think this project is necessary or useful for the functioning of our criminal justice system. And we are concerned about the great cost of the proposed project and what paying that cost would do to our ability to fund other services. We have been frustrated by the lack of public discussion of these concerns and the unwillingness of the project sponsors to consider alternatives.

Finally, we are at the point where your Board is being asked to certify that the RDF project is "compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards" when it is not, and to commit tens of millions of dollars (with hundreds of millions more to come) to a flawed plan that will heighten the negative impacts of incarceration on vulnerable populations in San Francisco. We urge you to reject the Negative Declaration and to cancel the RDF project, or failing that, to at least allow for a full Environmental Impact Report so that alternatives to this project can be considered with opportunities for public input that we would very much like to supply.

Thank you for your consideration of this appeal.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The first signature is a cursive 'C' followed by a series of loops. The second signature is a cursive 'A' followed by a series of loops.



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June 2, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

Dear Planning Department,

We are writing to appeal the approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

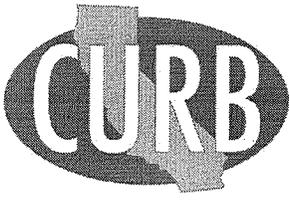
The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives – including a no-build alternative – can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion. But with or without an EIR process, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration as currently written should be rejected because of its serious flaws.

1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are "sensitive receptors" and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semi-enclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the MPND, let alone mitigated.

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been

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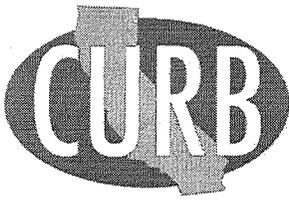
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assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)74 near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)75 near the southern façade (mid-block).” (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should nor be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, “The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails,” Ch. 9 – “The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings”: Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

While the inadequate level of study alone should result in rejection of the PMND, we would like to observe that the negative impacts of being forced to live in an extremely noisy Air Pollutant Exposure Zone are not borne equally by all sectors of San Francisco’s population. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco’s jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco’s population but 56% of the county jail population. (Office of the Controller: “County Jail Needs Assessment,” August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf) In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff’s Pretrial Services Division. While we recognize that funding for local programs is not directly a CEQA concern, Environmental Justice is an appropriate concern for environmental planning documents. In the case of the proposed project, the negative health impacts of being forced to spend one’s only outdoor time in a noisy enclosed yard whose only open side is immediately adjacent to the most crowded freeway will be focused especially on poor African-Americans and people of color.

2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

As noted in the PMND, “Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies.” (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is “(2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;” #3 is “preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;” and #5 is “(5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership.” (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable “SRO” housing: “If relocation of the building



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tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses.” (PMND, p. 8) The potential “residential relocation plan” to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that “The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units.” (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, “in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List.” (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

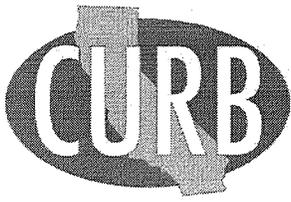
In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire – even on a temporary basis – 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 – cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco’s Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that “aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects” per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (“aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment”) because the proposal is an “employment center project” (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(1)(a) clearly states “‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.” The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an “employment center project” because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses – it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s “informational” parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street



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parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that “visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.” (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that “the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further” – but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that “under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.” (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

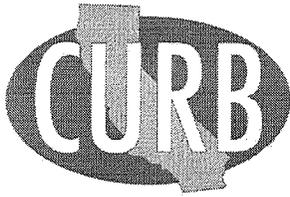
In fact, the PMND even recognizes that “considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off- street parking is likely to increase.” (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes – but fails to study – “secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)” and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.

4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

The PMND argument that “the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards” (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that “the proposed Jail (“RDF”) would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice.” (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail (“RDF”) project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building “once all occupants are relocated.” (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail (“RDF”) proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is



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reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.

5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

Lastly, we would like to observe some of the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.

In closing, for all the reasons listed above, we urge your department to reject the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning Commission Motion [XXXX]

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Address: 850 Bryant Street
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

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Information:
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ADOPTING FINDINGS RELATED TO THE APPEAL OF THE PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, FILE NUMBER 2014.0198E FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY ("PROJECT") AT 850 BRYANT STREET.

MOVED, that the San Francisco Planning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") hereby AFFIRMS the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, based on the following findings:

1. On July 2, 2014, pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the State CEQA Guidelines, and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, the Planning Department ("Department") received an Environmental Evaluation Application form for the Project, in order that it might conduct an initial evaluation to determine whether the Project might have a significant impact on the environment.
2. On May 13, 2015, the Department determined that the Project, as proposed, could not have a significant effect on the environment.
3. On May 13, 2015, a notice of determination that a Mitigated Negative Declaration would be issued for the Project was duly published in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration posted in the Department offices, and distributed all in accordance with law.
4. On June 3, 2015, an appeal of the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration was timely filed by the Californians United for a Responsible Budget.

5. On June 3, 2015, comment letters concerning the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration and other comments were submitted by various individuals.
6. A staff memorandum, dated June 18, 2015, addresses and responds to all points raised by the appellant in the appeal letter and by the commenters in the submitted comments. That memorandum is attached as Exhibit A and staff's findings as to those points are incorporated by reference herein as the Commission's own findings. Copies of that memorandum have been delivered to the City Planning Commission, and a copy of that memorandum is on file and available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400.
7. On June 25, 2015, the Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.
8. All points raised in the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration at the June 25, 2015 City Planning Commission hearing have been responded to either in the Memorandum or orally at the public hearing.
9. After consideration of the points raised by appellant, both in writing and at the June 25, 2015 hearing, the San Francisco Planning Department reaffirms its conclusion that the proposed project could not have a significant effect upon the environment.
10. In reviewing the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued for the Project, the Planning Commission has had available for its review and consideration all information pertaining to the Project in the Planning Department's case file.
11. The Planning Commission finds that Planning Department's determination on the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the Department's independent judgment and analysis.

The City Planning Commission HEREBY DOES FIND that the proposed Project, could not have a significant effect on the environment, as shown in the analysis of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, and HEREBY DOES AFFIRM the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, as prepared by the San Francisco Planning Department.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Motion was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission on June 25, 2015.

Jonas Ionin
Commission Secretary

Motion No. XXXXXX
Hearing Date: June 25, 2015

Case No. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ADOPTED: June 25, 2015

CASE NUMBER:
 For Staff Use only

APPLICATION FOR Board of Supervisors Appeal Fee Waiver

1. Applicant and Project Information

APPLICANT NAME: Coral Feigin		
APPLICANT ADDRESS: 66 Alvarado Street San Francisco, CA 94110	TELEPHONE: (415) 298-9967	EMAIL: coral@wraphome.org
NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION NAME: Western Regional Advocacy Project		
NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION ADDRESS: 2940 16th Street, Suite 200-2 San Francisco, CA 94103	TELEPHONE: (415) 621-2533	EMAIL: coral@wraphome.org
PROJECT ADDRESS: 850 Bryant Street- Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project		
PLANNING CASE NO.: 2014.0198E	BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION NO.:	DATE OF DECISION (IF ANY):

2. Required Criteria for Granting Waiver

(All must be satisfied; please attach supporting materials)

- The appellant is a member of the stated neighborhood organization and is authorized to file the appeal on behalf of the organization. Authorization may take the form of a letter signed by the President or other officer of the organization.
- The appellant is appealing on behalf of an organization that is registered with the Planning Department and that appears on the Department's current list of neighborhood organizations.
- The appellant is appealing on behalf of an organization that has been in existence at least 24 months prior to the submittal of the fee waiver request. Existence may be established by evidence including that relating to the organization's activities at that time such as meeting minutes, resolutions, publications and rosters.
- The appellant is appealing on behalf of a neighborhood organization that is affected by the project and that is the subject of the appeal.

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Application received by Planning Department:

By: _____

Date: _____

Submission Checklist:

- APPELLANT AUTHORIZATION
- CURRENT ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION
- MINIMUM ORGANIZATION AGE
- PROJECT IMPACT ON ORGANIZATION

- WAIVER APPROVED WAIVER DENIED



**SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING
DEPARTMENT**

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
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WEB: **<http://www.sfplanning.org>**

Planning Information Center (PIC)
1660 Mission Street, First Floor
San Francisco CA 94103-2479

TEL: **415.558.6377**
*Planning staff are available by phone and at the PIC counter.
No appointment is necessary.*

CRITICAL RESISTANCE
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OAKLAND, CA 94612

COMMUNITY BANK OF THE BAY
180 Grand Ave. Suite 120
Oakland, CA 94612

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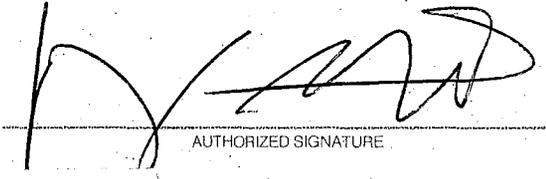
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Department

7/17/2015

DOLLARS

MEMO No New SF Jail, Appeal of Migration New Dec


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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
BUDGET AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

1390 Market Street, Suite 1150, San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 552-9292
FAX (415) 252-0461

July 10, 2015

TO: Budget and Finance Sub-Committee

FROM: Budget and Legislative Analyst



SUBJECT: July 15, 2015 Budget and Finance Sub-Committee Meeting

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<p>Item 1 File 15-0432</p>	<p>Department: Sheriff's Department (SHF)</p>
<p>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Legislative Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed ordinance would amend the City's Administrative Code to add cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia presumptions for Sheriff's Department uniform employees in SFERS, and their beneficiaries, who apply for industrial disability retirement or death as a result of duty benefits. <p style="text-align: center;">Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under California State law, Labor Code Section 3212.1, peace officers, including all deputized Sheriff personnel, are entitled to a presumption, for the purposes of workers' compensation claims, that any heart problems, pneumonia, or cancer are caused by and in the course of their employment. • The San Francisco Sheriff's Department offers two distinct retirement programs, including the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), and the San Francisco City and County Employees Retirement System (SFERS). Currently, only uniform employees enrolled in the CalPERS program are entitled to the cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia presumptions. • Under the proposed ordinance, Sheriff uniform employees enrolled in the SFERS program must meet five requirements in order to be eligible for the cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia presumptions when applying for industrial disability retirement or death as a result of duty benefits. • According to the proposed ordinance, adding the cancer, heart problem, and pneumonia presumptions for the Sheriff's Department's uniform employees who are members of SFERS would ensure equal treatment of uniform employees of the Sheriff's Department who are SFERS to the treatment afforded to uniform employees of the Police and Fire Departments who are members of SFERS. <p style="text-align: center;">Fiscal Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheiron, the SFERS consulting actuary, estimates that the proposed ordinance would result in increased costs of approximately \$133,833 over a five-year period. <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the proposed ordinance is a policy matter for the Board of Supervisors. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT

In accordance with Charter Section A8.500, ordinance provisions already existing with respect to the Retirement System shall continue in force until amended or revoked by the Board of Supervisors as provided in this Section. The Board of Supervisors, by a vote of three-fourths of its members, can approve any and all ordinances necessary to carry into effect the provisions of Sections 12.100 to 12.103 and the Retirement System provisions of the Charter, as set forth in Appendix Sections A8.500 et. seq.; provided that the Board of Supervisors shall secure, through the Retirement Board, an actuarial report of the cost and effect of any proposed change in the benefits under the Retirement System, before enacting an ordinance or before voting to submit any proposed Charter amendment providing for such change.

BACKGROUND

Under California State law, Labor Code Section 3212.1, peace officers, including all deputized Sheriff personnel, are entitled to a presumption, for the purposes of workers' compensation claims, that any heart problems, pneumonia, or cancer are caused by and in the course of their employment. The State Labor Code states that pneumonia and heart problems that develop or manifest are presumed to be as a result of or during the course of employment. The cancer presumption is allowed provided that it develops or manifests during active service in the department or unit, and the member demonstrates that he or she was exposed while in the service of the department or unit to a known carcinogen as defined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department offers two distinct retirement programs. Uniform employees hired prior to January 7, 2012 are members of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), while uniform employees hired on or after January 7, 2012 are members of the San Francisco City and County Employees Retirement System (SFERS). Currently, only uniform employees enrolled in the CalPERS program are entitled to the cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia presumptions described above.

In 2014, the Board of Supervisors approved an ordinance to amend the City's Administrative Code to provide that for any uniformed member of the Police and Fire Departments enrolled in SFERS and diagnosed with cancer, pneumonia, or heart problems, the diagnosis would be presumed to be duty-related for the purposes of applying for industrial disability retirement benefits or survivor death as a result of duty benefits. Previously, members of the Police and Fire Departments enrolled in SFERS were only eligible for the pneumonia and heart problems presumptions and not for the cancer presumption.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed ordinance would amend the City's Administrative Code to add Sections 16.72-1 and 16.86-1 to add cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia presumptions for Sheriff's Department uniform employees who are members of SFERS, and their beneficiaries, who apply

for industrial disability retirement or death as a result of duty benefits. These presumptions would apply if the Sheriff's Department uniform employee meets certain eligibility criteria. According to the proposed ordinance, adding the cancer, heart problem, and pneumonia presumptions for the Sheriff's Department's uniform employees who are members of the SFERS would ensure equal treatment of uniform employees of the Sheriff's Department who are members of the SFERS to the treatment afforded to uniform employees of the Police and Fire Departments who are members of the SFERS.

Under the proposed ordinance, Sheriff uniform employees enrolled in the SFERS program must meet the following requirements in order to be eligible for the cancer, heart problems, and pneumonia presumptions when applying for industrial disability retirement or death as a result of duty benefits:

1. Sheriff uniform employees must have served a total of five or more years with the Sheriff's Department. Sheriff uniform employees may use time served in a deputized position in another Sheriff Department in the State of California as well as time served in the San Francisco Sheriff Department to determine the total number of years served, provided that the Sheriff uniform employee was entitled to the same cancer presumption in his or her employment and became employed with the San Francisco's Sheriff's Department within six months of separating from the prior Sheriff department outside of San Francisco.
2. The application must be for industrial disability retirement or death as a result of duty benefits under the SFERS.
3. The cancer presumption applies only to applications for benefits in connection with cancer injuries or deaths filed on or after January 7, 2012. However, the cancer presumption does not apply to such an application, if as of the effective date of the proposed new Administrative Code Section 16. 72-1, the hearing officer assigned to hear the application under Charter Section 12.102, and Charter Section A8.518 either: (a) has rendered his or her initial decision on the application and the Sheriff uniform employee did not request rehearing within the time specified under the Charter or (b) has rendered an initial decision and the Sheriff uniform employee timely requested a rehearing under the Charter, and the hearing officer has issued a decision on rehearing.
4. For benefits related to heart problems or pneumonia, the presumption will only apply to injuries or deaths occurring on or after January 7, 2012, and only to applications for benefits under SFERS.
5. The cancer presumption will only apply if the Sheriff uniform employee (a) demonstrates exposure, while in the service of the Sheriff's Department, to a known carcinogen as defined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer; and (b) there was no evidence of cancer identified in the physical examination of the Sheriff uniform employee as part of his or her initial hire in the Sheriff's Department.

SFERS shall use the Sheriff uniform employee's eligible prior safety service in another sheriff department in California to measure the date upon which the Sheriff uniform employee would be qualified for service requirement.

FISCAL IMPACT

The San Francisco Employees' Retirement System consulting actuary, Cheiron, estimates that the proposed ordinance would result in increased costs to the City of approximately \$133,833 over a five-year period. Because of the lack of historical disability data related to this newly-hired uniformed Sheriff employee group, Cheiron is unable to provide a longer-term estimate of the cost to the City resulting from the approval of the proposed ordinance.

RECOMMENDATION

Approval of the proposed ordinance is a policy matter for the Board of Supervisors.

<p>Item 2 File 15-0701</p>	<p>Department: General Services Agency - Department of Public Works (DPW)</p>
<p>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Legislative Objectives</p> <p>The proposed resolution would (1) authorize the Sheriff’s Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for \$80,000,000 to be used towards the costs to replace County Jails No. 3 and 4 (Project); (2) outline the cash contributions funds for the proposed project; (3) conditionally approve the associated financing and construction documents; and (4) adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City’s 2014-2023 Capital Plan recommends a project to replace County Jails #3 and #4. The proposed replacement jail is estimated to cost \$240,000,000, and construction is estimated to commence in 2018 and to be completed in early 2021. • Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities. The State issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) on June 10, 2015 in which counties with more than 700,000 residents are eligible to request up to \$80,000,000. <p style="text-align: center;">Fiscal Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the City is awarded the full requested amount of \$80,000,000, it would offset the estimated \$240,000,000 cost of developing and constructing the City’s Jail Replacement Project by \$80,000,000, reducing the City’s total costs to \$160,000,000. • In order to secure the \$80,000,000 in financing from the State, the City must provide a match of ten percent of the total estimated Jail Replacement Project cost using local funds. The required local match is \$24,000,000, based on an estimated Jail Replacement Project cost of \$240,000,000. The Board of Supervisors has previously appropriated \$10,190,000 for the replacement of County Jails #3 and #4. If the funding application receives a conditional award of financing from the State, the Board of Supervisors would need to appropriate an additional \$13,810,000 to the Project. <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the proposed resolution. Such approval is contingent on the Board of Supervisors approval of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT

California Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on June 10, 2015 requires all counties applying for funds under SB 863 to include a Board of Supervisors resolution with the county's proposal. The Board of Supervisors resolution must contain certain designations, authorizations and assurances specified in the RFP.

BACKGROUND

The Hall of Justice Replacement Program

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department operates six jails in San Francisco and San Mateo County. Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County #4 are located on the sixth and seventh floors respectively of the Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street, which also houses the Superior Court, the District Attorney's office, the Adult Probation Department, and other City agencies. County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 have a combined total of 905 (826 rated) beds.¹

Constructed in 1958, the HOJ has been found to be highly susceptible to severe structural and non-structural damage that could pose "appreciable life hazard to occupants" in the event of an earthquake. Engineering consultants evaluated several alternatives for seismically retrofitting the HOJ, but found that each option would require a major reconfiguration of the building space and/or significant costs.²

Replacement of County Jail #3 and County Jail #4

In response to the City's low inmate population and uncertainty about the impact of State Public Safety Realignment, the City's 2014-2023 Capital Plan recommends a project to replace County Jails #3 and #4 with fewer beds than the current number of beds. The Controller's Office forecasts the need for a replacement jail in 2020 (the tentative completion date of a replacement jail) containing 384 beds to replace the 905 beds in County Jails #3 and #4.³ The Jail Replacement Project (Project) is the construction of a replacement jail estimated to cost \$240,000,000⁴ on adjacent property east of the current HOJ.⁵

¹ The number of "rated" beds is the maximum number of beds or inmates that may be housed in a jail as established by State or local rating officials.

² *Update to the Jail Population Forecast*, Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor, June 16, 2015.

³ *Update to the Jail Population Forecast*, Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor, June 16, 2015. The 2012-2021 Capital Plan's proposal for a replacement jail for County Jails #3 and #4 included one-to-one bed replacement, while the 2014-2023 Capital Plan includes less than one-to-one replacement.

⁴ The current revised estimated cost of the Jail Replacement Project is \$240,000,000, which is less than the estimated cost of \$278,000,000 in the 2014-2023 Capital Plan.

⁵ The adjacent property east of the current HOJ contains seven lots at the addresses 444, 450, 470 and 482 6th Street, and 804, 814-820, and 820 Bryant Street (Real Estate Division).

According to Ms. Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager at the Department of Public Works (DPW), construction of the proposed replacement jail is estimated to commence in 2018 and to be completed in early 2021. The estimated costs to construct the proposed Jail Replacement Project are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Estimated Project Costs for the Proposed Jail Replacement Project

Project Element	Amount
Construction	\$169,312,150
Project Control ⁱ	50,700,000
Site Control ⁱⁱ	14,375,000
Program Contingency	5,274,226
Bond Oversight	338,624
Total	\$240,000,000

Source: Department of Public Works

- i. Project control includes architectural and engineering, construction management, and project management services, as well as permits.
- ii. Site control includes the cost of purchasing the proposed property, consultant contract expenses related to due diligence, relocation expenses for displaced occupants, and demolition.

Construction of the Jail Replacement Project would be financed by Certificates of Participation. According to Ms. Nadia Sesay, Director of Public Finance in the Controller's Office, the issuance of Certificates of Participation for construction of the \$240,000,000 Project in FY 2016-17 as currently planned would result in annual debt service that does not exceed the City's 3.25% limit on the percentage of discretionary revenue that can be used to fund annual debt service costs.

In addition to the proposed issuance of Certificates of Participation for construction, the Board of Supervisors has appropriated \$10,190,000 from the City's General Fund from FY 2011-12 to FY 2014-15 as a continuing project for architectural, engineering, and project management services related to the planning of the project. Ms. Akin-Taylor advises that \$2,616,653 of the \$10,190,000 in appropriated funds has been expended to date.

Senate Bill 863 Request for Proposals

Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), signed by the Governor on June 20, 2014, authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities.⁶ The California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) on June 10, 2015 in which counties with more than 700,000 residents are eligible to request up to \$80,000,000 or

⁶ Under SB 863, an "adult local criminal justice facility" may include any custodial housing, reentry program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population.

up to 90% of the estimated project costs, whichever is less, of the available SB 863 funding. SB 863 financing is distributed to counties for their jail projects. Participating counties are not responsible for any repayment of such State funds.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed resolution would (1) authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for \$80,000,000 to be used towards the costs to replace County Jails No. 3 and 4 (Project); (2) outline the cash contributions funds for the proposed project; (3) conditionally approve the associated financing and construction documents; and (4) adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.

Application for Funding

The proposed resolution would authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application for \$80,000,000 of financing for the City's Jail Replacement Project. The receipt of \$80,000,000 in financing from the State will leave \$160,000,000 to be financed through the City's issuance of Certificates of Participation. Proposals for projects are due to the State by August 28, 2015, and conditional awards are to be announced on November 12, 2015.

Funding preference will be given to counties that are most prepared to proceed successfully with this financing in a timely manner. Readiness to proceed, as defined in the State RFP, includes (1) approval of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors that authorizes adequate matching funds for the City's Jail Replacement Project, and approves project documents; and (2) documentation evidencing compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Approval of the subject resolution satisfies both of these requirements.

Approval of the subject resolution by the Board of Supervisors authorizes the City to proceed with the Jail Replacement Project if the City is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing. According to Mr. John Updike, Director of Real Estate, future Board of Supervisors approval is necessary to purchase the property planned on Bryant Street for construction of the Jail, to issue Certificates of Participation to finance the Project, and for professional services for the project exceeding \$10 million.

Conditionally Approve Construction and Financing Documents

The proposed resolution authorizes the execution of the Construction Documents and Financing Documents⁷, which are required to proceed with the Project. Under the financing structure authorized by SB 863, the State will own the completed jail facility during the time in which the State lease revenue bonds are being repaid by the State, and the City leases the jail from the State during this period. Ownership of the jail will revert to the City once the lease revenue bonds have been paid by the State. The Construction and Financing Documents detail this ownership and leasing structure between the State and the City for the City's proposed Jail Replacement Project.

Adopt Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The application for State financing requires that the City provide evidence that the Jail Replacement Project complies with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 25, 2015, the San Francisco Planning Commission approved the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (FMND) for the Project and prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) in compliance with CEQA.

The Board of Supervisors is scheduled to review the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at a public hearing on July 21, 2015.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed resolution would authorize the City to submit a funding application to the State for \$80,000,000 under SB 863 to fund the construction of the City's proposed Jail Replacement Project to replace County Jails #3 and #4 at the Hall of Justice. If the City is awarded the full requested amount of \$80,000,000, it would partially offset the estimated \$240,000,000 construction cost of the City's Jail Replacement Project, reducing the City's construction costs to \$160,000,000. The State does not require the City to repay any of the State funds which are awarded to the City for the Jail Replacement Project.

In order to secure the \$80,000,000 in State funds, the City must provide a match of ten percent of the \$240,000,000 estimated Jail Replacement Project construction cost. Therefore, the required local match is \$24,000,000. The Board of Supervisors has previously appropriated \$10,190,000 for the replacement of County Jails #3 and #4. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors would need to appropriate an additional \$13,810,000 to the Project.

⁷ Construction Documents include a Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation. The Financing Documents include a Ground Lease, Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease.

SUMMARY

In summary, the proposed resolution authorizes the City to submit an application to the State for \$80,000,000 in SB 863 funds to pay a portion of the construction costs of a new jail to replace County Jails #3 and #4. If the State conditionally awards funding to the City, City staff shall submit legislation to the Board of Supervisors authorizing the appropriation of \$13,810,000 in commercial paper to the Jail Replacement Project.

Approval of the proposed resolution includes:

- Adoption of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program in compliance with CEQA;
- Authorization to proceed with the Jail Replacement Project if (a) the City is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing; (b) acquires the property to construct the Jail Replacement Project; (c) obtains sufficient financing to development and construction of the Jail Replacement Project, and (d) approves the professional services design contract if the contract exceeds \$10,000,000; and
- Approval of the form of the Construction and Financing Documents.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the proposed resolution. Such approval is contingent on the Board of Supervisors approval of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Item 4 File 15-0509	Department: San Francisco International Airport (Airport)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
<p>Legislative Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed resolution would approve a new, five-year lease between the Airport and WDFG North America, LLC to provide a specialty retail space at a post-security location near Boarding Areas E and F in Terminal 3, with a total minimum rent amount of \$813,210 over the five-year term of the lease. <p>Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September 2014, the Airport Commission issued a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) for a combined Terminal 3 Specialty Retail Stores Lease. • In December 2014, the Airport Commission authorized revised lease specifications, minimum qualifications, and proposal requirements to be contained in the RFP for the separated Terminal 3 Specialty Retail Stores Leases A and B. • In January 2015, seven vendors submitted proposals for the Terminal 3 Specialty Retail Store Lease A, which were evaluated by a three-member scoring panel. • In February 2015, WDFG North America, LLC was determined to be the highest-ranking, responsive, and responsible proposer by the panel, and was awarded the lease by the Airport Commission. <p>Fiscal Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed resolution would require WDFG North America, LLC to pay the Airport a rent amount that is the greater of: (1) the Minimum Annual Guarantee of \$162,642 per year (adjusted annually to reflect inflation as calculated by the Consumer Price Index) or (2) percentage rent based on annual gross revenues (see Table 2). • The proposed resolution will generate minimum revenues paid by WDFG North America, LLC to the Airport of \$813,210 total over the next five years. The Budget and Legislative Analyst's Office notes that the actual rent paid by WDFG North America, LLC to the Airport will be higher since the Minimum Annual Guarantee will be increased annually to reflect inflation as calculated by the Consumer Price Index. <p>Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the proposed resolution as amended. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT / BACKGROUND

Mandate Statement

City Charter Section 9.118(a) states that agreements entered into by a department, board or commission that will generate revenue in excess of \$1 million or any modification of that contract is subject to Board of Supervisors approval.

Background

In 2014, the Airport issued a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) for a retail store to be provided at a post-security location near Boarding Areas E and F of Terminal 3.

Seven vendors submitted proposals which were evaluated by a three-member scoring panel comprised of two Airport staff and one architect. The proposals were evaluated using five criteria: proposed concept, design intent and capital investments, customer service and quality control, business plan, and Minimum Annual Guarantee (MAG) offer. The panel determined that WDFG North America, LLC received the highest score. Table 1 below shows the proposed MAG and score for each proposer.

Table 1: Vendor Proposals and Final Scores

No.	Proposer	Concept Name	MAG Offer	Final Score
1	Genesco, Inc.	Johnston & Murphy	\$100,000	73.22
2	McEvoy of Marin, LLC	McEvoy Ranch	\$75,000	67.28
3	RDG Concessions, LLC	Pacific Outfitters	\$75,000	67.74
4	WDFG North America, LLC	Jo Malone, Tom Ford, Aveda	\$162,642	81.73
5	Brookstone SFO T-3, LLC	Brookstone	\$125,000	77.55
6	Pacific Gateway Concessions, LLC	Ghirardelli	\$161,000	80.30
7	Melshire DFW, L.P.	Natalie's Candy Jar	\$96,000	74.37

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed resolution would approve a new five-year lease between the Airport and WDFG North America, LLC for WDFG to sell duty-paid products through three distinct specialty retail brands at a post-security location near Boarding Areas E and F of Terminal 3. Table 2 below summarizes the provisions of the subject lease.

Table 2: Summary of Lease Provisions

Term	Five years from approximately July 2015 through June 2020
Options to Extend	One (1) two-year option to extend exercisable at the sole discretion of the Airport Commission
Premises	Approximately 1,111 square feet of post-security space near Boarding Areas E and F of Terminal 3
Rent	Greater of the Minimum Annual Guarantee or percentage rent
Minimum Annual Guarantee (MAG)	\$146.39 per square foot - \$162,642 per year
MAG Adjustment	Adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Percentage Rent Paid to the Airport by WDFG	12 percent of revenues up to and including \$500,000
	Plus 14 percent of revenues between \$500,001 and \$1,000,000
	Plus 16 percent of revenues greater than \$1,000,000
Promotional Fee	\$1 per square foot totaling \$1,111 per year
Deposit Amount	50 percent of MAG in effect when lease commences, or \$81,321
Minimum Required Initial Investment by WDFG	\$350 per square foot totaling \$388,850

FISCAL IMPACT

Under the proposed lease, WDFG North America, LLC is required to pay the Airport the greater of the initial MAG amount of \$162,642, or percentage rent as shown in Table 2 above. The subject lease will generate MAG revenues payable by WDFG North America, LLC to the Airport of at least \$813,210 over the next five years, excluding annual CPI adjustments.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the proposed resolution.

Item 5 File 15-0649	Department: General Services Agency - Department of Public Works (DPW)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
<p style="text-align: center;">Legislative Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed resolution authorizes DPW to retroactively accept and expend \$11,420,360 in Federal Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program grant funds in order to reimburse the City for a portion of the cost of its settlement with Mitchell Engineering/Obayashi Corporation, Joint Venture, (MEOC), its principal contractor for the 4th Street Bridge. <p style="text-align: center;">Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012, the Board of Supervisors authorized a \$14,950,000 settlement with MEOC, for direct costs and delay damages associated with the 4th Street Bridge Project. The Board also directed DPW to apply for eligible reimbursements from Caltrans. <p style="text-align: center;">Fiscal Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) authorized a grant of \$11,420,360 equal to 80 percent of \$14,275,450 in costs eligible for reimbursement by FHWA. Eligible costs consist of MEOC settlement costs and legal expenses, less costs related to transit (rather than highway) uses. <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the proposed resolution to state on page 1, line 21, that the correct grant amount is \$11,420,360, and not \$11,168,368. • Approve the proposed resolution as amended. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT / BACKGROUND

Mandate Statement

City Administrative Code Section 10.170-1 states that accepting Federal, State, or third-party grant funds in the amount of \$100,000 or more, including any City matching funds required by the grant, is subject to Board of Supervisors approval.

Background

Before construction of the 4th Street Bridge Seismic Retrofit and Rehabilitation Project was completed and opened to traffic in 2006, the project experienced significant delays and cost overruns. In 2008, the principal contractor, Mitchell Engineering/Obayashi Corporation, Joint Venture, (MEOC), filed a lawsuit against the City for direct costs and delay damages. In January 2012, the Board of Supervisors approved an ordinance authorizing a settlement with and payment to MEOC in the amount of \$14,950,000.

The ordinance also directed the Director of the Department of Public Works (DPW) to apply for reimbursement from Caltrans for eligible costs. Caltrans and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) agreed to reimburse the City \$11,420,360, or 80 percent of the \$14,275,450 in costs deemed eligible for reimbursement, as detailed in Table 1 below. The City received the payment in February 2015.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed resolution authorizes DPW to retroactively accept and expend \$11,420,360 in Federal Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program grant funds in order to reimburse the City for a portion of the cost of its settlement with MEOC, its principal contractor for the 4th Street Bridge.

The proposed resolution should be amended to state on page 1, line 21, that the correct grant amount is \$11,420,360, and not \$11,168,368.

FISCAL IMPACT

The Federal grant amount of \$11,420,360 is equal to 80 percent of the settlement costs incurred by the City for the 4th Street Bridge Project that were deemed eligible for reimbursement, or \$14,275,450, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Federal Grant Amount to Be Received By City

Total Settlement Amount	14,950,000
Additional Legal Costs	1,660,171
Portion of Settlement Costs Related to Non-Highway Uses ¹	(2,334,721)
Total Costs Allowable for Reimbursement	14,275,450
Federal Grant Amount (80% of Allowable Reimbursement Amount)	11,420,360

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Amend the proposed resolution to state on page 1, line 21, that the correct grant amount is \$11,420,360, and not \$11,168,368.
2. Approve the proposed resolution as amended.

¹ Costs related to transit uses, including larger steel pipe piles to allow Muni light rail vehicles to use the bridge and the strengthening of the movable steel span to hold the light rail tracks, are eligible for reimbursement by SF Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) and Caltrans. SFMTA has agreed to pay the City this portion of the settlement costs.

Item 6
File 15-0728

Department:
Administrative Services, Real Estate Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Legislative Objectives

- Ordinance authorizing the sale, by public competitive bid, of City-owned property located at 30 Van Ness Avenue for not less than \$87,000,000; authorizing the use of a portion of the proceeds from the sale for the defeasance of up to \$31,770,000 of outstanding principal of Certificates of Participation (COPs); excluding the sale from the requirements of the Surplus Property Ordinance; affirming the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and adopting findings that the sale is consistent with the General Plan and Planning Code.

Key Points

- 30 Van Ness Avenue, located on the northeast corner of Van Ness Avenue and Market Street, is a five-floor 180,363 square foot City-owned office building, housing five City departments. The City has a total capital investment of approximately \$44,139,800 in the 30 Van Ness Avenue building, including a current outstanding principal debt service balance of \$31,770,000.
- On April 13, 2015, the City's Real Estate Division, working with the selected real estate investment brokers, Newmark, Cornish & Carey, put 30 Van Ness on the market for sale. Based on several iterations, the City's review committee has now selected the top four bid responses, all of which are equal to or greater than \$87,000,000.

Fiscal Impact

- If the 30 Van Ness building is sold for \$87,000,000, after \$435,000 for broker commission, \$40,000 of marketing costs and paying off the outstanding debt service balance of \$31,770,000, the City will receive \$54,755,000 in net sale proceeds.

Policy Consideration

- The proposed ordinance would exclude the sale of 30 Van Ness Avenue from the requirements of the City's Surplus Property Ordinance as the sale proceeds would provide funds for new City offices.

Recommendations

- Amend the proposed ordinance to require subsequent approval by the Board of Supervisors of the specific preferred bid to sell 30 Van Ness Avenue, including the name of the specific developer, the sales price, City leaseback provisions, percentage of affordable housing, and net sales revenues that the City would receive.
- Except for excluding the sale of 30 Van Ness Avenue from the requirements of the City's Surplus Property Ordinance under Administrative Code Chapter 23A, which is a policy decision for the Board of Supervisors, approve the proposed ordinance as amended.

MANDATE STATEMENT

Mandate Statement

City Administrative Code Section 23.3 provides that the Director of Property may convey (sell) any real property owned by the City, after the Board of Supervisors determines that the public interest or necessity will not be inconvenienced by the conveyance, authorizes the means of conveyance, whether by public auction, competitive bidding process or other means of disposition and approves the conveyance. In accordance with Section 23.3, before the Board of Supervisors approves the conveyance, the Director of Property must appraise the fair market value of the City's real estate and every conveyance, other than from public auction or competitive bidding, must be sold for at least 100% of the Director of Property's appraisal, except when the Board of Supervisors determines either that (a) a lesser sum will further a proper public purpose, or (b) based on substantial evidence that such conveyance is reflective of the fair market value.

In addition, City Administrative Code Chapter 23A provides that it is City policy that the proceeds from the sale of City surplus property be used to finance affordable housing in San Francisco.

BACKGROUND

30 Van Ness Avenue, located on the northeast corner of Van Ness Avenue and Market Street, is a five-floor 180,363 square foot City-owned office building. In May, 2001, the Board of Supervisors approved a resolution (Resolution 344-01) authorizing the City to issue up to \$35,950,000 of Certificates of Participation (COPs) to partially finance the City's purchase and renovation of the property at 30 Van Ness Avenue. In October of 2001, the City purchased 30 Van Ness from the Herbst Foundation for \$32,000,000 and expended an additional \$5,830,000, for tenant improvements, for a total initial cost of \$37,830,000.

In November, 2006, the Board of Supervisors approved a resolution (Resolution 680-06) authorizing the City to issue up to \$162,000,000 of additional COPs to finance the acquisition and renovation of additional City properties¹. The \$162,000,000 COPs included \$6,309,800 to renovate the 30 Van Ness City office building. Therefore, the City has a total capital investment of approximately \$44,139,800 (\$37,830,000 + \$6,309,800) in the 30 Van Ness Avenue building. The City's total current outstanding principal balance on the COPs related to 30 Van Ness is \$31,770,000, with debt service payments for 30 Van Ness of approximately \$3,000,000 annually.

Decision to Sell 30 Van Ness Avenue

City employees from the Department of Public Works, Department of Public Health, Department of Emergency Management, Office of Civic Engagement and Immigrant Affairs, and Administrative Services' Contract Monitoring Division are currently located in the 30 Van Ness

¹ Major acquisitions of City properties with the \$162,000,000 of COPs in 2006 included the purchase of 1 South Van Ness Avenue and 1650 Mission Street.

City office building. In addition, the building includes privately leased spaces on the ground floor and one suite on the second floor. All the private leases expire before December 31, 2018.

Mr. John Updike, Director of Real Estate, advises that the current offices at 30 Van Ness are dysfunctional because (a) the interior layout is inefficient, given current fire code exiting requirements, (b) the building systems are not effective, and (c) this modest 5-story office building, including Walgreens on the ground floor, does not take full advantage of the transit-rich location at Van Ness and Market which could support a larger, residentially focused mixed use development. In addition, Mr. Updike notes that the City is currently pursuing options to consolidate City office functions with improved resiliency and enhanced customer service capabilities elsewhere in the Civic Center. And finally, Mr. Updike advises that the current economic conditions are very favorable to sell real estate to maximize the City's monetary interests in the 30 Van Ness property.

Selection of Real Estate Investment Brokers

In 2013, the City's Real Estate Division prequalified four firms to provide real estate investment brokerage services for the City. In early 2015, based on a competitive process with these four prequalified firms, the Real Estate Division selected the lowest bidder, Newmark, Knight, Frank, Cornish & Carey (Newmark, Cornish & Carey) to provide brokerage services for the sale of 30 Van Ness. Newmark, Cornish & Carey bid the lowest commission of 0.5% of the sale price.

Offering of 30 Van Ness Avenue

On April 13, 2015, the City's Real Estate Division, working with the selected real estate investment brokers, Newmark, Cornish & Carey, issued a preliminary offer of interest to sell the City-owned property at 30 Van Ness Avenue. Over 100 interested parties responded to this preliminary offer. Then, an initial call for bid offers was issued to these interested parties and by the due date of May 28, 2015, the City received 15 offers to purchase 30 Van Ness Avenue.

Based on evaluation by the City's review committee², the 15 bid offers were reduced to 11 offers. On June 8, 2015, five questions were sent to these 11 offerers, requesting responses by June 12, 2015, regarding (1) affordable housing provisions³, (2) plans to enhance transit experience at Market and Van Ness, (3) leaseback terms and conditions with the City, (4) entitlement provisions in San Francisco, and (5) source of capital financing.

The City's review committee evaluated the 11 responses and on June 16, 2015 invited the top eight offerers, all of which included housing and some of which included office use proposals, to further respond with their: (1) best offer price with 12% affordable housing; and (2) best offer price with 20% affordable housing. The City received six responses by the June 19, 2015 due date.

² The City's review committee consisted of representatives from the Real Estate Division, Economic and Workforce Development, Controller's Office, Office of Public Finance, Planning Department, Mayor's Office of Housing, and Mayor's Budget Office, with advisory services provided by Newmark, Cornish & Carey.

³ Affordable housing is defined as persons making no more than 55% of the Area Median Income (AMI). In 2015, a 4-person household making 55% of the AMI would be \$56,050.

The City's review committee has now selected the top four responses, all of which have offered to purchase the 30 Van Ness City-owned building at a price equal to or greater than \$87,000,000. According to Mr. Updike, all four respondents have committed to a primarily residential redevelopment of the site, including approximately 600 units of housing.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed ordinance would:

- (a) Authorize the sale, by public competitive bid, of City-owned property located at 30 Van Ness Avenue for not less than \$87,000,000;
- (b) Authorize the use and appropriation of a portion of the proceeds from the sale for the defeasance of up to \$31,770,000 of outstanding principal of Certificates of Participation;
- (c) Exclude the sale from the requirements of the City's Surplus Property Ordinance under Administrative Code Chapter 23A;
- (d) Affirm the Planning Department's determination under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and
- (e) Adopt findings that the sale is consistent with the General Plan and the eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1.

The proposed ordinance specifies that the Board of Supervisors finds that the public interest or necessity will not be inconvenienced by the sale of the 30 Van Ness Avenue property, as required under City Administrative Code Section 23.3.

Under the proposed ordinance, the Board of Supervisors would authorize the Director of Property, on behalf of the City, to sell 30 Van Ness Avenue, through a competitive bid process without subsequent approval or confirmation by the Board of Supervisors. The ordinance specifies that (a) the sale price must be equal to or greater than \$87,000,000; (b) the sale must be effectuated through a conveyance deed imposing redevelopment requirements that meet or exceed minimum affordable housing provisions and obligations as set forth in the Market Octavia Area Plan in Planning Code Section 416; and (c) the sale includes a holdover lease for the City. If approved, the Director of Property would be authorized to take any and all actions deemed necessary or advisable to secure bids for the sale of 30 Van Ness, accept the most responsive bid⁴, execute a purchase and sale agreement and Holdover Lease, and close escrow for the sale of the property. Within 30 days of the sale, the Director of Property would report the final sales price and conditions of the sale in writing to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

⁴ Mr. Updike advises that the most responsive bid would be based on numerous factors, including (1) proposed sales price, (2) financial capacity of the acquiring entity to effect a close of escrow, (3) amount of the non-refundable deposit, (4) time required for due diligence, (5) specific terms of City leaseback agreement, (6) buyer's level of commitment regarding their future development with respect to affordability, and (7) investment in improving the transit experience at the Market/Van Ness station.

According to Mr. Updike, the Real Estate Division is requesting the Board of Supervisors approval of the proposed ordinance to authorize the sale by public competitive bid, rather than requesting the Board of Supervisors subsequent approval of a specific development offer and price for the sale of 30 Van Ness, based on the advice of the City's real estate broker team. Mr. Updike explains that there is a need to show the potential bidders for purchase of the 30 Van Ness building that the City is serious and sincere about selling this parcel for private development and doing so will enhance the final bids received for the sale of the property.

Affordable Housing Obligations

The proposed ordinance specifies that the conveyance deed will impose redevelopment requirements that meet or exceed the minimum affordable housing provisions and obligations as set forth in the Market Octavia Area Plan in Planning Code Section 416. Planning Code Section 416 requires inclusion of 12% affordable housing on site or 20% affordable housing off site at 55% of Area Median Income (AMI). If the proposed development includes 600 units of housing, 12% would mean 72 units of affordable housing and 20% would mean 120 units of affordable housing.

Mr. Updike notes that with the reinvestment of future potential City fees and property sales revenues that exceed the threshold⁵, the 30 Van Ness redevelopment project could potentially include 33% (or approximately 200 units) of affordable housing on this site.

Holdover Lease for City

The proposed ordinance would authorize the Director of Property to enter into a holdover office lease, to be included in the Purchase and Sale Agreement, to allow City departments to continue to occupy 30 Van Ness Avenue office building, without subsequent approval by the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Updike advises that this holdover lease would extend from the close of escrow, estimated to occur in early September, 2015, through December 31, 2018, with two six-month options for renewal, or potentially through December 31, 2019. Under the holdover lease, the City would be responsible for paying for all utilities, custodial, engineering, maintenance, property management and security services.

Mr. Updike advises that the Real Estate Divisions' budget for FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 anticipates continued work order rent payments from the departments that occupy 30 Van Ness to cover the cost of debt service and maintenance of the building. Under the proposed sale and related holdover lease, the City would defease the existing debt on 30 Van Ness, such that the amount paid by City departments previously used for debt service payments would be available to pay rent to a new landlord. The current annual debt service for 30 Van Ness is approximately \$3 million. The leaseback cannot cost the City more than the Real Estate's budget, without subsequent Board of Supervisors appropriation approval.

⁵ Under the proposed ordinance, the first \$122,000,000 of proceeds from the sale of 30 Van Ness and 1660 and 1680 Mission Streets, would be deposited into a continuing project account to repay debt and develop other office space to accommodate City functions being relocated. Sales proceeds that exceed the first \$122,000,000 would be used to develop affordable housing at these or other sites.

Therefore, City departments would continue to pay approximately \$27 per square foot per year, including all related utility and maintenance costs to occupy 30 Van Ness. In contrast, the current fair market value for all leases in the Civic Center/Van Ness area is approximately \$46 per square foot per year, which is \$19 or 70% higher. Mr. Updike anticipates that the City will receive more favorable leaseback terms in the final offer.

Use and Appropriation of Funds to Repay Certificates of Participation

As discussed above, the City issued COPs of \$35,950,000 in 2001 and \$6,309,800 in 2006 related to the purchase and renovation of 30 Van Ness. The current outstanding principal for the 2001 COPs is \$25,870,000 and the current outstanding principal for the 2006 COPs is \$5,900,000, or a total aggregate amount of \$31,770,000. Including related expenses of approximately \$20,000, a total of \$31,790,000 would be appropriated after the sale of 30 Van Ness to fully pay the remaining debt and related costs on the COPs. The proposed ordinance also authorizes and appropriates potential accrued interest, if redeemed after September 1, 2015 when additional interest accrues on the remaining outstanding COP debt.

Surplus Property Ordinance

As noted above, under Administrative Code Chapter 23A, it is City policy that the proceeds from the sale of City surplus property be used to finance affordable housing in San Francisco. The proposed ordinance states that the provisions of Administrative Code Chapter 23A shall not apply to the sale of the 30 Van Ness Avenue property. Rather, the ordinance states that the proceeds from the sale of 30 Van Ness, together with the potential future proceeds from the sale of City-owned properties at 1660 and 1680 Mission Streets, would be deposited into a continuing project account that would be established by the Controller. The first \$122,000,000 deposited into this account would be used to develop other office space to accommodate City functions relocated from these City facilities and to repay debt on the properties sold. Sales proceeds that exceed the first \$122,000,000 would be used to develop affordable housing at these or other sites.

CEQA and Planning Approvals

Mr. Updike reports that on July 10, 2015, the Planning Department will determine that the sale of 30 Van Ness Avenue is categorically exempt from CEQA and is consistent with the City's General Plan and the eight priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1.

FISCAL IMPACT

Appraisal Value of Property

As noted above, Section 23.3 of the Administrative Code states that before the Board of Supervisors approves a conveyance resolution, the Director of Property must appraise the fair market value of the City's real estate and every conveyance, other than from public auction or competitive bidding, must be sold for at least 100% of the Director of Property's appraisal. The proposed 30 Van Ness sale will be based on competitive bidding, and is therefore not subject to being sold for at least 100% of the appraisal value. Nonetheless, as of June 15, 2012, the Director of Property secured an appraisal from CBRE, Inc. of 30 Van Ness Avenue, which

determined the value of this City office building to be \$43,500,000. As noted above, the proposed ordinance would approve the sale of 30 Van Ness for not less than \$87,000,000, which is \$43,500,000 or 100% more than the appraisal of \$43,500,000 conducted three years ago.

Commission and Fees

Based on an agreement between the Real Estate Division and the brokerage firm, Newmark, Cornish & Carey regarding the sale of 30 Van Ness Avenue, the City will pay Newmark, Cornish & Carey (a) up to \$40,000 for marketing materials based on actual costs, and (b) 0.5% commission based on the sale price of the 30 Van Ness building. If the 30 Van Ness building is sold for \$87,000,000, the commission to Newmark, Cornish & Carey would be \$435,000.

Net Revenues to the City

As noted above, in 2001 and 2006, the City purchased and renovated 30 Van Ness for a total capital investment of approximately \$44,139,800 (\$37,830,000 + \$6,309,800). The City currently owes a total of \$31,770,000 of outstanding COPs, which would be fully repaid after the sale of the property. Therefore, as shown in the Table below, if the City sells 30 Van Ness at the minimum price of \$87,000,000, it will result in \$54,755,000 in available net sale proceeds for the City. Mr. Updike anticipates that the City will receive more than the \$87,000,000 minimum sale price reflected in the Table.

Table: Sale Proceeds and Expenses for 30 Van Ness

Minimum Sale Price	\$87,000,000
Less Broker Commission	(435,000)
Less Broker Marketing Fee (not to exceed)	(40,000)
Net Sale Proceeds	\$86,525,000
Repayment of COPs (2001 and 2006)	(31,770,000)
Total Net Proceeds to City	\$54,755,000

POLICY CONSIDERATION

The proposed ordinance would exclude the sale of 30 Van Ness Avenue from the requirements of the City's Surplus Property Ordinance under Administrative Code Chapter 23A.

On December 9, 2014, the Board of Supervisors approved an ordinance (File 14-1120; Ordinance 254-14) for a Conditional Land Disposition and Acquisition Agreement with Related California Urban Housing, LLC (Related)⁶ for the City's acquisition of part of a 2.5 acre site at 1500-1580 Mission Street, including a Construction Management Agreement for the development of a City office building on this site. The site is currently a Goodwill Industries operations center at Van Ness Avenue and Mission Streets. Related plans to develop this site to

⁶ Related California Urban Housing LLC created a subsidiary, Goodwill SF Urban Development to acquire and develop this site.

include (a) an approximate 463,300 gross square foot 18 story City-owned office building along 11th street and (b) an approximate 38 story, 550 multifamily residential unit development, with ground level retail, along Van Ness Avenue.

The City anticipates consolidating office space for five major departments into this new City-owned office building, including the (a) Department of Public Works, (b) Department of Building Inspection, (c) City Planning Commission, (d) Retirement and (e) Health Services Systems, which are currently in City-owned space or leasing office space in the Civic Center. The new City office building's total project cost is \$326,690,953. At the time of approval of Ordinance 254-14, one of the major sources of funding identified for the land disposition and development of this new City office building was \$122,000,000 from the sale of three existing City office buildings. The three existing City office buildings proposed for sale were (1) 30 Van Ness (subject of the proposed ordinance), (2) 1660 Mission Street, and (3) 1680 Mission Street, which are yet to be approved for sale by the City. As noted above, the proposed ordinance would approve the sale of 30 Van Ness for not less than \$87,000,000, resulting in net proceeds of an estimated \$54,755,000, or approximately 45% of the \$122,000,000 estimated cost needed for the development of a new City office building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Amend the proposed ordinance to require subsequent approval by the Board of Supervisors of the authorization to sell 30 Van Ness Avenue, including the name of the specific preferred respondent/developer, the sales price, City leaseback provisions, percentage of affordable housing, and net sales revenues that the City would receive.
2. Except for excluding the sale of 30 Van Ness Avenue from the requirements of the City's Surplus Property Ordinance under Administrative Code Chapter 23A, which is a policy decision for the Board of Supervisors, approve the proposed ordinance as amended.

1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10
11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;

2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration ("FMND") and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) ("CEQA"), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 "CEQA Guidelines") and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code ("Chapter 31");

9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program ("MMRP"), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board's review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July 10,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. 150701; now therefore
2 be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility, if such contract is for more than \$10,000,000, and the
4 contract for the construction of the Proposed Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

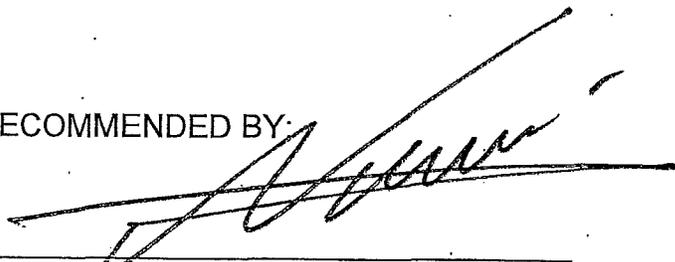
5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County's Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County's Controller or his or her designee, County's
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County's
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County's Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County's Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

1 RECOMMENDED BY:



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3 Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works

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Item 2 File 15-0701	Department: General Services Agency - Department of Public Works (DPW)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
Legislative Objectives	
<p>The proposed resolution would (1) authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for \$80,000,000 to be used towards the costs to replace County Jails No. 3 and 4 (Project); (2) outline the cash contributions funds for the proposed project; (3) conditionally approve the associated financing and construction documents; and (4) adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.</p>	
Key Points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City's 2014-2023 Capital Plan recommends a project to replace County Jails #3 and #4. The proposed replacement jail is estimated to cost \$240,000,000, and construction is estimated to commence in 2018 and to be completed in early 2021. • Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities. The State issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) on June 10, 2015 in which counties with more than 700,000 residents are eligible to request up to \$80,000,000. 	
Fiscal Impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the City is awarded the full requested amount of \$80,000,000, it would offset the estimated \$240,000,000 cost of developing and constructing the City's Jail Replacement Project by \$80,000,000, reducing the City's total costs to \$160,000,000. • In order to secure the \$80,000,000 in financing from the State, the City must provide a match of ten percent of the total estimated Jail Replacement Project cost using local funds. The required local match is \$24,000,000, based on an estimated Jail Replacement Project cost of \$240,000,000. The Board of Supervisors has previously appropriated \$10,190,000 for the replacement of County Jails #3 and #4. If the funding application receives a conditional award of financing from the State, the Board of Supervisors would need to appropriate an additional \$13,810,000 to the Project. 	
Recommendation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the proposed resolution. Such approval is contingent on the Board of Supervisors approval of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT

California Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on June 10, 2015 requires all counties applying for funds under SB 863 to include a Board of Supervisors resolution with the county's proposal. The Board of Supervisors resolution must contain certain designations, authorizations and assurances specified in the RFP.

BACKGROUND

The Hall of Justice Replacement Program

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department operates six jails in San Francisco and San Mateo County. Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County #4 are located on the sixth and seventh floors respectively of the Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street, which also houses the Superior Court, the District Attorney's office, the Adult Probation Department, and other City agencies. County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 have a combined total of 905 (826 rated) beds.¹

Constructed in 1958, the HOJ has been found to be highly susceptible to severe structural and non-structural damage that could pose "appreciable life hazard to occupants" in the event of an earthquake. Engineering consultants evaluated several alternatives for seismically retrofitting the HOJ, but found that each option would require a major reconfiguration of the building space and/or significant costs.²

Replacement of County Jail #3 and County Jail #4

In response to the City's low inmate population and uncertainty about the impact of State Public Safety Realignment, the City's 2014-2023 Capital Plan recommends a project to replace County Jails #3 and #4 with fewer beds than the current number of beds. The Controller's Office forecasts the need for a replacement jail in 2020 (the tentative completion date of a replacement jail) containing 384 beds to replace the 905 beds in County Jails #3 and #4.³ The Jail Replacement Project (Project) is the construction of a replacement jail estimated to cost \$240,000,000⁴ on adjacent property east of the current HOJ.⁵

¹ The number of "rated" beds is the maximum number of beds or inmates that may be housed in a jail as established by State or local rating officials.

² *Update to the Jail Population Forecast*, Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor, June 16, 2015.

³ *Update to the Jail Population Forecast*, Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor, June 16, 2015. The 2012-2021 Capital Plan's proposal for a replacement jail for County Jails #3 and #4 included one-to-one bed replacement, while the 2014-2023 Capital Plan includes less than one-to-one replacement.

⁴ The current revised estimated cost of the Jail Replacement Project is \$240,000,000, which is less than the estimated cost of \$278,000,000 in the 2014-2023 Capital Plan.

⁵ The adjacent property east of the current HOJ contains seven lots at the addresses 444, 450, 470 and 482 6th Street, and 804, 814-820, and 820 Bryant Street (Real Estate Division).

According to Ms. Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager at the Department of Public Works (DPW), construction of the proposed replacement jail is estimated to commence in 2018 and to be completed in early 2021. The estimated costs to construct the proposed Jail Replacement Project are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Estimated Project Costs for the Proposed Jail Replacement Project

Project Element	Amount
Construction	\$169,312,150
Project Control ⁱ	50,700,000
Site Control ⁱⁱ	14,375,000
Program Contingency	5,274,226
Bond Oversight	338,624
Total	\$240,000,000

Source: Department of Public Works

- i. Project control includes architectural and engineering, construction management, and project management services, as well as permits.
- ii. Site control includes the cost of purchasing the proposed property, consultant contract expenses related to due diligence, relocation expenses for displaced occupants, and demolition.

Construction of the Jail Replacement Project would be financed by Certificates of Participation. According to Ms. Nadia Sesay, Director of Public Finance in the Controller's Office, the issuance of Certificates of Participation for construction of the \$240,000,000 Project in FY 2016-17 as currently planned would result in annual debt service that does not exceed the City's 3.25% limit on the percentage of discretionary revenue that can be used to fund annual debt service costs.

In addition to the proposed issuance of Certificates of Participation for construction, the Board of Supervisors has appropriated \$10,190,000 from the City's General Fund from FY 2011-12 to FY 2014-15 as a continuing project for architectural, engineering, and project management services related to the planning of the project. Ms. Akin-Taylor advises that \$2,616,653 of the \$10,190,000 in appropriated funds has been expended to date.

Senate Bill 863 Request for Proposals

Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), signed by the Governor on June 20, 2014, authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities.⁶ The California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) on June 10, 2015 in which counties with more than 700,000 residents are eligible to request up to \$80,000,000 or

⁶ Under SB 863, an "adult local criminal justice facility" may include any custodial housing, reentry program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population.

up to 90% of the estimated project costs, whichever is less, of the available SB 863 funding. SB 863 financing is distributed to counties for their jail projects. Participating counties are not responsible for any repayment of such State funds.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed resolution would (1) authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for \$80,000,000 to be used towards the costs to replace County Jails No. 3 and 4 (Project); (2) outline the cash contributions funds for the proposed project; (3) conditionally approve the associated financing and construction documents; and (4) adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.

Application for Funding

The proposed resolution would authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application for \$80,000,000 of financing for the City's Jail Replacement Project. The receipt of \$80,000,000 in financing from the State will leave \$160,000,000 to be financed through the City's issuance of Certificates of Participation. Proposals for projects are due to the State by August 28, 2015, and conditional awards are to be announced on November 12, 2015.

Funding preference will be given to counties that are most prepared to proceed successfully with this financing in a timely manner. Readiness to proceed, as defined in the State RFP, includes (1) approval of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors that authorizes adequate matching funds for the City's Jail Replacement Project, and approves project documents; and (2) documentation evidencing compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Approval of the subject resolution satisfies both of these requirements.

Approval of the subject resolution by the Board of Supervisors authorizes the City to proceed with the Jail Replacement Project if the City is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing. According to Mr. John Updike, Director of Real Estate, future Board of Supervisors approval is necessary to purchase the property planned on Bryant Street for construction of the Jail, to issue Certificates of Participation to finance the Project, and for professional services for the project exceeding \$10 million.

Conditionally Approve Construction and Financing Documents

The proposed resolution authorizes the execution of the Construction Documents and Financing Documents⁷, which are required to proceed with the Project. Under the financing structure authorized by SB 863, the State will own the completed jail facility during the time in which the State lease revenue bonds are being repaid by the State, and the City leases the jail from the State during this period. Ownership of the jail will revert to the City once the lease revenue bonds have been paid by the State. The Construction and Financing Documents detail this ownership and leasing structure between the State and the City for the City's proposed Jail Replacement Project.

Adopt Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The application for State financing requires that the City provide evidence that the Jail Replacement Project complies with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 25, 2015, the San Francisco Planning Commission approved the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (FMND) for the Project and prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) in compliance with CEQA.

The Board of Supervisors is scheduled to review the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at a public hearing on July 21, 2015.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed resolution would authorize the City to submit a funding application to the State for \$80,000,000 under SB 863 to fund the construction of the City's proposed Jail Replacement Project to replace County Jails #3 and #4 at the Hall of Justice. If the City is awarded the full requested amount of \$80,000,000, it would partially offset the estimated \$240,000,000 construction cost of the City's Jail Replacement Project, reducing the City's construction costs to \$160,000,000. The State does not require the City to repay any of the State funds which are awarded to the City for the Jail Replacement Project.

In order to secure the \$80,000,000 in State funds, the City must provide a match of ten percent of the \$240,000,000 estimated Jail Replacement Project construction cost. Therefore, the required local match is \$24,000,000. The Board of Supervisors has previously appropriated \$10,190,000 for the replacement of County Jails #3 and #4. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors would need to appropriate an additional \$13,810,000 to the Project.

⁷ Construction Documents include a Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation. The Financing Documents include a Ground Lease, Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease.

SUMMARY

In summary, the proposed resolution authorizes the City to submit an application to the State for \$80,000,000 in SB 863 funds to pay a portion of the construction costs of a new jail to replace County Jails #3 and #4. If the State conditionally awards funding to the City, City staff shall submit legislation to the Board of Supervisors authorizing the appropriation of \$13,810,000 in commercial paper to the Jail Replacement Project.

Approval of the proposed resolution includes:

- Adoption of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program in compliance with CEQA;
- Authorization to proceed with the Jail Replacement Project if (a) the City is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing; (b) acquires the property to construct the Jail Replacement Project; (c) obtains sufficient financing to development and construction of the Jail Replacement Project, and (d) approves the professional services design contract if the contract exceeds \$10,000,000; and
- Approval of the form of the Construction and Financing Documents.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the proposed resolution. Such approval is contingent on the Board of Supervisors approval of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.



June 22, 2015

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

2015 JUN 22 AM 11:45

BJ

Through Naomi Kelly
City Administrator

Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

Mohammed Nuru
Director

San Francisco Public Works
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl.
Room 348
San Francisco, CA 94102
tel 415-554-6920

sfpublicworks.org
facebook.com/sfpublicworks
twitter.com/sfpublicworks
twitter.com/mrcleansf

Honorable Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
#1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors:

Attached for your consideration is a resolution authorizing the San Francisco Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4.

Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015, the State of California authorized an issuance of up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovation and construction of approved local criminal justice facilities. On June 10, 2015, the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC") issued a Request for Proposals, and responses are due to the BSCC by August 28, 2015 by eligible counties. As San Francisco County would be eligible for up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds through participation in this RFP, we believe it prudent for this organization to make a timely application.

We therefore forward for Board of Supervisors' consideration the attached resolution and supplemental documents, and seek a hearing at the Budget and Finance Committee on July 15, 2015 on this matter. If you have questions regarding this item, please contact Jessie Rubin of the Controller's Office at (415) 554-4023.

Respectfully,

Mohammed Nuru
Director of San Francisco Public Works

cc: Honorable Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff



**Senate Bill 863
Adult Local Criminal Justice
Facilities Construction**

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

APPLICATION PACKET

Released June 10, 2015

Eligible Applicants:

***California Sheriffs' Departments and
County Departments of Corrections***

Proposals due by August 28, 2015 at 5:00 PM

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

2590 Venture Oaks Way Suite 200 ♦ SACRAMENTO CA 95833

Phone: 916.445.5073 ♦ Fax: 916.327.3317 ♦ www.bscc.ca.gov

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**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
13-MEMBER BOARD**

Chair, Board of State and Community Corrections **Linda M. Penner**

Secretary, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation **Jeffrey A. Beard**

Director, Division of Adult Parole Operations **Daniel Stone**
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

County Sheriff in charge of a local detention facility **Dean Growdon**
which has a jail rated capacity of 200 or less inmates Lassen County

County Sheriff in charge of a local detention facility **Geoff Dean**
which has a jail rated capacity of over 200 inmates Ventura County

County Supervisor or County Administrative Officer **Susan Mauriello**
Santa Cruz County

Chief Probation Officer **Michelle Brown**
from a county with a population over 200,000 San Bernardino County

Chief Probation Officer **Michael Ertola**
from a county with a population under 200,000 Nevada County

Judge **William R. Pounders**
Los Angeles County (retired)

Chief of Police **David L. Maggard, Jr.**
Irvine Police Department

Community provider of rehabilitative treatment or services **Scott Budnick**
for adult offenders Anti-Recidivism Coalition

Community provider or advocate with expertise in effective **David Steinhart**
programs, policies, and treatment of Commonweal – Juvenile Justice Program At-Risk
Youth and Juvenile Offenders

Public Member **Mimi H. Silbert**
Delancey Street Foundation

**EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS
SENATE BILL 863, CONSTRUCTION OF
ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES**

- Co-Chair**..... **Dean Growdon**
Board Member, Board of State and Community Corrections
Sheriff, Lassen County
- Co-Chair**..... **Ian Parkinson**
Sheriff, San Luis Obispo County
- Chief Probation Officer, Humboldt County **William Damiano**
- Chief Probation Officer, Orange County **Steve Sentman**
- Director Behavioral Science, San Francisco City/County **Jo Robinson**
- Supervisor, Sonoma County **Efren Carrillo**
- Assistant Chief Administrative Officer, Riverside County **George Johnson**
- Sheriff, Stanislaus County **Adam Christianson**
- Jail Programs Administrator, Orange County **Greg Boston**
- Chief Administrator, Tehama County **William Goodwin**

The BSCC Board appointed two co-chairs with direction to convene an ESC to develop recommendations on elements of the Request for Proposal and proposal evaluation criteria; review and rate proposals; and make conditional award recommendations to the BSCC Board. The ESC’s role is advisory to the BSCC Board, which makes all policy and conditional award decisions. A letter of Intent to Award conditional financing will be sent to each of the selected counties. Projects that are given a conditional award will be required to be certified by the BSCC, comply with the state’s capital outlay process as overseen by the Department of Finance (DOF) and State Public Works Board (SPBW), including obtaining and maintaining final approval of financing eligibility (ability to participate in the sale of lease-revenue bonds in connection with the project) as determined by the DOF for the SPWB. The timeline and process may be changed at any time by the BSCC Board. Counties will be notified if changes or modifications occur. In order to maintain objectivity and impartiality, members of the ESC and the BSCC Board request that applicants do not contact them about proposals at any time during this process. ESC members employed by a county will abstain from participation in discussions or evaluations of proposals submitted by that county, and all ESC members will abstain in situations where they have an actual or potential conflict of interest.

PURPOSE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

This Request for Proposals (RFP) provides the information necessary to prepare a proposal to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for conditional award as authorized by Senate Bill (SB) 863 for the construction of adult local criminal justice facilities (ALCJF). This legislation provides up to \$500 million in state lease-revenue bond financing authority for the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities in California.

Prior to developing and submitting a proposal, applicants should carefully review the entire RFP application package. Applicants are encouraged to access the BSCC website (<http://www.bscc.ca.gov>) for information related to Frequently Asked Questions, standards, and construction issues.

BSCC staff cannot assist applicants with the actual preparation of the proposal. Any questions concerning the RFP, the proposal process, or programmatic issues must be submitted in writing, fax 916.327.3317, or email to:

Counties	Project Director	Contact Information
Alameda, Amador, Colusa, Fresno, Imperial, Kings, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Tuolumne, Yuba	Lenard LaChappell	Lenard.LaChappell@bscc.ca.gov 916.445.6023
Alpine, Butte, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sierra, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity	Robert Oates	Robert.Oates@bscc.ca.gov 916.445.5806
Calaveras, Humboldt, Kern, Lake, Modoc, Napa, Orange, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Shasta, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo	Michael Scott	Michael.Scott@bscc.ca.gov 916.341.7327
Magi Work, Deputy Director (A) Facilities Construction Division 2590 Venture Oaks Way Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95833 Magi.Work@bscc.ca.gov 916.327.3967		

PROPOSAL DUE DATE

Submit 1 original paper version of the proposal with the "wet signature", plus 1 electronic, read-only copy in Adobe Acrobat file (pdf). The proposal must be received by the BSCC's County Facilities Construction (CFC) Program by **5:00 p.m., August 28, 2015, at:**

Board of State and Community Corrections
County Facilities Construction Program
2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833
Attn: Magi Work, Deputy Director (A)

Proposals received after 5:00 p.m., August 28, 2015, will be deemed ineligible and will not be considered.

The electronic copy may also be submitted via compact disk, flash drive or email to ConstructionProgram@bscc.ca.gov. (After the technical review is complete, the county must provide 16 additional copies of the technically- reviewed proposal.)

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

June 10, 2015	The BSCC issues Senate Bill 863 RFP
June 26, 2015	Bidders' Conference in Sacramento
August 28, 2015	Proposals due to the BSCC
August 31, thru September 11, 2015	BSCC technical review. Counties are given opportunity to correct technical deficiencies.
September 16, 2015	Raters' training
September 16 thru October 16, 2015	ESC reviews the proposals and makes preliminary ratings
October 22, 2015	ESC convenes, makes final rating and ranks proposals for funding recommendations.
November 12, 2015	ESC recommendations presented to the BSCC for financing action/intent to make a conditional award at BSCC regularly scheduled meeting.

BIDDERS' CONFERENCE

BIDDERS' CONFERENCE SENATE BILL 863 CONSTRUCTION OF ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES

June 26, 2015
8:00 am – 12:00 pm
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
2590 VENTURE OAKS WAY, SUITE 200
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833 – OR OTHER LOCATION AS NOTIFIED

A Senate Bill (SB) 863 Bidders' Conference will be held at the Board of State and Community Corrections June 26, 2015 from 8:00 am – 12:00 pm. The intent of the bidders' conference is to provide counties and other interested parties with the opportunity to ask questions regarding the RFP and receive clarification on the RFP process. Attendance is optional. Following the conference, questions and answers from the session will be posted on the BSCC website.

Pre-registration for the conference is required. Please register for the conference by contacting BSCC staff via email at: ConstructionProgram@bscc.ca.gov.

Please reference SB 863 Bidders' Conference in the subject line, and in your e-mail, please include the following information:

- county name
- number of persons attending
- name of county contact person and title
- mailing address
- city, state, and zip code
- telephone and fax numbers
- e-mail address

Indicate any specific questions you have about information in the RFP or other questions about the RFP process. Your questions will be used to assist BSCC staff in preparing for the Bidders' Conference.

For general questions concerning the Bidders' Conference, contact BSCC staff at (916) 445-5073. Information may also be found at www.bscc.ca.gov

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On June 20, 2014, Senate Bill 863 (Chapter 37, Statutes of 2014 (SB 863) became law, authorizing state lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJFs. **Up to \$500,000,000 in financing is conditionally available at this time.** This RFP is intended to solicit proposals to establish a rank-ordered list of projects, and to conditionally allocate this financing to projects for the design and construction, including expansion or renovation of criminal justice facilities.

The Legislature found that “California’s current challenges in managing jail populations follow decades of overcrowded and aging jails, and piecemeal, erratic, and incomplete responses to dealing with these problems. Reversing course will require sustainable solutions that must include sound planning and implementation, and must be grounded in the principle that jail resources must be well planned and employed efficiently and effectively to prevent overcrowding and promote public safety through the broader use of evidence-based practices and policies in the criminal justice system. California needs a long-term, statewide strategy to effectively manage its jail population and jail resources. Without an ongoing analytical framework for taking into account factors such as population growth, criminogenic needs of the current and future jail populations, crime rates, custodial housing needs, and additional changes to realignment or sentencing laws and practices, California will continue to resort to reactive, fragmentary fixes to its jail condition and capacity problems instead of being fully prepared to develop an effective and sustainable system of local custodial facilities. The county adult criminal justice system needs improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space to manage the adult offender population under its jurisdiction. Improved county adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space will enhance public safety throughout the state by providing increased access to appropriate programs and treatment. By improving adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space, this financing will serve a critical purpose by promoting public safety.” Government Code (GC) section 15890.933(a)—(e).

SB 863 (Stats. 2014, Chapter 37) authorizes state lease revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJFs. As part of this construction financing program, the State Public Works Board (SPWB), California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), and the BSCC are authorized to enter into agreements with participating counties to acquire, design, renovate, or construct ALCJFs.

The Senate Bill 863 adult local criminal justice facility financing is not a grant program; lease revenue bonds are issued for the construction of facilities and cannot be used to finance “programs” per se or operating costs. A county’s receipt of a conditional award for financing, as described here, does not guarantee the awarded county will receive any reimbursement or that the state will obtain interim financing, or that bonds will be issued. The conditional award is merely an expression that the county is qualified, at the point in time, to move forward in the process.

STATE LEASE REVENUE BOND FINANCING

Lease Revenue Bond Financing

ALCJF financing will be administered by the DOF and SPWB in connection with the issuance of lease-revenue bonds. This financing mechanism requires the SPWB to hold property rights, on behalf of the State of California, the ALCJF that is acquired, designed, renovated, and/or constructed with lease revenue bonds, subject to the bonds being sold and paid off (approximately 25-35 years). The SPWB will lease the ALCJF to the BSCC or CDCR, which will in turn sublease the ALCJF to the participating county for its use and operation in the care, custody, and rehabilitation of local adult offenders during the period of bond indebtedness. Once the bonds are paid in full, the participating county will own the ALCJF.

Counties that receive notice of a conditional award are responsible for the site acquisition, environmental determinations/mitigation measures, design, construction, staffing, operation, repair, and ongoing maintenance of the facility in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and any terms and conditions in the financing and BSCC/participating county agreements. Some, but not all, of these costs may be included as part of a county's local match requirement (see Budget Consideration section). Counties are obligated to successfully complete the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction project

(e.g., proposed scope, including the number of beds to be added, if applicable) within agreed upon timelines, build to code and standards, and remain within budget. Counties are also responsible to safely staff and operate the facility within 90 days after construction completion (GC section 15820.935 (c) (4)). Counties must acquire, design, renovate, or construct the ALCJF in conformance with operational, fire and life safety, and physical plant standards in California Code of Regulations Titles 15 and 24 "Part 2, section 1231". Counties must also complete the ALCJF in compliance with the state's capital outlay process including the oversight of finance and the SPWB.

It is anticipated that counties selected for financing through this RFP process will be issued a conditional Intent to Award by the BSCC at the November 2015 Board meeting. These awards are "conditional" in that they are predicated, at a minimum, on the requirements that: 1) each county's project be approved by the BSCC, DOF and the SPWB at various stages throughout planning, design, and construction, as defined in this RFP; 2) each selected county enters into the state/county agreements as required; and 3) lease revenue bonds are sold for each selected project. The lease revenue bonds provide the necessary long-term financing mechanism to repay all state debt in interim financing for the selected ALCJF projects. Participating counties are not responsible to the state for debt service or rent payments in connection with the lease revenue bonds.

Accurate project scope, cost, and schedule estimates must be prepared before a county responds to the RFP. After receiving a conditional award notification, successful applicant counties must translate the proposal into formal architectural plans and specifications that are submitted to, and approved by, the SPWB, DOF and BSCC (see the State Public Works Board/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Requirements section). Counties that proceed with architectural plans and specifications prior to SPWB establishment of their project's scope, costs, and schedule do so at their own financial risk. In addition, counties that proceed with working drawings prior to obtaining SPWB

and DOF approval of preliminary plans cannot obtain reimbursement for any preliminary plans expenditures. **Counties cannot obtain reimbursement for funds expended prior to SPWB establishment of their project scope, cost, and schedule.**

For planning purposes, please note counties cannot proceed with advertising their projects for construction, contract bids or solicit design-build proposals until after obtaining DOF approval to proceed to bid. Likewise, counties cannot award a construction or design-build contract until after obtaining DOF approval to award the contract. Additionally, each project must achieve construction completion and be available for use and occupancy within three years of the start of construction.

The BSCC will “not” increase financing amounts after a conditional award notification, or approve a reduction in the proposed and accepted scope of work, if counties receive higher than expected construction bids. Counties are solely responsible for the payment of higher than anticipated project costs.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

As defined in SB 863, \$500 million dollars is available in lease revenue bond financing to acquire, design, renovate, or construct ALCJFs. An ALCJF must be consistent with the legislative intent described in Sections 17.5 and 3450 of the Penal Code, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections and may include (Government Code (GC) section 15820.93):

1. Improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space as necessary to manage the adult offender population.
2. Custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population.

A Reentry facility may include: construction of a secure and/or non-secure facility that may include housing, programming or other treatment space to facilitate a continuum of care for offenders under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff or County Department of Corrections. All facilities must comply with the requirements of Title 15 and Title 24, and shall be a Type II, III or IV facility (Please also review Penal Codes sections 4024, 1208).

Proposed projects may include replacing existing housing capacity, realizing only a minimal increase in capacity, using this financing authority, if the requesting county clearly documents an existing housing capacity deficiency (GC section 15820.936 (d)). A county's calculation of need should include any construction projects for which the county has received a conditional award under Assembly Bill (AB) 900 and or Senate Bill (SB) 1022.

Scoring consideration will be given to counties that have not received funding from Assembly Bill 900 or Senate Bill 1022 (GC section 15820.936(b)).

As a mandatory criterion, counties are required to submit documentation of the percentage of pretrial inmates in the county jail from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, inclusive, and a description of the county's current risk-assessment-based pretrial release program.

Funding preference shall be given to counties that are most prepared to proceed successfully with this financing in a timely manner, which includes a Board of Supervisors Resolution and documentation of California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. (GC 15820.936(b)). See "Proposed Project and Evaluation Factors" section on page 17 of this RFP.

Funding consideration shall be given to counties that are seeking to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity or are seeking to renovate existing or build new facilities that provide adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitative services, including mental health treatment. (GC 15820.936(c))

Consistent with the legislative intent of SB 863, and as stated in Penal Code sections 17.5 and 3450, "community based punishment" means evidence-based correctional sanctions and programming encompassing a range of custodial and noncustodial

responses to criminal or noncompliant offender activity. Intermediate sanctions may be provided by local public safety entities directly or through public or private correctional service providers and include, but are not limited to, the following: short-term, "flash" incarceration, intensive community supervision, home detention with electronic monitoring, mandatory community service, restorative justice programs, work training or education, work in lieu of confinement, day reporting, mandatory residential or nonresidential substance abuse treatment programs, mandatory random drug testing, mother-infant care programs, and community-based residential programs offering structure, supervision, drug and alcohol treatment, literacy programming, employment and psychological counseling and mental health treatment.

It's important to recognize that SB 863 authorizes state funded lease revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of county adult local criminal justice facilities for offenders under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections. Pursuant to Penal Code section 3450 (b)(9) and 17.5 (a)(9), "Evidence-based practices" means supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or post release supervision." The county proposal must take into consideration the sheriff's responsibility for these offenders when selecting the range of programming/treatment services identified in Penal Code sections 17.5 and 3450.

Any reference to "beds" means BSCC-rated beds that are dedicated to housing offenders in a local detention facility's single and double occupancy cells/rooms or dormitories. Beds can also include special use beds for medical, mental health and disciplinary purposes. All beds must be planned and designed in conformance with the standards and requirements contained in California Code of Regulations, (CCR) Titles 15 and 24.

Renovation projects or new construction proposed through SB 863 that is physically attached to an existing facility, requires that the scope of the proposed project include all work necessary for the existing facility to meet current fire and life safety standards, and meet or exceed a seismic level 3 performance standard (State Administrative Manual-FEMA section 301). These improvements may qualify as necessary renovation. This, together with all other aspects of each awarded project will be carefully reviewed and considered throughout the state capital outlay process.

Compliance with Titles 15 and 24, California Code of Regulations

Housing, programming and treatment space must be planned and designed in conformance with the standards and requirements contained in Titles 15 and 24, California Code of Regulations (CCR). The BSCC will adhere to its duly adopted regulations for the approval or disapproval of proposed ALCJFs (GC section 15820.935.). As stated in CCR Title 15 section 1712.3 (c) (1), court and temporary holding facilities may not be constructed under state bond financing.

Counties must ensure that the construction plans for any eligible project include all necessary ancillary space to enable the facility to comply with operational, fire and life safety, and physical plant standards as contained in CCR Titles 15 and 24, (e.g., dayrooms, education classrooms, dining, space for showers, recreation, medical exam, visiting, attorney visitation, mental health conferences). Ancillary space financed, in whole or in part, through state lease revenue bonds and/or county matching funds must be

reasonable and necessary for facility operations, including administrative support and rehabilitative program space.

This financing program requires a county to build a facility based on the county's current needs (only through the year 2019), see Title 15 section 1731 (a). SB 863 does not include any statement of intent that could be interpreted to allow for leasing beds or other facility space to other entities for financial gain. Any additional use of beds, which was not included within the original proposed project must be approved by the SPWB. GC section 15820.933 and Penal Code sections 17.5 and 3450, clarify that the intent of SB 863 was to provide public financing in order to finance improvements to the ALCJF.

Limit on Number of Projects/Set Asides

The state intends to provide conditional awards to as many meritorious projects as possible not to exceed the total \$500 million dollars in bond financing authorized. **Each county is restricted to submitting one project proposal for one designated facility project** (with the exception of one additional regional project proposal). Further, the county project proposal submitted is limited to one site location. Multiple site locations are considered multiple projects for the purpose of this program.

Regional Project Proposal- Counties that submit a proposal for a project in their county, may also participate in one regional project proposal. If a county submits more than one proposal (e.g., individual county project and lead county for a regional project), the county will be required to construct both of the projects if awarded, and to do so within both project timeline requirements referenced in this RFP. The county shall identify a distinct parcel of land for each project if the county is submitting an individual and regional proposal. Additionally, counties must be able to justify the need for both projects as required by this RFP.

Counties desiring to construct a regional ALCJF for the purpose of housing adult local offenders from multiple counties must submit one single proposal from the lead county in which the project is being constructed. The proposal must include a county Board of Supervisors' resolution from the lead county authorizing the construction and operation of the joint project with partner counties and a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Joint Power Authority (JPA) between and among all of the partner counties. The MOU or JPA must clearly identify the terms, conditions, rights, responsibilities, and financial obligations of all parties in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the regional facility will provide dedicated housing to adult local offenders from all partner counties.

To be considered as a regional facility for the purposes of this financing program, the MOU or JPA must justify need for the facility which is not based on the use of vacant beds on a per diem, space-available basis. If preliminary MOUs or JPAs are submitted with the proposal, final county Board of Supervisor's approved documents must be submitted within 90 days after the notification to the lead county of conditional intent to award state financing.

For regional projects, partnering counties must enter into an MOU or JPA. The state will consider the lead county to be the operator of the site/facility and that county will be the designated recipient of state financing with the obligation to complete the project.

Counties that are parties to a regional project will also be subject to all state lease revenue bond financing requirements, including but not limited to state contracts and leases pursuant to the lease-revenue bond process administered by the SPWB. The lead county may enter into agreements, as it deems appropriate, to ensure that its regional partners contribute cash in an amount necessary to meet its match requirements of this program, as provided in the MOU or JPA. The failure of any partner county to provide cash to the lead county does not relieve the lead county from its construction and match performance obligations under any state agreements.

The SB 863 ESC found that the regional facility concept is not intended for counties choosing to: 1) overbuild their current needs (beyond 2019); and/or 2) lease beds or other facility space to other entities for financial gain.

Set Asides

To ensure that large, medium, and small counties each have the opportunity to share in the available financing (see following population chart), the disbursement schedule for the available \$500 million has been set as follows:

- up to \$240 million has been set aside for large counties;
- up to \$160 million has been set aside for medium counties;
- up to \$100 million has been set aside for small counties.

The maximum amount that can be requested for a project proposal by one county in each county category is:

- **\$80 million for proposals in large counties,**
- **\$40 million for proposals in medium-sized counties**
- **\$20 million for proposals in small counties.**

For the purpose of regional proposed projects, the size of the lead county determines the maximum amount of funds that can be requested for the entire project. Any use of beds outside of the proposed project must be approved by the SPWB, and that approval reflected in the lease revenue bond financing documentation.

Population Chart			
Large Counties (pop. 700,001 +)	Medium Counties (pop. 200,001-700,000)	Small Counties (pop. 200,000 or fewer)	
Alameda Contra Costa Fresno Kern Los Angeles Orange Riverside Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco San Joaquin San Mateo Santa Clara Ventura	Butte Marin Merced Monterey Placer San Luis Obispo Santa Barbara Santa Cruz Solano Sonoma Stanislaus Tulare Yolo	Alpine Amador Calaveras Colusa Del Norte El Dorado Glenn Humboldt Imperial Inyo Kings Lake Lassen Madera Mariposa	Mendocino Modoc Mono Napa Nevada Plumas San Benito Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Sutter Tehama Trinity Tuolumne Yuba
<p><i>Department of Finance, Population Estimates, July 2014</i></p> <p>http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-1/view.php</p>			

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS REVIEW

The proposal must be made and formatted using the Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility Construction Financing Program Proposal Form, including attachments, complete with signature on page 2 section E. of the Proposal Form from a designated county official, along with the proposal narrative to be attached as described in Section 5 of the instructions to the Proposal Form. For a checklist of the submittal requirements, please see page 17 of the instructions to the Proposal Form.

Project proposals must be received at the BSCC offices, 2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95833 **no later than 5:00 PM on August 28, 2015**. Late proposals will not be considered. For counties dropping off the project proposal application at the BSCC office, a time-stamped copy of the first page of the proposal will be provided as a receipt.

All proposals received under this program will be: 1) reviewed by BSCC staff for technical compliance with BSCC proposal submittal requirements (with opportunity given to counties to correct technical compliance deficiencies before proposals are sent to the ESC for review); 2) reviewed and rated by the ESC; and, 3) ranked by the ESC with award recommendations provided to the BSCC Board. The BSCC Board may accept, reject, or change any ESC recommendations before making conditional awards to counties.

BSCC staff will conduct a **technical review of the project proposals August 31-September 11, 2015**. Staff is unable to provide advice or judgment as to the merit of draft proposals or how proposals will be evaluated or ranked by reviewers.

BSCC staff's review of the technical compliance requirements will include verifying the following:

- Certification by the county of control of the ALCJF site (either fee simple ownership or comparable long-term possession of the site)
- Project eligibility (proposed scope of work items for the county ALCJF)
- Project timetable (including staffing and occupancy within 90 days of construction or renovation completion)
- State financing requested is within set-aside limits
- State financing requested does not exceed 90 percent of total eligible project costs (unless proposal indicates a match reduction petition for counties with a general population below 200,000)
- Minimum match percentage requirements are met
- Cost and budget summaries and net gain or loss in bed computations (if applicable) are free of mathematical errors
- Line item budget descriptions are clear
- Proposal Form is in original format, signed on page 2 section E., and each section is addressed as applicable

- Arial font size (12), number of narrative pages (35 pages), margins (one inch), and spacing (double) format is consistent with requirements
- Board of Supervisors' resolution contains necessary components, including the authorization of matching funds (see page 16 of the proposal form)
- a needs assessment (through 2019) study is submitted with the proposal
- For regional facilities, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) is submitted
- Documentation evidencing compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or status of CEQA certification, including a "Notice of Determination" or "Notice of Exemption", and letter from county counsel, as appropriate (see proposed project and evaluation section for further definition)
- One (1) additional attachment, maximum of four (4) pages, which only consists of schematics, graphs or charts

PROPOSED PROJECT AND EVALUATION FACTORS

The Proposal structure is designed to allow county applicants to demonstrate how their proposed project meets the need for ALCJFs as stated in SB 863, and how proposed expenditures of public funds meet the identified need and are justified. The presentation of information about the proposed project should allow both applicants and raters to make a step-by-step connection between the need addressed by the project and its associated budget request. The raters will ask many questions about the proposed project as they evaluate, including but not limited to:

- What need is the project designed to meet?
- What construction work does the county propose is necessary to meet this need?
- How will offender programming and/or treatment be served in the proposed new or renovated facility?
- What is the county plan of action to accomplish the legal, design, and build steps required for this project?
- What is the total project cost, what are the funding sources, and how will the county allocate expenditures of these funds?
- Will the county be prepared to proceed with the project in a timely manner if financing is approved?

SB 863 describes the purpose for which ALCFJ construction financing is to be awarded. Additionally, the legislation states specific factors to be considered in assessing how well a proposal suits those purposes. In each section of the proposal, the rater (1) assesses how well the narrative addresses the general merit factors that apply to this section, and (2) assesses special factors mentioned in the SB 863 legislation as criteria for funding.

- a. General merit is assessed on a 13-point scale:
 - 0 Fails to meet minimum standards for financing
 - 1-3 Reaches minimum standards despite deficiencies
 - 4-6 Generally adequate
 - 7-9 Good
 - 10-12 Excellent
- b. Special merit factors are scored from 0 to 4; depending on the factor, it may be scored on a 0-4 range, or as yes/no (0/4), or in one case with 3 values (0, 2, 4).

For an ALCJF construction project, county applicants must answer the following questions:

1. **Statement of Need:** What are the safety, efficiency, and offender programming and/or treatment needs addressed by this construction proposal? Please cite findings from the needs assessment (through 2019) submitted with this proposal.

General Merit Factors

- A. To what extent does the need described in the proposal match the legislative intent of SB 863 (GC section 15820.933)?
- B. Does the applicant provide a compelling case for the use of state financing to meet this need?
- C. How well is the description of need supported by evidence provided by the applicant?

Special Factors:

- A. Has the applicant received financing under AB900 or SB1022?
(SB 863-GC section 15820.936(b) scoring consideration)
- B. To what extent does the need include expanded program or treatment space?
(SB 863-GC section 15820.936(c) funding consideration)

- 2. Scope of Work: Describe the areas, if any, of the current facility to be replaced or renovated, and the nature of the renovation, including the number of cells, offices, classrooms or other programming/treatment spaces to be replaced or added and the basic design of the new or renovated units.**

General Merit Factors:

- A. How will the planned replacement, renovation, or new construction meet the needs described in Question 1 (Statement of Need)?
- B. How well does the proposed project plan suit general operational requirements for the type of facility in the proposal, including factors such as safety, security and efficiency?
- C. Where applicable, how well does the proposed project meet specific needs for programming and treatment space?

Special factors (GC section 15820.936(c)):

- A. How feasible is the county plan for seeking to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity; or, (SB 863-funding consideration)
- B. How feasible is the county plan for seeking to renovate existing or build new facilities that provide adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services, including mental health treatment.
(SB 863-funding consideration)

Note: Raters will award special points on the feasibility of the plan for replacing unsafe housing, providing adequate treatment space, or both.

- 3. Programming and Services:** Describe the programming and/or treatment services currently provided in your facility. Provide the requested data on pretrial inmates and risk-based pretrial release services. Describe the facilities or services to be added as a result of the proposed construction; the objectives of the facilities and services; and the staffing and changes in staffing required to provide the services.

General Merit Factors:

- A. How clearly described are the facility's current programming and/or treatment services?
- B. If improvements to programming and/or treatment services are expected as a result of the planned construction project:
- Are the improvements to programming and/or treatment services clearly described?
 - How strong is the evidence provided by the applicant that the programming and/or treatment services planned for inmates upon project completion will help reduce recidivism or meet inmates' health and treatment needs while incarcerated?
- C. If improvements are designed to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity:
- How are the program and treatment service needs of the facility population expected or planned to be met?
 - Are the improvements to housing deficiencies clearly described?
 - To what extent will the deficiencies be remedied by the proposed construction?
- D. How thoroughly are operational objectives met by the staffing plan and lines of authority (including interagency partnerships, if relevant) in program and treatment management?

Special Factors

- A. The county provided documentation that states the percentage of its inmates on pretrial status between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013?
(SB 863- GC section 15820.936(b), mandatory criterion)
- B. A description of the county risk-assessment-based pretrial release program is provided in the narrative of question 3.
(SB 863- GC section 15820.936(b), mandatory criterion)
- 4. Administrative Work Plan:** Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, list the division/offices including personnel that will be responsible for each phase of the project, and how it will be coordinated among responsible officials both internally and externally.

General Merit Factors:

- A. How clearly described are the elements of the work plan: timeline, assigned responsibilities, and coordination?
- B. Can the scope of work described in Question 2 (Scope of Work) feasibly be accomplished within the time allotted?

- 5. Budget Narrative:** Describe the amounts and types of funding proposed and why each element is required to carry out the proposed project. Describe how the county will meet its funding contribution (match) requirements for all project costs in excess of the amount of state financing requested and how operational costs (including programming costs) for the facility will be sustained.

General Merit Factors:

- A. Is the allocation of effort in the budget appropriately matched to the objectives described for the project under need, scope of work, offender treatment and programming, and administrative work plan?
- B. Are the budgeted costs an efficient use of state resources?
- C. Rate the applicant's plan for sustaining operational costs, including programming over the long term.

6. Readiness to Proceed

- A. Did the county provide a board resolution: 1) authorizing an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the counties' contribution 2) approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board (SPWB) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation, 3) authorizing the appropriate signatory or signatories to execute those documents at the appropriate times. The matching funds mentioned in the resolution shall be compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing. See page 4 of the Proposal Form and Instructions for more information regarding "compatible funds".) (SB-863 funding preference (GC section 15820.936(b))

Note: Finance and the SPWB will ultimately make the final determination of any fund sources compatibility with the SPWB's lease revenue bond financing.

- B. Did the county provide documentation evidencing CEQA compliance has been completed? Documentation of CEQA compliance shall be either a final Notice of Determination or a final Notice of Exemption, as appropriate, and a letter from county counsel certifying the associated statute of limitations has expired and either no challenges were filed or identifying any challenges filed and explaining how they have been resolved in a manner that allows the project to proceed as proposed. (SB 863-funding preference, GC section 15820.936(b))

The evaluation factors to be used and the maximum points that will be allocated to each factor are shown in the table below.

EVALUATION FACTOR		Scoring Method	Max Pts	Section Max	Weight	Total
1.	Statement of Need	0-12	12	20	1.2	24
	SF A: Past Funding	0,2,4	4			
	SF B: Need expanded program/treatment space	0-4	4			
2.	Scope of Work	0-12	12	16	1	16
	SF A/B: Feasible plan to replace compacted housing/expand program/treatment space	0-4	4			
3.	Offender Programming and Services	0-12	12	20	1.5	30
	SF A: Documents pretrial inmate percentage	0/4	4			
	SF B: Describes risk assessment-based pretrial release process	0/4	4			
4.	Administrative Work Plan	0-12	12	12	1	12
5.	Budget Narrative	0-12	12	12	1	12
6.	A. Readiness: Board Resolution	0/12	12	24	1	24
	B. Readiness: CEQA Compliance	0/12	12			
TOTAL POINTS			84	104		118

Notes:

SF Special Factor
0-12 Scored on a 0 to 12 pt. range
0, 2, 4 0- funded;
2- partially funded under AB900 or SB1022,
4- no funding provided under AB900 or SB1022
0-4 Scored on a 0 to 4 pt. range
0/4 Scored 4 if pass, 0 if fail
0/12 Scored 12 if pass, 0 if fail

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Program and Treatment Services Funding and Technical Assistance

The BSCC strongly supports the research that indicates supportive, rehabilitative services in a community-based setting promotes rehabilitation with great success; however, the SB 863 legislated financing program is limited to state lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of county ALCJFs in California. The BSCC also recognizes the importance of the sheriff partnering with the community to enhance services that are provided to offenders while under the sheriff's jurisdiction or county department of corrections.

It may be helpful for applicants who are particularly interested in additional funding and/or technical assistance focused on a continuum of services for treatment and programs to explore funding streams administered by the BSCC's Corrections Planning and Programs (CPP) division. CPP's focus includes development and administration of programs related to services to integrate offenders back into the community and programs to reduce recidivism. CPP's responsibilities are comprised of the following:

- ensure the fair, prudent, and efficient distribution of state and federal funds
- prevent and reduce crime by encouraging use of evidence-based practices
- engage in collaborative planning, ongoing research, and information-sharing
- provide training and other technical assistance to facilitate grant compliance
- local adult and juvenile detention facility construction financing

For more information please visit the BSCC CPP Website.

"Green" Building

"Green" Building is encouraged. Sustainable or "green" building is the practice of designing, constructing, operating, maintaining, and removing buildings in ways that conserve natural resources and reduce their overall impact on the environment. Compliance is voluntary but will be one factor considered in the evaluation of proposals when assessing proposed scope of work and project impact. For more information on green building, visit the BSCC website, as well as consider the information provided by the following sources:

California's Integrated Waste Management Board

U.S. Green Building Council

Green California DGS

Needs Assessment Study/Letter of Intent

If a county intends to construct a new ALCJF or add beds (25 beds or more) to an existing facility, one copy of a needs assessment study, containing all required data elements as defined in CCR, Title 24, Part 1, Chapter 13, sec. 102 (c) 2 must be submitted concurrent with the funding Proposal Form and proposal narrative. Proposals fitting this description that are submitted without a needs assessment study will be rejected. The needs assessment study must reflect current needs and needs through 2019 but can be an update of a previous needs assessment study.

Projects for renovation or program space only, do not require a separate needs assessment study; however, a comprehensive documentation of need must be provided in the proposal narrative (see Section 5 of the Proposal Form).

Proposals submitted to the BSCC will suffice as a Letter of Intent to build, expand, or remodel a facility as required by CCR Title 24, sec.13-102(c) 1.

Site Assurance for Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility

Counties must possess a suitable project site (fee simple land title or comparable long term possession, adequately documented through a recorded lease) and provide assurance by a Board of Supervisors' resolution at the time a proposal is submitted, or no later than 90 days following the date of notification by the BSCC of the conditional Intent to Award financing (expected to be made at the November 2015 BSCC Board meeting). This means that any land purchase options must be exercised (and escrow closed) within 90 days following the notification of conditional Intent to Award. County land subject to this project must meet the approval of the SPWB.

If land is used for an in-kind match, the current fair market value must be supported by an independent appraisal of (on-site land value only) of new facility construction, or on-site land value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, and/or on-site land used for expansion of an existing facility. "On-site" refers to only the land upon which the improvements in the proposed project will be located which can be used as in-kind match. Land value cannot be claimed for land that is under an existing operational local jail facility. Multiple appraisals may be required during the course of a project and the county is responsible for any and all appraisals and/or land valuation fees and services.

Real Estate Due Diligence

The state will conduct its own real estate due diligence review of a county's proposed project site. This includes, but is not limited to, all work related to establishing site ownership and clean title (i.e., without liens, encumbrances, easements, etc.); ground/soil analysis, topography, hydrography, environmental impacts and other identified site-related issues. This review will confirm that the county's property interest in the site is sufficient to support the states lease revenue bond financing and that no exceptions or limitations (either recorded or unrecorded) exist that would interfere with the state's right to beneficial use and occupancy of the facility so long as the bonds are outstanding. Any necessary costs incurred by the state for appropriate title review will be charged to the county.

Environmental Requirements

For purposes of this financing, the county is the lead or responsible agency for ensuring that the project complies with the CEQA requirements.

Commitment to Staff and Operate the Facility

Consistent with Government Code section 15820.935 (c) (4), counties must commit to staffing, including program and treatment staff, and operating the facility in accordance with state standards, within 90 days of construction or renovation completion, including the State Fire Marshal (SFM) Certificate of Occupancy. The county must operate the facility continuously until the lease revenue bonds repayment period is expired.

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

Total Project Costs

The total project costs include all costs specifically attributable to activities directly necessary to complete the acquisition, design and construction of the ALCJF project, including all costs directly necessary to satisfy the requirements of this financing program. Eligible project costs consist of items identified in this RFP that may be reimbursed through state financing, county matching funds and those costs that are directly related to the proposed scope of work, as detailed below. All necessary ancillary, administrative and program facility space may be included; spaces shall be sized to state minimum standard, Title 24 CCR Part 2, Section 1231. These costs are defined as the total project costs for purposes of this financing program. Items not identified as eligible, known to be ineligible, or that are outside the proposed scope of work cannot be claimed for state dollar reimbursement or as county matching funds.

Each proposal submitted must include the total project costs, detailed within the appropriate cost categories: state reimbursement, county cash contribution and county in-kind contribution. All amounts for the types of costs identified as eligible for state reimbursement, as well as for county cash contribution, must be reported as total project costs in the Budget Summary Table within the Proposal Form.

Spaces shall be sized to state standards (Title 24) and all reasonable and necessary ancillary and administrative facility space may be included. If a county is not reporting land value as part of its in-kind contribution, a land appraisal is not needed for purposes of this financing program.

Eligible Costs for State Reimbursement

State financing can be used for design and construction activities that occur after the SPWB has established (by DOF and SPBW) the project's scope, cost, schedule, and the BSCC has approved the project's final architectural plans and specifications. Project costs eligible for this state financing are:

1. Costs for the design and construction of the BSCC-approved ALCJF project, incurred after establishment of the project by the Board, including site preparation, fixed equipment and fixed furnishings, installation of fixed equipment and fixed furnishings necessary for the operation of the facility.
2. Costs for real estate due diligence review, preparation of full or focused environmental reports necessary for compliance with CEQA by consultants or contractors.
3. Moveable equipment, and moveable furnishings necessary for the activation and operation of the facility.

Costs attributed to these reimbursable costs must be identified on the funding Proposal Form. Reimbursable costs cannot exceed ninety percent (90%) of the total project costs or the county's award amount. Costs in excess of 90%, including higher than expected construction bids, unanticipated costs, and cost overruns, shall be funded by the county.

Ineligible Costs

Project items or costs not eligible for state reimbursement shall include but are not limited to, the following:

1. Temporary holding or court holding facilities.
2. Local jail facilities or portions thereof operated by jurisdictions other than counties. City, state and federal facilities are not eligible for SB 863 financing.
3. Purchase, lease, or rent of land; personnel or operational costs; excavation of burial sites; public art; off-site costs (outside of the encumbered project area) including access roads, power generation and utilities development; supplies; bonus payments; and debt service or interest payments on indebtedness required to finance the county's share of project costs.

County Matching Funds/ County Contributions

Counties with a general population of 200,000 and above shall provide a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the total project costs in matching funds. Upon petition to the BSCC, counties with a general population below 200,000 may request to reduce the required match to an amount not less than the total non-state reimbursable project costs as provided in Section 1714.3 (a) (1) and (2) Title 15, CCR. Counties with a population below 200,000 intending to request BSCC Board approval of a reduction of in-kind match must indicate this on the funding Proposal Form.

Cash (Hard) Match: As provided in Section 1714.3 (b), cash match must be identified in the proposal and must be a minimum of 10 percent of the total project cost. Cash match cannot be used to replace funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated by counties for construction activities. Cash match cannot be claimed for salaries/benefits of regular employees of the county workforce, but may be claimed for the services of consultants or contractors engaged to perform project-related services as described below. Eligible cash match expenditures only include the following costs:

1. Items eligible for state financing;
2. Project and construction management by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
3. Architectural programming and design by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
4. Preparation of full or focused environmental reports necessary for compliance with CEQA by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
5. Off-site costs (outside of the encumbered project area), including access roads, power generation and utilities development, outside of a reasonable buffer zone surrounding the perimeter of the project facility building and parking lot;
6. Public art;

7. Real estate due diligence review costs, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
8. State Fire Marshal fees as billed to the county by the state;
9. Costs for appraisals and/or land valuation fees and services by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
10. Audit of state interim or permanent financing at the conclusion of the project by a contracted auditor;
11. Needs assessments performed by consultants or contractors;
12. Transition planning performed by consultants or contractors after June 20, 2014.

In-Kind (Soft) Match: As provided in Section 1714.3(c), in-kind match must be identified in the proposal. In-kind match may be kept at allowable maximum of 10 percent or reduced for each dollar that cash match is increased beyond the required minimum (see Cash Match section above). In-kind match may be claimed for project-related costs for activities performed by regular employees of the county directly for the SB 863 project.

Expenditures eligible as in-kind match for Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities shall be limited to any of the following:

1. Audit of state interim or permanent financing at the conclusion of the project as performed by an independent county auditor;
2. A needs assessment study as performed by county personnel;
3. Current fair market value supported by an independent appraisal of on-site land value only of new facility construction, or on-site land value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, and/or on-site land used for expansion of an existing facility. Land value cannot be claimed for land that is under an existing operational local jail facility. Multiple appraisals may be required during the course of a project and the county is responsible for any and all appraisals and/or land valuation fees and services, additional services may be used as in-kind match;
4. County administration costs for staff salary/benefits associated only with staff work directly related to the design and construction of the project, for activities after June 20, 2014. These costs may only be claimed as a project cost if all applicable county administration costs are claimed. Staff must have been hired specifically for the SB 863 project. Existing staff salary/benefits may be eligible as match if the county reports information such as the number of positions, salaries, and benefit costs. Detailed, itemized back-up documentation must be provided to support these costs if they are claimed as in-kind match, and;
5. Transition planning, including staff salary/benefits directly related to the design and construction of the project, for activities after June 20, 2014. Staff must have been hired specifically for the SB 863 project. Existing staff salary/benefits may be eligible as match if the county reports information such as the number of positions,

salaries, and benefit costs. Detailed, itemized back-up documentation must be provided to support these costs if they are claimed as in-kind match.

To qualify as match, all local expenditures must be directly for the SB 863 project.

Costs that may not be attributed to local matching requirements include, but are not limited to, construction or building of space for future capacity needs beyond the year 2019 (e.g., unused space or “shelled” space). If applicants are unsure if an item is eligible as match, please contact BSCC staff before submitting a proposal.

Timing and Nature of Local Match Requirements

The SPWB and BSCC cannot request a loan from the state Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) to initiate construction/renovation until a county demonstrates to the state’s satisfaction that local matching requirements will be available as necessary for the timely completion of the project. State interim loans will only reimburse county costs attributable to identified eligible state project costs. State interim loans will not be provided to cover local match requirements during construction of the project. In addition, local matching funds cannot be provided through any local bonding authority that would use the project facility or its revenues as security for the local bonds. Any local financing mechanism would include varying terms and conditions that govern the security, fiscal, and disclosure obligations associated with that financing; therefore, it is possible that these obligations could be incompatible with those of the state (SPWB) lease-revenue bond financing documents. SPWB financing cannot proceed if there is a superior security interest in all or part of the proposed facility. SPWB will analyze the local financing mechanism and will determine if it is compatible with the SPWB lease-revenue bond financing.

State Fire Marshal Fees

Counties will be responsible for timely payment of all fees generated by the State Fire Marshal (SFM) on the county’s project during design and construction. The total fees can vary among projects due to complexities of design and/or construction. The county should estimate a cost for these fees and include the cost. This project cost must be captured in the county cash contribution (match) within the Budget Summary Table in the Proposal Form (see “State Agency Fees” line item). All SFM fees must be paid in full before the BSCC will release the retention dollar amount being withheld by the state. (See “Payment of State Funds” on page 29 of the proposal form and instructions for explanation of the states retention.)

REQUIREMENTS AFTER NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO AWARD

All construction, including renovation, proposed to be financed within this program must meet all of the requirements as identified in this RFP and must enable facilities to: maintain compliance with safety and security considerations in facility operational standards as contained in Title 15, Div. 1, Chap.1, subchapters 4 and 6 of CCR; fire and life safety standards and physical plant requirements as contained in Title 24, Section 1231, of the CCR; If for any reason the proposed project is claimed to be exempt from any state or local laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, or requirements, counties must provide the BSCC with a statement citing the appropriate exemption.

In addition to the BSCC and SFM reviews and requirements, all projects financed within this program must comply with the state's capital outlay process. DOF and SPWB administrative oversight and approvals are required throughout the state capital outlay process and to facilitate the authorized state financing for this program. This is addressed in detail in the following State Capital Outlay/ State Public Works Board/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Requirements section.

Board of State and Community Corrections Staff

A designated BSCC staff person will be assigned to each county/project after counties receive notice of Intent to Award conditional financing. The assigned BSCC staff is the primary point of contact for county officials and is responsible for addressing questions or coordinating state responses to issues. The BSCC requires that all county communication with the BSCC staff be conducted by county-designated officials, not county contractors or consultants, since the state's relationship is with the participating county and its designated project officials as identified in the Proposal Form and by the Board of Supervisors' project resolution.

Pre-Design Meeting

After conditional award notification, county officials and their design team are required to meet with BSCC and SFM staff at the BSCC offices in Sacramento for a pre-architectural design meeting in order to review the state's requirements and answer any questions specific to the county's proposed project.

Design-Bid Build Plan Submittals

Preliminary plans are referred to as drawings through the design development phase. Working drawings are referred to as drawings through the construction document phase. For projects constructed via the design-bid-build method, sets of full-size (at least 1/8" scale) architectural drawings must be submitted to the BSCC for review at three sequential stages:

- 1) Two sets at schematic design (30 percent complete and accompanied by an operational program statement): the schematic design submittal (with operational program statement) is the first formal, official review point of construction or renovation plans. Any response to general or conceptual inquiries before the schematic design and program statement submittal and review do not constitute formal plan review or official acceptance by the BSCC.)
- 2) Three sets at design development (50 percent complete and accompanied by a preliminary staffing plan and operational and staffing cost statement); and

- 3) Two sets at construction documents (100 percent complete).

After BSCC/SFM approval of construction documents, a SFM- signed set of drawings must be submitted to the BSCC.

Design-Build Plan Submittals

Performance criteria and concept drawings are documents that establish the general design concept which is utilized by a design-build architect/contractor team to design and construct the project. Construction documents are prepared by the design-build architect/contractor team and submitted to the State Fire Marshal for review and approval. For projects constructed via the design-build method, sets of full-size (at least 1/8" scale) architectural drawings and other documents must be submitted to the BSCC (please see, generally, CCR Title 24,);

- 1) Two sets of performance criteria (or performance criteria and concept drawings) accompanied by an operational program statement
- 2) A preliminary staffing plan and operational and staffing cost statement, and
- 3) Two sets of construction documents.

After BSCC/SFM approval of construction documents, a SFM- signed set of drawings must be submitted to the BSCC. If there are general questions at this stage, counties should contact BSCC staff.

At each submittal stage, BSCC and SFM staff conduct plan reviews for safety, security, and compliance with regulations. Counties are encouraged to meet with BSCC and/or SFM staff for an on-site review meeting following each plan submittal phase. BSCC sends written plan review responses to the county after each submittal.

Counties may be required to make design changes necessary to comply with regulations or to remedy safety or security deficiencies. The BSCC may also recommend changes in construction materials to enhance facility safety and security.

For projects utilizing the design-bid-build project delivery method, if the project budget includes state reimbursements for working drawings/construction documents phase costs, the SPWB must approve preliminary plans/design development drawings before the county can commence work on the working drawings/construction documents phase. For any project that includes any state reimbursement of the working drawings/construction documents phase costs, if the county commences any working drawings/construction documents phase activities before obtaining approval of preliminary plans/design development drawings from the SPWB, the entire state portion of the project financing will be forfeited and the state will not reimburse any county project costs.

For projects utilizing a design-build project delivery method, if the project budget includes any state reimbursements for design-build phase costs, the SPWB must approve performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings before the county can commence work on the design-build phase. For any project that includes any state reimbursement of the design-build phase costs, if the county commences any design-build phase activities before obtaining approval of performance criteria or performance

criteria and concept drawings from the SPWB, the entire state portion of the project financing will be forfeited and the state will not reimburse any county project costs. SPWB staff will review preliminary plans (design development) and working drawings (construction documents) or performance criteria for consistency with the SPWB's previously approved project scope and cost. Any SPWB concerns will be relayed to the counties by BSCC staff for correction as necessary to comply with previously approved project scope and cost.

Project Bids

Counties must obtain DOF approval to proceed to bid prior to advertising for construction bids of soliciting design-build proposals. All costs in excess of the amount of state financing that the county is eligible to receive must be borne by the county, including all cost overruns resulting from higher than estimated bid results or any other unforeseen circumstances. No additional state financing will be made available. The county may choose to cancel the project once initial bids of proposals have been received, but before a construction or design-build contract has been awarded. If the county determines to cancel the project as outlined above, it will not be reimbursed for any prior costs and its conditional award in this financing program must be relinquished.

As part of the required project milestones, Counties must obtain SPWB/DOF approval to award a construction/design-build contract, and subsequently issue a Notice to Proceed for construction, within 42 months of conditional award by the BSCC.

State/County Relationship Regarding Construction

The state's relationship with the county is in the form of the agreements stipulated in the State Public Works Board/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Timing Requirements section. The county's relationship with its construction contractor is in the form of a county Agreement for Construction contract. The state does not contract for project design, construction or construction management. Counties are responsible for compliance with the requirements established by the local contracting authority, as well as compliance with county bidding and construction contracting rules and procedures. Resolution of bid disputes, or subsequent construction contract or consultant disputes, are the sole responsibility of the county.

Payment and Performance Bonding and Cost Scheduling

Counties that receive conditionally awarded state financing shall require the construction contractor to post payment and performance bonds, each of which shall be in an amount not less than 100 percent of the construction contract price. Construction costs breakdown and accounting shall be arranged by Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) divisions. Contractor profit and cost escalation factors must be included within the CSI divisions. Any construction contract contingency amount will be limited to no more than 10 percent of the approved construction contract amount. If applicable, in all requests for payment, the county must identify eligible costs and the contractor shall separately list work not eligible for payment with this state financing and matching funds, and the county construction administrator shall identify such work for the contractor.

Payment of State Funds

Payment will be made to counties in arrears (reimbursement) based on invoices (which may include progress reports) submitted to the BSCC on a monthly, every other month or quarterly basis. Counties will pay the construction contractor first and then submit reimbursement requests to the BSCC. Invoices are processed by the BSCC upon receipt, and then forwarded to the appropriate state agencies for payment. The typical turn-around time for payment to counties after submittal of an invoice is approximately 30-60 days. Counties should plan for needed cash flow to support the project on a monthly, every other month or quarterly reimbursement basis.

At such time as the balance of state remaining funds reaches 5 percent, of the total amount of reimbursement that the county is eligible for at the time, the state shall withhold this amount as security, to be released to counties upon compliance with all state/county agreement provisions. Requests for release of this state retention will only be considered after:

1. Completion of final inspection and approval by appropriate state and local officials;
2. The county has staffed and operated the facility within 90 days of construction completion, and
3. The state has received and approved the final fiscal audit report.

Accounting and Audit Requirements

Adequate supporting project documentation must be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (see *Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties*, State Controller's Office, and Division of Local Government Fiscal Affairs) and in such detail as will permit the tracing of transactions, from support documentation, to the accounting records, to the financial reports and billings.

Counties that receive state financing must perform a fiscal audit of the project within 90 days following receipt of the SFM Certificate of Occupancy. The audit must be performed under the direction of a certified public accountant or a county internal auditor who is organizationally independent from the county's project financial officer and its project management and accounting functions

The audit must be performed in accordance with *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, as promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, *Government Auditing Standards* (the "Yellow Book"), as promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States and with all California state auditing requirements. The auditor shall advise the county of any findings and recommendations. The final audit report shall be sent to the Board of Supervisors of the county and shall incorporate the county's response to findings of the audit, and, if applicable, the county's plan for corrective action.

Two copies of the final audit report, including management letters and corrective action plans (if applicable) must be submitted to the BSCC. The BSCC may disallow (that is, deny both use of this state financing and any applicable matching credit) for all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to be ineligible and not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the state financing agreements.

**STATE CAPITAL OUTLAY/STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROCESSES AND REQUIREMENTS**

The SPWB and DOF are the principal state entities responsible for the approval and oversight of most capital outlay projects of the state. The SPWB is empowered to issue lease-revenue bonds to finance and refinance the acquisition, design and construction of public buildings that have been authorized by the state legislature. In SB 863, the legislature authorized SPWB to issue lease-revenue bond financing for these county ALCJF projects, subject to SPWB and DOF project approval and oversight. This section details the SPWB approval and oversight process. Counties must comply with state capital outlay process requirements. Counties must also be familiar with the various agreements that will be required between the county and state and be authorized to execute these agreements as a condition of receiving state financing. Counties may be required to participate in key SPWB meetings and must provide supporting project documentation as requested by BSCC staff at various times throughout the duration of the project.

Project Scope

Counties will be required to incorporate state seismic and fire and life safety requirements into the scope of their projects. For projects attaching new construction to an existing facility, or remodeling an existing facility or building, both the new construction portion and the existing facility or building must be brought up to current fire and life safety standards and meet or exceed a seismic Level 3 performance standard as evaluated and determined by qualified licensed structural engineers. The following information should be considered when determining project scope:

A fundamental concept in lease-revenue bond financing is the beneficial use and occupancy of the facility for its intended governmental purpose. The financed facility is identified, in part, through a "metes and bounds" legal description. Generally, in SPWB financings there is a 5 to 15 foot "buffer" that is part of the legal description of the proposed project. This is usually the distance between the financed facility and other adjacent property buildings on the site. This buffer is unrelated to any building code requirement, and may be altered given particular site conditions. A proposed project with less than a 5 to 15 foot buffer will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

In addition to a "clean footprint" for inclusion in the financing leases, the issue of shared infrastructure may be a factor, e.g., electrical, water, sewer, HVAC, common areas, phone, etc. If a state-financed ALCJF is proposed to be "physically attached" to another structure by, for example, a corridor, there may be an issue of shared infrastructure with an adjacent building. Generally, all infrastructure components needed for the financed facility to fully function should be included in the footprint (i.e., the legal description should include a fully integrated facility).

Project Timelines

Throughout the project, counties will be required to submit documents and plans to the BSCC for processing and approval through the BSCC, DOF and SPWB. This chart provides counties with an overview of activities, including review and approval processes required of the various state agencies, combining typical BSCC activities with those of the DOF and SPWB. To the extent possible, counties should build into their project schedules (and proposal timetable) adequate time for these activities and reviews to occur. All timeframes are approximate (dates are subject to change) and will vary based upon the circumstances of each county's unique project. For activities that require SPWB approval, the SPWB meets monthly and agenda items must be submitted to finance at least 30 calendar days in advance of the scheduled meeting. Consequently, the activities that require SPWB approval must be submitted to the BSCC in advance for its review.

PROJECT TIMELINE - Design Bid-Build and Design Build

ACTIVITY	APPROXIMATE DURATION
Project Start-Up – Notices and Activities	4 months
BSCC notifies county of conditional award for project financing.	
County to submit site assurance to BSCC within 90 days of the conditional award.	
County to submit real estate due diligence package within 120 days of the conditional award.	
Task 1: SPWB Meeting – Project establishment (scope, cost and schedule) (to be completed within 18 months of the conditional award)	4 months
State drafting of project scope. (description based on county submittal)	
County development of project schedule.	
County development of detailed cost estimate by phase (3-page estimate).	
Statement describing status of CEQA & status of any litigation.	
Real estate due diligence letter from Department of General Services.	These activities are not necessarily completed as part of Task 1, but can be. They must be completed in concert with Task 2 and before Task 3.
Cash match approval.	
In-kind match approval.	
County signs Certifications of Matching Funds.	
County signs PDCA and BSCC Agreement.	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal (within 24 months of award)	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits schematic design drawings & specifications to BSCC/SFM (with operational program statement for BSCC only).	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits design development drawings & specifications/preliminary plans to BSCC/SFM (with staffing plan and analysis of anticipated operating costs for BSCC only).	

Task 2: SPWB Meeting – Preliminary Plan Approval (occurs after BSCC/SFM review)	6 weeks
Review of project scope.	
Review project schedule.	
Development of preliminary plan and review of cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Documentation that CEQA is complete.	
Preliminary plans (design development) submittal.	
Task 3: Consent to Ground Lease / Right of Entry	2 months
Meeting with DOF, SPWB Counsel, BSCC, DGS & county scheduled.	
County signs Ground Lease/Easement Agreement/Right of Entry.	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits construction document drawings & specifications (working drawings), to BSCC/SFM for plan check/review and approval.	
Task 4: Finance Action to Approve Working Drawings and Proceed to Bid	6 weeks
Development of scope of bid package.	
Working drawings estimate reconciliation.	
Development of project milestone schedule.	
Review of project scope.	
Review of project schedule.	
Review of cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Working drawings & specifications submittal.	
Task 5: SPWB Meeting – Resolution Authorizing Interim Financing and Pooled Money Investment Board – Loan Request	4 months
Certification that the County has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in statute for the financing of the project.	
Twelve month cash flow projection.	
Task 6: Finance Action to Approve Award of a Construction Contract (NTP within 42 months of award)	5 weeks
Updated cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Bid tabulations.	
Updated project schedule.	
Board of Supervisors approval.	
Notice to Proceed/NTP (milestone – within 42 months of award)	

PROJECT TIMELINE – Design-Build

ACTIVITY	APPROXIMATE DURATION
Project Start-Up – Notices and Activities	4 months
BSCC notifies county of conditional award for project financing.	
County to submit site assurance to BSCC within 90 days of award.	
County to submit real estate due diligence package within 120 days of award.	
Task 1: SPWB Meeting – Project Establishment (scope, cost and schedule) (to be completed within 18 months of award)	4 months
State drafting of project scope. (description based on county submittal)	
County development of project schedule.	
County development of detailed cost estimate by phase (3-page estimate).	
Statement describing status of CEQA & status of any litigation.	
Real estate due diligence letter from Department of General Services.	These activities are not necessarily completed as part of Task 1, but can be. They must be completed in concert with Task 2 and before Task 3.
Cash match approval.	
In-kind match approval.	
County signs Certifications of Matching Funds.	
County signs PDCA and BSCC Agreement.	
Task 2: SPWB Meeting – Approval of Performance Criteria or Performance Criteria and Concept Drawings and Resolution Authorizing Interim Financing (occurs after BSCC/SFM review)	6 weeks
Review of project scope.	
Updated project schedule.	
Updated cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Development of preliminary estimate.	
Documentation that CEQA is complete.	
Performance criteria/concept drawings submitted.	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal (within 30 months of award)	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings to BSCC/SFM (with operational program statement, staffing plan and analysis of anticipated operating costs for BSCC only).	
Task 3: SPWB Meeting – Consent to Ground Lease / Right of Entry	2 months
Meeting with DOF, SPWB Counsel, BSCC, DGS & county scheduled.	
County signs Ground Lease/Easement Agreement/Right of Entry.	

Task 4: Finance Action to Approve Request for Proposals	6 weeks
Development of scope of request for proposals.	
Development of project milestone schedule.	
Review of project scope.	
Review of project schedule.	
Review of cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Request for proposals submitted.	
Task 5: Pooled Money Investment Board – Loan Request	4 months
Certification that the County has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in statute for the financing of the project.	
Twelve month cash flow projection.	
Task 6: Finance Action to Approve Award of a Design-Build Contract (NTP within 42 months of award)	5 weeks
Review updated cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
RFP results.	
Review updated project schedule.	
Board of Supervisors approval.	
Notice to Proceed (NTP) for construction (milestone – within 42 months of award)	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal	8 weeks
County submits construction document drawings & specifications to BSCC/SFM for plan check/review and approval.	

LIST of AGREEMENTS

This section provides a list of the various agreements necessary involving county and state entities for the ALCJF construction/expansion/renovation project. The link to these contracts are provided for the counties' benefit in an effort to better inform counties of the expected contractual nature of the types of agreements that will be required. The contracts are located at the following link: http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_cfcformofdocuments.php.

Depending on the types of proposals and other unknowns (e.g., operation of a regional ALCJF), other individual, county-specific agreements may be necessary. Please review the listed contracts, each contract provides important information for the county applicants.

1. Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA)

An agreement between the SPWB, BSCC or CDCR, and participating county. The PDCA sets forth the roles, responsibilities, and performance expectations of the parties for participation in and financing through the state's lease-revenue bond program for adult facilities.

2. BSCC Agreement

An agreement between BSCC and the participating county. The BSCC agreement sets forth the roles, responsibilities and performance expectations of the parties for the construction of the adult local criminal justice facility.

3. Ground Lease (includes Site Lease)

An agreement between the BSCC or CDCR and participating county with the consent of the SPWB and the approval of the Department of General Services (DGS). The Ground Lease may require an associated Easement Agreement for Grants Access, Utilities and Repairs. The ground lease relates to the real property upon which the ALCJF will be constructed.

4. Right of Entry for Construction and Operation

An agreement between BSCC or CDCR and participating county with consent of the SPWB and the approval of the DGS. The agreement relates to the site to be leased to the BSCC or CDCR via the Ground Lease for construction related activities.

5. Facility Lease

An agreement between the SPWB and BSCC or CDCR. The agreement relates to the lease of real property to be used in connection with the state financing.

6. Facility Sublease

An agreement between the BSCC or CDCR and participating county with the consent of the SPWB. The agreement relates to the same property referred to in No. 6, above.

Title 15 and 24 DEFINITIONS

“Adult local criminal justice facility” means a facility or portion thereof which may include any custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population consistent with the legislative intent described in Sections 17.5 and 3450 of the Penal Code, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections.

“BSCC-rated capacity” means the number of inmate occupants for which a facility's single- and double-occupancy cells or dormitories, except those dedicated for health care or disciplinary isolation housing, were planned and designed in conformance with the standards and requirements contained in Title 15 and in Title 24.

“CCR” refers to the California Code of Regulations.

“Cash (hard) match” means cash dedicated to the project by the applicant for eligible expenditures as identified in the RFP and as listed in the state/county funding agreement.

“Concept drawings” means, with respect to a design-build project, any drawings or architectural renderings that may be prepared, in addition to performance criteria, in such detail as the participating county determines necessary to sufficiently describe the participating county's needs.

“Construction bid” means a construction bid price.

“Construction documents” means architectural plans and specifications that are one hundred percent (100%) complete and generally include: completed specifications with bid proposal documents; completed construction drawings, and special items (corrections, modifications, or additions made to the documents).

“Construction management” means a specialized, multi-disciplinary function provided by a firm or individual acting as the county's representative with the responsibility to guide the county through all phases of delivery of the construction project.

Design-bid-build means a construction procurement process independent of the design process and in which the construction of a project is procured and based on completed construction documents.

Design-build means a construction procurement process in which both design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity.

“Design Capacity” includes all housing areas, even those specialized units that are not included in the rated capacity. It does not, however, include temporary holding cells, such as those in the reception and booking areas of the facility. Design capacity is used in calculating costs per bed and square foot.

“Design development” means architectural plans and specifications that are fifty percent (50%) complete and generally include: outline specifications (detention hardware, equipment, and furnishings); floor plans (to scale with dimensions, room designation,

references, wall types, and ratings); building sections (heights and dimensions); interior elevations; and preliminary structural, mechanical, and electrical drawings.

“Detention alternatives” means programming efforts designed to reduce jail crowding as well as recidivism among local offenders.

“Fixed equipment and fixed furnishings” means furniture, fixtures, and equipment that are physically attached to an immovable object, such as a floor or wall.

“Ground lease” means a lease between a participating county and CDCR or BSCC with the consent of the Board, to place possession and control of the real property upon which the Board financed project will be constructed with CDCR or BSCC as described in Section 1752.

“Hard match” and **“Cash match”** are used interchangeably and mean cash dedicated to the project by the applicant for eligible expenditures as defined in Sections 1714, 1714.1, 1714.2, and 1714.3.

“In-kind and soft match” are used interchangeably and mean local funds in the form of property value or management/administrative services dedicated to the project by the applicant for eligible expenditures as defined in Sections 1714, 1714.1, 1714.2, and 1714.3.

“Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings” means furniture, fixtures, and equipment that are not fixed equipment and fixed furnishings, not including consumable items beyond those included in the initial construction contract.

“Net gain in beds” means the number of beds (rated capacity and special use beds) to be added, minus the number of existing beds (rated capacity and special use beds) to be eliminated in the county (if any) as a result of the project constructed through the Phase I of the Local Jail Construction Financing Program.

“Operational program statement” means a description of the intended operation of a local jail (see Title 24 13-102 (a) for further details) or Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility.

“Performance criteria” means, with respect to a design-build project, the information that fully describes the scope of the proposed project and includes, but is not limited to, the size, type, and design character of the buildings and site; the required form, fit, function, operational requirements, and quality of design, materials, equipment, and workmanship; and any other information deemed necessary to sufficiently describe the participating county’s needs; including documents prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 20133 of the Public Contract Code.

“Preliminary plans” means a site plan, architectural floor plans, elevations, outline specifications, and a cost estimate for each utility, site development, conversion, and remodeling project. The drawings shall be sufficiently descriptive to accurately convey the location, scope, cost, and the nature of the improvement being proposed. See also “design development.”

“Program space” means space in which offenders receive services in the form of programming or treatment to reduce recidivism or as an alternative to incarceration.

“Schematic design” means architectural plans and specifications that are 30 percent (30%) complete and generally include: a site plan; floor plan; exterior elevations and cross sections; types of construction and actual gross floor area.

“Staffing plan” means an assessment and identification of staffing levels needed to operate the proposed project.

“Working Drawings” means a complete set of plans and specifications showing and describing all phases of a project, architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, civil engineering, and landscaping systems to the degree necessary for the purposes of accurate bidding by contractors and for the use of artisans in constructing the project. See also “construction documents.”

For additional definitions please refer to the complete list in Titles 15 and 24 CCR.



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller

July 7, 2015

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors,

This letter serves to certify that funding has both been appropriated in the City's Budget and will be made available to meet the State's Community Corrections 10% County match required to apply for a grant to construct jail facilities. The County is qualified to receive up to \$80 million of state funding through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of \$24 million. From FY 2011-12 through FY 2014-15, \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility. If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), staff will submit legislation authorizing the use and appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to the Board of Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC. As of June 2015, the outstanding principal amount of commercial paper notes is \$156.6 million, out of a total authorization of \$250 million. The Controller attests to the terms and conditions identified in the resolution of the Board of Supervisors approving this grant as follows:

(1) The City's cash contribution funds have been derived from lawfully available funds.

(2) Payment of City's cash contribution funds (i) is within the power, legal right and authority of City, (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of City a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of City under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which City is party or by which City or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over City or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) is duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of City.

(3) The City's cash contribution funds are not and will not (i) be mortgaged, pledge, or hypothecated by City in any manner or for any purpose, (ii) the subject of a grant of a security interest by City, (iii) mortgaged, pledged or hypothecated for the benefit of City or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose, or (iv) the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the City or its creditors.

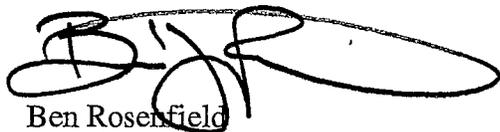
July 7, 2015

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(4) The City shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the Proposed Facility (State Bonds) or the trustee for the State Bonds.

Kindly let me know if you have any questions regarding the legality or availability of the County match appropriated for the jail construction project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ben Rosenfield", written over a horizontal line.

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

cc. Kate Howard, Mayor's Budget Director
Carol Wong, City Attorney
Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff

PROJECT DELIVERY AND CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT
[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] FINANCING PROGRAM

by and among

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

and

[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA]

and

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

and

[ENTER COUNTY NAME]

Effective Date of [MONTH] [DAY], 20[YEAR]

(FOR A [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] FACILITY
LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME])

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FORM ONLY DOCUMENT

PROJECT DELIVERY AND CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT
[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] FINANCING PROGRAM
(FOR A [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] FACILITY
LOCATED IN [ENTER COUNTY NAME] COUNTY)

This PROJECT DELIVERY AND CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is entered into as of [MONTH] [DAY], 20[YEAR], (the "Effective Date") by and among the STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Board"), an entity of state government of the State of California (the "State"), [the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State,] the BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "BSCC"), an entity of state government of the State, and the COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County"), a Political Subdivision of the State. For purposes of this Agreement, the Board, the Department, the BSCC and the Participating County are referred to collectively as the "Parties," and individually as a "Party." The Board, the Department and the BSCC are referred to collectively herein, as the "Agencies" and individually as an "Agency."

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] (the "Law"), the Board is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility approved by the BSCC pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter [ENTER SUBCHAPTER], and this Agreement and other agreements relating to this Project, the cost of certain design and construction activities will be eligible for reimbursement under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County has proposed to build or renovate a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility, as more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Project"), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, the Participating County intends to lease the Site to the [ENTER Department OR BSCC] pursuant to a Ground Lease in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit B (the "Ground Lease") executed by and between the Participating County and the [ENTER Department OR BSCC] and consented to by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the [ENTER Department OR BSCC], as lessee under the Ground Lease, and the Participating County intend to enter a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation (the "Right of Entry") in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit C concurrently with the execution of the Ground Lease authorizing the Participating County to enter the Site for the purpose of constructing the Project on the Site and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction (the Site and the Project, collectively, the "Facility"), as more particularly described herein; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of this Agreement, the BSCC and the

Participating County, with the consent of the Board [and the Department], intend to enter into an agreement to assist in complying with BSCC's rules and regulations concerning jail construction for the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program (the "BSCC Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to oversee and issue lease revenue bonds for the Project, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and requirements of the Board, including but not limited to establishment of Project scope, cost and schedule; approval of performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings; involvement in approval of the Design-Build Solicitation Package (as hereinafter defined) and authorization for the Participating County to solicit design-build bids or proposals; requesting actions to be taken to obtain one or more interim loans in connection with the Project (the "Interim Loan") and, subject to section 1.3 below, the Board intends to issue and sell its lease revenue bonds to repay the Interim Loan and provide additional financing for the Project, as necessary (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, prior to authorization by the Board of actions to be taken to provide for the Interim Loan, the [ENTER Department OR BSCC] shall have certified to the Board that the Participating County is a participating county as required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code and the BSCC shall have approved the Project in accordance with Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code; and

WHEREAS, an Interim Loan for the Project may be made pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313 of the California Government Code (Pooled Money Investment Board loans), Section 15849.1 of the California Government Code (General Fund loans), and/or any other appropriate source in an amount or amounts, which in the aggregate do not exceed the Maximum State Financing (as hereinafter defined); and

WHEREAS, the agent for sale for all Board bonds is the State Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, the [ENTER Department OR BSCC], as lessee under the Ground Lease, intends to enter into a Site Lease whereby the [ENTER Department OR BSCC], as lessor, shall lease the Site to the Board, as lessee (the "Site Lease"); and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of the Site Lease, the Board, as lessee under the Site Lease, intends to enter into a Facility Lease whereby the Board, as lessor, shall lease the Facility to the [ENTER Department OR BSCC], as lessee (the "Facility Lease"); rental payments under the Facility Lease shall secure the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of the Facility Lease, the [ENTER Department OR BSCC], as lessee under the Facility Lease, and the Participating County intend to enter a Facility Sublease in substantially the form attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, whereby the [ENTER Department OR BSCC], as sublessor, shall lease the Facility to the Participating County, as sublessee (the "Facility Sublease"), for its use, operation and maintenance; and

WHEREAS, in the event the Board is unable to issue the Bonds to finance the Project and the Interim Loan has been provided, the [ENTER Department OR BSCC] shall commit

a sufficient amount of its annual support appropriation to repay the Interim Loan and any other interim financing costs associated with the Interim Loan.

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual agreements of the Parties set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, the adequacy and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged by the Parties, and intending to be legally bound, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

GENERAL

1.1 General Covenants, Acknowledgements and Agreements of the Parties.

(a) The Parties hereto acknowledge and agree that an authorization by the Board to request the Interim Loan and the issuance of the Bonds by the Board is done in reliance upon, among other things, the promise of the relevant Parties to execute, deliver and perform their respective obligations, as applicable, under the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the Facility Sublease, a Tax Agreement and Certificate in a form satisfactory to the Board to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (the "Tax Certificate"), a Continuing Disclosure Agreement in a form satisfactory to the Board to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement") and all related certificates, agreements or other documents, including an indenture and supplemental indenture, if any, authorizing the Bonds that the Chair or Executive Director of the Board or a duly authorized designee thereof may deem necessary or desirable to effectuate the sale of the Bonds. Such indenture, supplemental indenture, if any, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the Facility Sublease, the Tax Certificate and the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, are collectively referred to herein as the "Bond Documents."

(b) The Parties accept and agree to comply with, to the extent respectively applicable to them, all terms, provisions, conditions, and commitments of this Agreement, the Project Documents (as hereinafter defined) and the Bond Documents, including all incorporated documents, and that they will do and perform all acts and things permitted by law to effectuate the issuance of the Bonds.

(c) The Participating County, the Department and the BSCC agree and acknowledge that the Project is subject to approval and oversight by the Board and the State Department of Finance ("Finance") consistent with the policies and laws governing the expenditure of a State capital outlay appropriation.

1.2 Approvals, Consents and Actions Necessary to Maintain Eligibility in the ENTER PROGRAM NAME Financing Program. The Participating County acknowledges its eligibility for Project financing pursuant to the ENTER PROGRAM NAME Financing Program is subject to and contingent upon the following approvals, consents and actions:

(a) A determination by the Board that the Site meets the standard requirements for a site being leased in connection with the issuance by the Board of its lease revenue bonds;

(b) A determination by the Board that the Participating County match as set forth in Article 3 has been satisfied as required by the Law and the source of the Cash (hard) Match (as hereinafter defined) and any associated security or terms related thereto has been determined by the Board to be compatible with the financing of the Project pursuant to the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program;

(c) The Board has established the scope, cost and schedule for the Project consistent with the Participating County's initial proposal submitted to the BSCC, and the Participating County has agreed that the Project shall be constructed and completed in accordance with such Project scope, cost and schedule established by the Board, except to the extent any modifications thereof may be approved by the Board through the State's standard capital outlay process;

(d) The Board has approved the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry and the Facility Sublease;

(e) Both the Board and Finance have approved the Performance Criteria or Performance Criteria and Concept Drawings for the Project. As used herein "Performance Criteria" shall mean the information that fully describes the scope of the proposed project and includes, but is not limited to, the size, type, and design character of the buildings and site; the required form, fit, function, operational requirements, and quality of design, materials, equipment, and workmanship; and any other information deemed necessary to sufficiently describe the Participating County's needs; including documents prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 20133 of the California Public Contract Code. As used herein "Concept Drawings" shall mean any drawings or architectural renderings that may be prepared, in addition to performance criteria, in such detail as the Participating County determines necessary to sufficiently describe the Participating County's needs;

(f) Finance has approved the Design-Build Solicitation Package for the Project and authorized the Participating County to proceed with soliciting competitive bids or proposals for design and construction of the Project. As used herein "Design-Build Solicitation Package" shall mean the performance criteria, any concept drawings, the form of contract, and all other documents and information that serve as the basis on which competitive bids or proposals will be solicited from the design-build entities;

(g) Finance has approved award of the Design-Build Contract (as hereinafter defined) for the Project;

(h) BSCC and the State Fire Marshal have approved the Construction Documents for the Project. As used herein "Construction Documents" shall mean architectural plans and specifications that are one hundred percent (100%) complete and generally include: completed specifications and construction drawings; and special interest items (corrections, modifications, or additions made to the documents). The Construction Documents shall include a complete set of plans and specifications showing and describing all phases of a project, architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, civil engineering, and landscaping systems to the degree necessary for the purposes of construction by the design-build entity;

(i) The [ENTER Department OR BSCC] has provided the Board the

certification required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code, which certification the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] intends to provide upon satisfaction of the required statutory and regulatory conditions;

(j) The Board has adopted a Resolution authorizing steps be taken to seek the Interim Loan together with declaring its intent to reimburse any such Interim Loan with the proceeds from the Bonds;

(k) A determination by the Board that it will receive with respect to the Bonds the normal and customary opinions and certificates delivered in connection with an issuance of lease revenue bonds by the Board; and

(l) The sale of the Bonds.

1.3 [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Lease Revenue Bond Financing. State financing for the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program is predicated on the Board's ability to issue Bonds for the Project. The Board, acting in good faith, intends to authorize the request for the Interim Loan and, subject to approvals, consents, and actions set forth in section 1.2, to issue Bonds for the Project. The Agencies will make reasonable and good faith efforts to assist in gaining assurance that the Site, the Project, the Participating County's ultimate use of the Project and the Cash (hard) Match (as hereinafter defined) are developed and implemented in such a way to facilitate the financing of the Project through the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

Prior to the Board's authorization to request the Interim Loan, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall have certified to the Board that the Participating County is a participating county as required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code and the BSCC shall have approved the design and construction of the Project in accordance with Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code. Certification from the Department to the Board regarding BSCC and State Fire Marshal approval of the Construction Documents must be provided as soon as those approvals have been received and before the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

Notwithstanding the Board's good faith efforts to authorize and provide financing for the Project, the State (including without limitation the Board, the Department, and the BSCC) shall not be obligated to issue Bonds for the Project or authorize the Interim Loan request upon the Board's good-faith determination that such financing is not feasible or appropriate, based upon any one or more of the following factors: the lack of suitability of the Project's configuration or site for lease revenue bond financing, local funding that is incompatible with the issuance of lease revenue bonds by the Board, adverse market conditions, adverse outcomes to legal challenges, inability to obtain access to the financial markets or inability to obtain reasonable rates; inability to receive opinions and certificates customarily delivered in connection with the issuance of lease revenue bonds, or another occurrence or state of affairs that would make it objectively infeasible or inappropriate for the Board to issue Bonds or authorize the Interim Loan request.

In the event the Board determines that it is not feasible or appropriate to issue Bonds or to authorize the Interim Loan request, the Participating County is not entitled to receive the Maximum State Financing (as hereinafter defined) or other State funding for the Project, and

shall not receive reimbursement from the State for any Project costs. However, in the event the Board is unable to issue the Bonds to finance the Project and the Interim Loan has been provided, the ~~ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"~~ shall commit a sufficient amount of its annual support appropriation to repay the Interim Loan and any other interim financing costs associated with the Interim Loan and all associated costs.

1.4 The ~~Department and the BSCC~~ Act as Liaison of the Board and Finance to the Participating County. The Parties hereto acknowledge that obtaining the approvals and consents of the Board and/or Finance and the provision of documents to the Board and/or Finance as set forth in this Article I and otherwise herein shall be a responsibility of ~~the Department and the BSCC~~. The ~~Department and the BSCC~~ will act as liaisons between the Participating County and the Board and Finance, and on their own behalf and behalf of the Board and Finance, will work with the Participating County to obtain such consents and approvals, and to provide such documents to the Board and Finance, as applicable.

1.5 Representations and Warranties of the Participating County.

(a) Under the provisions of the State Constitution, the applicable State statutes, and applicable jurisprudence of the State, the Participating County has the power to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(b) The Participating County has taken all actions and has obtained all consents necessary to enable the Participating County to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The person executing and delivering this Agreement on behalf of the Participating County has been duly authorized and empowered to do so.

(d) The execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the Participating County will bind and obligate the Participating County to the extent provided by the terms hereof.

(e) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending or threatened against the Participating County that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the Participating County to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby or to perform its obligations hereunder.

(f) The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the BSCC Agreement and the Facility Sublease, the consummation of the transactions herein and therein contemplated and the fulfillment of or compliance with the terms and conditions hereof and thereof, will not conflict with or constitute a violation or material breach of or default (with due notice or the passage of time or both) under any applicable law or administrative rule or regulation, or any applicable court or administrative decree or order, or any indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, loan agreement, lease, contract or other agreement or instrument to which the Participating County is a party or by which it or its properties are otherwise subject or bound, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge or

encumbrance of any nature whatsoever upon any of the property or assets of the Participating County, which conflict, violation, breach, default, lien, charge or encumbrance might have consequences that would materially and adversely affect the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the BSCC Agreement or the Facility Sublease, or the financial condition, assets, properties or operations of the Participating County.

1.6 Representations and Warranties of the Board.

(a) Under the provisions of the State Constitution, the applicable State statutes, and applicable jurisprudence of the State, the Board has the power to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(b) The Board has taken all actions and has obtained all consents necessary to enable the Board to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The person executing and delivering this Agreement on behalf of the Board has been duly authorized and empowered to do so.

(d) The execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the Board will bind and obligate the Board to the extent provided by the terms hereof.

(e) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending against the Board (with service of process having been accomplished) that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the Board to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby or to perform its obligations hereunder.

1.7 Representations and Warranties of the [Department and the] BSCC.

(a) Under the provisions of the State Constitution, the applicable State statutes, and applicable jurisprudence of the State, the [Department and the] BSCC each have the power to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(b) The [Department and the] BSCC have each taken all actions and have obtained all consents necessary to enable the [Department and the] BSCC to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The persons executing and delivering this Agreement on behalf of the [Department and the] BSCC have been duly authorized and empowered to do so.

(d) The execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the [Department and the] BSCC will bind and obligate the [Department and the] BSCC to the extent provided by the terms hereof.

(e) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending against the

[Department or the] BSCC (with service of process having been accomplished) that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the [Department or the] BSCC to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby or to perform its obligations hereunder.

(f) The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the BSCC Agreement and the Facility Sublease, the consummation of the transactions herein and therein contemplated and the fulfillment of or compliance with the terms and conditions hereof and thereof, will not conflict with or constitute a violation or breach of or default (with due notice or the passage of time or both) under any applicable law or administrative rule or regulation, or any applicable court or administrative decree or order, or any indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, loan agreement, lease, contract or other agreement or instrument to which the [Department or the] BSCC is a party or by which it or its properties are otherwise subject or bound, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge or encumbrance of any nature whatsoever upon any of the property or assets of the [Department or the] BSCC, which conflict, violation, breach, default, lien, charge or encumbrance might have consequences that would materially and adversely affect the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the BSCC Agreement or the Facility Sublease, or the financial condition, assets, properties or operations of the [Department or the] BSCC.

1.8 Compliance with Terms and Conditions of the Project Documents. The Parties agree to comply with all terms and conditions relating to the respective Party of this Agreement, the BSCC Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry and all exhibits and schedules attached hereto and thereto relating to the Party (collectively, the "Project Documents"), as well as all applicable laws including, without limitation, the Law and those laws, regulations and guidelines set forth in the BSCC Agreement.

1.9 Conflicts Between Terms of Documents. In the event of any inconsistency in the Project Documents, except as otherwise provided herein, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order: 1) this Agreement; 2) the Ground Lease; 3) the BSCC Agreement and all exhibits and schedules attached thereto, and 4) the Right of Entry. In the event the Bonds are issued, any inconsistency between the Project Documents and the Bond Documents shall be resolved by giving precedence to the Bond Documents. To the extent the Parties mutually agree that a provision of a particular document should control with respect to an inconsistency between that document and another document or documents, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, such provision shall control.

1.10 Indemnity. As required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code, the Participating County hereby agrees to indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, including but not limited to the Board, [the Department] and the BSCC, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants, and agents (collectively, "Indemnitees") for any and all claims and losses arising at any time out of the acquisition, design, construction, operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project. The Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense where the claim arises out of the active negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. These obligations shall survive any termination of this agreement.

1.11 Assignment or Subletting of the Facility.

(a) *Assignment of Rights and Interest under this Agreement.* Except as otherwise contemplated hereunder, the Participating County may not sublicense, assign, or otherwise confer upon any other person or entity its rights or interests under this Agreement, nor may the Participating County delegate any of its duties or responsibilities required by this Agreement, whether by operation of law or otherwise, without the express, prior written consent of the Agencies, the rights and obligations hereunder imposed being personal to the Participating County.

(b) *Assignment or Subletting of the Facility.* The Participating County and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] hereby covenant and agree that none of the Ground Lease, the Facility Lease or the Facility Sublease nor any interest of such Parties thereunder shall be sold, mortgaged, pledged, assigned, or transferred by the Parties thereto by voluntary act or by operation of law or otherwise; provided, however, that the Facility may be subleased in whole or in part by the Participating County with the prior written consent of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] and the Board to the form and substance of such sublease, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, and, provided further that, any such sublease shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) Any sublease of the Facility by the Participating County shall explicitly provide that such sublease is subject to all rights of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] and the Board under the Facility Sublease, including, the right to re-enter and re-let the Facility or terminate such lease upon a default by the Participating County; and

(ii) At the request of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] or the Board, the Participating County shall furnish the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], the Board and the State Treasurer with an opinion of nationally-recognized bond counsel acceptable to the Board to the effect that such sublease will not, in and of itself, cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

(c) *Restrictions on Private Use of the Facility.* The Participating County acknowledges that its ability to assign or sublet the Facility is subject to the provisions of section 6.1.2 hereof.

1.12 Relationship of the Parties. The Parties hereto acknowledge and agree that, to the extent expressly provided in this Agreement, the relationship of the Participating County to the Agencies is that of an agent to the Agencies and that the Participating County is principally responsible for the acquisition, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the Project. Other than as set forth herein, nothing in this Agreement shall create between the Participating County and any of the Agencies the relationship of joint venturers, partners or any other similar or representative relationship, and the Participating County shall not hold itself out as an agent (except as expressly provided herein), representative, partner, member or joint venturer of the Agencies. The Participating County shall not make for or on behalf of the Agencies, or subject the Agencies to, any contract, agreement, warranty, guaranty, representation, assurance or other obligation, which has not been approved in advance in writing by the applicable Agency. This Agreement is for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns, and no third party (including without limitation the owners of the Bonds)

is intended to or shall have any rights hereunder.

ARTICLE 2

TERM AND TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

2.1 Term of Agreement. This Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date and shall terminate upon the later of (i) completion of the construction of the Project or (ii) if the Board issues the Bonds, execution and delivery of the Facility Sublease, unless terminated earlier as provided in section 2.2. The provisions of certain sections hereof as indicated by the express terms thereof will survive termination of this Agreement.

2.2 Termination of Agreement.

(a) *Termination by the State.* The [Department or the BSCC], with the consent of the Board, or the Board may terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following occurs:

(i) The Participating County's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws (as defined in the BSCC Agreement) provided the Participating County has not cured such breach in all respects within thirty (30) days from notice of said breach, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of the Agencies if the Participating County demonstrates that such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(ii) Substantive alteration of the Board approved scope, cost or schedule for the Project as set forth in Exhibit A without the prior written approval of the Board;

(iii) Failure to execute the Ground Lease or the Right of Entry;

(iv) Failure to provide the Participating County Funding (as hereinafter defined) when and as required under this Agreement, the Law or any Project agreement to which the Participating County is a party;

(v) In the event the Board determines the Participating County is no longer eligible for Project financing under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program as set forth in section 1.2 hereof; or

(vi) Termination of the BSCC Agreement as provided for in Article 1, Section C of the BSCC Agreement.

(b) *Termination by the Participating County.* The Participating County may, prior to the State providing any amount of financing, terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following occurs:

(i) The State's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws (as defined in the BSCC Agreement) provided the State has not cured such breach in all respects within thirty (30) days from notice of said breach, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of the Participating

County if the State demonstrates that such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(ii) Failure of the State to execute the Ground Lease or the Right of Entry;

(iii) In the event the Board determines the Participating County is no longer eligible for Project financing under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program as set forth in section 1.2 hereof.

(c) *Agreement.* The Parties may terminate this Agreement by mutual agreement. The Agencies agree to terminate this agreement in the event that the Participating County determines it cannot proceed with the Project after initial design-build bids or proposals are received, but before any design-build contract is awarded.

(d) *Notice of Termination.* Prior to terminating this Agreement under the provisions of this Article 2, the Parties shall provide to each other as applicable, at least thirty (30) calendar days written notice, stating the reason(s) for termination and effective date thereof.

(e) *No Impairment.* Nothing in this Article 2 in any way alters or limits the authority of the Agencies to withhold all or a portion of the Maximum State Financing (as hereinafter defined) in accordance with law or otherwise as permitted hereunder or any other right or remedy available to the State at law or in equity for breach of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

COST SHARING OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Financing Eligibility of the Project.

(a) *General.* Subject to the terms and provisions hereof, the costs for design and construction of the Project shall be shared by the State and the Participating County with the State providing financing up to a maximum of [REDACTED] dollars (\$ [REDACTED]) ("Maximum State Financing") and the Participating County providing the Cash (hard) Match (as hereinafter defined) funding and the In-Kind (soft) Match (as hereinafter defined) funding (collectively, the "Participating County Funding" and together with other Participating County-borne project costs not included as the Participating County Funding and the Maximum State Financing, the "Total Project Costs"). Provided, however, that the Board may provide all or a portion of the Maximum State Financing for Project costs at its discretion as set forth herein. The sources for the Maximum State Financing shall be limited to the proceeds of the Interim Loan, and the proceeds of the Bonds. If Bonds are issued and sold, the proceeds will be used to repay the Interim Loan and to provide additional financing for the Project as appropriate. If the Bonds are issued and sold, in no event or circumstance shall the State or the Agencies be obligated to pay the Participating County under this Agreement or any other Project Document any amount in excess of the Maximum State Financing.

(b) *Cash (hard) Match.* Subject to all terms and provisions of this

Agreement, the Participating County agrees to appropriate and spend cash (hard) matching funds for the Project as provided in the BSCC Agreement ("Cash (hard) Match"). **Exhibit E-1** is a detailed description of and certification related to the source or sources of the Cash (hard) Match and any associated security or terms related thereto as approved by the Agencies, which detail and assurance of has been deemed sufficient by the Board to determine that the use of such funds as the Cash (hard) Match is compatible with the financing of the Project pursuant to the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program. Any modifications to the source or sources of the Cash (hard) Match or the associated security and terms related thereto as described in **Exhibit E-1** must be approved by the Agencies. The Participating County shall ensure that all Cash (hard) Match is encumbered prior to Finance approval to proceed to bid the Design-Build Solicitation Package.

(c) *In-Kind (soft) Match.* Subject to all terms and provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County agrees to provide in-kind (soft) match for the Project as provided in the BSCC Agreement ("In-kind (soft) Match"). The Participating County has provided in **Exhibit E-2** a detailed description of the In-kind (soft) Match for the Project as approved by the Agencies. Any modifications to the In-kind (soft) Match as described in **Exhibit E-2** must be approved by the Agencies.

3.2 Excess Project Costs. In no event shall any Project scope, cost, budget or schedule changes be authorized by the Participating County which would cause the amount of Total Project Costs to be exceeded unless the Participating County covenants to fund such excess with lawfully available funds and the Participating County first obtains the consent of the Agencies. The Participating County is solely responsible for any and all cost, expenses or fees of the Project which exceed the Maximum State Financing and the Participating County covenants to use its best efforts to promptly appropriate sufficient amounts to cover such cost, expenses or fees. The Participating County waives any and all claims against any of the Agencies or the State in the event that Total Project Costs exceed the amount initially established by the Board.

3.3 Project Cost Savings. To the extent there exists Project cost savings during the Project the amount of such savings shall be applied first to the Participating County to the extent the Participating County has identified Participating County Funding in an amount more than required by the Applicable Laws (as defined in the BSCC Agreement). Thereafter, cost savings shall be shared by the State and the Participating County on a pro rata basis determined by the percentage of the total amount of Project costs financed by the State and the Participating County Funding, respectively. However, in no case may savings be applied to the Participating County that would (1) result in the State providing financing for activities other than eligible design and construction costs; or (2) result in the Participating County contributing less than the percentage of Total Project Costs required by the Applicable Laws.

ARTICLE 4

PROJECT SCOPE, COST AND SCHEDULE

4.1 The Project. See **Exhibit A** for a description of the scope, cost and schedule of the Project, including a narrative description of the Project, budgeted costs related to the Project and a schedule for completion of design and construction of the Project.

4.2 Modification of Project Scope, Cost or Schedule. No substantial change or other substantial modifications to the Project scope, cost or schedule may be made by the Participating County without prior written permission of Finance and recognition by the Board (“Scope Change”). Minor modifications to the project do not require Finance approval and Board recognition, but must be documented and reported on routine progress reports to the BSCC as set forth in the BSCC Agreement. Without limiting the foregoing, the Participating County shall notify the Department and the BSCC, and the ENTER Department OR BSCC shall in turn notify Finance and the Board upon any of the following events or circumstances that may constitute a Scope Change:

- (a) More than minor changes which affect the design, project configuration, cost or schedule of the Project;
- (b) A delay or change in the substantial completion or final completion dates for the Project;
- (c) A more than minor change to the design, location, size, capacity or quality of major items of equipment;
- (d) A change in approved budget categories, or movement of dollars between budget categories as indicated in the Board approved scope cost and schedule as identified in **Exhibit A**.

As used herein “substantial” is as defined in Section 6863 of the State Administrative Manual. As used herein a minor change is any change which does not rise to the level of a substantial change as defined in Section 6863 of the State Administrative Manual. Finance shall determine whether any reported event or circumstance requires its approval and recognition or other formal action by the Board.

The Participating County agrees that it will give prompt notification in writing to the Department and the BSCC of the occurrence of any of the above events and promptly report, in writing, to the Department and the BSCC any modifications to the Design-Build Contract (as hereinafter defined) with respect to the Project. The ENTER Department OR BSCC will provide the aforementioned notices and reports to the Board. The Participating County agrees further that, for purposes of the immediately preceding clause (a) and (c), if unsure whether a particular change is minor it will discuss the appropriate characterization with the Department and the BSCC.

4.3 Excess Project Costs. In no event shall any scope, cost or budget changes be authorized which would cause the amount of Total Project Costs to be exceeded unless the Participating County covenants to fund such excess with lawfully available funds and with the consent of the Agencies and so appropriates such funding.

ARTICLE 5

BIDDING AND DESIGN-BUILD PHASE OF THE PROJECT

5.1 Design-Build Covenant of the Participating County. The Participating County

acting as agent of the Board and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], hereby covenants and agrees to provide and perform or cause to be performed all activities required to acquire, design and construct the Project on behalf of the Board in accordance with the Participating County's established policies and procedures for the design and construction of major capital projects such as the Project. The Participating County shall be responsible to contract for all pre-design, design and construction services, and shall manage the day-to-day design and construction of the Project. The Participating County shall cause the design and construction of the Project to be consistent with the requirements, limitations, and other terms of this Agreement, the other Project Documents, the Law and all Applicable Laws. The Participating County shall also manage all aspects of the development and construction of the Project in accordance with the Project Documents:

5.2 Procurement and Enforcement of Design-Build Contract. The Participating County shall follow and adhere to all pertinent bidding rules and policies applicable to Participating County capital projects of this type and size. If there is an ambiguity as to the applicability of certain contracting rules and/or policies to the Project, the Participating County will seek advice from its counsel, follow that advice and use its best efforts to enforce the general design-build contract (the "Design-Build Contract") between the Participating County and the design-build entity selected by the Participating County.

5.3 Completion of the Project. The Participating County acknowledges it is obligated to undertake and complete the design and construction of the Project in compliance with all of the applicable terms and conditions of the Project Documents and the Participating County agrees to use its best efforts to cause the completion of design and construction of the Project in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of such documents. The Participating County agrees to complete the Project in accordance with this Agreement and consistent with the scope, cost and schedule established by the Board and attached hereto in **Exhibit A**, as such scope, cost and schedule may be modified with the approval of Finance and the recognition of the Board.

5.4 Project Access. To the extent not inconsistent with the Bond Documents, at all times during design and construction of the Project and after final completion, the Participating County shall provide to employees, subcontractors, and consultants of the Agencies reasonable unrestricted access to observe, monitor and inspect the Project. The Agencies' access to observe, monitor and inspect shall include the right to review all documents and files relating to the Project, as well as construction on the Site, including all tests and inspections relating to design or construction of the Project.

5.5 Insurance.

(a) Insurance Obligations of the Participating County.

(i) Requirements during construction. Not later than the start of construction, and continuing through completion of construction of the Project, the Participating County, at its own cost and expense, shall secure and maintain or cause to be secured and maintained (i) fire, lightning and extended coverage insurance on the Project, which initially may be in the form of a builder's risk policy providing coverage in an amount not less than the construction costs expended for the Project and, if no builder's risk insurance is in effect, shall be in the form of a

commercial property policy in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the then current replacement cost of the Project, excluding the replacement cost of the unimproved real property constituting the Site (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss), and (ii) earthquake insurance (if such insurance is available on the open market from reputable insurance companies at a reasonable cost) on any structure comprising part of the Project in an amount equal to the full insurable value of such structure or the amount of the attributable portion of the Interim Financing, whichever is less (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss). The extended coverage endorsement shall, as nearly as practicable, cover loss or damage by explosion, windstorm, riot, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke, vandalism and malicious mischief and such other hazards as are normally covered by such endorsement.

If such policy is expected to expire in accordance with its terms prior to execution of the Facility Sublease, the Participating County shall give written notice to the Agencies forty-five (45) days prior to the expected expiration date.

(ii) Requirements after construction completion. The Participating County, at its own cost and expense, shall secure and maintain or cause to be secured and maintained from an insurance company or companies approved to do business in the State and maintain after completion of construction and/or when placing the Project in operation, the following insurance coverage for the Project:

a. General liability insurance in an amount not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Evidence of such insurance shall be on a General Liability Special Endorsement form and should provide coverage for premises and operations, contractual, personal injury and fire legal liability;

b. By signing this Agreement, the Participating County hereby certifies that it is aware of the provisions of Section 3700, *et seq.*, of the California Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code, and that it will comply, and it will cause its subtenants and assignees to comply, with such provisions at all such times as they may apply during the term of this Agreement.

c. Auto insurance (written on ISO policy form CA 00 01 or its equivalent) with a limit of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Such insurance shall include coverage for all "owned," "hired" and "non-owned" vehicles or coverage for any auto.

(iii) Additional Insureds. The Participating County agrees that the Board [the Department] and the BSCC and their respective officers, agents and employees shall be included as additional insured in all insurance required herein.

(iv) Insurance Certificate. Any and all insurance policies related to the Project shall name the Board and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] as additional insured parties and the Participating County shall deliver to the Agencies a certificate or certificates of insurance

authorized by the insurers describing the insurance coverage and stating that it is in full force and effect.

(v) Self-Insurance. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Participating County may satisfy the insurance obligations hereunder by a combination of commercial insurance, formal risk pooling under the statutory provisions of the State, and/or a self-funded loss reserve in whatever proportions are deemed appropriate by the Participating County. The Participating County shall furnish the Agencies with a certificate or other written evidence of the Participating County's election to provide or cause to be provided all or part of its coverage under a risk pooling, risk retention, or self-insurance program or any combination thereof.

(b) Insurance Obligations of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"]. If the insurance required in (a)(i) expires in accordance with its terms prior to execution of the Facility Sublease, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall, at its own cost and expense, procure and maintain or cause to be procured and maintained (i) property casualty insurance in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the then current replacement cost of the Project, excluding the replacement cost of the unimproved real property constituting the Site (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss), and (ii) earthquake insurance (if such insurance is available on the open market from reputable insurance companies at a reasonable cost) on any structure comprising part of the Project in an amount equal to the full insurable value of such structure or the amount of the attributable portion of the Interim Financing, whichever is less (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss). The extended coverage endorsement shall, as nearly as practicable, cover loss or damage by explosion, windstorm, riot, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke, vandalism and malicious mischief and such other hazards as are normally covered by such endorsement. The property casualty insurance shall be in a form satisfactory and with carriers which are acceptable to the Board.

(c) Disposition of Insurance Proceeds. The Participating County agrees and acknowledges that the Board, in its sole discretion, may elect to use the proceeds of insurance procured pursuant to this Agreement to repay the Interim Loan and related costs. However, in the event of (i) damage or destruction of the Project caused by the perils covered by the insurance procured pursuant to this Agreement and (ii) if the Board elects to repay the Interim Loan and related costs, and (iii) if any insurance proceeds remain after the Interim Loan and related costs have been repaid, and (iv) such remaining insurance proceeds are distributed to the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], then the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] agrees to distribute such remaining proceeds to the Participating County.

ARTICLE 6

CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS POST PROJECT COMPLETION

6.1 Private Use of the Project.

6.1.1 *Provision of Information Regarding Private Use.* The Participating

County acknowledges that under the terms of the Facility Sublease, a form of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, the Participating County will covenant to provide updated information to the Board, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC?"] and the State Treasurer annually regarding private use, if any, of the Project.

6.1.2 *Restriction on Private Use of Bond Financed Project.* The Participating County acknowledges that under the terms of the Facility Sublease, a form of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, the Participating County will covenant to restrict private use of the Project as required by the terms thereof.

6.2 No Liens. The Participating County acknowledges that except as permitted under the terms of the Facility Sublease, a form of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, the Participating County will covenant not to allow any liens on the Facility.

ARTICLE 7

RECORD RETENTION

7.1 Establishment of Official Project File. The Participating County shall establish an official file for the Project (the "Official Project File"). The file shall contain adequate documentation of all actions that have been taken with respect to the Project, in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and the requirements for record retention for capital projects constructed with the proceeds of tax exempt bonds. The Participating County will provide a copy of such file to the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC?"] upon termination of this Agreement. The documents to be retained shall include, but is not limited to contracts, payment of invoices, transfer of funds and other related accounting records.

7.2 Preservation of Records. The Participating County agrees to protect records adequately from fire or other damage. When records are stored away from the Participating County's principal office, a written index of the location of records stored must be on hand and ready access must be assured. All the Participating County records contained in the Official Project File must be preserved for a minimum of three years after the last date on which no Bonds are outstanding. These records shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, examination, monitoring, copying, excerpting, transcribing, and audit by the Agencies or designees, by state government auditors or designees, or by federal government auditors or designees. If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the relevant time period set forth in the third sentence of this paragraph, the related records must be retained until the completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it if such date is later than the end of the afore-mentioned three-year period.

ARTICLE 8

MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes and contains the entire agreement between the Parties hereto with respect to the transactions contemplated hereby and supersedes any prior oral or written understanding or agreement of the Parties with respect to the

transactions contemplated hereby.

8.2 Amendment. The Parties may, by mutual agreement in writing, amend this Agreement in any respect.

8.3 Waiver. The Parties hereto may, from time to time, waive any of their rights under this Agreement unless such waiver is contrary to law, provided that any such waiver shall be in writing and signed by the Party making such waiver.

8.4 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, any one of which need not contain the signatures of more than one Party, but all of which when taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument, notwithstanding that all Parties have not signed the same counterpart hereof.

8.5 Headings. The article and section headings contained in this Agreement are inserted as a matter of convenience and shall not affect in any way the construction or terms of this Agreement.

8.6 Further Assurances. Each of the Parties shall execute such other instruments, documents and other papers and shall take such further actions as may be reasonably required or desirable to carry out the provisions hereof and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby.

8.7 Survival. The representations, warranties, covenants and agreements made herein or in any certificate or document executed in connection herewith shall survive the execution and delivery hereof or thereof, as the case may be, and all statements contained in any certificate or document delivered by any Party hereto shall be deemed to constitute a representation and warranty made herein by such Party.

8.8 Governing Law. The laws of the State shall govern this Agreement, the interpretation thereof and any right or liability arising hereunder. Any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Agreement shall be brought, commenced or prosecuted in the courts of the State located in the County of Sacramento. All parties expressly assert that Sacramento County is not a forum inconvenience.

8.9 Compliance with Laws. At all times during the performance of this Agreement by the Parties, they shall strictly comply with all applicable governmental, administrative and judicial laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, orders, covenants and findings, including, without limitation, all applicable environmental laws and regulations.

8.10 Partial Invalidity. If any provisions of this Agreement are found by any competent authority to be void or unenforceable, such provision shall be deemed to be deleted from this Agreement and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

8.11 Notices. All notices and other official communications between the Parties shall be in writing and shall be given by hand delivery or by recognized overnight courier who maintains verification of delivery (deemed to be duly received on the date delivered), or by

registered mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested (deemed to be duly received five (5) days after such mailing) or by telecopy (deemed to be received on the date sent providing that the facsimile was properly addressed and disclosed the number of pages transmitted on its front sheet and that the transmission report produced indicates that each of the pages of the facsimile was received at the correct facsimile number) to each of the respective Parties as follows:

If to the Board: State Public Works Board
915 L. St., 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-449-5739

[If to the Department: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Deputy Director, Facility Planning, Construction and
Management
Facsimile: 916-322-5717]

If to the BSCC: Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Dr.
Sacramento, CA 95811
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-327-3317

If to the Participating County: County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME]
[ENTER STREET ADDRESS]
[ENTER CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE]
Attention: [ENTER POSITION TITLE]
Facsimile: [ENTER FAX NUMBER]

or to such other address or number for any of the Parties hereto as may from time to time be designated by notice given by such Party to the other Parties in the manner hereinabove provided.

8.12 Force Majeure. None of the Parties shall be liable or responsible for any delay or failure resulting from (and the times for performance by the Parties hereunder shall be extended by the duration of) causes beyond the control of, and without the fault or negligence of, such Party including without limitation acts of God, acts of the public enemy, acts of war or terrorism, acts of the government or governmental or quasi-governmental agency or instrumentality, significant market disruptions, fires, floods, earthquakes, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, civil commotion, casualties, embargoes, severe or inclement weather beyond that usually encountered in [ENTER COUNTY NAME] County, California, shortages in labor or materials, or similar cause.

8.13 Exculpation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, in any Bond Document, Project Document or other certificate, agreement, document or instrument executed in connection with the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing

Program, the liability of the Board hereunder shall be limited to and satisfied solely out of proceeds of the Interim Loan, if any, or the Bonds, if any, permitted to be used for such purpose. Except as provided above, the Participating County shall not have the right to obtain payment from the Agencies or from any other assets of the Agencies. The Participating County shall not enforce the liability and obligation of the Agencies to perform and observe the obligations contained in this Agreement, or any other documents delivered in connection herewith in any action or proceeding wherein a money judgment in excess of the available proceeds of the foregoing sources shall be sought against the Agencies.

8.14 Benefits of this Agreement Limited to the Parties. Except for the Parties to this Agreement, nothing contained in this Agreement, expressed or implied, is intended to give to any person (including without limitation the owners of the Bonds) any right, remedy or claim under or by reason hereof. Any agreement or covenant required herein to be performed by or on behalf of any Party shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the other Parties to this Agreement.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the Parties hereto has executed this Agreement, either individually or by an authorized representative, on the day and year first set forth above.

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
[Name]
[Executive Director or Deputy Director]

[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA]

By: _____
[Name]
[Title]

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
[Name]
[Title]

COUNTY OF [COUNTY NAME]

By: _____
[Name]
[Title]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT A

PROJECT SCOPE, COST AND SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION TC \L 0
"000000000001"

[Include narrative description of Project per Section 4.1]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT B

FORM OF GROUND LEASE{TC \L 0 "0000000000001"}\}

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT C

FORM OF RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION TC \L 0
"000000000001"

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT D

FORM OF FACILITY SUBLEASE; TC \L 0 "0000000000001"

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT E-1

DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATING COUNTY FUNDING {TC \L 0 "000000000001"}

Cash Contribution

**CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] REGARDING ITS
CASH (HARD) MATCH FOR THE [ENTER COUNTY NAME] COUNTY JAIL
PROJECT.**

All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement.

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] (the "Law"), the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter [ENTER SUBCHAPTER], only the cost of certain design and construction activities are potentially eligible for reimbursement under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program – acquisition, pre-design and other specified design and construction costs are not eligible; and

WHEREAS, the County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County") has proposed to build a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility, the [ENTER PROJECT NAME] project, (the "Project"), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Law, the Participating County is paying a portion of the costs of the Project (the "Cash (hard) Match") as described in Exhibit 1; and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to assist in the oversight and financing of the Project, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and requirements of the Board, and the Board may in its sole, reasonable discretion, issue lease revenue bonds for the Project (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, the interests of both the Board and the Participating County require confirmation of certain facts and certain assurances concerning the Cash (hard) Match.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Participating County, acting through its duly authorized representative, does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

(A) Lawfully Available Funds. The Cash (hard) Match, as described in Exhibit 1, has been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the Participating County.

(B) Cash (hard) Match Is Legal and Authorized. The payment of the Cash (hard) Match for the Project (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the Participating County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the Participating County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the Participating County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the Participating County is a party or by which the Participating County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the Participating County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the Participating County. The authorized representative of the Participating County executing this Certificate is fully authorized and empowered to take such actions for and on behalf of the Participating County.

(C) Governmental Consents. The execution, delivery, and performance by the Participating County of this certificate and the use of the Cash (hard) Match for certain costs of the Project do not require the consent, approval, permission, order, license, or authorization of, or the filing, registration, or qualification with, any governmental authority other than the Participating County in connection with the execution, delivery, and performance of this Certificate, the consummation of any transaction herein contemplated, or the offer, issue, sale, or delivery of the Bonds, except as shall have been obtained or made and as are now in full force and effect.

(D) No Prior Pledge. The Cash (hard) Match and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the Participating County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the Participating County. In addition, the Cash (hard) Match and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the Participating County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the Participating County or its creditors. The Participating County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned duly authorized representative of the Participating County has executed and delivered this Certificate to the Board on the date set forth below.

Date: [ENTER DATE FROM PDCA COVER PAGE]

COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME]

By: _____

[NAME]
[TITLE]

Exhibit 1-Description of Cash (hard) Match

[ENTER COUNTY NAME] County's Cash (hard) Match for the Project will be funded from [ENTER NUMBER OF SOURCES] sources: (1) _____, (2) _____, and (3) _____.

FORM OF DOCUMENT

**CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] REGARDING ITS
OTHER PARTICIPATING COUNTY FUNDING FOR THE [ENTER COUNTY NAME]
COUNTY JAIL PROJECT**

All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement.

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] (the "Law"), the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter [ENTER SUBCHAPTER], only the cost of certain design and construction activities are potentially eligible for reimbursement under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program – acquisition, pre-design and other specified design and construction costs are not eligible; and

WHEREAS, the County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County") has proposed to build a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility, the [ENTER PROJECT NAME] project, (the "Project"), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Law, the Participating County is contributing funding in addition to its Cash (hard) Match and In-Kind (soft) Match (the "Other Participating County Funding"); and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to assist in the oversight and financing of the Project, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and requirements of the Board, and the Board may in its sole, reasonable discretion, issue lease-revenue bonds for the Project (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, the interests of both the Board and the Participating County require confirmation of certain facts and certain assurances concerning the Other Participating County Funding.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Participating County, acting through its duly authorized representative, does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

(A) Lawfully Available Funds. The Other Participating County Funding, as described in Exhibit 1, has been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the Participating County.

(B) Other Participating County Funding Is Legal and Authorized. The payment of the Other Participating County Funding for the Project (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the Participating County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the Participating County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the Participating County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage,

deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the Participating County is a party or by which the Participating County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the Participating County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the Participating County. The authorized representative of the Participating County executing this Certificate is fully authorized and empowered to take such actions for and on behalf of the Participating County.

(C) Governmental Consents. The execution, delivery, and performance by the Participating County of this certificate and the use of the Other Participating County Funding for certain costs of the Project do not require the consent, approval, permission, order, license, or authorization of, or the filing, registration, or qualification with, any governmental authority other than the Participating County in connection with the execution, delivery, and performance of this Certificate, the consummation of any transaction herein contemplated, or the offer, issue, sale, or delivery of the Bonds, except as shall have been obtained or made and as are now in full force and effect.

(D) No Prior Pledge. The Other Participating County Funding and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the Participating County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the Participating County. In addition, the Other Participating County Funding and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the Participating County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the Participating County or its creditors. The Participating County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned duly authorized representative of the Participating County has executed and delivered this Certificate to the Board on the date set forth below.

Date: [ENTER DATE FROM PDCA COVER PAGE]

COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME]

By: _____

[NAME]
[TITLE]

Exhibit 1-Description of Other Participating County Funding

[ENTER COUNTY NAME] County's Other Participating County Funding for the Project will be funded from [ENTER NUMBER OF SOURCES] sources: (1) _____, (2) _____ and (3) _____.

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT E-2

DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATING COUNTY FUNDING {TC \L 0 "0000000000001"}

In-kind (soft) Match

[DESCRIPTION TO BE INSERTED]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND)
WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:)
)
)
)
)
)
)
Attention:)

[Space above for Recorder's use]

GROUND LEASE

by and between the

[ENTER COUNTY NAME]
as Landlord,

and

[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OR BOARD OF STATE
AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS]
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
as Tenant

Dated as of _____, 20__

(FOR A [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] FACILITY
LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME])

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE. This Ground Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code

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FORM OF DOCUMENT

GROUND LEASE

THIS GROUND LEASE, dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only (this "Ground Lease"), is entered into by and between COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County"), a Political Subdivision of the State of California (the "State"), as Landlord, and the [DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION] OR [BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS] OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State, as Tenant. The Participating County and the Department are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Parties", and individually as a "Party".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE], the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a jail facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] and following, as amended, (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"), the Participating County, [the Department, BSCC and the Board entered into the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (the "PDCA") dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only; and

WHEREAS, further to the PDCA, the Participating County has proposed to build a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility as more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Project"), to be located on real property owned in fee simple by the Participating County and legally described in Exhibit B attached hereto (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, further to the PDCA, the Department desires to ground lease the Site from the Participating County to assist the Participating County in obtaining eligibility for the Board lease revenue bond financing to finance a portion of the construction of the Project (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Board desire that the term of this Ground Lease not terminate or expire until the Bonds have been paid in full or retired under the provisions of the Bond Documents; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County is desirous of maintaining its eligibility to receive financing for the Project, and to achieve this end, the Participating County is willing to lease the Site to the Department; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of this Ground Lease, the Department as the Licensor and the Participating County as the Licensee, have entered into a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation (the "Right of Entry") in substantially the form attached as Exhibit C to the PDCA, authorizing the Participating County to enter the Site for the purpose of constructing the Project and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction; and

WHEREAS, if the Participating County maintains its eligibility in the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program, and the Board in its sole discretion, is able to issue the

Bonds to finance the Project in its typical and customary manner, the Department will concurrently sublease the Site to the Board, (the "Site Lease"), and enter into a Facility Lease (the "Facility Lease") providing for the Board to sublease to the Department the Site and the Project (together the "Facility"). The Site Lease and the Facility Lease will provide security for the Bonds to be issued by the Board under an indenture (the "Indenture") between the Board and the Treasurer of the State, as trustee (the "State Treasurer"); and

WHEREAS, if the Board is able to issue the Bonds for the Project in its typical and customary manner, concurrently with executing the Site Lease and the Facility Lease, the Department and the Participating County intend to enter into a Facility Sublease (the "Facility Sublease") whereby the Department will sublet the Facility to the Participating County pursuant to the terms of the Facility Sublease; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual obligations of the Parties hereto, the Participating County hereby leases to the Department, and the Department hereby leases from the Participating County, the Site subject to the terms, covenants, agreements and conditions hereinafter set forth, to each and all of which the Participating County and the Department hereby mutually agree.

SECTION 1. Definitions.

As used herein, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (a) "ENTER PROGRAM NAME Financing Program" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (b) "Abatement Event" shall have the meaning given to such term in the Facility Lease.
- (c) "Board" means the State Public Works Board of the State of California, an entity of state government of the State.
- (d) "Bond Documents" mean each and every document evidencing the Bonds, including, but not limited to, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the Facility Sublease, and the Indenture.
- (e) "Bonds" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (f) "BSCC" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (g) "Claims" has the meaning given to such term in Section 23 of this Ground Lease.
- (h) "Department" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (i) "DGS" means the Department of General Services of the State of California, an entity of state government of the State.

(j) "Easements" mean the access, utilities and repairs easements described in Subsection 4(b) of this Ground Lease.

(k) "Easement Agreement" means an easement agreement memorializing the grant of Easements by the Participating County, as grantor, to the Department, as grantee, in the form of Exhibit C attached hereto.

(l) "Easement Property" means real property owned by the Participating County that is burdened by the Easement Agreement as described in Exhibit 2 to the Easement Agreement.

(m) "Effective Date" means the date this Ground Lease is valid, binding and effective as provided in Section 2 of this Ground Lease.

(n) "Facility" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(o) "Facility Lease" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(p) "Facility Sublease" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(q) "Ground Lease" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble, including all exhibits attached hereto.

(r) "Hazardous Materials" mean any substance, material, or waste which is or becomes, regulated by any local governmental authority, the State, or the United States Government, including, but not limited to, any material or substance which is (i) defined as a "hazardous waste", "extremely hazardous waste" or "restricted hazardous waste" under Section 25115, 25117 or 25122.7 of the California Health and Safety Code, or listed pursuant to Section 25140 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (Hazardous Waste Control Law), (ii) defined as "hazardous substance" under Section 25316 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.8 (Carpenter-Presley-Talmer Hazardous Substance Account Act), (iii) defined as a "hazardous material", "hazardous substance", or "hazardous waste" under Section 25501 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(s) "Improvements" mean the physical construction of the Project and other buildings, improvements, structures, furnishings and equipment placed in, under or upon the Site by the Participating County under the terms and conditions in the Right of Entry or this Ground Lease.

(t) "Indemnitees" has the meaning given to such term in Section 24 of this Ground Lease.

(u) "Indenture" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(v) "Landlord" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.

(w) "Leasehold Estate" means the real property right and interest held by the Department as Tenant to possess, use and access the Site and the Project under the terms and conditions of this Ground Lease.

- (x) "Participating County" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (y) "Parties" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (z) "Party" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (aa) "PDCA" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (bb) "Permitted Encumbrances" has the meaning given to such term in Subsection 3(b)(4) of this Ground Lease.
- (cc) "Project" means the buildings, structures, works and related improvements constructed or to be constructed on the Site, as are more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto, and any and all additions, betterments, extensions and improvements thereto.
- (dd) "Resolution" has the meaning given to such term in Subsection 3(b)(1) of this Ground Lease.
- (ee) "Right of Entry" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (ff) "Right of First Offer" has the meaning given to such term in Section 13 of this Ground Lease.
- (gg) "Site" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (hh) "Site Lease" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (ii) "State" means the state government of the State of California.
- (jj) "State Treasurer" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (kk) "Tenant" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (ll) "Term" has the meaning given to such term in Section 10 of this Ground Lease.

SECTION 2. Effective Date.

The Parties hereby confirm and agree that this Ground Lease is effective and binding on the Parties upon the first day (the "Effective Date") on which this Ground Lease has been consented to by the Board and a duly authorized representative of the Board has consented to this Ground Lease by executing it below.

SECTION 3. Representations, Warranties and Covenants.

(a) Representations and Warranties of the Department. In addition to any express agreements of Tenant herein, the Department makes the following representations and warranties to the Participating County as of the Effective Date:

(1) The Department has full legal right, power and authority to enter into this Ground Lease as Tenant and to carry out and consummate all transactions contemplated by this Ground Lease and by proper action has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease. The Department shall cause an opinion, dated as of [the date in the preamble of this Ground Lease] and in substantially the form of Exhibit D attached to this Ground Lease, to be delivered to the Board contemporaneously with the Department's execution of this Ground Lease;

(2) The officers of the Department executing this Ground Lease are duly and properly holding their respective offices and are fully authorized to execute this Ground Lease; and

(3) This Ground Lease has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Department, and will constitute a legal, valid and binding agreement of the Department, enforceable against the Department in accordance with its terms on the Effective Date.

(b) Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Participating County. In addition to any express agreements of Landlord herein, the Participating County makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to the Department as of the Effective Date:

(1) The Participating County, by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors ("Resolution"), has full legal right, power and authority to enter into this Ground Lease as Landlord, to transfer and convey the Leasehold Estate to the Department under this Ground Lease, and to carry out and consummate all transactions contemplated by this Ground Lease and by proper action has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease. The Participating County shall cause an opinion, dated as of [the date in the preamble of this Ground Lease] and in substantially the form of Exhibit D attached to this Ground Lease, to be delivered to the Board contemporaneously with the Participating County's execution of this Ground Lease.

(2) The officers of Participating County executing this Ground Lease are duly and properly holding their respective offices and have the legal power, right and are fully authorized to execute this Ground Lease pursuant to the Resolution.

(3) This Ground Lease has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by Participating County, and will constitute a legal, valid and binding agreement of Participating County, enforceable against the Participating County in accordance with its terms upon the Effective Date.

(4) The Participating County is the owner in fee simple of the Site and has marketable and insurable fee simple title to the Site, there is no suit, action, arbitration, legal, administrative, or other proceeding or inquiry pending against the Site or pending against the Participating County which could affect the Participating County's title to the Site, affect the value of the Site, or subject an owner of the Site to liability and there are no outstanding mortgages, deeds of trust, bond indebtedness, leaseholds, pledges, conditions or restrictions, liens or encumbrances against the Site except as identified in Exhibit E, attached hereto, collectively, the "Permitted Encumbrances".

(5) No consent, permission, authorization, order, license, or registration with any governmental authority is necessary in connection with the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease, except as have been obtained.

(6) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending or threatened against the Participating County except as identified in Exhibit F, attached hereto, that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the Participating County to perform its obligations under this Ground Lease.

(7) This Ground Lease is, and all other instruments, documents, exhibits, and agreements required to be executed and delivered by the Participating County in connection with this Ground Lease are and shall be, duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Participating County and shall be valid, legally binding obligations of and enforceable against the Participating County in accordance with their terms.

(8) Neither the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease and documents referenced herein, nor the incurrence of the obligations set forth herein, nor the consummation of the transactions herein contemplated, nor compliance with the terms of this Ground Lease and the documents referenced herein conflict with or result in the material breach of any terms, conditions or provisions of, or constitute a default under, any agreements or instruments to which the Participating County is a party or affecting the Site.

(9) There are no attachments, execution proceedings, or assignments for the benefit of creditors, insolvency, bankruptcy, reorganization or other proceedings pending against the Participating County.

(10) There are no and have been no:

(A) actual or pending public improvements which will result in the creation of any liens, encumbrances or assessments upon the Site, including public assessments or mechanics liens, other than the Permitted Encumbrances, and the Participating County agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the Department free and harmless from and against any claims, liabilities, losses, costs, damages, expenses and attorneys' fees arising from any liens, encumbrances or assessments that have been, or may be, imposed upon the Site as a consequence of actual or impending public improvements at or after the Effective Date, including any obligations to pay a fee or assessment for infrastructure to the extent such liability survives or continues at or after the Effective Date, and the Department agrees to cooperate with the Participating County, at the Participating County's costs and to the extent permitted by law, with respect to the Participating County's efforts to remove any such liens, fees, assessments, or encumbrances.

(B) uncured notices from any governmental agency notifying the Participating County of any violations of law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, including Environmental Laws, occurring on the Site.

(C) notices of any condemnation, zoning or other land-use regulation proceedings, either instituted or planned to be instituted, which would detrimentally affect the use, operation or value of the Site.

(11) The Participating County hereby agrees that it will not enter into any new leases or any other obligations or agreements that will affect the Site at or after the Effective Date, without the express prior written consent of the Department and approval of the Board.

(12) The Participating County will not subject the Site to any additional liens, encumbrances, covenants, conditions, easements, rights of way or similar matters after the Effective Date without the express prior written consent of the Department and the approval of the Board.

(13) The Participating County shall promptly notify the Department of any event or circumstance that makes any representation or warranty of the Participating County under this Ground Lease untrue or misleading, or of any covenant of the Participating County under this Ground Lease incapable or less likely of being performed. The Participating County's obligation to provide the notice described in the preceding sentence to the Department shall in no way relieve the Participating County of any liability for a breach by the Participating County of any of its representations, warranties or covenants under this Ground Lease.

(14) The Department shall at all times during the Term have access to and from the Site.

(15) No representation, warranty or statement of the Participating County in this Ground Lease or in any document, certificate, exhibit or schedule furnished or to be furnished to the Department pursuant hereto contains or will contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omits or will omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements or facts contained therein not misleading.

SECTION 4. Lease of the Site, Access, Utilities and Repairs Easements and Recordation of Lease.

(a) Lease of the Site and Recordation of Ground Lease. The Participating County hereby leases the Site to the Department and the Department leases the Site from the Participating County. The Participating County further agrees to provide, or cause to be provided, to the Department and its assigns or sublessees, adequate parking spaces at no cost, and such utility services as the Participating County customarily provides or causes to be provided to facilities similar to the Project, including without limitation electricity, gas, water, sewer, garbage disposal, heating, air conditioning and telephone. The Department and the Board shall have the right to record this Ground Lease in the Official Records of the Participating County as of the Effective Date or anytime thereafter.

[Use Note: Section 4(b) and the Easement Agreement are necessary if Site access and utilities are provided by other real property. The execution form of the Easement Agreement is attached as Exhibit C.]

(b) Access, Utilities and Repairs Easement. As of the Effective Date, the Participating County agrees to grant to the Department, for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the Department and its lessees, successors and assigns, and their respective employees, invitees, agents, independent contractors, patrons, customers, guests and members of the public using or

visiting the Site or the Project, a non-exclusive easement over, across and under the Easement Property for the purpose of: a) ingress, egress, passage or access to and from the Site by pedestrian or vehicular traffic; b) installation, maintenance and replacement of utility wires, cables, conduits and pipes; and c) other purposes and uses necessary or desirable for access to and from the Site for the repair, operation and maintenance of the Facility (collectively the "Easements"). The grant of the Easements shall be memorialized in that certain Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs (the "Easement Agreement") in substantially the form of Exhibit C attached to this Ground Lease. The Department and the Board shall have the right to record the Easement Agreement in the Official Records of the Participating County as of the Effective Date or anytime thereafter. The Easements to be granted by the Participating County are subject to the limitations set forth in the Easement Agreement. In the event of a conflict or ambiguity, with respect to the terms of the Easements, between this Ground Lease and the Easement Agreement, the terms of the Easement Agreement shall control.

SECTION 5. Landlord Right of Entry for Construction and Operation.

(a) Landlord Right of Entry for Construction and Operation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, Landlord has reserved the right to enter and use the Site for construction of the Project pursuant to the terms and conditions in the Right of Entry.

(b) Quiet Enjoyment. The Participating County covenants that the Department, its assigns or sublessees, may quietly have, hold, and enjoy all of the Site and the Improvements during the Term of this Ground Lease and any extended term hereof, without hindrance or interruption by the Participating County or by any other person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming by, through or under the Participating County, except as limited by the Permitted Encumbrances.

SECTION 6. Purpose and Use.

The Parties reasonably expect for the Site to be used by the Department, and each of its assignees or sublessees during the Term of this Ground Lease, for the purpose of causing the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project and appurtenances thereto; provided however, the Parties acknowledge that the Site may be utilized for other types of correctional housing or other public purposes as may be required to exercise the Board's obligations, rights and remedies under the Bond Documents.

The Participating County acknowledges and confirms that the Department's use of the Leasehold Estate created hereunder includes, but is not limited to, allowing for potential financing and construction of the Project and the leasing of the Site and/or the Facility pursuant to the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, and the Facility Sublease and for such other purposes as may be incidental thereto. The Participating County further acknowledges and confirms the Board's right to relet the Facility in the event of a default under the Facility Lease and to provide for all other rights and remedies of the Board, the State Treasurer, and the owners of the Bonds in the event of a default under the Bond Documents.

SECTION 7. Assignment or Sublease.

The Department may sublet or assign all or a portion of the Site or the Project or assign

this Ground Lease or any interest therein, without the prior consent or approval of the Participating County; provided, however, any sublet or assignment shall be subject to the prior approval of the Board and Participating County is provided notice of said sublet or assignment. Notwithstanding that the Participating County's consent or approval is not required for any subletting of the Site or the Project, to assist with the Board's financing of the Project, the Participating County hereby consents to and approves the sublease of the Site, together with the Improvements, to the Board under the Site Lease and the further subletting of the Facility by the Board to the Department under the Facility Lease.

SECTION 8. No Commitment to Issue the Bonds and Non-Liability of the Department and the State.

The delivery of this Ground Lease shall not directly, indirectly or contingently, obligate the Department, the Board or any other subdivision of the State to issue the Bonds or levy any form of taxation or to make any appropriation with respect to the Project. Any obligation of the Department created by or arising out of this Ground Lease shall not impose a debt or pecuniary liability upon the Department, the Board or any other subdivision of the State, or a charge upon the general credit or taxing powers thereof but shall be payable solely out of funds duly authorized and appropriated by the State.

SECTION 9. Cooperation.

The Participating County has a duty to fully cooperate and provide all necessary assistance to the Department and the Board to aid them in their efforts to finance the Project. The Participating County acknowledges that it is authorized and directed to provide cooperation concerning the issuance of the Bonds, including without limitation, executing and delivering such certificates, legal opinions or instruments as the Department or the Board may reasonably request. The Participating County's legal counsel, Chief Administrative Officer and its Sheriff are authorized and directed to cooperate in the issuance of the Bonds and to execute all documents reasonably needed to accomplish such financing.

SECTION 10. Term and Extension.

The Term of this Ground Lease shall commence on the Effective Date and shall terminate on the same date as the Facility Lease, unless such Term is extended by the parties thereto, or unless sooner terminated as provided herein, except no termination of this Ground Lease shall occur until all the Bonds and all other indebtedness incurred by the Board for the Project, if any, have been fully repaid.

SECTION 11. Rental.

The Department shall pay the Participating County rental in the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per year, all of which rental shall be deemed to have been prepaid to the Participating County by the Department on the Effective Date and, thereby acknowledges the Participating County's match funding requirement has been sufficiently met. The Participating County agrees that the payment of such rental is adequate consideration for the leasing of the Site, together with the Improvements, under this Ground Lease.

SECTION 12. Taxes and Assessment.

The Department shall pay or cause to be paid all lawful taxes that may be levied at any time upon any interest the Department may have under this Ground Lease (including both the Site and the Improvements after the Effective Date). The Participating County and the Department each represent and acknowledge that neither Party believes or expects that its respective interests in the Site are subject to payment of property taxes. The Department shall have the right to contest the validity of any levy or tax assessment levied upon the Department's interest in the Site.

SECTION 13. Right of First Offer and Priority of Ground Lease.

(a) Right of First Offer. Should the Participating County decide to sell the Site at any time during the Term of this Ground Lease, the Participating County shall notify the Department and the Board in writing of such intention prior to soliciting offers from any prospective purchasers. In such event, the Department and the Board shall have fifteen (15) months from receipt of such notification of intention to sell to inform the Participating County of the Department's interest in acquiring the Site. The Participating County understands that the State's acquisition process requires an appropriation of funds and the approval of the Board. The Participating County agrees to reasonably cooperate with the Department in obtaining such approval and in meeting any other State property acquisition requirements that may exist at that time. If the Department informs the Participating County of the Department's intention to acquire the Site within said fifteen (15) month period, the Parties agree to negotiate a purchase agreement in good faith and at a price that is the fair market value of the Site at the time the Department exercises its Right of First Offer.

(b) Priority of Ground Lease. If the Department and the Participating County are unable to agree on the terms and conditions for the purchase and sale of the Site, or if the Board does not approve the acquisition of the Site by the Department, the Participating County shall be free to market and sell the Site to a third party, provided, however, any new owner of the Site shall acquire the Site subject to this Ground Lease and any encumbrances related to the Bonds and the Bond Documents. The Department and the Board shall have no obligation to subordinate the Ground Lease, the Bonds or the Bond Documents to accommodate the new owner or lender(s).

SECTION 14. Damage or Destruction.

Damage or destruction to the Project shall not act to terminate or cancel this Ground Lease. In the event of any damage or destruction of the Project, the use of the proceeds of any property casualty or builder's risk insurance required to be procured and maintained pursuant to the PDCA, or any insurance required by the Facility Lease or Facility Sublease shall be governed by the terms of the agreement that required the procurement of such insurance.

SECTION 15. Insurance.

Except for insurance obligations that may arise as a result of the issuance of the Bonds by the Board, or as may be required by the PDCA, the Department shall have no obligation to purchase insurance for the Site or the Project, including but not limited to any general liability,

earthquake, flood, fire or extended casualty coverage.

SECTION 16. Condition and Title to the Improvements on Termination.

Upon termination or expiration of this Ground Lease, the Department shall have no obligation, to remove the Improvements. Title to the Improvements, including the Project, during the Term shall be vested in the State. Subject to the terms and conditions in the Bond Documents, at the termination or expiration of this Ground Lease, fee title to the Improvements, including the Project, shall vest in the Participating County and become the property of the Participating County without further action of any Party and without the necessity of a deed from the Department to the Participating County.

SECTION 17. The Department's Right to Terminate.

The Department, with the approval of the Board, shall have the right to terminate this Ground Lease upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Participating County without any liability; provided, however, no termination of this Ground Lease or revesting of title to any portion of the Site or vesting of title to the Project may occur until the Bonds have been fully paid or retired under the provisions of the Bond Documents.

SECTION 18. The Participating County's Right to Terminate

Participating County's proper exercise of its termination rights pursuant to Article 2, section 2.2(b) of the PDCA serves to terminate this Ground Lease effective on the date of termination of the PDCA.

SECTION 19. Non-Termination, Default and Damages.

This Ground Lease shall expire at the end of the Term. It is expressly agreed by the Parties to this Ground Lease that any default under this Ground Lease will not allow either Party to terminate or otherwise interfere with the Department's quiet enjoyment and beneficial use of the Site and the Project under this Ground Lease, the Site Lease or the Facility Lease. Until such time as the Bonds have been fully paid or retired under the provisions of the Bond Documents, the sole remedy of any Party upon such default shall be a suit for money damages or specific performance to remedy such a default.

SECTION 20. Waste and Hazardous Materials.

Neither the Participating County nor the Department shall knowingly commit, suffer or permit any waste or nuisance on the Site or any acts to be done thereon in violation of any laws or ordinances. To the Participating County's best knowledge, after having examined its documents, public records and other instruments and having made inquiry of appropriate departments and agencies with respect to the Site and, except as specifically provided in this Ground Lease, no Hazardous Materials, were used, generated, stored, released, discharged or disposed of on, under, in, or about the Site or transported to or from the Site. The Participating County represents with respect to the Site that neither the Participating County nor any other person or entity under the control of, or with the knowledge of the Participating County will cause or permit the use generation, storage, release, discharge, or disposal of any Hazardous

Materials on, under, in, or about the Site or transported to or from the Site.

SECTION 21. Eminent Domain.

If the whole or any portion of the Site or the Project shall be taken in eminent domain proceedings, or by sale in lieu of such taking by a governmental entity threatening to use the power of eminent domain, and which taking in the collective judgment of the Department, the Board, and the State Treasurer renders the Site and/or the Project unsuitable for the continued use by the State, then this Ground Lease shall terminate when possession is taken by the condemning entity.

If this Ground Lease is terminated because of such taking and any of the Bonds are outstanding, then all proceeds from any permanent or temporary taking shall be used to repay any outstanding Bonds as provided in the Bond Documents, including any outstanding or accrued interest, and upon full repayment of the Bonds then the remaining proceeds, if any, shall be distributed to the Department and the Participating County according to their respective interests as provided in the Bond Documents. The Participating County and the Department shall each have the right to represent its own interest, at its own cost and expense, in any proceedings arising out of such taking, and each of the Participating County and the Department shall reasonably cooperate with the other, including without limitation, settling with the condemning authority only with the other Party's consent if such settlement would affect the other Party's rights.

If this Ground Lease is not terminated because of such taking, then it shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the remainder of the Site and the Project. The Participating County and the Department each waives the provisions of the California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1265.130, or any similar law that permits a Party to petition a court to terminate this Ground Lease upon a taking affecting the Site or the Project, the Parties agreeing that any such termination rights shall be only as expressly set forth in this Ground Lease.

SECTION 22. Non-Discrimination.

During the performance of this Ground Lease, the Participating County shall not deny benefits to any person on the basis of religion, color, ethnic group identification, sex, age, physical or mental disability, nor shall they discriminate unlawfully against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, age, or sex. The Participating County shall ensure that the evaluation and treatment of employees and applicants for employment are free of such discrimination.

The Participating County shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code, Section 12900 et seq.), the regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 7285.0 et seq.), the provisions of Article 9.5, Chapter I, Part I, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code (Government Code, Sections 11135. - 11139.5), and the regulations or standards adopted to implement such article.

SECTION 23. Liens.

In the event the Department, the Board or their designees, at any time during the Term, causes any changes, alterations, additions, improvements, or other work to be done or performed or materials to be supplied, in or upon the Project or the Site, the Department, the Board or their designees shall pay, when due, all sums of money that may become due for any labor, services, materials, supplies or equipment furnished to or for the Department or the Board, upon or about the Project or the Site and which may be secured by any lien against the Project or the Site or the Department's or the Board's interest therein, and will cause each such lien to be fully discharged and released at the time the performance of any obligation secured by any such lien matures or comes due; except that, if the Department or the Board desires to contest any such lien, it may do so. If any such lien is reduced to final judgment and such judgment or other process as may be issued for the enforcement thereof is not promptly stayed, or if so stayed, said stay thereafter expires, the Department or the Board shall forthwith pay and discharge said judgment.

SECTION 24. Indemnification.

As required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code, the Participating County hereby agrees that it shall indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless the State, including but not limited to, the Department, the Board, DGS, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants and agents (collectively the "Indemnitees"), for any and all claims, liabilities and losses arising out of the use of the Site or the Project, including, but not limited to all demands, causes of action and liabilities of every kind and nature whatsoever arising out of, related to, or in connection with (a) any breach of this Ground Lease by the Participating County; (b) the construction, operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project; (c) any acts or omissions of any contractor hired by the Participating County or its agents or subcontractor hired by such contractor (collectively the "Claims"). The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend, and save harmless the Indemnitees shall extend to all Claims arising, occurring, alleged, or made any time, including prior to, during, or after this Ground Lease is in full force and effect. The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend, and save harmless the Indemnitees shall apply regardless of any active and/or passive negligent act or omission of the Indemnitees, but the Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense for Indemnitees wherein the Claims arise out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. The indemnification obligation of the Participating County set forth in this Section shall survive the expiration of the Term or earlier termination of this Ground Lease.

SECTION 25. Non-Encumbrance.

The Participating County covenants that the Facility is not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated in any manner or for any purpose and has not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the Participating County without the written consent of the Department and the Board. The Participating County further covenants that it shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

SECTION 26. Miscellaneous.

(a) Amendments. This Ground Lease may only be amended, changed, modified or

altered in writing by the Parties. As long as any of the Bonds are outstanding the Board must consent to any amendment hereto to be effective.

(b) Waiver. The waiver by any Party of a breach by the other Party of any term, covenant or condition hereof shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other term, covenant or condition hereof.

(c) Law Governing. This Ground Lease shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the laws of the State and any action arising from or relating to this Ground Lease shall be filed and maintained in Sacramento County Superior Court, Sacramento, California.

(d) Section Headings. All articles, paragraph and section headings, titles or captions contained in this Ground Lease are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Ground Lease.

(e) Conflicts Between Terms of Documents. Nothing in this Ground Lease is intended to amend, modify or supersede the PDCA except as expressly provided herein. In the event of any inconsistency in the PDCA and this Ground Lease, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving preference to the PDCA. In the event of any inconsistency between this Ground Lease and the Bond Documents, the inconsistencies shall be resolved by giving preference to the Bond Documents.

(f) Relationship of Parties. The Department and its agents and employees involved in the performance of this Ground Lease shall act in an independent capacity and not as officers, employees or agents of the Participating County.

(g) Successors and Assigns. The terms and provisions hereof shall extend to and be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the respective Parties.

(h) Partial Invalidity. If any one or more of the terms, provisions, covenants or conditions of this Ground Lease shall to any extent be declared invalid, unenforceable, void or voidable for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction and the finding or order or decree of which becomes final, none of the remaining terms, provisions, covenants or conditions of this Ground Lease shall be affected thereby, and each provision of this Ground Lease shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

(i) Notices. All notices herein which are to be given or which may be given by either Party to the other, shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been given three (3) business days after deposit in the United States Mail, certified and postage prepaid, return receipt requested and addressed as follows:

[To the Department	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B Sacramento, CA 95827 Attention: Deputy Director, Facility Planning, Construction and Management Facsimile 916-322-5717]
--------------------	---

To the Board: State Public Works Board
915 L Street, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-449-5739

To the Participating County: County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME]
[ENTER STREET ADDRESS]
[ENTER CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE]
Attention: [ENTER POSITION TITLE]
Facsimile: [ENTER FAX NUMBER]

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the giving of any such written notice by personal service, in which event notice shall be deemed given when actually received. The address to which notices shall be mailed to a Party may be changed by written notice given to all Parties as hereinabove provided.

(j) Execution and Counterparts. This Ground Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same Ground Lease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Ground Lease may separately be executed by the signatories to this Ground Lease, all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by all of the signatories.

(k) Bankruptcy. In the event of any bankruptcy proceeding, this Ground Lease will not be treated as an executory contract and cannot be rejected by the Participating County.

(l) Exhibits. The following Exhibits are attached to this Ground Lease and incorporated by reference herein.

- Exhibit A: Project Description
- Exhibit B: Legal Description of the Site
- Exhibit C: Form of Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs
- Exhibit D: Form of Legal Opinion Letter
- Exhibit E: List of the Permitted Encumbrances
- Exhibit F: Pending and Threatened Lawsuits

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Ground Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first written above.

[PARTICIPATING COUNTY]

By: _____
Name:
Title:

[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA]

By: _____
Name:
Title:

CONSENT: STATE PUBLIC WORKS
BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name:
Title: [Executive Director or Deputy Director]

Date: _____

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL
SERVICES OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name:
Title:

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/shè/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that, pursuant to Section 27281 of the California Government Code, the interest in real property conveyed by the Ground Lease dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only from the County of _____, a Political Subdivision of the State of California to the State of California on behalf of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer on behalf of the State Public Works Board pursuant to authority conferred by said Board in its duly adopted delegation resolution on December 13, 2013.

Note to Recorder: If this certificate is for a correction deed, all corrections and/or changes to the previously recorded deed must be reviewed and accepted by the State prior to recording a correction deed. All correction deeds require a new Certificate of Acceptance dated subsequent to recordation of the original deed or the most recent correction deed if any.

ACCEPTED

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT A

(Project Description)

(to be inserted)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT B

(Legal Description of the Site)

(to be inserted)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT C

(Form of Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs)

RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE. This Ground Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

[THE AREA ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE]

EASEMENT AGREEMENT FOR GRANTS OF ACCESS, UTILITIES AND REPAIRS

This Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs (this "Easement Agreement"), dated for reference only as of _____, 20__ is made by and between COUNTY OF _____, (the "Participating County"), a Political Subdivision of the State of California, as grantor and the [DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OR BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS] OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State of California, as grantee.

RECITALS

A. The Participating County, as landlord, and the Department as tenant, entered into a ground lease dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only, (the "Ground Lease") for the lease of that certain real property located in the County of [_____] and more particularly described in Exhibit 1, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "Site"); and

B. The Ground Lease provides that the Participating County, as owner of certain real property adjacent to the Site, shall grant Easements to the Department in the Easement Property, which is more particularly described in Exhibit 2, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

C. The Participating County and the Department desire to the grant of Easements in the Easement Property on the terms and conditions contained in this Easement Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. Unless otherwise required by the context, all capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Ground Lease or the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement.

2. Grant and Description of Easements.

2.1 Grant of Access Easement. The Participating County, as the owner of the Easement Property, hereby establishes and grants to and for the benefit of the Department and the Board and their respective contractors, subcontractors, employees, lessees, licensees, permittees, successors and assigns a non-exclusive easement over and across the Easement Property as shown in Exhibit 2 hereto for purposes of ingress and egress to and from the Site and the Project (the "Access Easement"); provided, however, that rights pursuant to such Access Easement shall only be exercised if there is no reasonable access to the Site and the Project via adjacent public streets and roadways and subject to the security limitations set forth in Section 2.3 hereof; and provided further, that such Access Easement is only effective (i) during such times where the Department, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Sublease or (ii) during such times where the Board, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Lease.

2.2 Grant of Utilities and Repairs Easement. The Participating County, as the owner of the Easement Property, hereby grants to and for the benefit of the Department and the Board and their respective contractors, subcontractors, employees, lessees, licensees, permittees, successors and assigns a non-exclusive easement across, over and under the Easement Property as shown in Exhibit 2 hereto for the purpose of: a) installation, maintenance and replacement of utility wires, cables, conduits and pipes for "Utilities", as defined below; and b) other purposes and uses necessary or desirable for the repair, operation and maintenance of the Facility (the "Utilities and Repairs Easement" and together with the Access Easement, the "Easements"); provided, however, that such Utilities and Repairs Easement is subject to the security limitations set forth in Section 2.3 hereof; and, provided further, that such Utilities and Repairs Easement is only effective (i) during such times where the Department, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Sublease or (ii) during such times where the Board, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Lease. "Utilities" shall mean any and all wet and dry utilities (including sewer) necessary or required to service the Facility, including, without limitation, all electrical, natural gas, water, sewer, telephone, data, and other telecommunications services.

2.3 Security Limitation on Easements. The exercise of the rights granted under the Easements will be expressly subject to the limitations and requirements imposed by the Participating County's customary security measures for the Participating County's facilities that may be located on the Easement Property (the "Security Measures"). Prior to the exercise of any rights under the Easements, the Department or the Board, as the case may be, or their respective lessees, successors or assigns shall contact the Title of Appropriate Individual at Participating County to ensure that such exercise of rights granted under the Easements will be in compliance

with the requirements of the Security Measures.

3. No Unreasonable Interference. The Participating County shall not conduct any activity on, under or about the Easement Property that would unreasonably interfere with the use of the Easements.

4. Term of Easement Agreement; No Termination by Breach. The term of this Easement Agreement shall be coextensive with the Term of the Ground Lease, as such Term may be extended or terminated as provided in the Ground Lease. No breach of this Easement Agreement shall entitle any of the parties hereunder to cancel, rescind, or otherwise terminate this Easement Agreement, but such limitation shall not affect in any manner any other rights or remedies which a party may have hereunder by reason of any breach.

5. Character. The Easements granted by this Easement Agreement shall be appurtenant to the Site and nonexclusive and for the use and benefit of the Department and the Board. This Easement Agreement is not intended to grant a fee interest in the Easement Property, nor is it intended to be a lease or a license. The Department acknowledges that the Easements herein granted are nonexclusive easements and that the Participating County and its successors and assigns may grant one or more additional non-exclusive easements in the Easement Property to third parties, so long as the rights granted by such easements do not materially interfere with or hinder the use of the Easements by the Department or the Board or that of their respective lessees, successors or assigns.

6. Covenants Running with the Land; Binding on Successors. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1468, this Easement Agreement and the Easements are covenants related to the use, repair, maintenance and improvement of the properties benefited and burdened hereby, and, as such, the covenants set forth herein shall be binding upon the Easement Property and shall be binding upon all parties having or in the future acquiring any interest in the Easement Property.

7. Binding Effect. This Easement Agreement shall be binding on and shall inure to the benefit of the lessees, successors and assigns of the Participating County, the Department, and the Board.

8. Recordation of Easement Agreement. This Easement Agreement shall be recorded in the Official Records of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] County, State of California, and shall serve as notice to all parties succeeding to the interest of the parties hereto that their use of the Site and the Project and the Easement Property shall be benefited or restricted, or both, in the manner herein described.

9. Entire Agreement; Amendments. This Easement Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties hereto relating to the Easements herein granted. Any representations or modifications concerning this Easement Agreement shall be of no force and effect, excepting a subsequent modification in writing, signed by the Department and approved by the Board and the current owner of the Easement Property and recorded in the Official Records of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] County, State of California.

10. Warranty of Authority. The Participating County represents and warrants as of

the Effective Date that (i) it is the legal owner of the Easement Property, (ii) it has full power and authority to place the encumbrance of this Easement Agreement on the Easement Property, (iii) it has not conveyed (or purported to convey) any right, title or interest in or to the Easement Property, except as has been disclosed in writing to the Department prior to the Effective Date, and (iv) if necessary, it has the written consent of any lenders, tenants and subtenants of the Easement Property to the terms and conditions of this Easement Agreement.

11. Counterparts. This Easement Agreement may be signed in multiple counterparts which, when signed by all parties, shall constitute a binding agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Easement Agreement to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first written above.

THE COUNTY OF [COUNTY]

By: _____

Name:

Title:

**[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA]**

By: _____

Name:

Title:

**CONSENT: STATE PUBLIC WORKS
BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

By: _____

Name:

Title: **[Executive Director or Deputy Director]**

**APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL
SERVICES OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA**

(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____

Name:

Title:

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that, pursuant to Section 27281 of the California Government Code, the easement interest in real property conveyed by the Easement Agreement for Grants of Access Utilities, and Repairs dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only from the County of _____, a Political Subdivision of the State of California to the State of California on behalf of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer on behalf of the State Public Works Board pursuant to authority conferred by said Board in its duly adopted delegation resolution on December 13, 2013.

Note to Recorder: If this certificate is for a correction deed, all corrections and/or changes to the previously recorded deed must be reviewed and accepted by the State prior to recording a correction deed. All correction deeds require a new Certificate of Acceptance dated subsequent to recordation of the original deed or the most recent correction deed if any.

ACCEPTED

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT 1 TO EASEMENT AGREEMENT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

(To Be Attached)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT 2 TO EASEMENT AGREEMENT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EASMENT PROPERTY

(To Be Attached)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT D

(Form of Legal Opinion Letter)

[LEGAL COUNSEL LETTERHEAD]

[Client]

State Public Works Board
of the State of California
Sacramento, California

Re: Ground Lease By and Between [insert name of the Participating County] and the Department for the [insert name of the Project] Located at [insert address of the Site]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am legal counsel for [insert name of client] with respect to the above referenced matter. I have examined originals or copies, certified or otherwise identified to my satisfaction, of such documents, exhibits, public records and other instruments in connection with the Ground Lease dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only between [insert name of the Participating County], as landlord, and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California (the "Department"), as tenant, (the "Ground Lease"), and have conducted such other investigations of fact and law as I have deemed necessary for the purpose of this opinion.

I am of the opinion that:

[Use one of the following alternatives]

[Alternative 1: If the Participating County is the client]

1. The [insert name of the Participating County] is a political subdivision of the State of California created in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of California, with full legal right, power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under the Ground Lease *[if easements are being granted under the terms of an Easement Agreement in the form of Exhibit C to the Ground Lease, add: "and Easement Agreement in the form attached as Exhibit C to the Ground Lease" and revise letter accordingly]*.

[Alternative 2: If the Department is the client]

1. The Department is an entity of state government of the State of California with full legal right, power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under the Ground

Lease [if easements are being granted under the terms of an Easement Agreement in the form of Exhibit C to the Ground Lease, add: "and Easement Agreement in the form attached as Exhibit C to the Ground Lease" and revise letter accordingly].

[The following provisions apply regardless of the client]

2. The Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] [has/have] been duly authorized, executed and delivered by [insert name of client], and [is/are] valid and binding upon and enforceable against the [insert name of client] in accordance with [its/their] terms if [it is/they are] in like fashion valid and binding upon and enforceable against the respective other parties thereto, except that enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally and by the application of equitable principles if equitable remedies are sought.

3. The execution and delivery by the [insert name of client] of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] and compliance with the provisions thereof do not and will not materially conflict with or constitute on the part of the [insert name of client] a breach of or a default under the law, administrative regulation, judgment, decree or any agreement or other instrument known to me which the [insert name of client] is a party or otherwise subject.

4. All actions on the part of the [insert name of client] necessary for the execution and performance of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] have been duly and effectively taken, and no consent, authorization or approval of, or filing or registration with, any governmental or regulatory officer or body not already obtained or not obtainable in due course by the [insert name of client] is required to be obtained by the [insert name of client] for the making and performance of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] .

5. There is no action, suit or proceeding pending (with the service of process having been accomplished) to restrain or enjoin the execution and delivery of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement], or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement].

Very truly yours,

[INSERT NAME OF CLIENT]

By: _____

Name: _____

Its: _____

EXHIBIT E

(List of the Permitted Encumbrances)

(to be inserted)

- [1. Right of Entry for Construction and Operation]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT F

(Pending and Threatened Lawsuits)

(to be inserted)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

Holiday Compensation Examples by Work Schedule and Overtime Status

Legal Holiday Pay (LH) - paid time off an employee receives when off on a legal holiday

If an employee works on a legal holiday,

- the employee is paid 8 hours LH if that employee is regularly scheduled to work that day
- the employee earns 8 hours legal holiday in-lieu (HE) if that employee is not regularly scheduled to work that day

Holiday Work Pay (HP) - equivalent to overtime rate of pay (1.5x) for working on a legal holiday

- If an employee works on a legal holiday, that employee receives holiday work pay (one-and-one-half time) for all hours worked
- Employees in classifications designated 'Z' (FLSA exempt) receive compensatory time off (CT) at the rate of one-and-one-half times in lieu of HP

Other Relevant Regular Pay Codes

OT - Overtime at one-and-one-half times

OE - Compensatory time earned (at one-and-one-half times)

HE - Holiday in-lieu earned

Examples: all employees are regularly scheduled for five 8-hour shifts (full time)

Employee A regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Sat

Employee B regularly scheduled Tue-Sat, this week works Tue-Sat

Employee C regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Fri

Employee D regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Thu, off Fri

Employee E regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Thu, off Fri, and works Sat

Employee F (FLSA Exempt) regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Sat

Employee G (FLSA Exempt) regularly scheduled Tue-Sat, this week works Tue-Sat

Legal Holiday: Date: Day of the Week:	(Observed) 11/10 Friday	Veterans' Day 11/11 Saturday
Employee A	8 WK 8 HE	8 OT (12 hours pay)
Employee B	8 WK	8 HP (12 hours pay) 8 LH
Employee C	8 WK 8 HE	-
Employee D	8 LH	-
Employee E	8 LH	8 OT (12 hours pay)
Employee F	8 WK 8 HE	8 OE (12 hours earned)
Employee G	8 WK	8 OE (12 hours earned) 8 LH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
JAIL CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT**

FOR [REDACTED]

This Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement (“**Agreement**”) is entered into as of _____, 20__ (“**Effective Date**”), by and between the Board of State and Community Corrections (“**BSCC**”), an entity of the state government of the State of California (“**State**”), and [REDACTED] (“**Participating County**”), a Political Subdivision of the State. BSCC and Participating County are referred to collectively herein as the “**Parties**,” and individually as a “**Party**.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Participating County has proposed to build a jail facility as more particularly described in Exhibit B attached hereto (“**Project**”) located at [REDACTED] (“**Site**”) under Chapter 3.12, Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code and the corresponding regulations set forth in Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6 of the California Code of Regulations (collectively, the “**AB 900 Jail Financing Program**”).

WHEREAS, this Agreement is being executed concurrently with the execution of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (“**PDCA**”) entered into between the Participating County, BSCC, the State Public Works Board of the State of California (“**Board**”) and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“**Department**”). The Department, the Board and BSCC are referred to collectively herein as “**Agencies**.”

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the roles, responsibilities and performance expectations of the Parties with respect to the Participating County’s construction of the Project under the authority of the BSCC and the procedures for reimbursement by the State of those Participating County costs eligible for reimbursement as provided for under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program. This Agreement is intended to be read in conjunction with the other agreements necessary for the construction and financing of the Project under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program including, without limitation, the PDCA and the other agreements described in the PDCA recitals. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to amend or modify the rights and obligations of the Parties under those other agreements including, without limitation, the PDCA.

WHEREAS, the Total Project Costs for the Project shall be defined in Article 3, Section 3.1(a) of the PDCA. The State will provide financing (“**State Financing**”) (up to a maximum of [REDACTED] dollars (\$ [REDACTED]) (“**Maximum State Financing**”) and the Participating County will provide the Cash (hard) Match (as defined in Article 6(C) below) and the In-Kind (soft) Match (as defined in Article 6(C) below) (with the Cash (hard) Match and the In-kind (soft) Match collectively referred to as “**Participating County Funding**” and together with the Maximum State Financing, the “**Total Eligible Project Costs**”). Total Eligible Project Costs shall be used in determining Cash (hard) Match credit and In-kind (soft) Match credit to the Participating Counties as specified in Exhibit A to this Agreement. As stated in Article 1, Section 1.3 of the PDCA, the AB 900 Jail Financing Program is predicated on the Board’s ability

to issue bonds for the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and of the mutual agreements, provisions and covenants contained in this Agreement, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. TERM AND TERMINATION

A. Term. This Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date and shall terminate upon the completion and State acceptance of the Final Audit (as defined below in Article 4(C)) unless terminated earlier as provided in Article 1(C) below.

B. Survival. The provisions of Articles 1(C)(3), 1(C)(4), 3(D), 4(C), 4(D), 6(B)(5), 6(B)(6), 9, 10 and 11, and Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, 11 of Exhibit A shall survive termination of the Agreement.

C. Termination.

1. BSCC in consultation with the other Agencies may terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following events or conditions occurs:

(a) Participating County's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws provided Participating County has not cured such breach in all respects within such thirty (30) day period, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of BSCC if the Participating County demonstrates that such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(b) Termination of the PDCA as provided for in Article 2, Section 2.2(a)(i)-(v) and (b) of the PDCA;

(c) Substantive alteration of the scope, cost or schedule of the Project without the prior written approval of BSCC and the Board as required under this Agreement and the PDCA; or

(d) Participating County's refusal or inability to complete the Project in a manner consistent with the Agreement, and the other Project Documents (as defined below in Article 3) including all timelines, plans, and specifications as approved by BSCC, or refusal or inability to comply with any Applicable Law.

2. The Participating County may, prior to the State providing any amount of financing, terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following occurs:

(a) The State's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws provided the State has not cured such breach in all respects within thirty (30) days from notice of said breach, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of the Participating County if the State demonstrates that

such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(b) Termination of the PDCA as provided for in Article 2, Section 2.2(a)(i)–(v) and (b) of the PDCA;

(c) Failure of the State to execute the Ground Lease or the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation; or

(d) In the event the Board determines the Participating County is no longer eligible for Project financing under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program as set forth in Article 1, Section 1.2 of the PDCA.

3. In the event of termination as provided in Article 1(C)(1), and unless the Parties agree in writing otherwise, Participating County shall, upon notification, refund to the Agencies an amount equal to all State Financing previously disbursed to the Participating County. Any State Financing so remitted to the Agencies may be subject to interest equal to the rate earned by the State Pooled Money Investment Account. Participating County shall not be required to refund any State Financing in the event of termination solely because, through no fault of Participating County, the Board determines it is not feasible or appropriate to issue bonds or is unable to issue bonds to finance the Participating County's Project.

4. Nothing in this Article 1 in any way alters or limits the authority of BSCC or the Agencies to withhold State Financing in accordance with Applicable Laws (as defined below) or any other right or remedy available to the State at law or in equity for breach of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 2. PROJECT OFFICIALS

A. BSCC Representative. The BSCC Executive Director or his or her designee shall be the State's representative ("**Agency Representative**") for administration of this Agreement. Any amendment to this Agreement, including any exhibit, schedule or attachment hereto, shall be binding on the State only if signed by the Agency Representative. This Article 2(A) shall not limit any requirements for amendment of any other agreement that is a Project Document.

B. Participating County Construction Administrator. The Participating County has appointed a County Construction Administrator as identified below. Participating County agrees that its County Construction Administrator shall be its representative for the administration of the Agreement and shall have full authority to act on behalf of the Participating County. Participating County agrees that all communications given to its County Construction Administrator shall be binding as if given to the Participating County. Participating County agrees that any documents required to be submitted to the Agencies, including but not limited to, quarterly progress reports and final project summary reports, shall be certified for accuracy by its County Construction Administrator in form reasonably acceptable to BSCC. Any Amendment to this Agreement and any other Project Document shall be binding on the Participating County only if signed or certified in form reasonably acceptable to BSCC by the County Construction Administrator.

County Construction Administrator: [REDACTED]

Title: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City, State, Zip: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

C. Participating County Project Financial Officer. The Participating County has appointed a Project Financial Officer as identified below. Participating County agrees that its Project Financial Officer shall be responsible for establishing an official project file and a separate account for depositing of funds paid under this Agreement, and ensuring that project accounting procedures and practices are in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and practices (see Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties, California State Controller, Division of Local Government Fiscal Affairs) with adequate supporting documentation maintained in such detail so as to provide an audit trail which will permit tracing transactions from support documentation, to the accounting records, to the financial reports and billings. Participating County agrees that all fiscal documents, including all invoices and expenditure statements, required to be submitted to BSCC shall be certified for accuracy by its Project Financial Officer.

Project Financial Officer: [REDACTED]
Title: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City, State, Zip: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

D. Participating County Project Contact Person. The Participating County has appointed a County Project Contact Person as identified below. Participating County agrees that its County Project Contact Person shall be responsible for coordinating and transmitting information to BSCC and receiving and disseminating information from BSCC. Participating County agrees that all communications given to its County Project Contact Person shall be binding as if given to the Participating County.

County Project Contact Person: [REDACTED]
Title: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City, State, Zip: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

Either Party may change its Project representatives upon written notice to the other Party.

ARTICLE 3. PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND APPLICABLE LAWS.

A. Project Documents. The Participating County agrees to construct the Project in accordance with the following agreements and documents each as may be amended in accordance with its terms and which, together with the Agreement, shall be referred to herein as the "**Project Documents**": (1) BSCC Jail Construction Agreement Standard Conditions attached hereto as Exhibit A; (2) Participating County's Project Proposal ~~Insert Name and Date of Participating County's Bid Proposal~~ ("**County Project Proposal**"); (3) County Project Description Detail and Budget ("**Project Description**") in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B; (4) Ground Lease, Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, Facility Lease and the Facility Sublease as those terms are defined in the PDCA; and (5) the PDCA .

B. Applicable Laws. The Participating County agrees to comply with all federal, state or local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances and guidelines applicable to the construction of the Project including, without limitation the following (collectively "**Applicable Laws**"):

1. The Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities and Local Jail Construction Financing Program regulations contained in Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapters 4 and 6 of the California Code of Regulations ("**CCR**").
2. The Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities and the fire and life safety regulations contained in Title 24 of the CCR.
3. California Public Contract Code.
4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) contained in Section 21000 *et seq.* of the California Public Resources Code and Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 *et seq.* of the CCR.
5. Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties, California State Controller, Division of Local Fiscal Affairs.
6. Construction Financing Agreement Administration and Audit Guide.

C. Incorporation of Approved Changes. Upon their completion, all Participating County assurances and submittals, submitted to and approved in writing by BSCC are incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this Agreement.

D. Precedence. In the event of any inconsistency in the Project Documents, except as otherwise provided herein, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order: 1) PDCA; 2) the Ground Lease (as defined in the PDCA); 3) this Agreement including the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement Standard Conditions attached hereto as Exhibit A; 4) the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation (as defined in the PDCA); 5) Participating County's Project Proposal; 6) Participating County Project Description Detail and Budget; and 7) the Participating County's proposal(s), modification(s), and submittals. In the event the Bonds are issued, any inconsistency between the Project Documents and the Bond Documents shall be resolved by giving precedence to the Bond Documents. To the extent the Parties mutually agree that a provision of a particular document should control with respect to an

inconsistency between that document and another document or documents, notwithstanding the other provisions of this Section, such provision shall control.

ARTICLE 4. PARTICIPATING COUNTY OBLIGATIONS

Participating County agrees to the following covenants, assurances and submittals:

A. Participating County's Construction of Jail. The Participating County shall construct the Project to ensure and enable compliance with all Applicable Laws, and Participating County agrees that State Financing and Cash (hard) Match funds shall not supplant funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities. No review or approval provided by the State, the Agencies or the State Fire Marshal of documents or submittals shall relieve Participating County of its obligation to design and construct the Project in accordance with this Agreement and all Applicable Laws including, without limitation environmental, procurement, safety and health, the AB 900 Jail Financing Program, and Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR. The Agencies' review and approval of any Project Document is for the Agencies' purposes only. No alleged failure or oversight related to the Agencies' review of the Project or the Project Documents shall be construed as a waiver of any rights of the Agencies or the State of California, or construed as an excuse to performance by Participating County under this Agreement or any other agreement. All Plans (as defined below) prepared by the Participating County shall be consistent with the Participating County Project Proposal.

B. Valley Fever. California is one of several states in the country with soils that may contain spores known to cause the disease *Coccidioidomycosis* (sometimes called "Valley Fever"), which spores may be transmitted through contact with dirt and fugitive dust associated with construction activities. The Participating County shall disclose this information to contractor in or prior to execution of a Construction Agreement. The Participating County, its contractor and any lower-tier subcontractors shall take appropriate precautionary measures designed to minimize the exposure of their respective employees and other workers, Agencies' employees, and other individuals or personnel who may be present during construction activities.

C. Record Keeping and Audit Requirements. Participating County shall keep such full and detailed account records as are necessary for proper financial management of the Project. Participating County shall maintain a complete and current set of all books and records relating to the design and construction of the Project. Agencies shall be entitled, upon forty-eight (48) hour written notice, to inspect all books, records, and accounts kept by Participating County relating to the work contemplated by this Agreement. Within ninety (90) calendar days after Final Completion (as defined below), Participating County shall deliver to Agencies a financial audit of the Project ("**Final Audit**"). The Final Audit shall be performed by a Certified Public Accountant or a Participating County auditor that is organizationally independent from the Participating County's project financial management functions. Nothing in this Article 4(C) shall limit the Participating County's record retention obligations as set forth in Article 7 of the PDCA. For purposes of this Agreement, "**Final Completion**" shall mean completion of the Project.

D. Compliance with Project Documents and Applicable Laws. Participating County agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of this Agreement, the other Project Documents

and all exhibits and schedules attached hereto or thereto and all Applicable Laws.

E. Project Plans. In addition to all submission requirements under the PDCA, the Participating County shall submit to BSCC the architectural and design documents, drawings, specifications, calculations, general and special conditions, submittals, Project budgets, schedules and contracts (collectively, "Plans") within the time frames as specifically set forth in Exhibit B and as otherwise may be required by the Project Documents and Applicable Laws. As a condition to the financing to be provided by the State through interim financing or the sale of bonds, Participating County shall cause to be prepared all required Plans and documents necessary to solicit design-build bids or proposals, and complete the Project on time and within budget. Participating County is solely responsible for preparing all Plans and other documents for the design-build solicitation process, as provided by Applicable Law. In addition, Participating County is solely responsible for ensuring the final construction documents and specifications are approved by both the BSCC and the State Fire Marshal before issuance and sale of State lease revenue bonds for the Project as set forth in Article 1, Section 1.2 of the PDCA.

F. Construction. Participating County shall be responsible to contract for all design and construction services, and shall manage the day-to-day design and construction of the Project. Participating County shall cause the design and construction of the Project to be consistent with the requirements, limitations, and other terms of this Agreement, the Project Documents, all Applicable Laws, as well as all other agreements between the Agencies and Participating County.

G. Operation of Jail. Participating County shall be responsible to maintain the jail upon Final Completion and staff and operate the jail no later than ninety (90) days after Final Completion.

H. Professional Services. Participating County shall be responsible for providing all necessary professional services in order to carry out the design and construction of the Project. Participating County shall obtain all professional services from properly licensed design professionals. All Plans prepared by such design professionals shall bear the signature and seal of the design professional. All construction work on the Project shall be performed by properly licensed contractors and subcontractors. Participating County is encouraged to utilize a qualified construction manager and claims avoidance experts to facilitate timely and efficient construction of the Project.

I. Completion of Project. Participating County agrees to proceed expeditiously with and complete, the Project in accordance with the Project Documents and Plans as approved by the BSCC and the Agencies and/or as incorporated in all provisions of this Agreement. Participating County acknowledges and understands that failure to meet application assurances, construction timelines and any other milestones or timelines as set forth in the Project Documents or Plans as approved by the Agencies and/or as incorporated in all provisions of this Agreement, may result at any time in award adjustments or Agreement termination by the BSCC.

ARTICLE 5. SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES.

In addition to the modification requirements set forth in Article 4, Section 4.2 of the PDCA, no substantial change to the Project Documents or other substantial modification to the Project may be made by Participating County without the prior written permission of the BSCC. Minor modifications to the Project do not require BSCC approval, but must be documented and reported on routine progress reports to the BSCC. Without limiting the foregoing, BSCC approval shall be required upon any of the following events or circumstances:

1. more than minor changes which affect the design or scope of the Project;
2. a delay or change in the date of substantial completion or Final Completion;
3. a more than minor change to the design, location, size, capacity or quality of major items of equipment. As used herein "substantial" is as defined in the State Administrative Manual, Section 6863. As used herein a minor change is any change which does not rise to the level of a substantial change under the State Administrative Manual, Section 6863;
4. a change in approved budget categories, or movement of dollars between budget categories as indicated in Exhibit B; or
5. any change that would impact BSCC or State Fire Marshal construction or operational regulations including, without limitation, Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR, or which affects the security or fire and life safety of the facility.

Participating County agrees that its County Construction Administrator will give prompt notification in writing to the BSCC of the occurrence of any of the above events and report any substantial modifications to the Agreement for Construction with its contractor. BSCC shall notify the Department consistent with Article 4 of the PDCA, and the Department shall make a Scope Change Request to the Board. Approval of this Scope Change Request by the Board shall be required before material change to the Project Documents or other substantial modification to the Project may be made by the Participating County.

In no event shall any budget changes be authorized which would cause the amount of Total Project Costs to be exceeded unless the Participating County covenants to fund such excess with lawfully available funds and with the consent of the Agencies and so appropriates such funding.

ARTICLE 6. PROJECT FUNDING

A. Invoices. Invoice and progress/final reports and all required audit reports shall be submitted to the BSCC in a timely manner as specified in this Agreement and Exhibit A.

B. State Financing Obligations.

1. In no event or circumstance shall the State or Agencies be obligated to pay the Participating County under this Agreement or any other Project Document any amount in excess of the Maximum State Financing. Participating County waives any and all claims against the Agencies or the State of California for any costs which exceed the Maximum State

Financing. The Participating County is solely responsible for any and all cost, expenses or fees of the Project which exceed the Maximum State Financing. Reimbursement of county costs from State Financing shall be limited to those costs permitted under Article 1(A) of Exhibit A and/or specifically identified in Exhibit B as "**Eligible State Costs**" provided, however, the State's obligations to reimburse Participating County for any State Financing is contingent on (1) the availability of Interim Financing and (2) even if Interim Financing is provided, the successful sale of bonds sufficient to cover all remaining Eligible State Costs. State Financing shall be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the PDCA.

2. Eligible State Costs subject to reimbursement shall in no event or circumstance exceed Maximum State Financing. Because the funds to be paid are limited, Participating County shall be obligated to complete the Project without additional State Financing. No additional State Financing will be available, and Participating County should take all necessary precautions to ensure that the Project is designed and constructed within the Project budget. The Participating County shall be responsible for any costs exceeding the Total Eligible Project Costs.

3. State shall reimburse the Participating County for Eligible State Costs provided Participating County's performance of the Project is consistent with the Project Documents, including the Construction Schedule, and Participating County is not in breach of any term or condition of this Agreement, any Project Document, or any Applicable Law. At mutually agreed upon intervals as set forth in Exhibit A, Article 7, Participating County shall submit to BSCC a reimbursement request for payments of Eligible State Costs for which Participating County has already paid.

4. BSCC may reject any invoice or item on an invoice should it be determined that such invoice or item is ineligible for reimbursement under the terms of this Agreement, the Project Documents or any Applicable Laws ("**Improper Expenditure**"). Should it later be determined Participating County has been reimbursed for an Improper Expenditure or the State has made a payment to Participating County in excess of the amount for which the State is obligated ("**Excess Payment**"), BSCC may withhold future payments or repayments in amounts equal to the Improper Expenditure or the Excess Payment. In the event the amount of an Improper Expenditure exceeds the total reimbursement amount due Participating County, or should the discovery of the Improper Expenditure or Excess Payment occur after payment of the Withhold Amount (as defined below), Participating County shall immediately pay to BSCC the amount of the Improper Expenditure or Excess Payment.

5. At such time as the unreimbursed balance of the Eligible State Costs equals Five percent (5%) of the total Eligible State Costs ("**Withhold Amount**"), BSCC shall withhold that amount as security for Participating County's performance of all its obligations under this Agreement. The Withhold Amount shall be released upon satisfaction of all of the following conditions: (a) there has been Final Completion of the Project, (b) delivery by Participating County and acceptance by Agencies of the Final Audit and the Final Project Summary Report, (c) Participating County has staffed and operated the jail as required under Article 4(G) above, and (d) Participating County is not in breach of any provisions of this Agreement, the other Project Documents and Applicable Laws.

6. All agreements with the contractor and any other contractor or subcontractor of Participating County or the contractor providing services or goods on the Project and for which reimbursement with State Financing for all or any portion of the payment for such services or goods is sought, shall require the contractor or subcontractor to list construction costs according to the CSI Divisions for the approved Schedule of Values.

C. Participating County Funding. Subject to all terms and provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County agrees to appropriate and spend cash (hard) matching funds as provided in Exhibits A and B (“**Cash (hard) Match**”). Subject to all terms and provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County agrees to provide in-kind (soft) match in accordance with Exhibits A and B (“**In-kind (soft) Match**”). Participating County agrees to expend Cash (hard) Match funds on a schedule that is at least pro-rata with the percentage expenditure of Eligible State Costs.

ARTICLE 7. ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT BY BOARD

Notwithstanding any other term or condition of this Agreement or any other Project Document, the scope and cost of the Project shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the Board, as required by California Government Code Section 15820.911.

ARTICLE 8. PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENT BONDS

Participating County shall require the contractor to procure and maintain a payment bond and a performance bond each of which shall be in an amount not less than one hundred percent (100%) of the contractor's total contract price as set forth in the agreement between Participating County and contractor. The bonds shall be issued by one or more surety companies acceptable to the Agencies. The performance bond required by this Article 8 shall name the State as an additional beneficiary under the bonds.

ARTICLE 9. INDEMNITY

As required by California Government Code Section 15820.911(d), the Participating County hereby agrees to indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, including but not limited to the Board, the Department and the BSCC, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants, and agents (collectively, “Indemnitees”) for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, construction, operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project. The Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense where the claim arises out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. These obligations shall survive any termination of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10. DISPUTES

Disputes arising under or relating to this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of Exhibit A.

ARTICLE 11. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The general terms and conditions published by the Department of General Services at <http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/ols/GTC-610.doc> and applicable to all State of California contracts are hereby incorporated by reference into this Agreement. In the event of a conflict between GTC-610 and any sections herein, the sections herein take precedence. In signing below, the Participating County's authorized representative represents and warrants that the Participating County has read and understands these general terms and conditions.

ARTICLE 12. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, any one of which need not contain the signatures of more than one Party, but all of which when taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument, notwithstanding that all Parties have not signed the same counterpart hereof.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement, as of the Effective Date.

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

By: _____
Signature of Executive Director or Designee

Name and Title: [REDACTED]
Date: [REDACTED]

“PARTICIPATING COUNTY”

County of:

By: _____
Signature

Name and Title: [REDACTED]
Date: [REDACTED]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

B. Participating County must provide a minimum of at least ~~10~~ percent (10%) of the Total Eligible Project Costs as any combination of Cash (hard) Match and In-kind (soft) Match funds. (Note to drafter: Large and Medium counties must provide a minimum of 10%) Cash (hard) Match funds cannot be used to supplant or replace funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated by the Participating County for construction activities. Cash (hard) Match funds cannot be claimed for salaries/benefits of regular employees of the Participating County Workforce but may be claimed for the services of consultants or contractors engaged to perform Project related services as described below. Cash (hard) Match funds only include costs of:

1. Items eligible for Eligible State Costs as described above;
2. Preparation costs for full or focused environmental reports (for activities by consultants and contractors);
3. Off-site costs, including access roads and utilities development, outside of a reasonable buffer zone surrounding the perimeter of the security fence, detention facility building and parking lot; and
4. Public art.

C. In-kind (soft) Match funds may be claimed for Project related costs for activities performed by Participating County staff or consultants. Eligible In-kind (soft) Match funds only includes:

1. Audit of Total Eligible Project Costs at the conclusion of the Project (staff salary/benefits of independent Participating County auditor or services of contracted auditor);
2. Needs assessments (staff salary/benefits and/or consultant costs directly related to the Project);
3. Site acquisition cost or current fair market land value supported by independent appraisal (on-site land only regardless of acquisition date) and as approved by the Department of General Services. This can be claimed for on-site land cost/value for new facility construction, on-site land cost/value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, or on-site land cost/value used for expansion of an existing facility. It cannot be claimed for land cost/value under an existing operational local jail facility;
4. Participating County administration (staff salary/benefits directly related to the Project for activities after October 1, 2011);
5. Transition planning (staff salary/benefits and consultant activities directly related to the Project for activities after October 1, 2011); and
6. Real estate due diligence costs as billed to the Participating County by the State.

D. Participating County shall not under any circumstance be reimbursed by the State from Board interim financing sources, lease-revenue bond funds or from any other financing

EXHIBIT A

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT STANDARD CONDITIONS

ARTICLE 1. TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COSTS

A. Participating County shall only be reimbursed by the State from State Financing for Eligible State Costs. "**Eligible State Costs**" means reasonable and necessary Project costs actually incurred in construction of the Project and as specified in Exhibits A and B attached to the Agreement. Eligible State Costs also must be eligible for lease-revenue bond financing pursuant to this Agreement (including all Exhibits referenced therein) and all California state laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies including, without limitation, Title 15, Local Jail Construction Financing Program regulations and any other Applicable Laws. Such Eligible State Costs shall include, but are not limited to, the items set forth in subsection (1) through (8) below. Participating County shall receive BSCC's written consent prior to Participating County's incurring the expense for any Project costs not listed below and for which Participating County wants State reimbursement provided such expenses do not fall within Participating County Costs as defined below in subsection (B).

1. On-site costs of facility construction of the BSCC-approved local jail facility project, including site preparation (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
2. Architectural programming and design (for activities by consultants and contractors; eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
3. Construction management (for activities by consultants and contractors; eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
4. Building permit fees, sewer/utility use or unit fees, and building inspection fees (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
5. Fixed equipment items (e.g., heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing, lighting, communications, surveillance, security and life/safety equipment, etc.) as necessary for the operation of the BSCC-approved local jail facility (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
6. Fixed furnishings items (e.g., built-in and/or permanently affixed counters, tables, cabinets, seats, etc.) as necessary for the operation of the BSCC-approved local jail facility (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
7. Installation of existing fixed equipment and furnishings as necessary for the operation of the BSCC-approved local jail facility (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
8. Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings (subject to State review and approval; eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).

source for Ineligible Project Costs. "Ineligible Project Costs" means all costs which are not eligible for lease-revenue bond financing or Participating County matching funds pursuant to the PDCA (including all Exhibits attached thereto) or pursuant to any California state law, rule, regulation, guideline, or policy including, without limitation, the AB 900 Jail Financing Program or any other Applicable Law. Participating County shall be responsible for all Ineligible Project Costs ("Participating County Costs"). Ineligible Project Costs also shall include but are not limited to the following:

1. Those Project Costs that are determined by the BSCC to be unreasonable or unnecessary costs.
2. Detention facility personnel and operational costs and related costs of supplies.
3. Soil and water contamination assessment/mitigation.
4. Excavation of burial sites.
5. Preparation of Environmental Impact Reports (ineligible for State Financing; eligible for Cash (hard) Match only if performed by consultants or contractors outside the regular county work force, eligible for In-kind (soft) Match if performed by county-paid employees).
6. Bonus payments for early completion of work.
7. Interest charges for late payments.
8. Interest on bonds or any other form of indebtedness required to finance Project costs.
9. Costs outside the scope of the BSCC-approved Project.
10. Fines and penalties due to violation of or failure to comply with federal, state or local laws, ordinances, or regulations.
11. Personal injury compensation or damages arising out of or connected with the Project, whether determined by adjudication, arbitration, negotiation, or otherwise.
12. All costs incurred in violation of the terms, provisions, conditions, or commitments of this Agreement.
13. Travel and per diem costs.
14. All costs arising out of or connected with contractor claims against the Participating County, or those persons for whom the Participating County may be vicariously liable, including, but not limited to, any and all costs related to defense or settlement of such claims.

15. Maintenance costs.
16. Supplanting of existing construction, programs, projects, or personnel.
17. All costs arising out of or attributable to Participating County's malfeasance, misfeasance, mismanagement, or negligence.
18. Temporary holding or court holding facilities.
19. Local Jail facilities or portions thereof operated by jurisdictions other than Participating County.

ARTICLE 2. PARTICIPATING COUNTY'S GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY

Participating County is solely responsible for design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project as identified in Exhibit B of this Agreement. Review and approval of plans, specifications, or other documents by BSCC, the Agencies and the State Fire Marshal, is solely for the purpose of proper administration of State Financing by the BSCC and the Agencies and shall not be deemed to relieve or restrict the Participating County's responsibility.

ARTICLE 3. PARTICIPATING COUNTY ASSURANCES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Compliance with Laws and Regulations. This Agreement is governed by and shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Participating County shall at all times comply with all Applicable Laws (as defined in the Agreement).

B. Fulfillment of Assurances and Declarations. Participating County shall fulfill all assurances, declarations, representations, and statements made by the Participating County in the County Project Proposal, documents, amendments, and communications filed in support of its request for lease-revenue bond funds including adoption of a BSCC approved staffing plan for staffing and operating the facility in accordance with state standards within ninety (90) calendar days of construction completion.

C. Use of State Financing. Participating County shall expend all State Funds and identified matching funds solely for Eligible Project Costs. Participating County shall, upon demand, remit to the BSCC any State Financing not expended for Eligible Project Costs or an amount equal to any State Financing expended by the Participating County in violation of the terms, provisions, conditions, or commitments of this Agreement. Any State Financing so remitted to the BSCC shall include interest equal to the rate earned by the State Pooled Money Investment Account.

D. Permits and Licenses. Participating County agrees to procure all permits and licenses necessary to complete the Project, pay all charges and fees, and give all notices necessary or incidental to the due and lawful proceeding of the Project work.

E. Compliance with Deliverables, Drawings, and Specifications. Participating County agrees that deliverables, drawings, and specifications, upon which prime and subcontracts are awarded, shall be the same as those submitted to and approved by the BSCC.

F. Prime and Subcontracting Requirements. In accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County may contract with public or private contractors of services for activities necessary for the completion of the Project. Participating County agrees that in the event of an inconsistency between the Agreement and any other Project Document and Participating County's Construction Agreement with a contractor, the Project Documents will prevail. Participating County shall ensure that the contractor complies with all requirements of the Project Documents and all instructions of the County Construction Administrator regarding compliance with the Project Documents.

Participating County assures that for any contract awarded by the Participating County, such insurance (e.g., fire and extended coverage, workers' compensation, public liability and property damage, and "all-risk" coverage) as is customary and appropriate will be obtained.

Participating County agrees that its contractor will list construction costs according to the CSI Divisions for the approved Schedule of Values. Since certain portions of the Project may not be eligible for State Financing in all requests for reimbursement, the Participating County's contractor shall separately list work not eligible for State Financing, and the County Construction Administrator shall identify such work for the contractor.

Participating County agrees that it is the County Construction Administrator's responsibility to provide a liaison between the Participating County, the BSCC, and its contractor. Participating County agrees that its contractor is not responsible nor required to engage in direct discussion with the BSCC or any representative thereof, except that the contractor shall in good faith exert its best effort to assist the Participating County in fully complying with all requirements of the contract.

Participating County agrees to place appropriate language in all contracts for work on the Project requiring the Participating County's contractor(s) to:

1. Books and Records. Maintain adequate fiscal and Project books, records, documents, and other evidence pertinent to the contractor's work on the Project in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to permit tracing transactions from the invoices, to the financial statement, to the accounting records, and to the supporting documentation. These records shall be maintained for the period set forth in Article 5 below, and shall be subject to examination and/or audit by the BSCC or designees, state government auditors or designees.

2. Access to Books and Records. Make such books, records, supporting documentations, and other evidence available to the BSCC or designees, the Department, the Board, the Department of General Services, the Department of Finance, the Bureau of State Audits, their designated representatives, during the course of the Project and for the period set forth in Article 5 below, and provide suitable facilities for access, monitoring, inspection, and copying thereof. Further, the Participating County agrees to include a similar right of the state to audit records and interview staff in any subcontract related to the performance of this Agreement.

3. Contractor Advisement. Be advised that a partial source of financing for the agreement between the Participating County and contractor for construction of the Project is the State Financing, and that the Participating County may not have funds to finance the Construction Agreement independently of the State Financing. The contractor shall in all ways cooperate with the Participating County and the BSCC in maintaining a good working relationship. The contractor shall cooperate as instructed by the County Construction Administrator in resolving any disputes arising under the Agreement.

ARTICLE 4. PROJECT ACCESS

To the extent not inconsistent with the Bond Documents, as that term is defined in Article 1 Section 1.1(a) of the PDCA, at all times during construction of the Project and after final completion, the Participating County shall provide to employees, subcontractors, and consultants of the Agencies reasonable unrestricted access to observe, monitor and inspect the Project. The Agencies' access to observe, monitor and inspect shall include the right to review all documents and files relating to the Project, as well as construction on the Site, including all tests and inspections relating to design or construction of the Project.

ARTICLE 5. RECORDS

Participating County shall establish an Official Project File, as defined in Article 7, Section 7.1 of the PDCA.

Participating County shall establish separate accounting records for receipt, deposit, and disbursement of all Project funds as specified in Exhibit A Article 9.

Participating County shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence sufficient to reflect properly the amount, receipt, and disposition of all Project funds, including State Financing, any matching funds provided by the Participating County and the total cost of the Project. The maintenance requirements extend to books of original entry, source documents supporting accounting transactions, the general ledger, subsidiary ledgers, personnel and payroll records, canceled checks, and related documents and records. Source documents include copies of all awards, applications, and required financial and narrative reports. Personnel and payroll records shall include the time and attendance reports for all individuals reimbursed under the award, whether they are employed full-time or part-time. Time and effort reports are also required for consultants and contractors. Supporting documentation for matching funds, goods or services shall, at a minimum, include the source of the match, the basis upon which the value of the match was calculated, and when the matching funds, goods, or services were provided. Receipts, signed by the recipient of donated goods and/or services should be issued and a copy retained. Generally accepted government accounting principles and adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to provide an audit trail which will permit tracing transactions from the invoices to the financial statement, to the accounting records, and to the supporting documentation for the purpose of determining compliance with Section 10115 *et seq.* of the California Public Contract Code, Section 8546.7 of the California Government Code, and Title 2, Division 2, Chapter 3, Subchapter 10.5 Section 1896.60 *et seq.* of the CCR (as applicable).

Participating County shall maintain all records for the period set forth in the PDCA (“**Record Maintenance Period**”). Participating County agrees to protect records adequately from fire or other damage. When records are stored away from the Participating County’s principal office, a written index of the location of records stored must be on hand and ready access must be assured. All Participating County records shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, examination, monitoring, copying, excerpting, transcribing, and audit by the BSCC or designees, the Agencies, and by state government auditors or designees. If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the Record Maintenance Period, the records must be retained until the completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it or until the end of the Record Maintenance Period, whichever is later.

ARTICLE 6. ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

All funds received by the Participating County shall be deposited into separate fund accounts which identify the funds and clearly show the manner of their disposition. Participating County agrees that the audit and accounting procedures shall be in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and practices (see Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties, California State Controller, Division of Local Government Fiscal Affairs) and adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to provide an audit trail which will permit tracing transactions from support documentation to the accounting records to the financial reports and billings. Participating County further agrees to the following audit requirements:

A. Pre-payment Audit. Prior to the deposit of State Financing into the separate account, the BSCC may require the Participating County to have a system audit performed by an auditor satisfactory to the BSCC to insure that the Participating County’s accounting system meets generally accepted government accounting principles;

B. Interim Audit. The BSCC reserves the right to call for a program audit or a system audit at any time between the execution of this Agreement and the completion or termination of the Project. At any time, the BSCC may disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to be not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or take other remedies legally available; and

C. Final Audit. Within ninety (90) calendar days of Final Completion, the Participating County must obtain and submit a final program audit to the BSCC (see Construction Financing Program Agreement Administration and Audit Guide). The audit shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and government auditing standards for financial and compliance audits. The audit may be performed by the Participating County subject to the terms hereinafter described, or the Participating County may hire, at Participating County cost, an independent auditor to complete the final audit. Participating County should obtain assurances that the personnel selected to perform the audit collectively have the necessary skills. It is important that a sound procurement practice be followed when contracting for audit services. Sound contract and approval procedures, including the monitoring of contract performance, should be in place. The objectives and scope of the audit should be

made clear. In addition to price, other factors to be considered include: the responsiveness of the bidder to the request for proposal; the past experience of the bidder; availability of bidder staff with professional qualifications and technical abilities; and whether the bidder organization participates in an external quality control review program. It should be noted that these steps are important whether the Participating County is hiring auditors from an outside CPA firm or within its own internal auditing unit.

Since the audit function must maintain organizational independence, the County Financial Officer for this Project shall not perform audits of the contract-related activities. If the Participating County internal auditor performs the audit, the auditor must be organizationally independent from the Participating County's accounting and project management functions. Additionally, Participating County internal auditors who report to the Project Financial Officer, or to whom the Project Financial Officer reports, shall not perform the audit. The person conducting the audit shall be a certified public accountant, unless a Participating County auditor completes the audit. Failure to comply with these qualifications standards could result in the rejection of the audit report.

At any time, the BSCC may disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to be not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or take other remedies legally available.

The BSCC reserves the right to have an audit conducted (at the BSCC's expense) at any time between execution of the Agreement up to and including the final audit of the Project.

ARTICLE 7. REPORTS

Participating County agrees to submit fiscal invoices and progress/final reports in a format specified by the BSCC and at mutually agreed upon intervals as defined below, during the period of the Agreement. Reports are due to the BSCC even if State Financing is not expended or requested in the reporting period. Not submitting invoices and progress/final reports in a timely manner may result in disbursements being withheld. In addition, Participating County shall immediately advise the BSCC of any significant problems or changes arising during the course of the Project.

Without limitation of the foregoing, the following reports are required:

A. Fiscal Invoice and Progress/Final Report. Participating County agrees to submit fiscal invoices and progress/final reports to the BSCC on the appropriate form provided to the Participating County during the term of this Agreement and shall do so on a regular schedule of either monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly. The reports shall include, but not be limited to, Project construction activities, change orders issued, problems identified, assistance needed, state funds and match expenditures made, State Financing received, and State Financing requested.

Invoicing/progress reporting interval: The fiscal and progress/final report must be submitted within forty-five (45) calendar days after the end of . The due dates for the invoices and progress reports are no later than:



B. Final Fiscal Invoice and Project Summary. Participating County agrees to submit to the BSCC a Final Fiscal Invoice and Project Summary on the appropriate form provided to the Participating County within forty-five (45) calendar days of the scheduled construction completion date identified in Exhibit B. The report shall include, but not be limited to, total state funds and match expenditures made by budget division, total State Financing received, remaining State Financing requested, number of BSCC-rated beds added and modified, number of special use beds added and modified, and a detailed description of the finished Project including pre-construction and post-construction photographs or other visual material suitable for public distribution. For purposes of this Exhibit A, “**BSCC-rated beds**” means the number of beds dedicated to housing adult offenders for which a facility’s single and double-occupancy cells/rooms or dormitories were planned and designed in conformity to the standards and requirements contained in Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR. “**Special use beds**” means beds for the purpose of appropriately housing offenders in medical, mental health, or disciplinary rooms, cells or units that are planned and designed in conformity to the standards and requirements contained in Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR.

ARTICLE 8. WITHHOLDING OF STATE DISBURSEMENTS

A. BSCC may withhold all or any portion of the State Financing provided for by this Agreement in the event that:

1. Participating County Breach of Agreement. Participating County has materially and substantially breached the terms and conditions of this Agreement or any other Project Document.
2. Insufficient County Funds. Participating County is unable to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the BSCC’s Executive Director, continuous availability of sufficient funds to complete the Project.
3. Insufficient Match Disbursement. Participating County has not expended its Cash (hard) Match requirement on a schedule that is at least pro-rata with the percentage expenditure of collectively, interim financing and lease-revenue bond funds.

B. In the event that State Financing is withheld from the Participating County, the BSCC’s Executive Director or designee shall notify the Participating County of the reasons for withholding and advise the Participating County of the time within which the Participating County may remedy the failure or violation leading to the withholding.

The BSCC will not reimburse counties for costs identified as ineligible for State Financing. If State Financing has been provided for costs subsequently discovered to be ineligible, the BSCC may either withhold an equal amount from subsequent payments to the

Participating County or require repayment of an equal amount to the State by the Participating County. Any State Financing so remitted to the BSCC may be subject to interest equal to the rate earned by the State Pooled Money Investment Account.

ARTICLE 9. DISBURSEMENT

Participating County shall be paid in arrears on invoices of expenditures and requests for funds submitted to BSCC at mutually agreed upon intervals, see Article 7(A), on the Fiscal Invoice and Progress/Final Report. Participating County shall supply BSCC with appropriate expenditure documentation and request for funds on form(s) provided by BSCC and certify to the accuracy of the report(s) in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles and BSCC regulations, guidelines, policies and procedures. Participating County shall further certify that all listed expenditures are actual and that all funds were expended for the purpose of liquidating obligations identified in Exhibit B and legally incurred.

The State will issue a warrant for eligible funds within approximately thirty (30) to sixty (60) days of receipt of Participating County invoice and documentation of eligible expenditures. All requests for payment shall be accompanied by any documentation as may be required by BSCC or the Board and with such certification(s) as may be required by BSCC.

ARTICLE 10. DISPUTES

Participating County shall continue with the responsibilities under this Agreement during any disputes. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, any dispute concerning a question of fact arising under, or relating to, the performance of this Agreement which is not resolved by agreement between Participating County and BSCC staff shall be decided by the BSCC. This clause does not preclude consideration of legal questions; nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as making final the decision of any administrative official, representative, or BSCC on a question of law.

Participating County may appeal on the basis of alleged misapplication, capricious enforcement of regulations, or substantial differences of opinion as may occur concerning the proper application of regulations or procedures. Such appeal shall be filed within thirty (30) calendar days of the notification of the action with which the Participating County is dissatisfied. The request shall be in writing stating the basis for the dissatisfaction and the action being requested of the BSCC.

A hearing shall be conducted by a hearing panel designated by the Chairperson of the BSCC Board at a reasonable time, date, and place, but not later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after the filing of the request for hearing with BSCC, unless delayed for good cause. BSCC shall mail or deliver to the appellant or authorized representative a written notice of the time and place of hearing not less than fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the hearing. The procedural time requirements may be waived with mutual written consent of the parties involved.

Appeal hearing matters shall be set for hearing, heard, and disposed of by a notice of decision by the BSCC Board within ninety (90) calendar days from the date of the request for appeal hearing, except in those cases where the appellant withdraws or abandons the request for hearing or the matter is continued for what is determined by the hearing panel to be good cause.

An appellant may waive a personal hearing before the hearing panel and under such circumstances, the hearing panel shall consider the written information submitted by the appellant and other relevant information as may be deemed appropriate.

The hearing is not formal in nature. Pertinent and relevant information, whether written or oral, will be accepted. Hearings will be tape recorded. After the hearing has been completed, the hearing panel shall submit an advisory recommendation on the matter to the BSCC Board. The decision of the BSCC Board shall be final.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 10, this Article 10 shall not limit any other rights or remedies available to the State or any other Agency under any other Project Document including, without limitation, the PDCA.

ARTICLE 11. REMEDIES

Participating County agrees that any remedy provided in this Agreement is in addition to and not in derogation of any other legal or equitable remedy available to the BSCC as a result of breach of this Agreement by the Participating County, whether such breach occurs before or after completion of the Project. In the event of litigation between the Parties hereto arising from this Agreement, it is agreed that the prevailing Party shall be entitled to such reasonable costs and/or attorney fees and costs as may be ordered within the discretion of the Court.

ARTICLE 12. WAIVER

The Parties hereto may, from time to time, waive any of their rights under this Agreement unless such waiver is contrary to law, provided that any such waiver shall be in writing and signed by the Party making such waiver.

EXHIBIT B

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BUDGET

Capitalized terms not defined in this Exhibit B shall have the meaning as set forth in the Agreement to which this Exhibit B is attached.

County (County): [REDACTED]

Name of Facility Subject to Construction: [REDACTED]

SECTION 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Provide a description of the Project scope as presented in Exhibit A of the RDCA.

SECTION 2. PROJECT TIMETABLE

Provide an updated Project timetable to include start and completion dates for each of the following key events: 1) Schematic Design and Operational Program Statement; 2) Design Development with Staffing Plan; 3) Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis; 4) Construction Documents; 5) Construction Bids; 6) Notice to Proceed; 7) Construction; and 8) Occupancy. Note that construction should be substantially complete within three (3) years from Notice to Proceed and occupancy must occur within ninety (90) days of Final Completion.

SECTION 3. CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Provide a general outline of the construction management plan, including methods to monitor/control the Project and ensure a successful, on schedule completion:

SECTION 4. KEY PERSONNEL

Provide a listing of the names, titles, and roles of key construction and management personnel:

SECTION 5. BUDGET CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

In a format acceptable to BSCC, provide budget categories for State Financing, Cash (hard) Match and In-kind (soft) Match.

FORMAL COMMENT

Location of Site
Agency: [Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California]
Real Property:

**RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION**

This RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION AGREEMENT (this "License") is entered into as of _____, 20____, by and between the ["DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OR "BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS"] OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State of California (the "State"), as licensor, and the COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County"), a political subdivision of the State of California, as licensee. The Department and the Participating County are sometimes individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as "Parties".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] of the California Government Code, the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a jail facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER STATUTE] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, the Participating County has proposed to build a jail facility, the _____ project (the "Project") to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, contemporaneous with entry into this License, Participating County intends to lease the Site to the Department pursuant to a Ground Lease executed by and between the Participating County and the Department and consented to by the Board (the "Ground Lease"); and

WHEREAS, the Department, as lessee under the Ground Lease intends to provide the Participating County access to the Site for the purpose of jail construction-related activities and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction.

WITNESSETH

NOW THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual agreements by the Parties set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, this License is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Grant of License – The Department hereby grants to the Participating County, its employees, consultants, representatives and contractors a non-exclusive, temporary license to enter the Site for site analysis, Project construction-related activities, and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction (“Activities”), all as contemplated by that certain Project Delivery and Construction Agreement by and among the Department, the Board, the BSCC and the Participating County (the “PDCA”). This License is subordinate to all prior or future rights and obligations of the Department and the Board in the Site, except that the Department and the Board shall grant no rights inconsistent with the reasonable exercise by the Participating County of its rights under this License.
2. License Term – This License shall commence on the Effective Date of the Ground Lease and shall terminate on the date of termination of the PDCA (the “Term”).
3. Compliance with Laws – The Participating County shall conduct all Activities in compliance with all Federal, State and municipal statutes and ordinances, and with all regulations, orders and directives of appropriate governmental agencies (“Laws and Regulations”), as such Laws and Regulations exist during the Term of this License.
4. Inspections – The Department, the Board, and their representatives, employees, agents or independent contractors may enter and inspect the Site or any portion thereof or any improvements thereon, and the Project at any time and from time to time at reasonable times to verify the Participating County’s compliance with the terms and conditions of this License.
5. Special Condition – In the performance of the required studies and tests, the Participating County acknowledges that the Participating County will practice all due diligence to protect the Site.
6. Cooperation – In the event the Department or the Board has business on the Site or the Project, the Participating County agrees to coordinate the Activities with the Department or the Board to minimize any impairment of access to the Site or the Project and any inconvenience to or disruption of the Department’s or the Board’s business. Department and Board agree to coordinate their business at the Site or the Project so as to minimize any delay or disruption of the Participating County’s Activities.
7. Indemnity – As required by California Government Code Section [ENTER STATUTE] the Participating County hereby agrees that it shall indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, including but not limited to the Board, CDCR and BSCC, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants, and agents (collectively, “Indemnitees”) for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, construction, and operation of the Project, including, but not limited to all demands, causes of actions and liabilities of every kind and nature whatsoever arising out of, related to, or in connection with (a) any breach of this License by the Participating County; (b) operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project; (c) any acts or omissions of any contractor hired by the Participating

County or its agents or subcontractor hired by such contractor; and (d) personal injury, bodily injury or property damage resulting from the Activities of the Participating County, its employees, consultants, representatives and contractors (collectively, "Claims"). The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend and save harmless the Indemnitees shall extend to all Claims arising, occurring, alleged, or made at any time, including prior to, during, or after the period that this License is in full force and effect. The Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense for an Indemnitee where the claim arises out of the active negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitee. The indemnification obligations of the Participating County set forth in this Section shall survive any termination of this License.

8. Insurance – The Participating County shall maintain the following insurances: 1) Commercial General Liability with limits of no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence and Fire Legal Liability of no less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000); 2) Automobile Liability with a combined single limit of no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per accident and 3) Workers Compensation as required by law and Employers Liability with limits of no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. The Participating County shall be solely responsible for monitoring and ensuring that the necessary Workers Compensation Insurance is in effect for all persons entering onto the Site.
9. Utilities – The Department makes no guarantee as to the reliability or availability of utility services. The Department shall not supply any utility services to the Site or the Project.
10. Taxes and Assessments – It is expressly understood that this License is not exclusive and does not in any way whatsoever grant or convey any permanent easement, lease, fee or other interest in the Site or the Project to the Participating County. Any such acquisition of use rights shall be separate agreements at the sole discretion of the Department and the Board. Should taxes or assessments be levied upon any interest in this License, the Participating County agrees to pay all lawful taxes, assessments or charges created by this License. It is understood that this License may create a possessory interest subject to property taxation and the Participating County may be subject to the payment of property taxes levied on such interest.
11. Continuing Liability – No termination of this License shall release the Participating County from any liability or obligations hereunder resulting from any acts, omissions or events happening prior to the termination of this License and restoration of the Site to its prior condition.
12. Attorneys' Fees – In the event of a dispute between the Parties with respect to the terms or condition of this License, it is agreed that each Party, including the prevailing Party, must bear its own costs and attorneys' fees.
13. Assignment, Subletting and Change in Use – The Participating County shall not transfer or assign this License and shall not sublet, license, permit or suffer any use of the Site or the Project or any part thereof.

14. Notices -

- a. All notices or other communications required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be personally delivered (including by means of professional messenger service), sent by overnight courier, or sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the addresses set forth below.
- b. All such notices or other communications shall be deemed received upon the earlier of 1) if personally delivered or sent by overnight courier, the date of delivery to the address of the person to receive such notices or 2) if mailed as provided above, on the date of receipt or rejection.

[To the Department: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Deputy Director, Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Facsimile: 916-322-5717]

To the Board: State Public Works Board
915 L Street, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-449-5739

To the Participating County: _____ [County Name]
_____ [Address 1]
_____ [Address 2]
Attention: _____
Facsimile: _____

- c. Notice of change of address or telephone number shall be given by written notice in the manner described in this Paragraph. The Participating County is obligated to notice all State offices listed above and the failure to provide notice to all State offices will be deemed to constitute a lack of notice.

15. Entire Agreement - This License contains all the agreements of the Parties regarding right of entry for construction and supersedes any prior License or negotiations. There have been no representations by the Department or understandings made between the Department and the Participating County regarding right of entry for construction and operation other than those set forth in this License. This License may not be modified except by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties hereto with the consent of the Board.

16. Counterparts – This License may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed as original but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this License by their duly authorized representatives on the date first above written.

THE COUNTY _____

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

**[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA]**

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

**CONSENT: STATE PUBLIC
WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: **[Executive Director or Deputy
Director]**

**APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF
GENERAL SERVICES OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

DOC # 2014-0509226



NOV 21, 2014 10:33 AM

OFFICIAL RECORDS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., COUNTY RECORDER
FEES: 0.00

PAGES: 26



RECORDING REQUESTED BY)
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:)
STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH)
660 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1600)
Newport Beach, California 92660)
Attention: Robert J. Whalen, Esq.)

FB
2014
10/21

[Space above for Recorder's use]

FACILITY LEASE

by and between the

**STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
as Lessor

and

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
as Lessee

Dated as of October 15, 2014.

(SAN DIEGO JAIL)
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE.

This Facility Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California documentary transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

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FACILITY LEASE

THIS FACILITY LEASE, dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Facility Lease"), by and between the STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Board"), as lessor, and the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), as lessee;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Board has financed a portion of the costs of the construction of the Project (as defined herein) by obtaining an interim loan (the "Loan") from the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to California Government Code Sections 16312 and 16313; and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to repay the Loan and finance the remaining costs of the construction of the Project (as defined herein) with a portion of the proceeds of the issuance and sale of the Board's Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) 2014 Series D (Various Correctional Facilities) (the "Bonds") as authorized by the Act (as defined herein) and the Law (as defined herein), which Bonds will be secured, in part, by the Base Rental payments to be made under this Facility Lease;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this Section shall, for all purposes of this Facility Lease, have the meanings below. All defined terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Indenture (defined below).

The term "Act" means the State Building Construction Act of 1955 (being Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code commencing at Section 15800) and all laws amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

The term "Additional Rental" means the additional rental payments payable by the Department to or upon the order of the Board pursuant to Section 3(b) and Section 5(b) hereof for the purposes described in such Sections.

The term "Base Rental" means the base rental payments payable by the Department to the Board pursuant to Section 3(a) in order to pay a portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

The term "Board" means the State Public Works Board of the State of California, an entity of state government duly organized and validly existing under and pursuant to Part 10.5 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code, commencing at Section 15752.

The term "Bonds" means the State Public Works Board of the State of California Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) 2014 Series D (Various Correctional Facilities) which are being issued by the Board under and pursuant to the Indenture, in part, to finance and refinance the costs of the construction of the Project and certain related costs.

The term "Business Day" means a day of the year other than a Saturday or Sunday or a day on which the State of California offices or banking institutions located in the State of California are required or authorized to remain closed.

The term "Continuing Disclosure Agreement" means that certain Continuing Disclosure Agreement among the Board, the Department, and the State Treasurer dated the date of issuance and delivery of the Bonds.

The term "Department" means the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California, an entity of state government duly organized and validly existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State, and any successor entity thereto.

The term "Facility" means the Site and the Project. The Facility is located at 451 Riverview Parkway, Santee, California 92071, and is known as the "San Diego Jail".

The term "Indenture" means, collectively, the Master Indenture as supplemented by the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture, as said Indenture may from time to time be further amended or supplemented pursuant to the provisions thereof.

The term "Law" means Government Code sections 15820.90 through 15820.907, inclusive.

The term "Master Indenture" means the indenture for the Series I Projects, dated as of April 1, 1994, as amended by the Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1996, the Forty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2002, the Fifty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2004, and the Ninety-Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 12, 2009, each by and between the Board and the State Treasurer.

The term "One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture" means the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2014, between the Board and the State Treasurer, which is supplemental to the Master Indenture in accordance with the terms thereof.

The term "Participating County" means the County of San Diego and any successor entity thereto.

The term "Permitted Encumbrances" means as of any particular time: (1) liens for general ad valorem taxes and assessments, if any, not then delinquent; (2) the Site Lease and this Facility Lease, as they may be amended from time to time; (3) easements, rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, which exist of record as of the date of issuance of the Bonds; (4) easements, rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, established following the date of issuance of the Bonds and to which the Board consents in writing; (5) the Ground Lease (as defined in the Site Lease); and (6) that certain Facility Sublease, dated as of October 15, 2014, to be entered into by and between the Department and the Participating County in accordance with the provisions of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement dated as of September 13, 2013 by and among the Board, the Department, the Participating County and the Corrections Standards Authority of the State of California.

The term "Project" means the buildings, structures, works and related improvements constructed or to be constructed on the Site, as more particularly described in Exhibit B hereto, and any and all additions, betterments, extensions and improvements thereto.

The term "Site" means that certain real property on which the Project is located, as more particularly described in Exhibit A to this Facility Lease.

The term "Site Lease" means the Site Lease, dated as of October 15, 2014, by and between the Department, as lessor, and the Board, as lessee, related to the Site, as originally executed and as it may from time to time be amended or supplemented pursuant to the provisions thereof.

The term "State" means the State of California.

The term "State Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the State of California, or his successor, acting as trustee under and pursuant to the Indenture.

SECTION 2. Purpose and Term.

The Board leases the Facility to the Department and the Department leases the Facility from the Board on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth and subject to all easements, encumbrances and restrictions of record as of the date hereof. The Department agrees and covenants during the term of this Facility Lease that, except as hereinafter provided, it will use the Facility only as part of a facility to afford the public the benefits contemplated by the Act, the Law and by this Facility Lease and so as to permit the Board to carry out its agreements and covenants contained in the Indenture and further agrees that it will not abandon the Facility.

The term of this Facility Lease will commence on the date of issuance of the Bonds and shall end on September 1, 2029, unless such term is extended or sooner terminated as hereinafter provided. If on September 1, 2029, the Bonds or other indebtedness incurred by the Board to pay for the Project are not fully paid and retired as a result of the Base Rental set forth on Schedule I not being paid when due, or as a result of the Base Rental payable hereunder having been abated at any time and for any reason, then the term of this Facility Lease shall be extended until the date upon which all Bonds and other indebtedness outstanding as a result of the nonpayment of such Base Rental are fully paid and retired, except that the term of this Facility Lease shall in no event be extended beyond September 1, 2039. If, prior to September 1, 2029, the portion of the Bonds and other indebtedness of the Board payable from the Base Rental shall have been fully paid and retired or the Site Lease shall have been terminated, then the term of this Facility Lease shall end simultaneously therewith.

SECTION 3. Rental.

The Department agrees to pay to the Board, its successors or assigns, without deduction or offset of any kind (except as set forth in Section 3(g) below), as rental for the use and occupancy of the Facility, the following amounts at the following times:

(a) Base Rental. In order to allow the Board to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due, subject to the provisions of Section 3(g) below, the Department shall pay to the Board Base Rental hereunder in the semiannual installments set forth on attached Schedule I. Such Base Rental shall be due and payable on or before February 15 and August 15 in each year through August 15, 2029 and the first Base Rental installment will be due on February 15, 2015. If any date

for the payment of Base Rental is not a Business Day, such Base Rental shall be paid on the next succeeding Business Day. The payments of the Base Rental due on February 15 and August 15 of a calendar year as set forth in the attached Schedule I shall be for the right to the use and occupancy of the Facility for the preceding six-month period.

(b) Additional Rental. In addition to any amounts payable by the Department pursuant to Section 5(b) hereof, the Department shall pay to or upon the order of the Board as Additional Rental hereunder such reasonable amounts in each year as shall be required by the Board for the payment of all administrative costs and other expenses of the Board in connection with the Facility, including all expenses, compensation and indemnification of the State Treasurer payable by the Board under the Indenture, fees of accountants, fees of the Attorney General or attorneys, litigation costs, insurance premiums and all other necessary costs of the Board and the State Treasurer or charges required to be paid by them in order to comply with the terms of the Act, the Law, the Indenture or the Bonds. Such Additional Rental shall be billed by the Board or the State Treasurer from time to time, together with a statement certifying that the amount so billed has been paid by the Board or by the State Treasurer on behalf of the Board for one or more of the items above described, or that such amount is then payable by the Board or the State Treasurer on behalf of the Board for such items. Amounts so billed shall be due and payable by the Department within thirty (30) days after receipt of the bill by the Department.

(c) Total Rental. Such payments of Base Rental and Additional Rental for each rental payment period during the term of this Facility Lease shall constitute the total rental for such rental payment period, and shall be paid by the Department in each rental payment period for and in consideration of the right to the use and occupancy, and the continued quiet enjoyment, of the Facility during each such rental payment period for which such rental is paid. The parties hereto have agreed and determined that the amount of such total rental is consistent with and does not exceed the fair rental value of the Facility. In making such determination, consideration has been given to the costs of the construction of the Project, other obligations of the parties under this Facility Lease, the uses and purposes which may be served by the Facility and the benefits therefrom which will accrue to the Department and the general public.

(d) Payment Terms. Each installment of rental payable hereunder shall be paid in lawful money of the United States of America to or upon the order of the Board in Sacramento, California, or such other place as the Board shall designate. Any such installment of rental accruing hereunder which shall not be paid when due shall bear interest at the legal rate of interest per annum at which judgments for money in the State bear interest from the date when the same is due hereunder until the same shall be paid. Notwithstanding any dispute between the Board and the Department, the Department shall make all rental payments when due without deduction or offset of any kind and shall not withhold any rental payments pending the final resolution of such dispute.

(e) Covenant to Budget. The Department covenants to take such action as may be necessary to include or cause to be included all such rental payments due hereunder in that portion of the budget of the State related to the Department and to make or cause to be made the necessary annual allocations for all such rental payments. The Department further covenants to take all actions necessary and appropriate to assist in implementing the procedure contained in California Government Code Section 15848 for making rental payments under this Facility Lease if the required rental payments have not been included in the annual budget adopted by the State or the State is operating without a budget. The covenants on the part of the Department herein contained shall be deemed to be and shall be construed to be duties imposed by law and it shall be the duty of each and

every public official of the Department to take such action and do such things as are required by law in the performance of the official duty of such officials to enable the Department to carry out and perform the agreements and covenants in this Facility Lease agreed to be carried out and performed by the Department.

(f) Order of Payments. All rental payments received shall be applied first to the Base Rental due hereunder and thereafter to all Additional Rental due hereunder, but no such application of any payments which are less than the total rental due and owing shall be deemed a waiver of any default hereunder.

(g) Rental Abatement. The rental shall be abated proportionately during any period in which, by reason of any damage or destruction (other than by eminent domain which is provided for in Section 9 of this Facility Lease), or title defect in the Site, there is substantial interference with the use and occupancy of the Facility or any portion thereof by the Department. Such abatement shall continue for the period commencing with such damage or destruction or title defect and ending when such use and occupancy are restored. The Department waives the benefits of California Civil Code Sections 1932(2) and 1933(4) and any and all other rights to terminate this Facility Lease by virtue of any such damage or destruction.

SECTION 4. Financing the Project.

The Board agrees to use a portion of the proceeds of the Bonds to finance and refinance the costs of the construction of the Project and certain related costs (or for making reimbursements to the Board or any other state agency, public agency, person, firm or corporation for such costs theretofore paid by him, her or it), to pay the Loan and all costs incidental to or connected with such construction, and to pay for the costs of issuance related to the Bonds.

SECTION 5. Maintenance, Utilities, Taxes and Assessments.

(a) During such time as the Department is in possession of the Facility, all maintenance and repair, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the Facility shall be the sole responsibility of the Department, which shall at all times maintain or otherwise arrange for the maintenance of the Facility in good condition, and the Department shall pay for or otherwise arrange for the payment of all utility services supplied to the Facility and shall pay for or otherwise arrange for the payment of the costs of the repair and replacement of the Facility resulting from ordinary wear and tear or want of care on the part of the Department or any other cause and shall pay for or otherwise arrange for the payment of all insurance policies required to be maintained with respect to the Facility. In exchange for the rentals herein provided, the Board agrees to provide only the Facility.

(b) The Department shall also pay to the Board or upon the order of the Board, as Additional Rental hereunder such amounts, if any, in each year as shall be required by the Board for the payment of all taxes and assessments of any type or nature assessed or levied by any governmental agency or entity having power to levy taxes or assessments charged to the Board or the State Treasurer affecting or relating to the Facility or the respective interests or estates therein, or the amount of rentals received by the Board hereunder.

SECTION 6. Changes to the Facility.

At its sole cost and expense, the Department shall have the right during the term of this Facility Lease to make additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility or to attach fixtures, structures or signs to the Facility if such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements or fixtures, structures or signs are necessary or beneficial for the use of the Facility by the Department; provided, however, that any such changes to the Facility shall be made in a manner that does not result in an abatement of Base Rental hereunder.

SECTION 7. Insurance.

(a) The Department shall maintain or cause to be maintained (i) fire, lightning and extended coverage insurance on the Facility which shall be in the form of a commercial property policy in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the then current replacement cost of the Facility, excluding the replacement cost of the unimproved real property constituting the Site (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause of not to exceed Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000) for any one loss), and (ii) earthquake insurance (if, in the sole discretion of the Board, such insurance is available on the open market from reputable insurance companies at a reasonable cost) on any structure comprising part of the Facility in an amount equal to the full insurable value of such structure or the principal amount of the portion of the Outstanding Bonds issued to finance the Project, whichever is less (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause of not to exceed Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000) for any one loss). The extended coverage endorsement shall, as nearly as practicable, cover loss or damage by explosion, windstorm, riot, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke, vandalism and malicious mischief and such other hazards as are normally covered by such endorsement. Each such policy of insurance shall be in a form satisfactory to the Board and shall contain a clause making all losses payable to the Board, the State Treasurer and the Department, as their interests may appear, and all proceeds thereof shall be paid over to the party contractually responsible for making repairs of casualty damage or to the Board to redeem the Bonds or any Related Series of Bonds as hereinafter provided.

In the event of any damage to or destruction of the Facility caused by the perils covered by the insurance described in the preceding paragraph, or in the event of a loss of use of all or a portion of the Facility due to a title defect for which the Board or the Department has obtained any title insurance, the proceeds of such insurance shall be utilized, in the discretion of the Board, either (i) to redeem Outstanding Bonds or a Related Series of Bonds to the extent possible and in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture, but only if the Base Rental payments due after such a redemption together with other Revenues available under the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture would be sufficient to retire the Bonds then Outstanding in accordance with their terms, or (ii) for the repair, reconstruction or replacement of the Facility to the end that the Facility shall be restored to at least the same condition that it was in prior to such damage, destruction or loss of use. If the Board so elects to repair, reconstruct or replace the Facility, it shall do so with all practicable dispatch in an expeditious manner and in conformity with the law so as to complete the same as soon as possible. Any balance of such proceeds not required for such repair, reconstruction or replacement shall be transferred to the Board and treated as Revenues and applied in the manner provided in Section 4.03 of the Indenture.

(b) The Department shall maintain or cause to be maintained rental interruption insurance or use and occupancy insurance to cover loss, total or partial, of the use of the Facility as a result of any of the hazards covered by the insurance required by subsection (a) of this Section in an

amount not less than the succeeding two (2) consecutive years' Base Rental. Any such insurance policy shall be in a form satisfactory to the Board and shall contain a loss payable clause making any loss thereunder payable to the State Treasurer. Any proceeds of such insurance shall be used by the State Treasurer to reimburse the Department for any rental theretofore paid by the Department under this Facility Lease for a period of time during which the payment of rental hereunder is abated, and any proceeds of such insurance not so used shall be applied as provided in Section 4.03 of the Indenture to the extent required to pay annual debt service on the Bonds or shall be applied as provided in the Indenture to the extent required to pay administrative costs of the Board in connection with the Facility.

(c) The Department will deliver or cause to be delivered to the Board and the State Treasurer in the month of July in each year a schedule, in such detail as the State Treasurer in his discretion may request, setting forth the insurance policies then in force pursuant to this Section, the names of the insurers which have issued the policies, the amounts thereof and the property and risks covered thereby. Each such insurance policy shall require that the State Treasurer and the Board be given thirty (30) days' notice of any intended cancellation thereof or reduction of the coverage provided thereby. Delivery to the State Treasurer and the Board of the schedule of insurance policies under the provisions of this Section shall not confer responsibility upon the State Treasurer or the Board as to the sufficiency of coverage or amounts of such policies. If so requested in writing by the Board or the State Treasurer, the Department shall also deliver or cause to be delivered to the Board or the State Treasurer duplicate originals or certified copies of each insurance policy described in such schedule.

SECTION 8. Breach.

(a) If the Department shall fail to pay any rental payable hereunder when the same becomes due and payable, time being expressly declared to be of the essence of this Facility Lease, or the Department shall fail to keep, observe or perform any other term, covenant or condition contained herein to be kept or performed by the Department for a period of sixty (60) days after notice of the same has been given to the Department by the Board or the State Treasurer plus such additional time as may be reasonably required in the sole discretion of the State Treasurer to correct any of the same, or upon the happening of any of the events specified in subsection (b) of this Section, the Department shall be deemed to be in default under this Facility Lease and it shall be lawful for the Board to exercise any and all remedies available pursuant to law or granted pursuant to this Facility Lease. Upon any such default, the Board, in addition to all other rights and remedies it may have at law, shall have the option to do any of the following:

(1) To terminate this Facility Lease in the manner hereinafter provided on account of default by the Department, notwithstanding any re-entry or re-letting of the Facility as hereinafter provided for in subparagraph (2) hereof, and to re-enter the Facility and remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place. In the event of such termination, the Department agrees to immediately surrender possession of the Facility, without let or hindrance, and to pay the Board all damages recoverable at law that the Board may incur by reason of default by the Department, including, without limitation, any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Board or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained. Neither notice to pay rent or to deliver up possession of the Facility given pursuant to law nor any entry or re-entry by the Board nor any proceeding in unlawful detainer, or otherwise,

brought by the Board for the purpose of effecting such re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility nor the appointment of a receiver upon initiative of the Board to protect the Board's interest under this Facility Lease shall of itself operate to terminate this Facility Lease, and no termination of this Facility Lease on account of default by the Department shall be or become effective by operation of law or acts of the parties hereto, or otherwise, unless and until the Board shall have given written notice to the Department of the election on the part of the Board to terminate this Facility Lease. The Department covenants and agrees that no surrender of the Facility or of the remainder of the term hereof nor any termination of this Facility Lease shall be valid in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever unless stated or accepted by the Board by such written notice.

(2) Without terminating this Facility Lease, (i) to collect each installment of rent as it becomes due and enforce any other term or provision hereof to be kept or performed by the Department, or (ii) to exercise any and all rights of entry and re-entry upon the Facility. If the Board does not elect to terminate this Facility Lease in the manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof, the Department shall remain liable and agrees to keep or perform all covenants and conditions herein contained to be kept or performed by the Department, and, if the Facility is not re-let, to pay the full amount of the rent to the end of the term of this Facility Lease or, if the Facility is re-let, to pay any deficiency in rent that results therefrom; and further agrees to pay such rent and/or rent deficiency punctually at the same time and in the same manner as hereinabove provided for the payment of rent hereunder, notwithstanding the fact that the Board may have received in previous years or may receive thereafter in subsequent years rental in excess of the rental herein specified, and notwithstanding any entry or re-entry by the Board or suit in unlawful detainer or otherwise, brought by the Board for the purpose of effecting such re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility. Should the Board elect to re-enter as herein provided, the Department irrevocably appoints the Board as the agent and attorney-in-fact of the Department to re-let the Facility, or any part thereof, from time to time, either in the Board's name or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions and for such use and period as the Board may deem advisable and to remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and to place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place for the Department, for the account of and at the expense of the Department, and the Department exempts and agrees to save harmless the Board from any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon and re-letting of the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Board or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained except for any such costs, loss or damage resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Board or its agents. The Department agrees that the terms of this Facility Lease constitute full and sufficient notice of the right of the Board to re-let the Facility in the event of such re-entry without effecting a surrender of this Facility Lease, and further agrees that no acts of the Board in effecting such re-letting shall constitute a surrender or termination of this Facility Lease irrespective of the use or the term for which such re-letting is made or the terms and conditions of such re-letting, or otherwise, but that, on the contrary, in the event of such default by the Department, the right to terminate this Facility Lease shall vest in the Board to be effected in the sole and exclusive manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof. The Department further waives the right to any rental obtained by the Board in excess of the rental herein specified and conveys and releases such excess to the Board as compensation to the Board for its services in re-letting the Facility. The Department further agrees to pay the Board the cost of any alterations or additions to the Facility necessary to place the Facility in condition for re-letting immediately upon notice to the Department of the completion and installation of such additions or alterations.

The Department waives any and all claims for damages caused or which may be caused by the Board in re-entering and taking possession of the Facility as herein provided and all claims for damages that may result from the destruction of or injury to the Facility and all claims for damages to or loss of any property belonging to the Department, or any other person, that may be in or upon the Facility, except for such claims resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Board or its agents.

Upon the occurrence of an event of default, payments of Base Rental hereunder may not be accelerated.

Each and all of the remedies given to the Board hereunder or by any law now or hereafter enacted are cumulative and the single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege hereunder shall not impair the right of the Board to other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any or all other rights, powers or privileges. The term "re-let" or "re-letting" as used in this Section shall include, but not be limited to, re-letting by means of the operation or other utilization by the Board of the Facility. If any statute or rule of law validly shall limit the remedies given to the Board hereunder, the Board nevertheless shall be entitled to whatever remedies are allowable under any statute or rule of law.

If the Board shall prevail in any action brought to enforce any of the terms and provisions of this Facility Lease, the Department agrees to pay a reasonable amount as and for attorney's fees incurred by the Board in attempting to enforce any of the remedies available to the Board hereunder, whether or not a lawsuit has been filed and whether or not any lawsuit culminates in a judgment.

(b) In addition to any default resulting from breach by the Department of any term or covenant of this Facility Lease, if (1) the interest of the Department in this Facility Lease or any part thereof be assigned, sublet or transferred without the written consent of the Board, either voluntarily or by operation of law, or (2) the Department or any assignee shall file any petition or institute any proceedings under any act or acts, state or federal, dealing with or relating to the subject of bankruptcy or insolvency or under any amendment of such act or acts, either as a bankrupt or as an insolvent or as a debtor or in any similar capacity, wherein or whereby the Department asks or seeks or prays to be adjudicated a bankrupt, or is to be discharged from any or all of the debts or obligations of the Department, or offers to the Department's creditors to effect a composition or extension of time to pay the Department's debts, or asks, seeks or prays for a reorganization or to effect a plan of reorganization or for a readjustment of the Department's debts or for any other similar relief, or if any such petition or if any such proceedings of the same or similar kind or character be filed or be instituted or taken against the Department, or if a receiver of the business or of the property or assets of the Department shall be appointed by any court, except a receiver appointed at the instance or request of the Board, or if the Department shall make a general or any assignment for the benefit of the Department's creditors, or (3) the Department shall abandon the Facility, then the Department shall be deemed to be in default hereunder.

(c) The Board shall in no event be in default in the performance of any of its obligations hereunder unless and until the Board shall have failed to perform such obligations within sixty (60) days, or such additional time as is reasonably required to correct any such default, after notice by the Department to the Board properly specifying wherein the Board has failed to perform any such obligation.

SECTION 9. Eminent Domain.

If the whole or any portion of the Facility shall be taken by eminent domain proceedings (or sold to a governmental entity threatening to exercise the power of eminent domain), the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited with the State Treasurer in a special fund in trust and shall be applied and disbursed by the State Treasurer as follows:

(a) If less than the entire Facility shall have been so taken and the remainder is usable for purposes substantially similar to those for which it was constructed, then this Facility Lease shall continue in full force and effect as to such remainder and (i) if the portion taken is replaced by a facility of equal or greater utility and of equal or greater fair rental value within or adjacent to such remainder, the State Treasurer shall disburse such proceeds to the party that incurred the expense of making such replacement and there shall not be any abatement of rental under this Facility Lease, or (ii) failing the making of such replacement, there shall be a partial abatement of rental under this Facility Lease and the State Treasurer shall apply such proceeds as specified in subsection (b).

(b) If less than the entire Facility shall have been so taken and the remainder is not usable for purposes substantially similar to those for which it was constructed, or if the entire Facility shall have been so taken, then the term of this Facility Lease shall cease as of the day that possession shall be so taken, and the State Treasurer shall apply such proceeds, together with any other money then available to the State Treasurer for such purpose, for the payment of the entire amount of principal then due or to become due upon the portion of the Outstanding Bonds issued to finance the Project, together with the interest thereon so as to enable the Board to retire such portion of the Bonds then Outstanding by redemption or by payment at maturity; except that if such proceeds, together with any other money, then lawfully available to it for such purpose, are insufficient to provide for the foregoing purpose, the State Treasurer shall apply such proceeds in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.03 of the Indenture so far as the same may be applicable.

SECTION 10. Right of Entry.

The Board shall have the right to enter the Facility during daylight hours (and in emergencies at all times) but only after giving notice to the Department and to the chief administrator at the Facility at least one hour prior to such entry to inspect the same for any purpose connected with the Department's rights or obligations under this Facility Lease, and for all other lawful purposes; provided, however, that any entry by, or denial of entry to, the Board or its agents shall at all times be subject to the security procedures of the Department.

SECTION 11: Liens; Prohibitions Against Encumbrance.

(a) In the event the Department shall at any time during the term of this Facility Lease cause any additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility to be constructed or materials to be supplied in or upon the Facility, the Department shall pay or cause to be paid when due all sums of money that may become due, or purporting to be due for any labor, services, materials, supplies or equipment furnished or alleged to have been furnished to or for the Department in, upon or about the Facility and shall keep the Facility free of any and all mechanics' or materialmen's liens or other liens against the Facility or the Board's interest therein. In the event any such lien attaches to or is filed against the Facility or the Board's interest therein, the Department shall cause each such lien to be fully discharged and released at the time the performance of any obligation secured by any such lien matures or becomes due, except that if the Department desires to

contest any such lien it may do so. If any such lien shall be reduced to final judgment and such judgment or such process as may be issued for the enforcement thereof is not promptly stayed, or if so stayed and such stay thereafter expires, the Department shall forthwith pay or cause to be paid and discharged such judgment. The Department agrees to and shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold the Board, the State Treasurer, and their members, directors, agents, successors and assigns harmless from and against and defend each of them against any claim, demand, loss, damage, liability or expense (including attorneys' fees) as a result of any such lien or claim of lien against the Facility or the Board's interest therein.

(b) The Department agrees it will not create or suffer to be created any recorded or unrecorded mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, easement, rights of way or other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions, restrictions or encumbrance upon the Facility except Permitted Encumbrances. The Department acknowledges and agrees that notwithstanding the Board's consenting to the Facility Sublease as a Permitted Encumbrance, the execution and delivery of the Facility Sublease by the Department and Participating County shall in no way relieve the Department of any of its obligations under this Facility Lease.

SECTION 12. Quiet Enjoyment.

The parties hereto mutually covenant that the Department, so long as it keeps and performs the agreements and covenants herein contained and is not in default hereunder, shall at all times during the term of this Facility Lease peaceably and quietly have, hold and enjoy the Facility without suit, trouble or hindrance from the Board.

SECTION 13. Board Not Liable.

The Board and its members, officers and employees shall not be liable to the Department or to any other party whomsoever for any death, injury or damage that may result to any person or property by or from any cause whatsoever in, on or about the Facility, except any liability due to entry by the Board onto the Facility. The Department shall, to the extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold harmless the Board and its members, officers and employees from, and defend each of them against, any and all claims, liens and judgments for death of or injury to any person or damage to property whatsoever occurring in, on or about the Facility; provided, however, that such indemnity and holding harmless shall not include any such claims, liens and judgments arising due to the negligent or willful acts of the Board in connection with its entry onto the Facility.

SECTION 14. Title and Jurisdiction to Facility.

Upon the termination or expiration of this Facility Lease (other than as provided in Sections 8 and 9 of this Facility Lease), all interests in the Facility previously transferred to the Board under the Site Lease shall transfer in accordance with the Ground Lease (as defined in the Site Lease).

SECTION 15. Status of Private Activity Use of the Facility.

The Department hereby covenants and agrees to provide updated information to the Board and the State Treasurer annually regarding the private activity use, if any, of the Facility. The information that must be updated annually is set forth in the Tax Certificate that was executed and delivered by the Board upon the initial issuance of the Bonds.

SECTION 16. Tax Covenants.

The Department covenants that it will not use or permit any use of the Facility, and shall not take or permit to be taken any other action or actions, which would cause any Bond to be a "private activity bond" within the meaning of Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any applicable regulations promulgated from time to time thereunder. The Department further covenants that it will not take any action or fail to take any action, if such action or the failure to take such action would adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds. The Department hereby covenants and agrees that it will cooperate with the Board and will provide all information reasonably requested by the Board regarding the Facility in connection with maintaining and using the Facility in compliance with covenants in the Tax Certificate or Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any applicable regulations promulgated from time to time thereunder.

SECTION 17. Continuing Disclosure.

The Department hereby covenants and agrees that it will cooperate with the Board and the State Treasurer to comply with and carry out all of the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement applicable to it, and will provide all information reasonably requested by the Board or the State Treasurer regarding the Facility in connection with continuing disclosure obligations. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Facility Lease, failure of the Department to comply with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement shall not be considered an event of default hereunder and shall not be deemed to create any monetary liability on the part of the Board, the Department or the State Treasurer to any other persons, including any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds; however, the State Treasurer may (and, at the request of the Holders or Beneficial Owners of at least twenty-five percent (25%) aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Bonds, shall), or any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds may, take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the Department to comply with its obligations under this Section. For purposes of this paragraph, "Beneficial Owner" means any person which has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to make investment decisions concerning ownership of any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries).

SECTION 18. Law Governing.

This Facility Lease shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the laws of the State as the same from time to time exist. Any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Facility Lease, to the extent permitted by law, shall be brought, commenced or prosecuted in Sacramento County, California.

SECTION 19. Notices.

All approvals, authorizations, consents, demands, designations, notices, offers, requests, statements or other communications hereunder by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given and served upon the other party if delivered personally or if mailed by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and, if to the Department, addressed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California 95827, Attention: Director, or, if to the Board, addressed to the Board, State of California, Department of General Services, Contracted Fiscal Services,

707 Third Street, 6th Floor, West Sacramento, California 95605, Attention: Manager of Contracted Fiscal Services, with a copy to the State Treasurer addressed to the Office of the State Treasurer, Public Finance Division, 915 Capitol Mall, Room 261, Sacramento, California 95814.

SECTION 20. Validity and Severability.

If for any reason this Facility Lease or any part thereof shall be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, voidable, or unenforceable by the Board or by the Department, all of the remaining terms of this Facility Lease shall nonetheless continue in full force and effect. If for any reason it is held by such a court that any of the covenants and conditions of the Department hereunder, including the covenant to pay rentals hereunder, is unenforceable for the full term hereof, then and in such event this Facility Lease is and shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year under which the rentals are to be paid by the Department annually in consideration of the right of the Department to possess, occupy and use the Facility, and all the other terms, provisions and conditions of this Facility Lease, except to the extent that such terms, provisions and conditions are contrary to or inconsistent with such holding, shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 21. Waiver.

The waiver by the Board of any breach by the Department of any agreement, covenant or condition hereof shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other agreement, covenant or condition hereof.

SECTION 22. Net Lease.

This Facility Lease shall be deemed and construed to be a "net lease" and the Department agrees that the rentals provided for herein shall be an absolute net return to the Board, free and clear of any expenses, charges or set-offs whatsoever.

SECTION 23. Section Headings.

All section headings contained herein are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Facility Lease.

SECTION 24. Amendment.

This Facility Lease may only be amended by a written instrument duly authorized and executed by the Board and the Department with the written consent of the State Treasurer; provided, however, that no such amendment shall materially adversely affect the owners of the Bonds.

SECTION 25. Execution.

This Facility Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all together shall constitute but one and the same Facility Lease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Facility Lease may be separately executed by the Board and the Department all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by both the Board and the Department.

SECTION 26. No Merger.

The parties hereto intend that there shall be no merger of any estate or interest created by this Facility Lease with any other estate or interest in the Facility, or any part thereof, by reason of the fact that the same party may acquire or hold all or any part of the estate or interest in the Facility created by this Facility Lease as well as another estate or interest in the Facility.

SECTION 27. Binding Effect.

This Facility Lease shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Board and the Department and their respective successors and assigns.

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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board and the Department have caused this Facility Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By: Stephen Benson
Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO)

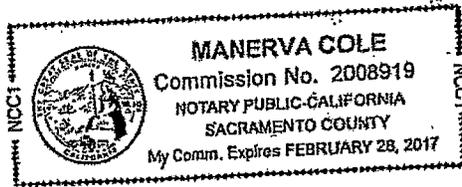
On October 24, 2014 before me, Manerva Cole, Notary Public, personally appeared Stephen G. Benson, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument the person, or the entity upon behalf of which the person acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Manerva Cole

SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board and the Department have caused this Facility Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

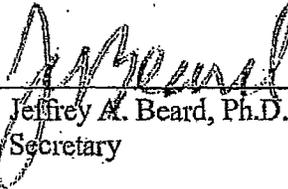
STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____

Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____


Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

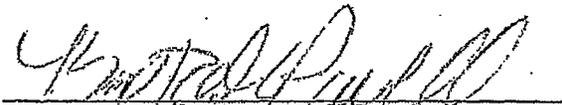
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

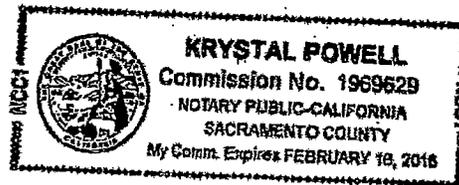
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

On October 22, 2014 before me, Krystal Powell, Notary Public, personally appeared Jeffrey A. Beard, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal


SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SCHEDULE I

\$108,185,000

State Public Works Board of the State of California
 Lease Revenue Bonds
 (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation)
 2014 Series D
 (Various Correctional Facilities)

**SCHEDULE OF BASE RENTAL PAYMENTS
 SAN DIEGO JAIL**

<i>Payment Date</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total Base Rental Payments</i>
2/15/2015		\$1,388,370.80	\$1,388,370.80
8/15/2015	\$3,990,000	2,031,700.00	6,021,700.00
2/15/2016		1,971,850.00	1,971,850.00
8/15/2016	4,130,000	1,971,850.00	6,101,850.00
2/15/2017		1,889,250.00	1,889,250.00
8/15/2017	4,300,000	1,889,250.00	6,189,250.00
2/15/2018		1,803,250.00	1,803,250.00
8/15/2018	4,500,000	1,803,250.00	6,303,250.00
2/15/2019		1,690,750.00	1,690,750.00
8/15/2019	4,730,000	1,690,750.00	6,420,750.00
2/15/2020		1,572,500.00	1,572,500.00
8/15/2020	4,970,000	1,572,500.00	6,542,500.00
2/15/2021		1,448,250.00	1,448,250.00
8/15/2021	5,225,000	1,448,250.00	6,673,250.00
2/15/2022		1,317,625.00	1,317,625.00
8/15/2022	5,495,000	1,317,625.00	6,812,625.00
2/15/2023		1,180,250.00	1,180,250.00
8/15/2023	5,775,000	1,180,250.00	6,955,250.00
2/15/2024		1,035,875.00	1,035,875.00
8/15/2024	6,075,000	1,035,875.00	7,110,875.00
2/15/2025		884,000.00	884,000.00
8/15/2025	6,385,000	884,000.00	7,269,000.00
2/15/2026		724,375.00	724,375.00
8/15/2026	6,710,000	724,375.00	7,434,375.00
2/15/2027		556,625.00	556,625.00
8/15/2027	7,055,000	556,625.00	7,611,625.00
2/15/2028		380,250.00	380,250.00
8/15/2028	7,415,000	380,250.00	7,795,250.00
2/15/2029		194,875.00	194,875.00
8/15/2029	7,795,000	194,875.00	7,989,875.00

EXHIBIT A

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

Parcel No. 2013-0171-A

(9-07-2013)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as Instrument 2006-0905062, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Remainder Parcel of said Parcel Map 20177, also being the Southerly 51 foot half width sideline of Riverview Parkway as shown on said Parcel Map;

THENCE along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel and said sideline, South 89°27'57" East, 851.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 1349 foot radius curve concave Southerly;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, Easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 12°32'02", an arc distance of 295.10 feet;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, tangent to said curve, South 76°55'55" East, 114.24 feet;

THENCE leaving the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, South 06°11'22" East, 198.57 feet;

THENCE South 01°30'36" West, 297.89 feet;

THENCE South 05°27'52" West, 389.08 feet;

THENCE South 12°24'57" East, 332.78 feet;

THENCE South 01°43'22" West, 259.86 feet to the Southerly line of said Remainder Parcel;

THENCE along said Southerly line, North 88°16'38" West, 729.15 feet to the centerline of Cottonwood Avenue as said road is shown in Map 817 filed in said County Recorder's Office;

THENCE leaving said Southerly line, North 03° 01' 15" East, 307.30 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 210.76 feet;

THENCE North 88° 05' 20" West, 77.99 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 221.62 feet;

THENCE South 88° 05' 20" East, 71.80 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 113.92 feet;

THENCE North 88° 05' 20" West, 173.41 feet;

THENCE North 01° 50' 17" East, 242.66 feet;

THENCE North 87° 31' 24" West, 93.66 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 13.91 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent 13.50 foot radius curve, concave Southeasterly, a radial to said curve at said point bears North 11° 42' 45" East;

THENCE Westerly and Southwesterly along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 101° 10' 39" a distance of 23.84 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 123.31 feet;

THENCE North 38° 04' 45" West, 54.32 feet;

THENCE North 85° 16' 31" West, 27.32 feet;

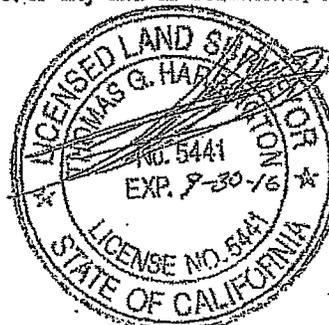
THENCE North 42° 14' 44" West, 62.08 feet;

THENCE North 87° 32' 23" West, 279.35 feet;

THENCE South 66° 03' 42" West, 43.78 feet to a point on the Westerly line of said remainder parcel;

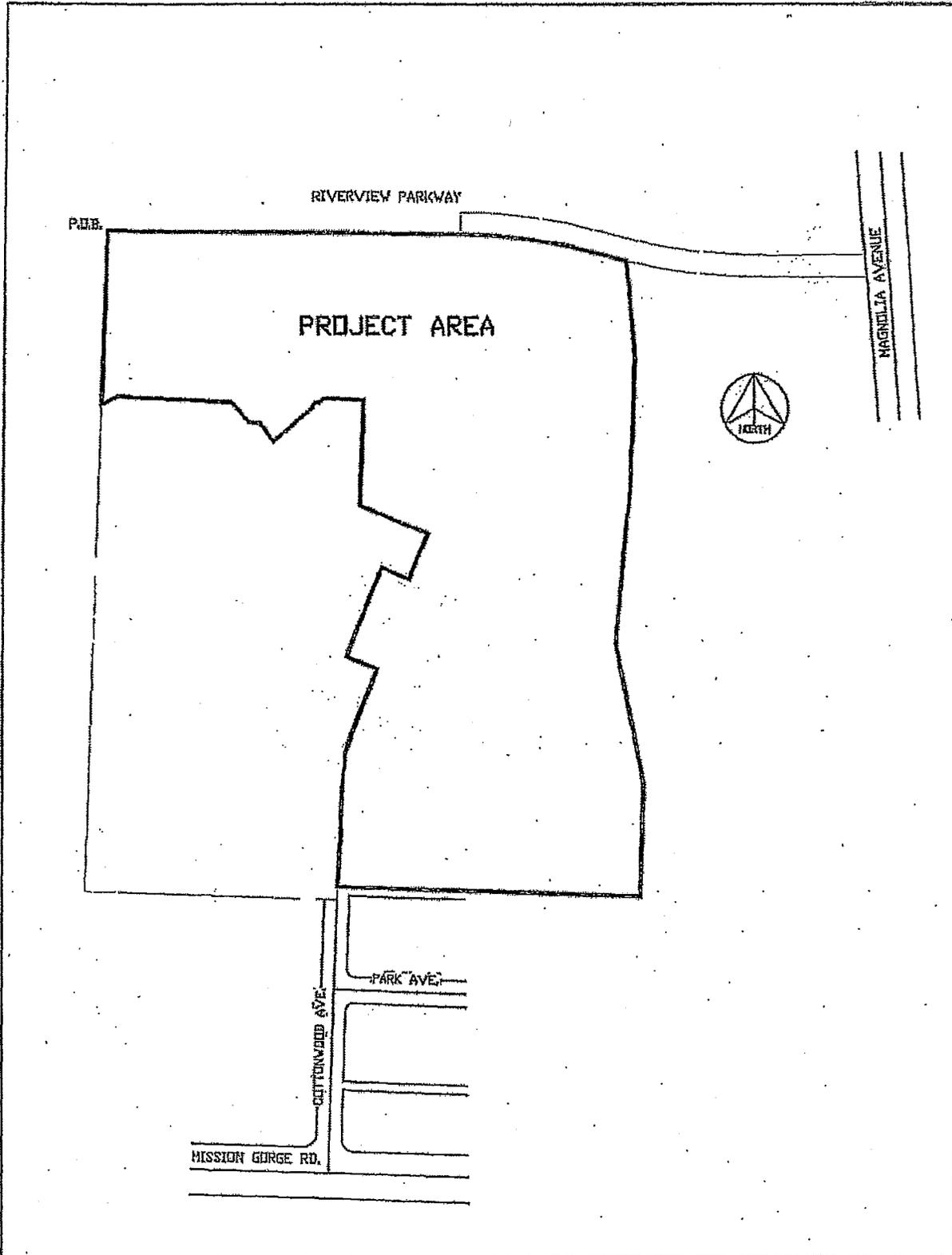
THENCE along the Westerly line of said remainder parcel, North 01°45'11" East, 400.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Said described parcel contains 28.05 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SPT 1 OF 1

**Map of Site
San Diego Jail**



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DRIVEWAY
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

Parcel No. 2009-0171-C

(9-07-13)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, being a private access easement 51 feet in width, also a portion of the Southerly 51 foot wide half width of Riverview Parkway as dedicated to and accepted by the City of Santee on said Parcel Map 20177, the Southerly line of said strip being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northeastly corner of Parcel 6 of said Parcel Map 20177;
THENCE Easterly along the Southerly line Of Riverview Parkway per said Parcel Map 20177, a distance of 851.84 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING**;
THENCE continuing along the Southerly line of said Riverview Parkway, **TERMINATING** at the Westerly 51 foot half width sideline of Magnolia Avenue as shown on said Parcel Map 20177.

Said described parcel contains 2 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

**Map of Project Driveway
San Diego Jail**

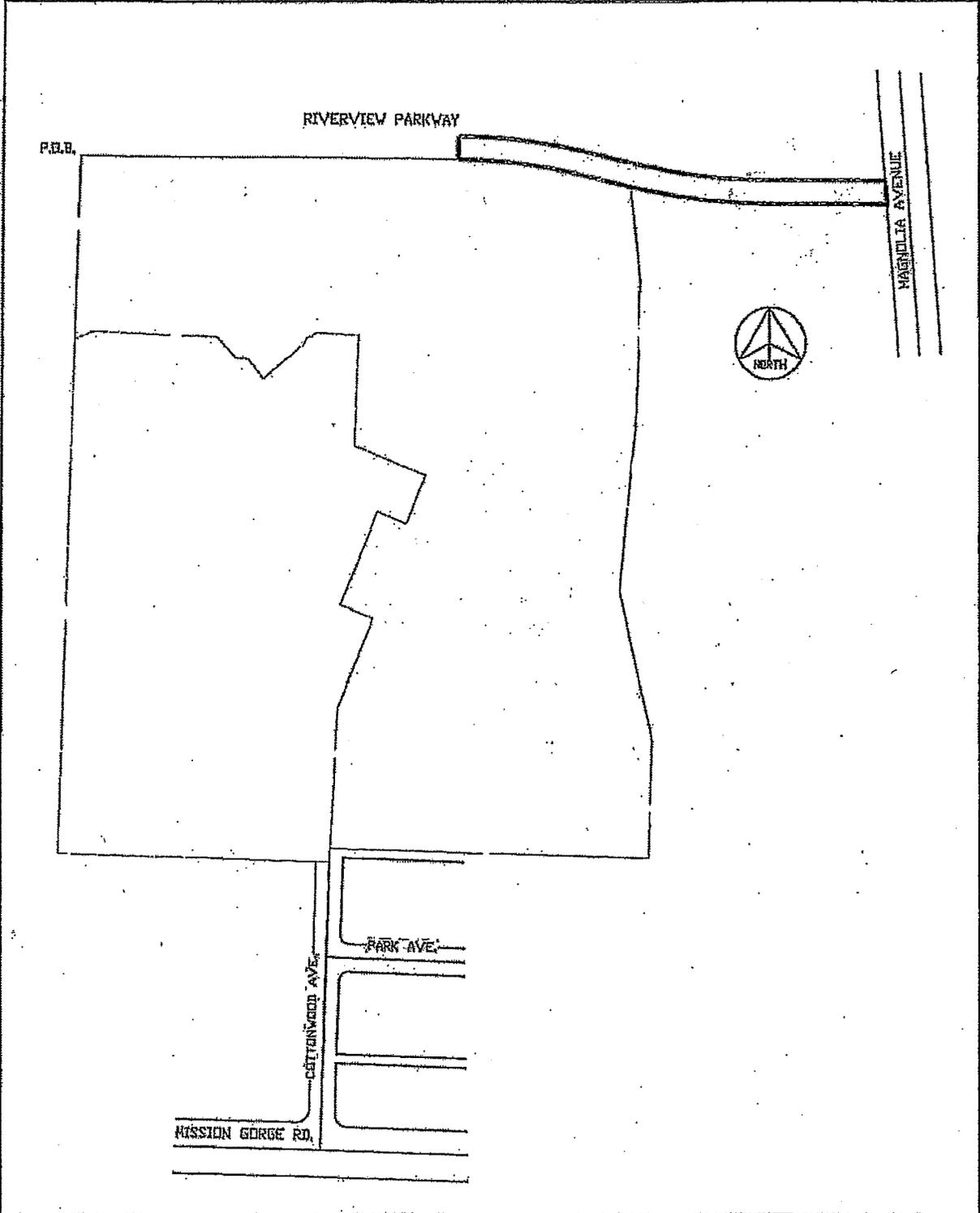


EXHIBIT B

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

San Diego Jail:

The San Diego Jail project (the "San Diego Project") is located within the City of Santee in San Diego County on approximately 28 acres of county owned land. The San Diego Project consists of the construction of a new women's detention facility. The San Diego Project consists of an approximately 350,000 square feet facility and includes 16 housing units in eight buildings, a medical services building, a visitation and administration building, and a food services building, as well as necessary associated administration, security, health care treatment, program, and support services space. The San Diego Project includes, but is not limited to, electrical; plumbing; mechanical; computerized heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; security; and fire protection systems. Approximately 240 parking spaces are provided for staff and visitor parking. The staff parking area includes a gate with access control and security cameras. The San Diego Project also includes a central plant.

The structural aspects of the buildings include structural steel framing, fully grouted Concrete Masonry Units ("CMU"), and metal stud framing. The second and tier levels of the housing units are constructed of fully grouted CMU walls. The roofs of the buildings are supported by structural steel framing and concrete on metal deck with insulation and membrane roofing above. The buildings are equipped with fire alarm, public address, intercom, radio, telephone, door control and personal duress systems. The San Diego Project also includes an emergency power backup system to accommodate fire and life safety, security, and operational functions in the event primary power is interrupted.



NOV 21, 2014 10:33 AM

OFFICIAL RECORDS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., COUNTY RECORDER
FEES: 0.00

PAGES: 13



78
131
1604

RECORDING REQUESTED BY)
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:)

STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH)
660 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1600)
Newport Beach, California 92660)
Attention: Robert J. Whalen, Esq.)

[Space above for Recorder's use]

SITE LEASE

by and between the

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,**
as Lessor

and the

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
as Lessee

Dated as of October 15, 2014

**(SAN DIEGO JAIL)
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)**

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE.

This Site Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California documentary transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

SITE LEASE

THIS SITE LEASE, dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Site Lease"), by and between the STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Board"), an entity of state government of the State of California, as lessee, and the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State of California, as lessor;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Board intends to assist the Department by financing and refinancing the construction of the Project as defined in the Facility Lease dated as of October 15, 2014 between the Board and the Department (the "Facility Lease") on the Site (as defined below) (the Site, together with the Project, the "Facility");

WHEREAS, the Board intends to lease the Facility to the Department pursuant to the Facility Lease, and the Department proposes to enter into this Site Lease with the Board as a material consideration for the Board's agreement to finance and refinance the construction of the Project for and on behalf of the Department;

WHEREAS, the Department is the ground lessee of certain real property, as more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof (the "Site"), which was leased to the Department by the County of San Diego (the "Participating County") pursuant to the terms of that certain Ground Lease dated as of September 13, 2013, by and between the Participating County, as landlord, and the Department, as tenant, and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673995 (the "Ground Lease");

WHEREAS, simultaneous with the execution of the Ground Lease, the Department and the Participating County also entered into that certain Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs dated as of September 13, 2013 and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673994 (the "Easement Agreement") pursuant to which the Participating County granted to the Department and the Board certain easements in certain property adjacent to the Site (the "Property");

WHEREAS, the Board is authorized under the State Building Construction Act of 1955 (being Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code, commencing at Section 15800), and all laws amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto (the "Act") to acquire the real property interests being leased hereunder, and the Department is authorized to lease such interests to the Board pursuant to applicable law and the terms hereof; and

WHEREAS, the Board wishes to lease the Site hereunder and to obtain rights to the Property as described herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY AGREE as follows:

SECTION 1. Lease of Site; Effect of Easement Agreement. The Department hereby leases to the Board and the Board hereby leases from the Department, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the Site and all rights appurtenant thereto, including rights granted under the

Easement Agreement with respect to the Property, subject, however, to any conditions, reservations, and easements of record as of the date hereof.

SECTION 2. Term. The term of this Site Lease shall commence on the date of issuance and initial delivery of the Bonds (as defined in the Facility Lease) and shall end on September 1, 2029, unless such term is extended or sooner terminated as hereinafter provided. If on September 1, 2029 any Bonds or other indebtedness of the Board incurred to pay for the Project shall not be fully paid and retired as a result of the Base Rental (as defined in the Facility Lease) not being paid when due or being abated, then the term of this Site Lease shall be extended until ten (10) days after all Bonds and other indebtedness of the Board outstanding as a result of the nonpayment of Base Rental under the Facility Lease shall be fully paid and retired, except that the term of this Site Lease shall in no event be extended beyond September 1, 2039. If, prior to September 1, 2029, the portion of the Bonds and other indebtedness of the Board payable from the Base Rental shall be fully paid and retired, the term of this Site Lease shall end ten (10) days thereafter.

SECTION 3. Purpose. The Board shall use the Site solely for the purpose of causing the Project to be constructed thereon and leasing the Facility to the Department pursuant to the Facility Lease and for such purposes as may be incidental thereto; provided, that in the event of default by the Department under the Facility Lease, the Board may exercise the remedies provided in the Facility Lease.

SECTION 4. Rental. The Board shall pay to the Department as and for rental hereunder the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) per year, all of which rental shall be deemed to have been prepaid to the Department upon the date of issuance of the Bonds from proceeds of the Bonds deposited in the Construction Fund under the Indenture. The Department agrees that the payment of such rental is adequate consideration for the lease by the Department to the Board of the Site hereunder.

SECTION 5. Nonsubordination; Assignments and Subleases. This Site Lease shall be nonsubordinated and unless the Department shall be in default under the Facility Lease, the Board shall not assign its rights under this Site Lease or sublet the Site without the prior written consent of the Department.

SECTION 6. Termination. The Board agrees that upon the termination or expiration of this Site Lease, any permanent improvements and structures existing upon the Site at the time of such termination or expiration of this Site Lease shall vest in accordance with the provisions of the Ground Lease.

SECTION 7. Quiet Enjoyment and Prohibition Against Encumbrance. The parties hereto mutually covenant that the Board at all times during the term of this Site Lease shall peaceably and quietly have, hold and enjoy all of the Site without suit, trouble or hindrance from the Department, subject only to the right of the Department to occupy the Facility as set forth in the Facility Lease. The Department agrees it will not create or suffer to be created with respect to the Facility any recorded or unrecorded mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, easement, rights of way or other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions, restrictions or encumbrance upon the Facility except Permitted Encumbrances (as defined in the Facility Lease).

SECTION 8. Taxes. The Department covenants and agrees to pay any and all lawful assessments of any kind or character and also all lawful taxes, including possessory interest taxes, if applicable, levied or assessed upon the Site (including both land and improvements).

SECTION 9. Partial Invalidity. If any one or more of the terms, provisions, covenants or conditions of this Site Lease shall to any extent be declared invalid, unenforceable, void or voidable for any reason whatsoever by a court of competent jurisdiction, the finding or order or decree of which becomes final, none of the remaining terms, provisions, covenants and conditions of this Site Lease shall be affected thereby, and each provision of this Site Lease shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

SECTION 10. Notices. All notices and communications hereunder by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given and served upon the other party if delivered personally or if mailed by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and, if to the Department, addressed to Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California 95827, Attention: Director, or, if to the Board, addressed to the Board, c/o Department of General Services, Contracted Fiscal Services, 707 Third Street, 6th Floor, West Sacramento, California 95605, Attention: Manager of Contracted Fiscal Services, with a copy to the State Treasurer addressed to the Office of the State Treasurer, Public Finance Division, 915 Capitol Mall, Room 261, Sacramento, California 95814, or to such other addresses as the respective parties may from time to time designate by notice in writing.

SECTION 11. Default. In the event the Board shall be in default in the performance of any obligation on its part to be performed under the terms of this Site Lease, which default continues for sixty (60) days following notice and demand for correction thereof to the Board, the Department may exercise any and all remedies granted by law, except that no merger of this Site Lease and of the Facility Lease shall be deemed to occur as a result thereof, provided, however, that the Department shall have no power to terminate this Site Lease by reason of any default on the part of the Board if such termination would affect or impair any assignment or sublease of all or any part of the Site then in effect between the Board and any assignee or subtenant of the Board (other than the subtenancy created under the Facility Lease); and provided, further, that, so long as any bonds or other indebtedness incurred by the Board to pay for the Project is outstanding and unpaid in accordance with the terms of any indenture authorizing such bonds or other indebtedness, the rentals or any part thereof payable to the trustee pursuant to such indenture (by the terms of such assignment or sublease) shall continue to be paid to said trustee. So long as any such assignee or subtenant of the Board shall duly perform the terms and conditions of this Site Lease and of its then existing sublease (if any), such assignee or subtenant shall be deemed to be and shall become the tenant of the Department hereunder and shall be entitled to all of the rights and privileges granted under any such assignment or sublease; provided, further, however, that, so long as any bonds or other indebtedness incurred by the Board to pay for the Project are outstanding and unpaid in accordance with the terms of any indenture authorizing such bonds or other indebtedness, the rentals or any part thereof payable to the trustee pursuant to such indenture (by the terms of such assignment or sublease) shall continue to be paid to said trustee.

SECTION 12. Waiver of Personal Liability. All liabilities under this Site Lease on the part of the Board are solely liabilities of the Board as an entity of state government, and the Department hereby releases each and every member, officer, agent and employee of the Board of and from any personal or individual liability for negligence under this Site Lease. All liabilities under this Site Lease on the part of the Department are solely liabilities of the Department as an entity of state government, and the Board hereby releases each and every member, officer, agent and employee of the Department of and from any personal or individual liability for negligence under this Site Lease.

SECTION 13. Eminent Domain. In the event the whole or any part of the Site or the improvements thereon (including the Project) is taken permanently or temporarily under the power of

eminent domain, the interest of the Board shall be recognized and is hereby determined to be the amount of the then unpaid indebtedness incurred by the Board to finance or refinance the construction of the Project, including the unpaid principal of and interest on any then outstanding bonds or other indebtedness of the Board, and shall be paid to the trustee under any indenture authorizing such bonds or other indebtedness and applied as provided in said indenture. The term "unpaid indebtedness," as used in the preceding sentence, includes the face amount of the indebtedness evidenced by any outstanding bonds or notes of the Board issued to finance or refinance the construction of the Project, together with the interest thereon and all other payments required to be made by the trustee pursuant to the indenture authorizing the issuance of said bonds or notes on account of said indebtedness, until such indebtedness, together with the interest thereon, has been paid in full in accordance with the terms thereof.

SECTION 14. Section Headings. All section headings contained herein are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Site Lease.

SECTION 15. Amendment. This Site Lease may only be amended by a written instrument duly authorized and executed by the Department and the Board; provided, however, that no such amendment shall materially adversely affect the owners of the Bonds.

SECTION 16. Execution. This Site Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original but all together shall constitute but one and the same Site Lease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Site Lease may separately be executed by the Department and the Board, all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by both the Department and the Board.

SECTION 17. Binding Effect. The rights granted herein shall run with the ownership of the Site and this Site Lease shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Board and the Department and their respective successors and assigns.

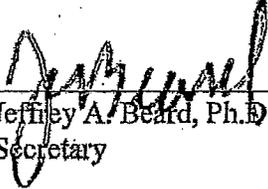
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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
SITE LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Board have caused this Site Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____


Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____

Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

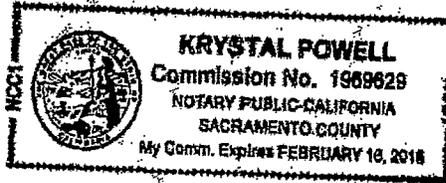
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

On October 22, 2014 before me, Krystal Powell, Notary Public, personally appeared Jeffrey A. Beard, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he she they executed the same in his her their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his her their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Krystal Powell
SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SPWB 2014 SERIES D
SITE LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Board have caused this Site Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By:  _____
Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

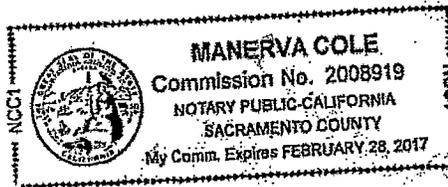
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO)

On October 24, 2014 before me, Manerva Cole, Notary Public, personally appeared Stephen G. Benson, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument the person, or the entity upon behalf of which the person acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Manerva



SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE
SAN DIEGO JAIL

Parcel No. 2013-0171-A

(9-07-2013)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Remainder Parcel of said Parcel Map 20177, also being the Southerly 51 foot half width sideline of Riverview Parkway as shown on said Parcel Map.;

THENCE along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel and said sideline, South 89°27'57" East, 851.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 1349 foot radius curve concave Southerly;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, Easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 12°32'02", an arc distance of 295.10 feet;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, tangent to said curve, South 76°55'55" East, 114.24 feet;

THENCE leaving the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, South 06°11'22" East, 198.57 feet;

THENCE South 01°30'36" West, 297.89 feet;

THENCE South 06°27'52" West, 389.08 feet;

THENCE South 12°24'57" East, 332.78 feet;

THENCE South 01°43'22" West, 259.86 feet to the Southerly line of said Remainder Parcel;

THENCE along said Southerly line, North 88°16'38" West, 729.15 feet to the centerline of Cottonwood Avenue as said road is shown in Map 817 filed in said County Recorder's Office;

THENCE leaving said Southerly line, North 03° 01' 15" East, 307.30 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 210.76 feet;

THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 77.99 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 221.62 feet;

THENCE South 68° 06' 20" East, 71.80 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 113.92 feet;

THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 173.41 feet;

THENCE North 01° 50' 17" East, 242.66 feet;

THENCE North 87° 31' 24" West, 93.66 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 13.91 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent 13.50 foot radius curve, concave Southeasterly, a radial to said curve at said point bears North 11° 42' 45" East;

THENCE Westerly and Southwesterly along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 101° 10' 39" a distance of 23.84 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 123.31 feet;

THENCE North 38 04' 45" West, 54.32 feet;

THENCE North 85 16' 31" West, 27.32 feet;

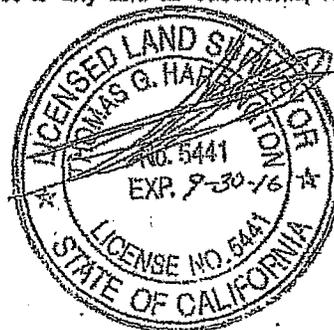
THENCE North 42 14' 44" West, 62.08 feet;

THENCE North 87 32' 23" West, 279.35 feet;

THENCE South 66 03' 42" West, 43.78 feet to a point on the Westerly line of said remainder parcel;

THENCE along the Westerly line of said remainder parcel, North 01°45'11" East, 400.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

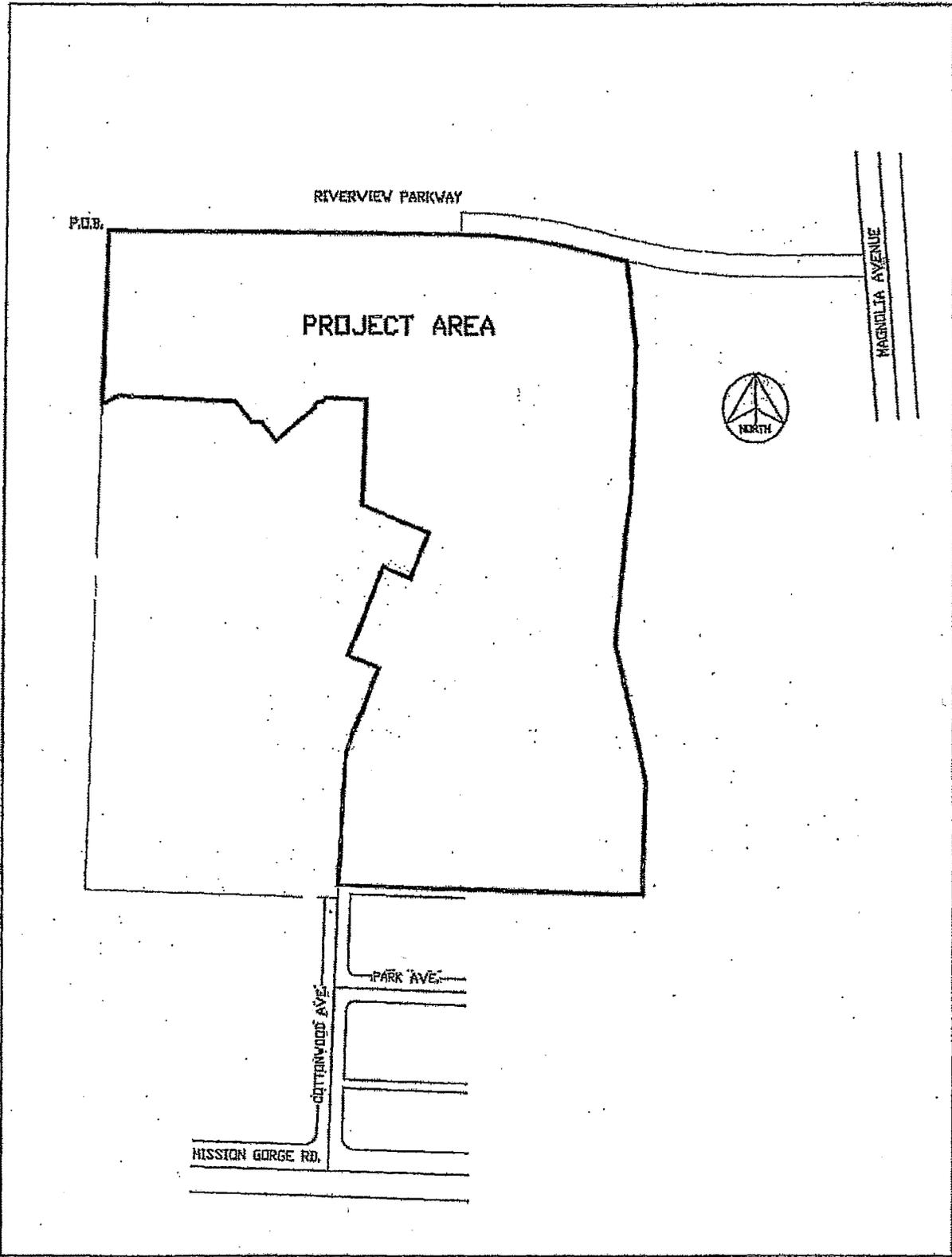
Said described parcel contains 28.05 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

2334
A-1

Map of Site
San Diego Jail



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DRIVEWAY
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

Parcel No. 2009-0171-C

(9-07-13)

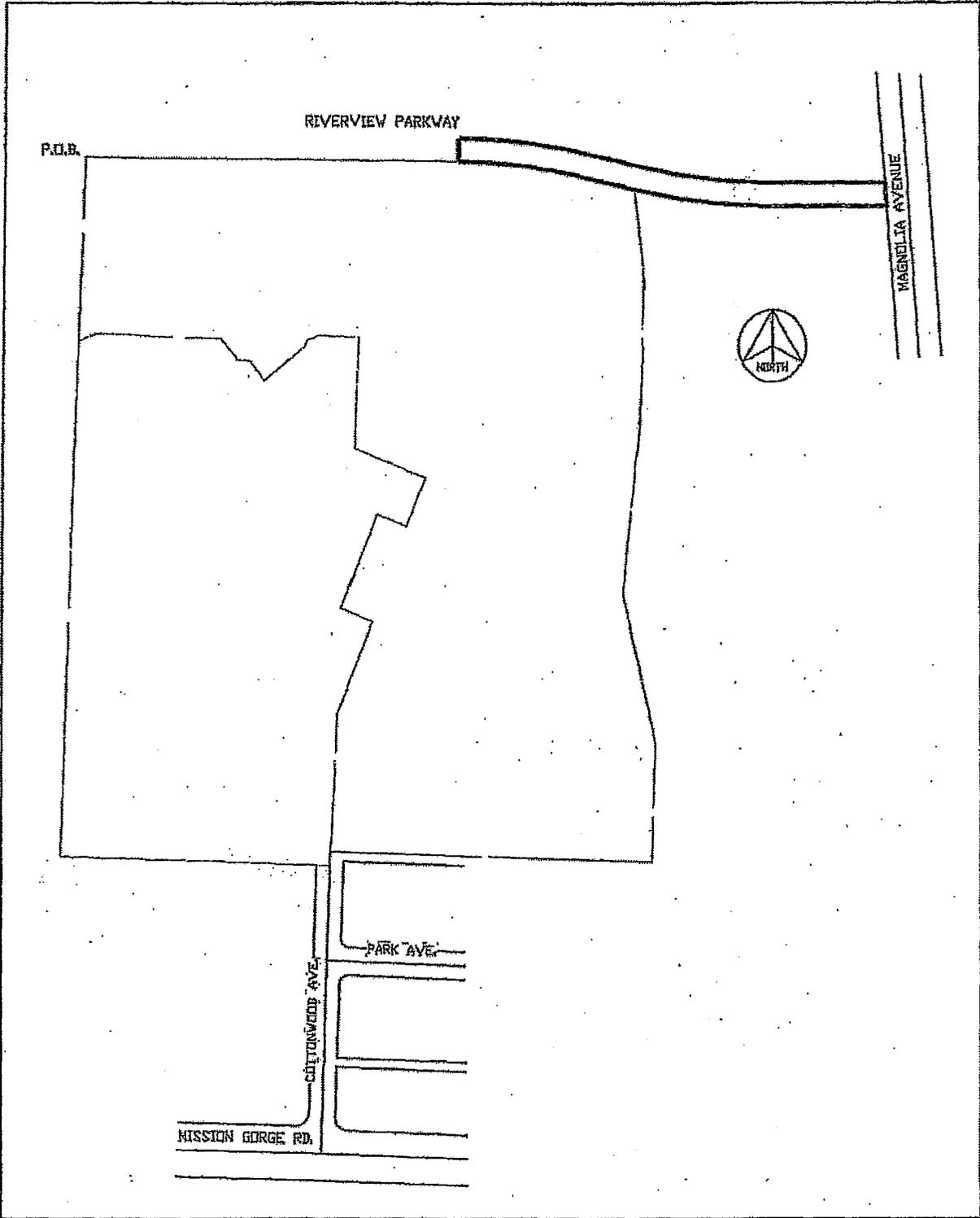
That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, being a private access easement 51 feet in width, also a portion of the Southerly 51 foot wide half width of Riverview Parkway as dedicated to and accepted by the City of Santee on said Parcel Map 20177, the Southerly line of said strip being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northeasterly corner of Parcel 6 of said Parcel Map 20177;
THENCE Easterly along the Southerly line Of Riverview Parkway per said Parcel Map 20177, a distance of 851.84 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING**;
THENCE continuing along the Southerly line of said Riverview Parkway, **TERMINATING** at the Westerly 51 foot half width sideline of Magnolia Avenue as shown on said Parcel Map 20177.

Said described parcel contains 2 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



**Map of Project Driveway
San Diego Jail**



DOC # 2014-0509227



NOV 21, 2014 10:33 AM

OFFICIAL RECORDS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., COUNTY RECORDER
FEES: 0.00

PAGES: 28



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10/21

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH
660 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1600
Newport Beach, California 92660
Attention: Robert J. Whalen, Esq.

FACILITY SUBLEASE

by and between the

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
as Sublessor**

and

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO,
as Sublessee**

Dated as of October 15, 2014

**SAN DIEGO JAIL
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)**

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE. This Facility Sublease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California documentary transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

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FACILITY SUBLEASE

This Sublease, dated as of October 15, 2014 (this "Facility Sublease"), is made and entered into by and between the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, as sublessor (the "Department"), and the COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, a political subdivision of the State of California, as sublessee (the "Participating County").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 3.11 of Part 10b of Division 3 of the California Government Code (the "Law"), the State Public Works Board of the State of California (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design, and construction of a local jail facility approved by the Corrections Standards Authority¹ (the "CSA") pursuant to Section 15820.906 and following, as amended, of the Government Code of the State (the "AB 900 Jail Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, the Participating County, the Board, the Department and the CSA have previously entered into that certain Project Delivery and Construction Agreement dated as of September 13, 2013 (the "Project Agreement") with respect to the construction of a jail facility (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Project Agreement the Participating County has constructed the Project, which is located at 451 Riverview Parkway, Santee, California 92071, on the real property described in Exhibit A hereto (the "Site"), fee title to which is owned by the Participating County; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County, as fee owner of the Site, has leased the Site to the Department pursuant to a Ground Lease, dated September 13, 2013, executed by and between the Participating County, as landlord, and the Department, as tenant, and consented to by the Board, and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673995 (the "Ground Lease"); and

WHEREAS, further to the terms of the Ground Lease, the Department and the Participating County also entered into that certain Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs Easements dated as of September 13, 2013 and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673994 (the "Easement Agreement") pursuant to which the Participating County granted to the Department and the Board certain appurtenant easements in certain property adjacent to the Site (the "Easement Property") necessary for the quiet enjoyment and beneficial use of the Site by the Department and the Board; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Law, the Board has issued its Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) 2014 Series D (Various Correctional Facilities) (the "Bonds") to finance and refinance the Project, in conjunction with which the Department, as lessor, and the Board, as lessee, entered into a site lease dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Site Lease"), providing for the sublease of the Site to the Board, and the Board, as sublessor, and the Department, as sublessee, entered into a facility lease dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Facility Lease"),

¹ Pursuant to Penal Code Section 6024, as of July 1, 2012, the Corrections Standards Authority was abolished and replaced by the Board of State and Community Corrections.

providing for the leasing of the Site and the Project to the Department (the Site, together with the Project, the "Facility"); and

WHEREAS, the Site Lease and the Facility Lease will provide security for the Bonds which have been issued by the Board under an indenture dated as of April 1, 1994, as amended by the Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1996, the Forty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2002, the Fifty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2004, and the Ninety-Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 12, 2009 (collectively the "Master Indenture"), as supplemented by the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture (together with the Master Indenture, the "Indenture") between the Board and the Treasurer of the State of California, as trustee (the "State Treasurer"); and

WHEREAS, the Department, pursuant to the Law, is authorized to enter into one or more subleases and/or contracts with the Participating County; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County, as sublessee, will be responsible for all the maintenance and operating costs for the Facility; and

WHEREAS, payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made through rental payments made under the Facility Lease by the Department from annual appropriations to the Department included in the State budget, but the costs of operating and maintaining the Facility will be paid by the Participating County; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the parties that, upon the payment in full of the Bonds and all other indebtedness incurred by the Board for the Project, if any, the Ground Lease, the Easement Agreement, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease and this Facility Sublease will terminate in accordance with their respective terms and fee title to the Project will vest in the Participating County pursuant to the terms and conditions in the Ground Lease.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Definitions. Unless otherwise required by the context, all capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned such terms in the Facility Lease or the Indenture.

SECTION 2. Sublease of the Facility to the Participating County Subject to Facility Lease. The Participating County hereby leases the Facility from the Department, and the Department hereby leases the Facility to the Participating County, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, subject to all easements, encumbrances and restrictions of record, including without limitation, the terms and conditions of the Site Lease and Facility Lease. This Facility Sublease is in all respects subordinate and subject to the Facility Lease. The Participating County covenants it shall continuously operate and maintain the Facility and shall have no right to abandon the Facility.

SECTION 3. Term. The term of this Facility Sublease shall commence on the date of initial issuance and delivery of the Bonds and shall terminate on the same date as the Facility Lease, unless such term is extended by the parties hereto, or unless sooner terminated as provided herein, provided, however, except as set forth in Section 10(b) or (c), no termination of this Facility Sublease shall occur until all the Bonds and all other indebtedness incurred by the Board for the Project, if any, have been fully repaid.

SECTION 4. Consideration and Conflict between Documents. The Department makes this Facility Sublease in consideration for the public benefit to the State of California (the "State") provided by the Project, which is described in Government Code Section 15820.904, and for undertaking by the Participating County of the financial obligations required under this Facility Sublease. This Facility Sublease is subject to the terms of the Ground Lease, Easement Agreement, Site Lease and Facility Lease and in the event of a conflict between this Facility Sublease and any of the Ground Lease, Easement Agreement, Site Lease or the Facility Lease, the provisions of the Ground Lease, Easement Agreement, Site Lease or the Facility Lease, as the case may be, shall control.

SECTION 5. Purpose and Use. The Site shall be used by the Participating County for the purpose of staffing, operating and maintaining the Project and appurtenances related thereto, in order to provide the Project and for such other purposes as may be ancillary and related thereto for State and local criminal justice agencies. The Participating County shall be required to obtain the prior written consent of the Department and the Board for any change in use of the Facility, or any part thereof and at the request of the Department or the Board, the Participating County shall furnish the Department and the Board with an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel acceptable to the Board to the effect that such change in use will not, in and of itself, cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

SECTION 6. Obligations of Participating County.

(a) Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Utilities. The Participating County shall, at its own cost and expense, pay for all maintenance and repair, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the Facility. The Participating County shall at all times maintain, or otherwise arrange for the maintenance of, the Facility in good condition, and the Participating County shall pay for, or otherwise arrange for, the payment of all utility services supplied to the Facility, and shall pay for, or otherwise arrange for, the payment of the costs of the repair and replacement of the Facility resulting from ordinary or extraordinary wear and tear or want of care on the part of the Participating County or any other cause (except for a catastrophic uninsured loss), and shall pay for, or otherwise arrange for, the payment of any insurance policies, except those provided by the Department pursuant to the Facility Lease.

(b) Rent. The Department shall pay all Base Rental and Additional Rental as defined in and as required under the Facility Lease. The Participating County shall pay upon the order of the Department or the Board as rent hereunder such amounts, if any, in each year as shall be required by the Department or Board for the payment of all applicable taxes and assessments of any type or nature assessed or levied by any governmental agency or entity having power to levy taxes or assessments charged to the Department, the Board or the State Treasurer affecting or relating to the Facility or their respective interests or estates therein. Except for the Base Rental and Additional Rental obligations and insurance obligations as specified in the Facility Lease, the Department shall have no duty under this Facility Sublease to pay for any other costs to maintain and operate the Facility. The rent required under this Section 6(b) shall be abated proportionately during any period in which the Department's obligation to pay rent under the Facility Lease shall be abated.

The Participating County shall submit to the Department within 15 Business Days of the adoption of the Participating County's budget each year, a copy of its approved and authorized budget that details the amounts allocated to maintain and operate the Facility, including any reserves. On September 1 of each year during the term of this Facility Sublease, the Department shall submit a

report to the Board including a summary of the information provided by the Participating County as set forth in this paragraph. This report shall be in a form approved by the Board and shall incorporate any other summary to be provided by the Department pursuant to the terms of any facility sublease entered into by the Department in connection with facilities constructed pursuant to the Law, as applicable.

SECTION 7. Insurance.

(a) Insurance Obligations of the Department. The Department will pay or cause to be paid the cost of all insurance required to be maintained under the Facility Lease. The Participating County will not be required to pay or reimburse the Department or any other State agency for these insurance costs or any deductible paid by the State. The Department will provide, or cause to be provided, proof of insurance coverage to the Participating County upon request of the Participating County.

In the event of (i) damage or destruction of the Facility caused by the perils covered by the insurance required under the Facility Lease and (ii) if the Board elects, under the terms of the Facility Lease and the Indenture, to redeem the outstanding Bonds, and (iii) if any insurance proceeds remain after the Bonds have been redeemed and such remaining proceeds are not needed under the terms of the Indenture, and (iv) such funds are distributed to the Department, then the Department agrees to distribute such funds to the Participating County.

The Department will not insure the Participating County's equipment, stored goods, other personal property, fixtures, or tenant improvements, nor such personal property owned by Participating County's, subtenants or assigns, if any, or invitees. The Department shall not be required to repair any injury or damage to any personal property or trade fixtures installed in the Facility by the Participating County caused by fire or other casualty, or to replace any such personal property or trade fixtures. The Participating County may, at its sole option and expense, obtain physical damage insurance covering its equipment, stored goods, other personal property, fixtures or tenant improvement or obtain business interruption insurance.

To the extent permitted by law, the Department and the Participating County agree to release the other and waive their rights of recovery against the other for damage to the Facility or their respective property at the Facility arising from perils insured under any commercial property insurance listed in this Facility Sublease or the Facility Lease. The property insurance policies of the Department and the Participating County shall contain a waiver of subrogation endorsement in favor of the other.

(b) Insurance Obligations of the Participating County. The Participating County, at its own cost and expense, shall secure and maintain or cause to be secured and maintained from an insurance company or companies approved to do business in the State of California and maintain during the entire term of this Facility Sublease, the following insurance coverage for the Facility:

(1) General liability insurance in an amount not less than one million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Evidence of such insurance shall be on a General Liability Special Endorsement form and should provide coverage for premises and operations, contractual, personal injury and fire legal liability;

(2) By signing this Facility Sublease, the Participating County hereby certifies that it is aware of the provisions of Section 3700, *et seq.*, of the California Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code, and that it will comply, and it will cause its subtenants and assignees to comply, with such provisions at all such times as they may apply during the term of this Facility Sublease.

(3) Auto insurance (written on ISO policy form CA 00 01 or its equivalent) with a limit of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Such insurance shall include coverage for all "owned," "hired" and "non-owned" vehicles or coverage for any auto.

(c) Additional Insureds. The Participating County agrees that the Department and the Board and their officers, agents and employees shall be included as additional insureds in all insurance required herein.

(d) Insurance Certificate. The Participating County shall submit or cause to be submitted to the Department, by no later than June 30th of each year, a certificate of insurance or other evidence of insurance in a form satisfactory to the Department demonstrating that the insurance required to be maintained by the Participating County hereunder is in full force and effect.

(e) Self-Insurance. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Participating County may satisfy the insurance obligations hereunder by a combination of commercial insurance, formal risk pooling under California statutory provisions, and/or a self-funded loss reserve in whatever proportions are deemed appropriate by the Participating County and acceptable to the Department and the Board. The Participating County shall furnish the Department and the Board with a certificate or other written evidence of the Participating County's election to provide or cause to be provided all or part of its coverage under a risk pooling, risk retention, or self-insurance program or any combination thereof.

SECTION 8. Assignment or Subletting of Facility.

(a) The Participating County shall not sublet or assign any portion of the Facility, or permit its subtenants to sublet or assign portions of the Facility, without obtaining the prior written consent and approval of the Department and the Board, which may be granted or denied in their sole discretion, to the form and substance of such sublease and the sublessee, and, provided further, that any such sublease shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any sublease of the Facility by the Participating County shall explicitly provide that such sublease is subject to all rights of the Board under the Facility Lease, including, the Board's right to re-enter and re-let the Facility or terminate the Facility Lease upon a default by the Department and to all rights of the Department under this Facility Sublease including, the Department's right to re-enter and re-let the Facility or terminate this Facility Sublease upon a default by the Participating County; and

(2) At the request of the Department or the Board, the Participating County shall furnish the Department and the Board with an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel acceptable to the Board to the effect that such sublease will not, in and of itself, cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

(b) The Participating County acknowledges that, if the Department breaches the terms of the Facility Lease, a remedy for such breach available to the Board under the Facility Lease is to enter and re-let the Facility to an entity other than the Department. If the Board, at its discretion, chooses to exercise this remedy, the Board agrees that its first offer to relet the Facility shall be made to the Participating County; provided, however, the terms of such offer shall be determined at the sole reasonable discretion of the Board.

(c) This Facility Sublease shall not be subordinated to any sublease.

SECTION 9. Hazardous Materials. The Participating County shall fully disclose in writing to the Department and the Board the existence, extent and nature of any Hazardous Materials (defined below), substances, wastes or other environmentally regulated substances, of which the Participating County has actual knowledge relative to the Facility. The Participating County further warrants, covenants and represents that it will promptly notify the Department and the Board in writing of any change in the nature or extent of any Hazardous Materials, substances or wastes maintained on, in, around or under the Facility or used in connection therewith, of which the Participating County gains actual knowledge, and will transmit to the Department and the Board copies of any citations, orders, notices or other material governmental or other communication received by the Participating County with respect to any other Hazardous Materials, substances, wastes or other environmentally regulated substances affecting the Facility. The Participating County shall ensure (as to itself), and shall use its best efforts to ensure (as to its contractors, consultants, sublessees and other agents), that all activities of the Participating County or any officers, employees, contractors, consultants, sublessees, or any other agents of the Participating County performed at the Facility will be in full compliance with all Environmental Laws, and further agrees that neither the Participating County nor its contractors, consultants, sublessees, agents, officers or employees will engage in any management of solid wastes or Hazardous Materials at the Facility which constitutes noncompliance with or a violation of any Environmental Law. If there is a release of Hazardous Materials on or beneath the Facility which constitutes noncompliance with or a violation of any Environmental Law, the Participating County shall promptly take all action necessary to investigate and remedy such release.

The Participating County shall defend, indemnify and hold the State of California, including, but not limited to, the Department, the Board and their officers, directors, agents, employees and successors and assigns (each, an "Indemnified Party" and, together, the "Indemnified Parties") harmless from and against any and all damages, penalties, fines, claims, liens, suits, liabilities, costs (including cleanup costs), judgments and expenses (including attorneys', consultants', or experts' fees and expenses of every kind and nature) suffered by or asserted against one or more of the Indemnified Parties as a direct or indirect result of any warranty or representation made by the Participating County in the preceding paragraph being false or untrue in any material respect or the breach of any obligation of the Participating County in the preceding paragraph or as a result of any act or omission on the part of the Participating County or any contractor, consultant, sublessee or other agent of the Participating County which constitutes noncompliance with or a violation of any Environmental Law. The indemnification obligations set forth in this paragraph shall survive any termination of this Facility Sublease.

"Hazardous Materials" means any substance, material, or waste which is or becomes, prior to the date of execution and delivery hereof, regulated by any local governmental authority, the State of California, or the United States Government, including, but not limited to, any material or substance which is (i) defined as a "hazardous substance", "hazardous material", "toxic substance", "solid

waste", "pollutant or contaminant", "hazardous waste", "extremely hazardous waste", or "restricted hazardous waste" under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") [42 U.S.C.A §§ 9601 *et seq.*]; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 ("RCRA") [42 U.S.C.A §§ 6901 *et seq.*]; the Clean Water Act, also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("FWPCA") [33 U.S.C.A §§ 1251 *et seq.*]; the Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA") [15 U.S.C.A §§ 2601 *et seq.*]; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act [7 U.S.C.A §§ 136 *et seq.*]; the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 9601 *et seq.*]; the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 7401 *et seq.*]; the Safe Drinking Water Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 300f *et seq.*]; the Solid Waste Disposal Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 6901 *et seq.*]; the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act [30 U.S.C.A §§ 1201 *et seq.*]; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 11001 *et seq.*]; the Occupational Safety and Health Act [29 U.S.C.A §§ 655 and 657]; the California Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25280 *et seq.*]; the California Hazardous Substances Account Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25300 *et seq.*]; the California Hazardous Waste Control Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25100 *et seq.*]; the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25249.5 *et seq.*]; the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act [Wat. Code §§ 13000 *et seq.*], including without limitation, Sections 25115, 25117 or 25122.7 of the California Health and Safety Code, or listed pursuant to Section 25140 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (Hazardous Waste Control Law), (ii) defined as "hazardous substance" under Section 25316 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.8 (Carpenter-Presley-Talmer Hazardous Substance Account Act), (iii) defined as a "hazardous material", "hazardous substance", or "hazardous waste" under Section 25501 of the California Health and Safety Code.

"Environmental Laws" means any federal, state or local law, statute, code, ordinance, regulation, requirement or rule relating to Hazardous Materials to which the Participating County or the Facility is subject, including all those laws referenced above in the definition of Hazardous Materials.

SECTION 10. Termination, Breach, Default and Damages.

(a) This Facility Sublease shall terminate upon the occurrence of the expiration of the lease term as set forth in Section 3.

(b) If the Participating County shall fail to keep, observe or perform any term, covenant or condition contained herein to be kept or performed by the Participating County for a period of sixty (60) days after notice of the same has been given to the Participating County by the Department or the Board or for such additional time as is reasonably required, in the sole discretion of the Department, with the consent of the Board, to correct any of the same, the Participating County shall be deemed to be in default hereunder and it shall be lawful for the Department to exercise any and all remedies available pursuant to law or granted pursuant to this Facility Sublease. Upon any such default, the Department, in addition to all other rights and remedies it may have at law, shall, with the consent of the Board, have the option to do any of the following:

(1) To terminate this Facility Sublease in the manner hereinafter provided on account of default by the Participating County, notwithstanding any re-entry or re-letting of the Facility as hereinafter provided for in subparagraph (2) hereof, and to re-enter the Facility and remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place. In the

event of such termination, the Participating County agrees to immediately surrender possession of the Facility, without let or hindrance, and to pay the Department and the Board all damages recoverable at law that the Department may incur by reason of default by the Participating County, including, without limitation, any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Department or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained. Neither notice to deliver up possession of the Facility given pursuant to law nor any entry or re-entry by the Department nor any proceeding in unlawful detainer, or otherwise, brought by the Department for the purpose of effecting such re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility, nor the appointment of a receiver upon initiative of the Department to protect the Board's interest under the Facility Lease shall of itself operate to terminate this Facility Sublease, and no termination of this Facility Sublease on account of default by the Participating County shall be or become effective by operation of law or acts of the parties hereto, or otherwise, unless and until the Department shall have given written notice to the Participating County of the election on the part of the Department to terminate this Facility Sublease. The Participating County covenants and agrees that no surrender of the Facility or of the remainder of the term hereof or any termination of this Facility Sublease shall be valid in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever unless stated or accepted by the Department by such written notice.

(2) Without terminating this Facility Sublease, (i) to enforce any term or provision to be kept or performed by the Participating County or (ii) to exercise any and all rights of entry and re-entry upon the Facility. In the event the Department does not elect to terminate this Facility Sublease in the manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof, the Participating County shall remain liable and agrees to keep or perform all covenants and conditions herein contained to be kept or performed by the Participating County, and notwithstanding any entry or re-entry by the Department or suit in unlawful detainer, or otherwise, brought by the Department for the purpose of effecting a re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility. Should the Department elect to re-enter as herein provided, the Participating County hereby irrevocably appoints the Department as the agent and attorney-in-fact of the Participating County to re-let the Facility, or any part thereof, from time to time, either in the Department's name or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions and for such use and period as the Department may deem advisable and to remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and to place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place, for the account of and at the expense of the Participating County, and the Participating County hereby exempts and agrees to save harmless the Department from any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon and re-letting of the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Department or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained except for any such costs, loss or damage resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Department or its agents. The Participating County agrees that the terms of this Facility Sublease constitute full and sufficient notice of the right of the Department to re-let the Facility in the event of such re-entry without effecting a surrender of this Facility Sublease. The Participating County further agrees that no acts of the Department in effecting such re-letting shall constitute a surrender or termination of this Facility Sublease irrespective of the use or the term for which such re-letting is made or the terms and conditions of such re-letting, or otherwise, but that, on the contrary, in the event of such default by the Participating County the right to terminate this Facility Sublease shall vest in the Department to be effected in the sole and exclusive manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof. The Participating County further agrees to pay the Department the cost of any alterations or additions to the Facility necessary to place the Facility in condition for re-letting immediately

upon notice to the Participating County of the completion and installation of such additions or alterations.

(c) This Facility Sublease may be terminated at the option of the Board if the Board determines to exercise its right to enter and re-let the Facility under the Facility Lease pursuant to a default by the Department thereunder.

(d) In addition to any default resulting from breach by the Participating County of any term or covenant of this Facility Sublease, if (1) the Participating County's interest in this Facility Sublease or any part thereof be assigned, sublet or transferred without the prior written consent to the Department and the Board, either voluntarily or by operation of law, or (2) the Participating County or any assignee shall file any petition or institute any proceedings under any act or acts, state or federal, dealing with or relating to the subject of bankruptcy or insolvency or under any amendment of such act or acts, either as a bankrupt or as an insolvent or as a debtor or in any similar capacity, wherein or whereby the Participating County asks or seeks or prays to be adjudicated as bankrupt, or is to be discharged from any or all of the Participating County's debts or obligations, or offers to the Participating County's creditors to effect a composition or extension of time to pay the Participating County's debts, or asks, seeks or prays for a reorganization or to effect a plan of reorganization or for a readjustment of the Participating County's debts or for any other similar relief, or if any such petition or if any such proceedings of the same or similar kind or character be filed or be instituted or taken against the Participating County, or if a receiver of the business or of the property or assets of the Participating County shall be appointed by any court, except a receiver appointed at the insistence or request of the Department or the Board, or if the Participating County shall make a general or any assignment for the benefit of the Participating County's creditors, or (3) the Participating County shall abandon the Facility, then the Participating County shall be deemed to be in default hereunder.

(e) The Department shall in no event be in default in the performance of any of its obligations hereunder unless and until the Department shall have failed to perform such obligations within sixty (60) days or such additional time as is reasonably required to correct any such default after notice by the Participating County to the Department that the Department has failed to perform any such obligation.

(f) The Participating County hereby waives any and all claims for damages caused or which may be caused by the Department in re-entering and taking possession of the Facility as herein provided and all claims for damages that may result from the destruction of or injury to the Facility and all claims for damages to or loss of any property belonging to the Department, or any other person, that may be in or upon the Facility, except for such claims resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Department or its agents.

Each and all of the remedies given to the Department hereunder or by any law now or hereafter enacted are cumulative and the single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege hereunder shall not impair the right of the Department to other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any or all other rights, powers or privileges. The term "re-let" or "re-letting" as used in this Section shall include, but not be limited to, re-letting by means of the operation or other utilization by the Department of the Facility. If any statute or rule of law validly shall limit the remedies given to the Department hereunder, the Department nevertheless shall be entitled to whatever remedies are allowable under any statute or rule of law.

The Participating County agrees to pay reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the Department in attempting to enforce any of the remedies available to the Department hereunder; whether or not a lawsuit has been filed. In the event that a lawsuit is filed that culminates in a judgment, then the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees.

SECTION 11. Additions, Betterments, Extensions or Improvements; Prohibition Against Encumbrance.

(a) Subject to the limitations set forth in this Section 11, at its sole cost and expense, the Participating County shall have the right during the term of this Facility Sublease to make additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility or to attach fixtures, structures or signs to the Facility if such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements or fixtures, structures or signs are necessary or beneficial for the use of the Facility by the Participating County; provided, however, that any such changes to the Facility shall be made in a manner that does not result in an abatement of the rental hereunder or the rental due from the Department under the Facility Lease.

(b) If any proposed additions, betterments, extensions or improvements of the Facility require approval by the Board of State and Community Corrections, the Participating County shall, concurrently with the request for such approval(s), request the approval of the Department and the Board to such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements. The Participating County acknowledges the commencement of such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements shall be subject to receipt by the Participating County of the Board's approval thereto. In the event the Participating County shall at any time during the term of this Facility Sublease cause any additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility to be acquired or constructed or materials to be supplied in or upon the Facility, the Participating County shall pay or cause to be paid when due all sums of money that may become due, or purporting to be due for any labor, services, materials, supplies or equipment furnished or alleged to have been furnished to or for the Participating County in, upon or about the Facility and shall keep the Facility free of any and all mechanics' or materialmen's liens or other liens against the Facility or the Department's or the Board's interest therein. In the event any such lien attaches to or is filed against the Facility or the Department's or the Board's interest therein, the Participating County shall cause each such lien to be fully discharged and released at the time the performance of any obligation secured by any such lien matures or becomes due, except that if the Participating County desires to contest any such lien it may do so. If any such lien shall be reduced to final judgment and such judgment or such process as may be issued for the enforcement thereof is not promptly stayed, or if so stayed and said stay thereafter expires, the Participating County shall forthwith pay or cause to be paid and discharged such judgment. In accordance with Section 20, the Participating County agrees to and shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law, defend, indemnify and hold the Department, the Board, the State Treasurer and their officers, directors, agents, employees, successors and assigns harmless from and against and defend each of them against any claim, demand, loss, damage, liability or expense (including attorneys' fees) as a result of any such lien or claim of lien against the Facility or the Department's or the Board's interest therein.

(c) The Participating County agrees it will not create or suffer to be created any recorded or unrecorded mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, easement, rights of way or other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions, restrictions or encumbrance upon the Facility or the Easement Property except Permitted Encumbrances (defined below).

The term "Permitted Encumbrances" means as of any particular time: (1) liens for general ad valorem taxes and assessments, if any, not then delinquent; (2) the Site Lease and the Facility Lease, as they may be amended from time to time; (3) easements (including the Basement Agreement), rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, which exist of record as of the date of issuance of the Bonds; (4) easements, rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, established following the date of issuance of the Bonds and to which the Board consents in writing; and (5) subleases approved by the Board in accordance with Section 8 hereof.

(d) The Department hereby covenants and agrees that, except as set forth in Sections 8 and 10, neither this Facility Sublease nor any interest of either party in this Facility Sublease shall be sold, mortgaged, pledged, assigned, or transferred by voluntary act or by operation of law or otherwise.

(e) The Participating County shall not in any manner impair, impede, or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

SECTION 12. Continuing Disclosure. The Participating County hereby covenants and agrees that it will fully cooperate with the Department, the Board and the State Treasurer so that they can comply with and carry out all of the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement and will provide all information reasonably requested by the Department, the Board or the State Treasurer regarding the Facility, in connection with continuing disclosure obligations. The Participating County further covenants to provide notice to the Department, the Board and the State Treasurer within five Business Days of the occurrence of any event which causes any portion of the Facility not to be available for beneficial use or occupancy by the Participating County.

SECTION 13. Status of Private Activity Use of the Facility. The Participating County hereby covenants and agrees to provide information to the Department and the Board by January 31 of each year regarding the private activity use, if any, of the Facility. Any such private use must be consistent with the Participating County's covenants pursuant to Section 14 hereof. The information that must be updated annually is set forth in the Tax Certificate that was executed and delivered by the Board upon the initial issuance of the Bonds and acknowledged to by the Participating County in its certificate attached to the Tax Certificate.

SECTION 14. Tax Covenants.

(a) The Participating County covenants that it will not use or permit any use of the Facility, and shall not take or permit to be taken any other action or actions, which would cause any Bond to be a "private activity bond" within the meaning of Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; and any applicable regulations promulgated from time to time thereunder. The Participating County further covenants that it will not take any action or fail to take any action, if such action or the failure to take such action would adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

(b) The Participating County covenants that it will not use or permit more than 10% of (i) the proceeds of the Bonds or the Project to be used in the aggregate for any activities that constitute a "Private Use" (as such term is defined in paragraph (d) below). The Participating County covenants that it will not cause more than 10% of the principal of or interest on the Bonds under the

terms thereof or any underlying arrangement, to be secured by any interest in property (whether or not the Project) used for a Private Use or in payments in respect of property used for a Private Use, or which will be derived from payments in respect of property used for a Private Use.

(c) The Participating County covenants that it shall not take or permit to be taken any action or actions which would cause more than 5% of the proceeds of the Bonds or the Project to be used for a Private Use that is unrelated or disproportionate to the governmental use of the proceeds of the Bonds (an "Unrelated or Disproportionate Use") or to cause more than 5% of the principal of or interest on the Bonds to be directly or indirectly secured by any interest in property used or to be used for a Private Use that is an Unrelated or Disproportionate Use or in payments in respect of property used or to be used for a Private Use that is an Unrelated or Disproportionate Use.

(d) The term "Private Use" means any activity that constitutes a trade or business that is carried on by persons or entities other than a "governmental person," which is defined within Treasury Regulation Section 1.1411(b) as a state or local governmental unit or any instrumentality thereof. A "governmental person" does not include the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. The leasing of property financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Bonds or the use by or the access of a person or entity other than a governmental unit to property or services on a basis other than as a member of the general public shall constitute a Private Use. Private Use may also result from certain management and service contracts as described in paragraph (e) below.

(e) The Participating County will not enter into any arrangement with any person or entity other than a state or local governmental unit which provides for such person to manage, operate, or provide services with respect to the Facility (or any portion thereof) (a "Service Contract"), unless the guidelines set forth in Revenue Procedure 97-13, as modified by Revenue Procedure 2001-39 (the "Guidelines"), are satisfied and the Board, in its discretion, consents to such Service Contract.

(f) The Participating County covenants to maintain records relating to the Project as required by Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the Project Agreement and such other records as are required to be maintained by it in accordance with the Tax Certificate.

SECTION 15. No Merger. The parties hereto intend that there shall be no merger of any estate or interest created by this Facility Sublease with any other estate or interest in the Facility, or any part thereof, by reason of the fact that the same party may acquire or hold all or any part of the estate or interest in the Facility created by this Facility Sublease as well as another estate or interest in the Facility.

SECTION 16. Waste. The Participating County shall not commit, suffer, or permit any waste or nuisance on or within the Facility or any acts to be done thereon in violation of any laws or ordinances.

SECTION 17. Amendments. This Facility Sublease may not be amended, changed, modified or altered without the prior written consent of the parties hereto and the Board.

SECTION 18. Waiver. Any waiver granted by the Department of any breach by the Participating County of any agreement, covenant or condition hereof shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other agreement, covenant or condition hereof. The Department shall not grant any such waiver without the prior written consent of the Board.

SECTION 19. Non-Liability of the Department and other State Entities. Any obligation of the Department created by or arising out of this Facility Sublease shall not impose a debt or pecuniary liability upon the Department, the Board or the State of California, or a charge upon the general credit or taxing powers thereof, but shall be payable solely out of funds duly authorized and appropriated by the State.

The delivery of this Facility Sublease shall not, directly or indirectly or contingently, obligate the Board, the Department, the State Treasurer or the State of California to levy any form of taxation therefor or to make any appropriation. Nothing herein or in the proceedings of the Participating County, the Board or the Department shall be construed to authorize the creation of a debt of the Board, the Department, the State Treasurer or the State of California, within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision of the State of California. No breach of any pledge, obligation or agreement made or incurred in connection herewith may impose any pecuniary liability upon, or any charge upon the general credit of the Board, the Department or the State of California.

SECTION 20. Indemnification. As required by California Government Code Section 15820.905, the Participating County agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties for any and all claims and losses accruing and resulting from or arising out of the Participating County's use and occupancy of the Facility, including the use and occupancy of the Facility by any sublessee or invitee of the Participating County. The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend and hold harmless under this Section shall extend to all such claims and losses arising, occurring, alleged, or made at any time, including prior to, during, or after the period that this Facility Sublease is in full force and effect. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the Participating County will not be required to indemnify, defend or hold harmless an Indemnified Party from any claim which arises, in whole or in part, from the gross negligence or willful misconduct or omission of such Indemnified Party. The indemnification obligations of the Participating County set forth in this Section shall survive any termination of this Facility Sublease.

SECTION 21. Law Governing. This Facility Sublease shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the laws of the State of California as the same from time to time exist. Any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Facility Sublease shall, to the extent permitted by law, be brought, commenced or prosecuted in the courts of the State located in the County of Sacramento, California.

SECTION 22. Headings. All section headings contained in this Facility Sublease are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Facility Sublease.

SECTION 23. Notices. All approvals, authorizations, consents, demands, designations, notices, offers, requests, statements or other communications hereunder by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given and served upon the other party if delivered personally or if mailed by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

To the Department: Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
of the State of California
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Director, Facility Planning, Construction
& Management

To the Board: State Public Works Board
915 "L" Street, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director

To the State Treasurer: Treasurer of the State of California
Public Finance Division
915 Capitol Mall, Room 261
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Director, Public Finance Division

To the Participating County: County of San Diego
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA, 92101
Attention: County Administrative Officer

The address to which notices shall be mailed as aforesaid to any party may be changed by written notice given by such party to the others as hereinabove provided.

SECTION 24. Successors and Assigns. The terms and provisions hereof shall extend to and be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto.

SECTION 25. Validity and Severability. If for any reason this Facility Sublease or any part thereof shall be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, voidable, or unenforceable by the Department or by the Participating County, all of the remaining terms of this Facility Sublease shall nonetheless continue in full force and effect. If for any reason it is held by such a court that any of the covenants and conditions of the Participating County hereunder, including the covenant to pay rentals hereunder, is unenforceable for the full term hereof, then and in such event this Facility Sublease is and shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year under which the rentals are to be paid by the Participating County annually in consideration of the right of the Participating County to possess, occupy and use the Facility, and all the other terms, provisions and conditions of this Facility Sublease, except to the extent that such terms, provisions and conditions are contrary to or inconsistent with such holding, shall remain in full force and effect, to the extent permitted by law.

SECTION 26. Execution. This Facility Sublease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same Facility Sublease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Facility Sublease may separately be executed by the Department, the Participating County and any other signatory hereto, all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by the Department, the Participating County and such other signatory.

SECTION 27. Multiple Originals. This Facility Sublease may be executed in any number of originals, each of which shall be deemed to be an original.

SECTION 28. Net Lease. This Facility Sublease shall be deemed and construed to be a "net lease" and the Participating County hereby agrees that the rentals provided for herein shall be an absolute net return to the Department, free and clear of any expenses, charges or set-offs whatsoever.

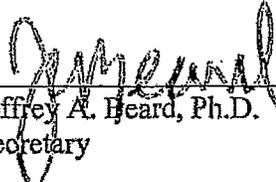
SECTION 29. Board as Third Party Beneficiary. The Board is a third party beneficiary of this Facility Sublease.

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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Participating County have caused this Facility Sublease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: 
Name: Jeffrey A. Heard, Ph.D.
Title: Secretary

APPROVED (Pursuant to Government Code
section 11005.2):

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Michael Butler
Title: Chief Real Property Services Section

CONSENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF
THE BOARD:

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Stephen Benson
Title: Deputy Director

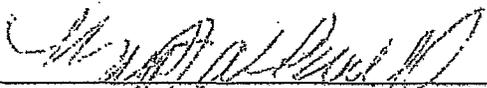
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

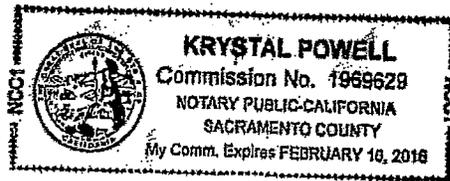
On October 22, 2014, before me, Krystal Powell, Notary Public, personally appeared Jeffrey A. Beavel, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) ~~is/are~~ subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that ~~he/she/they~~ executed the same in ~~his/her/their~~ authorized capacity(ies), and that by ~~his/her/their~~ signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal



SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SFWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Participating County have caused this Facility Sublease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Title: Secretary

APPROVED (Pursuant to Government Code
section 11005.2):

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: 
Name: Michael Butler
Title: Chief Real Property Services Section

CONSENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF
THE BOARD:

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Stephen Benson
Title: Deputy Director

SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Participating County have caused this Facility Sublease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Title: Secretary

APPROVED (Pursuant to Government Code
section 11005.2):

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

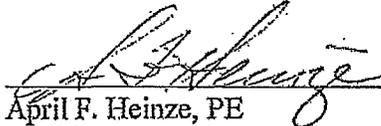
By: _____
Name: Michael Butler
Title: Chief Real Property Services Section

CONSENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF
THE BOARD:

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: Stephen A. Benson
Name: Stephen Benson
Title: Deputy Director

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

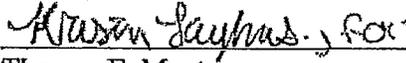
By: 

Name: April F. Heinze, PE

Title: Director, Department of General Services

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas E. Montgomery
County Counsel

By: 

Name: Thomas E. Montgomery

Title: County Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

SS

On 10-23-14, before me, ANGELA JACKSON-LLAMAS, Deputy County Clerk in and for said County and State personally appeared April F. Heinze

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies) and by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr.,
County Assessor, Recorder, County Clerk


ANGELA JACKSON-LLAMAS- Deputy

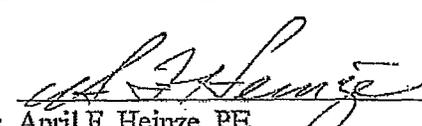


CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that the interest in the Facility conveyed under the foregoing to the County of San Diego, a political subdivision duly organized under the laws of the State of California, is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer or agent on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego, pursuant to authority conferred by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted on September 23, 2014 and the grantee consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized officer.

Dated: October 23, 2014

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

By: 

Name: April F. Heinze, PE

Title: Director, Department of General Services

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE
SAN DIEGO JAIL

Parcel No. 2013-0171-A

(9-07-2013)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Remainder Parcel of said Parcel Map 20177, also being the Southerly 51 foot half width sideline of Riverview Parkway as shown on said Parcel Map.;

THENCE along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel and said sideline, South 89°27'57" East, 851.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 1349 foot radius curve concave Southerly;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, Easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 12°32'02", an arc distance of 295.10 feet;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, tangent to said curve, South 76°55'55" East, 114.24 feet;

THENCE leaving the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, South 06°11'22" East, 198.57 feet;

THENCE South 01°30'36" West, 297.89 feet;

THENCE South 05°27'52" West, 389.08 feet;

THENCE South 12°24'57" East, 332.78 feet;

THENCE South 01°43'22" West, 259.86 feet to the Southerly line of said Remainder Parcel;

THENCE along said Southerly line, North 88°16'38" West, 729.15 feet to the centerline of Cottonwood Avenue as said road is shown in Map 817 filed in said County Recorder's Office;

THENCE leaving said Southerly line, North 03° 01' 15" East, 307.30 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 210.76 feet;

THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 77.99 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 221.62 feet;

THENCE South 68° 05' 20" East, 71.80 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 113.92 feet;

THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 173.41 feet;

THENCE North 01° 50' 17" East, 242.66 feet;

THENCE North 87° 31' 24" West, 93.66 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 13.91 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent 13.50 foot radius curve, concave Southeasterly, a radial to said curve at said point bears North 11° 42' 45" East;

THENCE Westerly and Southwesterly along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 101° 10' 39" a distance of 23.84 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 123.31 feet;

THENCE North 38 04' 45" West, 54.32 feet;

THENCE North 85 16' 31" West, 27.32 feet;

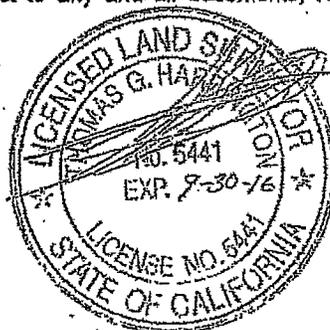
THENCE North 42 14' 44" West, 62.08 feet;

THENCE North 87 32' 23" West, 279.35 feet;

THENCE South 66 03' 42" West, 43.78 feet to a point on the Westerly line of said remainder parcel;

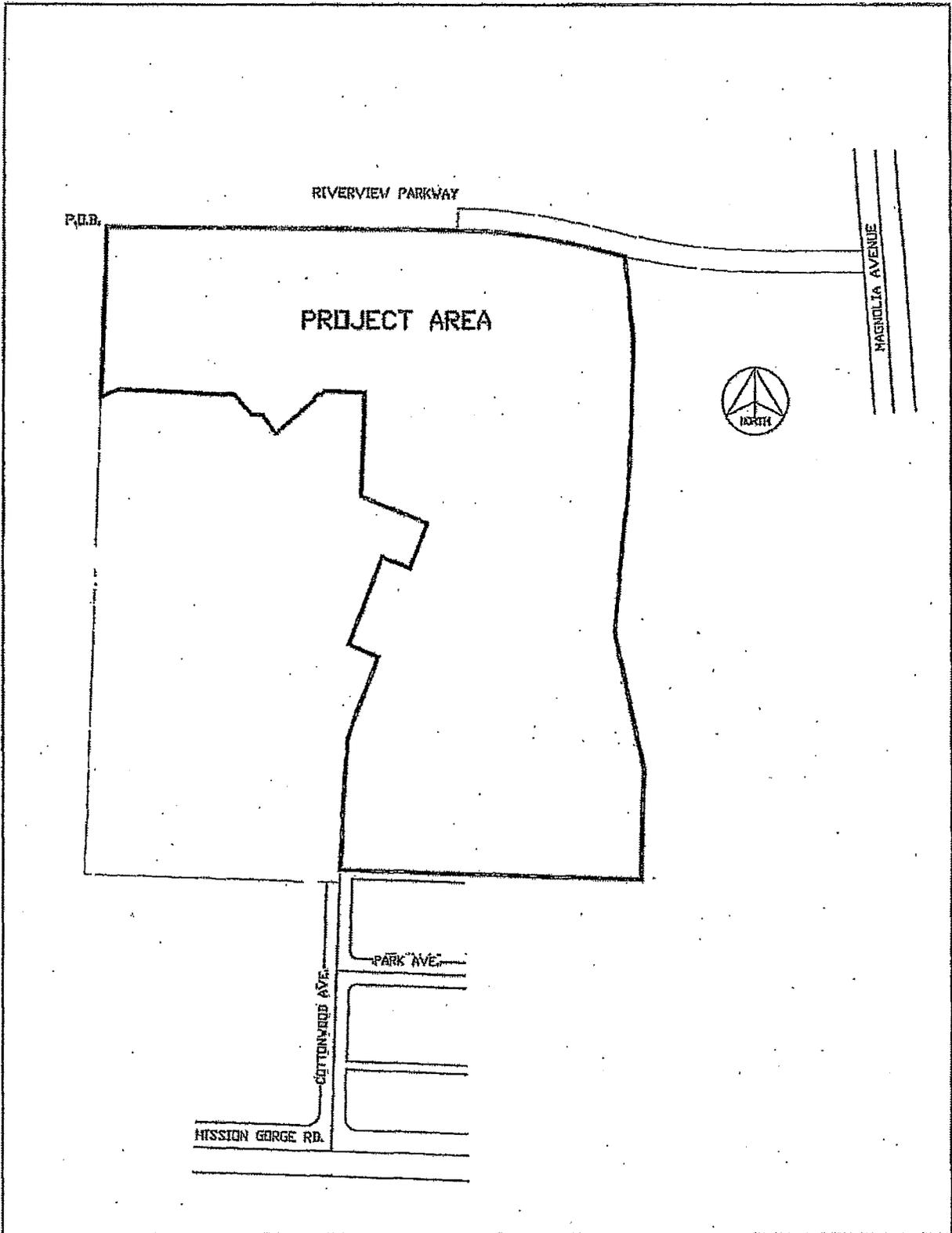
THENCE along the Westerly line of said remainder parcel, North 01°45'11" East, 400.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Said described parcel contains 28.05 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

**Map of Site
San Diego Jail**



LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DRIVEWAY
SAN DIEGO JAIL

Parcel No. 2009-0171-C

(9-07-13)

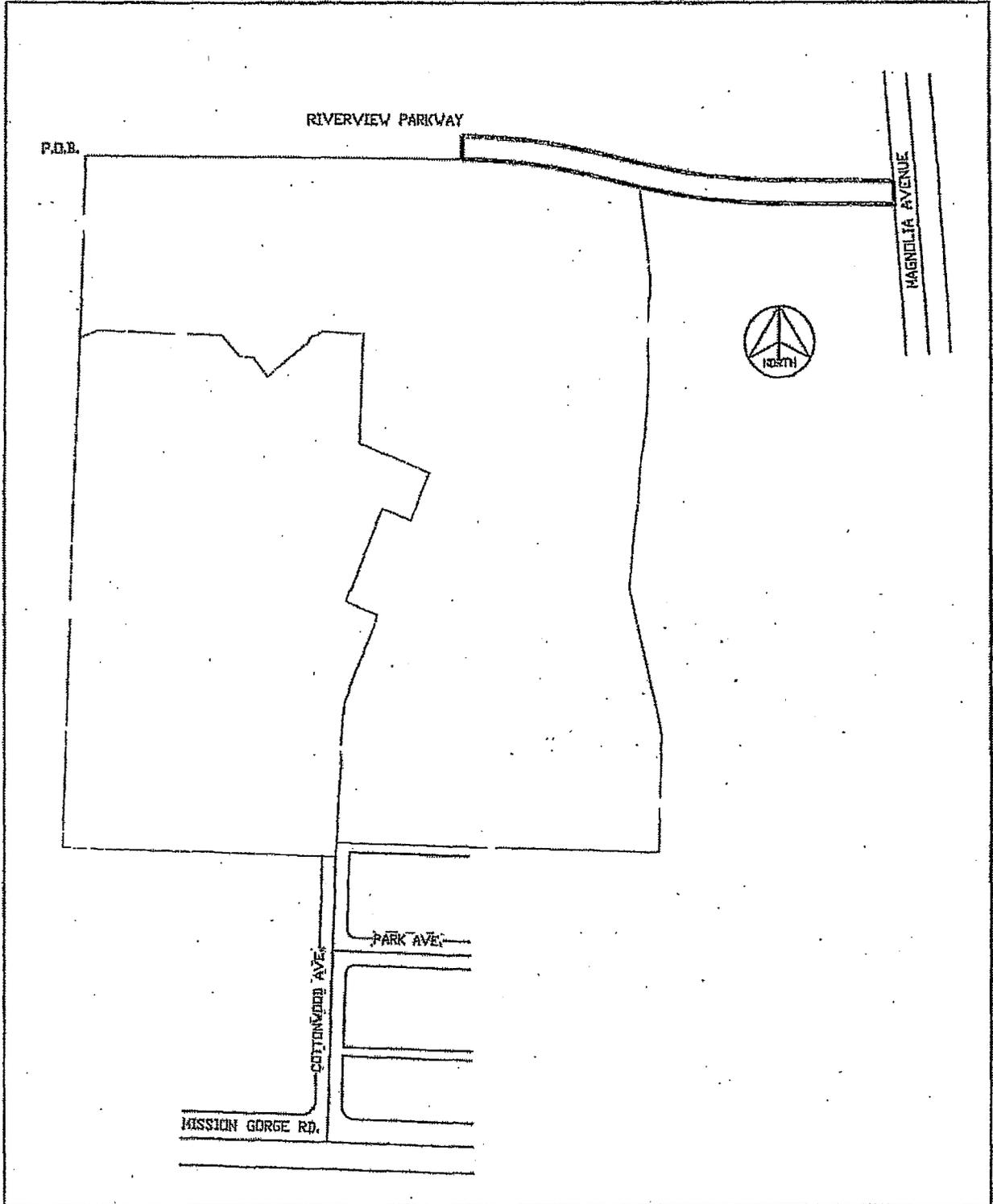
That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, being a private access easement 51 feet in width, also a portion of the Southerly 51 foot wide half width of Riverview Parkway as dedicated to and accepted by the City of Santee on said Parcel Map 20177, the Southerly line of said strip being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northeasterly corner of Parcel 6 of said Parcel Map 20177;
THENCE Easterly along the Southerly line Of Riverview Parkway per said Parcel Map 20177, a distance of 851.84 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE continuing along the Southerly line of said Riverview Parkway, TERMINATING at the Westerly 51 foot half width sideline of Magnolia Avenue as shown on said Parcel Map 20177.

Said described parcel contains 2 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



**Map of Project Driveway
San Diego Jail**





**SENATE BILL 863, ADULT LOCAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM
PROPOSAL FORM**

This document is not to be reformatted.

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE				
COUNTY NAME		STATE FINANCING REQUESTED \$		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 and UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>		
TYPE OF PROPOSAL – INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY /REGIONAL FACILITY PLEASE CHECK ONE (ONLY):				
INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
STREET ADDRESS				
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE	
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE AND CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV)	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/ REMODELING	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTING BEDS OR OTHER SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS CONSTRUCTED – Provide the number of BSCC-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be subject to construction as a result of the project, <u>whether remodel/renovation or new construction.</u>				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds constructed				
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)				

E. APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT

By signing this application, the authorized person assures that: a) the County will abide by the laws, regulations, policies, and procedures governing this financing program; and, b) certifies that the information contained in this proposal form, budget, narrative, and attachments is true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.

PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT

NAME TITLE

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE DATE

F. DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

This person shall be responsible to oversee construction and administer the state/county agreements. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

NAME TITLE

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS

G. DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

This person is responsible for all financial and accounting project related activities. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

NAME TITLE

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS

H. DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

This person is responsible for project coordination and day-to-day liaison work with the BSCC. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

NAME TITLE

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NUMBER

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE E-MAIL ADDRESS

Wong, Linda (BOS)

From: Rubin, Jessie (CON)
Sent: Friday, July 10, 2015 2:39 PM
To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: SB 863: Applicant's Agreement
Attachments: SB 863 Proposal_Form_FINAL.pdf

See attached!

Jessie Rubin
City Performance
Office of the Controller
City & County of San Francisco
(415) 554-4023 | jessie.rubin@sfgov.org

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff's Department

FROM: Linda Wong, Assistant Clerk, Budget and Finance Sub-Committee, Board of Supervisors

DATE: July 8, 2015

SUBJECT: REFERRAL FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board of Supervisors' Budget and Finance Sub-Committee has received the following proposed legislation:

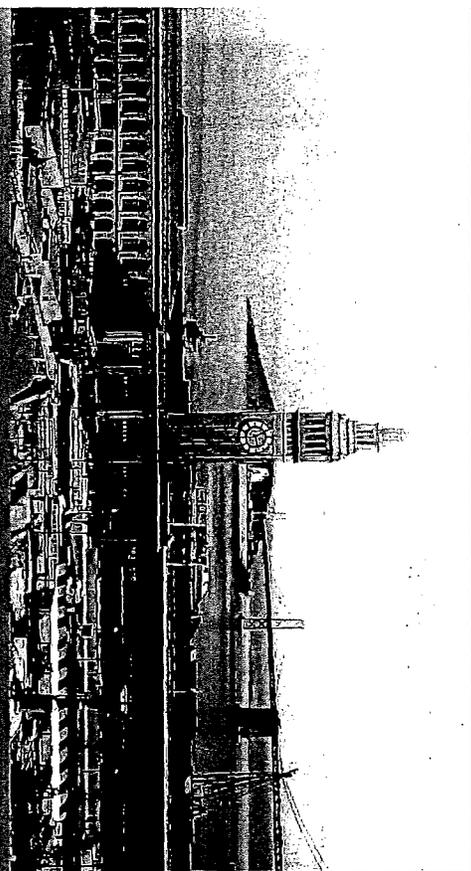
File No. 150701

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863 (2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4; outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

If you have any additional comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

c: Katherine Gorwood, Sheriff's Department

File # 150701
Received in
7/15/15
Annville
for



SF

There's only one San Francisco. Let's take care of it.



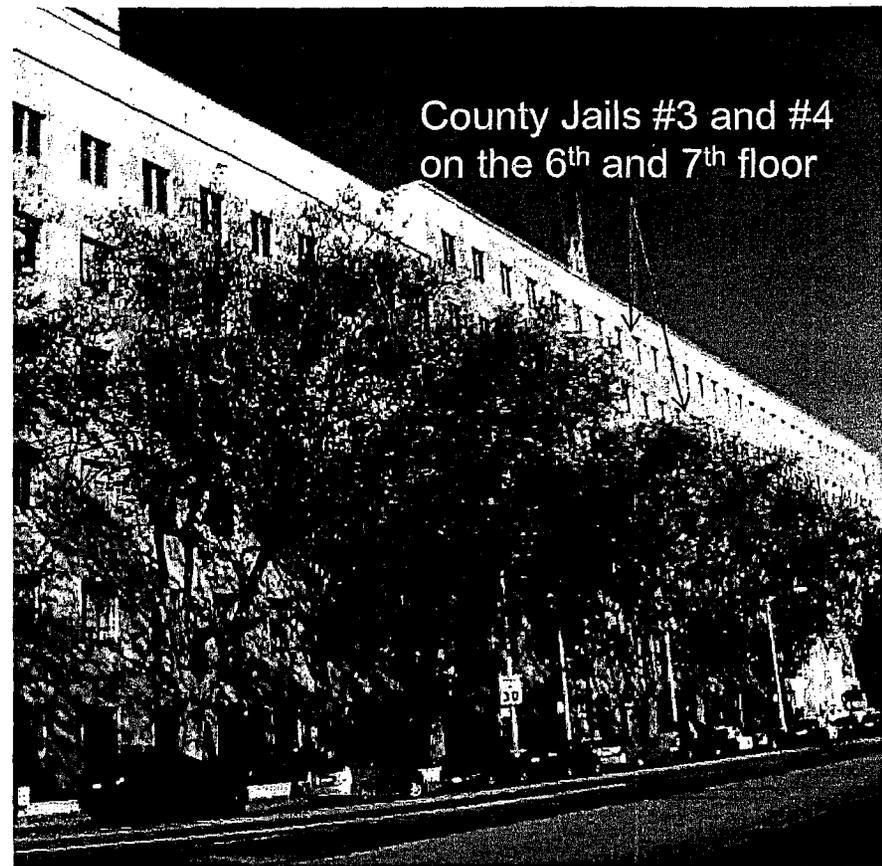
**Rehabilitation Detention Facility (RDF)
Hall of Justice Jail Replacement Project – Project Briefing
Budget & Finance Committee**

July 15, 2015

Agenda

2

- Resolution
- Background
- State Funding Opportunity
- Controller's Forecast
- Program and Service Benefits
- Build Scenarios
- Summary



Hall of Justice (HOJ)

Resolution

3

- ❑ **Action before the B&F Committee is to refer resolution without recommendation**
- ❑ **Approval of the resolution DOES NOT constitute an approval of the RDF project**
 - ❑ Completing environmental review by July 21 increases the City's chances of winning up to \$80 million dollars in state funding under Senate Bill 863

Background

4

- ❑ **HOJ is seismically deficient** (uninhabitable after a major earthquake)
- ❑ **Project has been part of City's Capital Plan since 2006**
 - ❑ Strategy is to relocate all current occupants out of the HOJ (Justice Facility Improvement Program)
- ❑ **Unsuitable conditions at County Jails #3 & #4 (HOJ)**
 - ❑ Outdated facility (designed circa 1950) with:
 - ❑ Unsafe linear housing units
 - ❑ Substandard space for programs and mental health treatment

Justice Facility Improvement Program - Status

5

- Relocation of Police Headquarters – inaugurated April 2015**
- Relocation planning underway for:**
 - Office of Chief Medical Examiner (OCME)
 - Traffic Company & Forensic Division (TC&FD)
- Updated Controller's forecast issued for new jail bed needs**
 - Determines the proposed project's parameters
- Planning Commission upheld project's Mitigated Negative Declaration**

SB 863 - State Funding Opportunity

6

- ❑ Up to \$80 million available to construct new or renovate existing jail space
- ❑ Focus on enhancement of program and treatment services
- ❑ City's proposal is very competitive
- ❑ Key State Funding Application Dates
 - ❑ Aug 28, 2015 – Application due
 - ❑ Nov 2015 – State makes funding decision
 - ❑ Dec 2015 – BOS approval of COPs

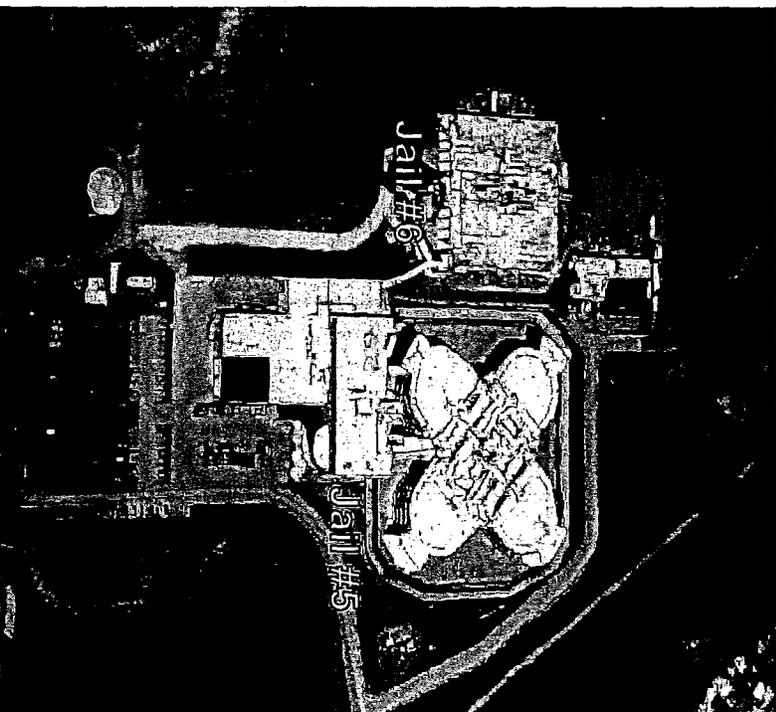
County Jails

7

Hall of Justice Campus

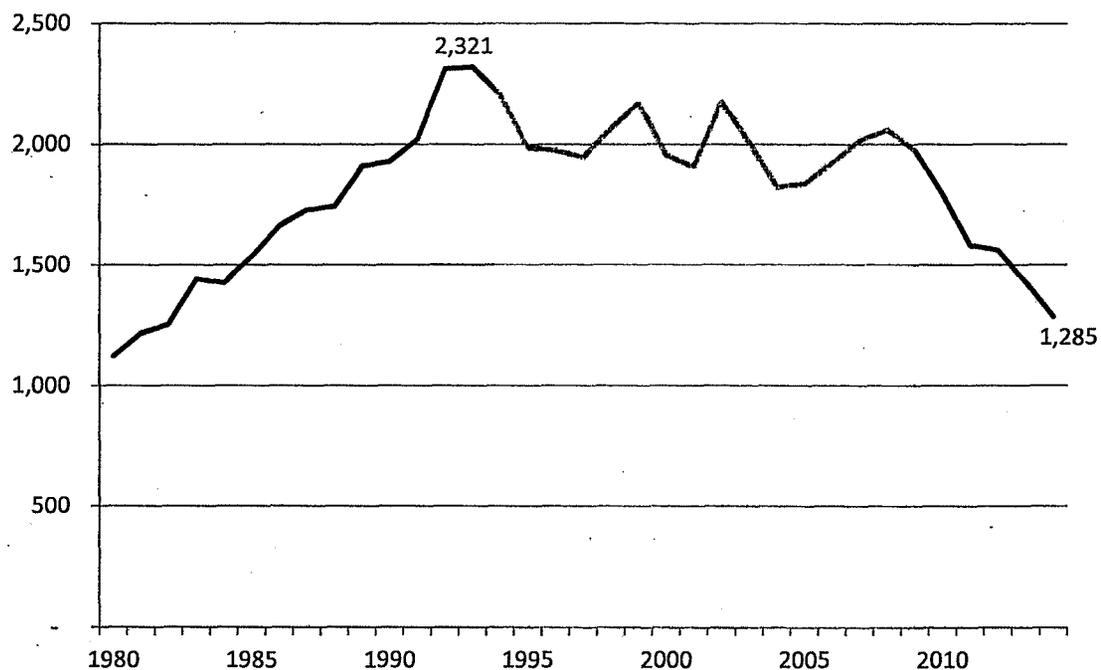


San Bruno Campus



Controller's Forecast

Average Daily Population (ADP)

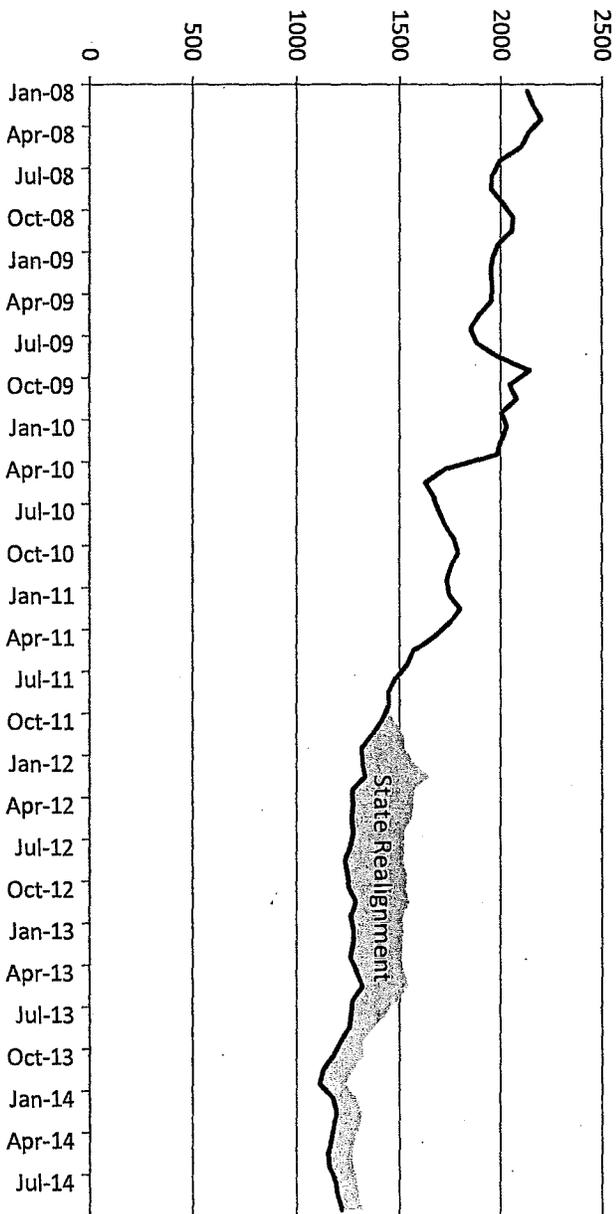


- ▣ Large drop in jail population over last 5 years...

Controller's Forecast

9

Monthly ADP
(2008-2014)



□ ...but evidence suggests jail population is leveling out.

Controller's Forecast

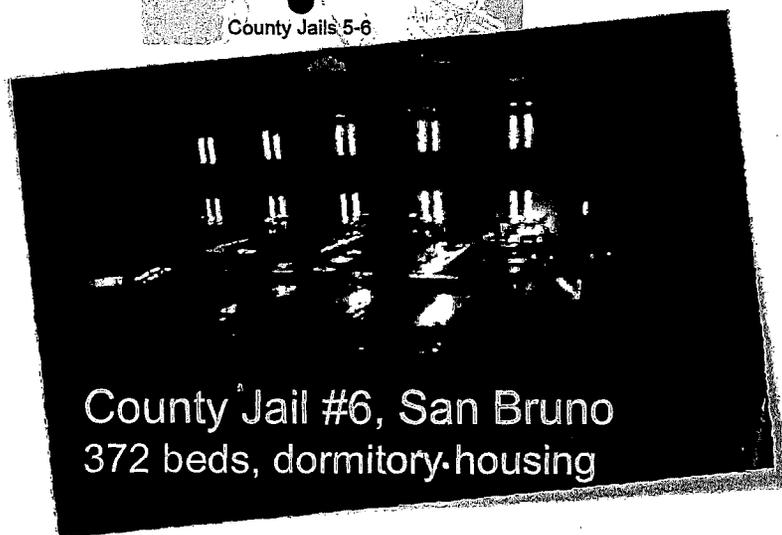
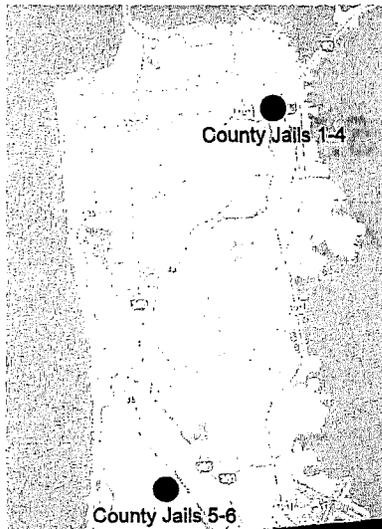
10

	Forecasted Replacement Jail Bed Need
Scenario 1: County Jail 6 can be used	-252 to 21 beds
Scenario 2: County Jail 6 cannot be used	120 to 393 beds

- ❑ If County Jail #6 cannot be used:
 - ❑ The forecast for 2020 suggests a replacement jail is needed
 - ❑ Even at current 33-year historic lows a replacement jail is needed

Controller's Forecast

11



County Jail #6, San Bruno
372 beds, dormitory housing

Question of County Jail #6

- ❑ Safely house high security inmates?
- ❑ Reduced rehabilitative programs
- ❑ Inadequate mental health services
- ❑ Transportation costs
- ❑ Family visitation concerns
- ❑ Repairs and modifications needed
- ❑ New construction needed
- ❑ Potential opposition from neighboring community

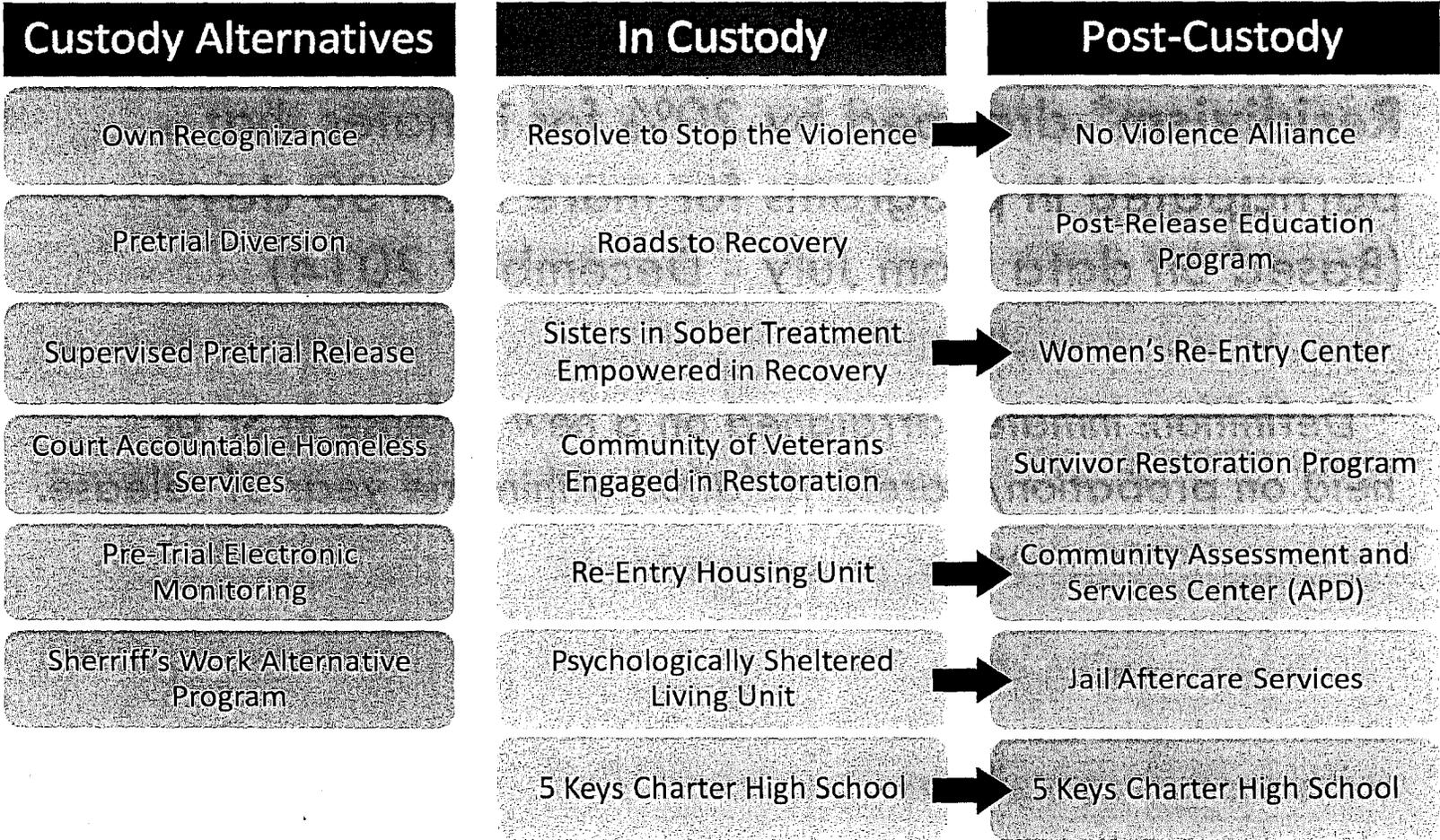
San Francisco County Jails

12

- ❑ Total Booked (Daily Average): 56 inmates
- ❑ Percentage in an Alternative to Incarceration: 5.9%
- ❑ Percentage of inmates with **NO BAIL** status: 44.51%
- ❑ Percentage of Felony: 87.91%
- ❑ Classification Factors
 - ❑ SVP
 - ❑ Gangs

Note: Percentages based on a snapshot of population for a given day.

Sheriff's Rehabilitation Programs



Sheriff's Rehabilitation Programs

14

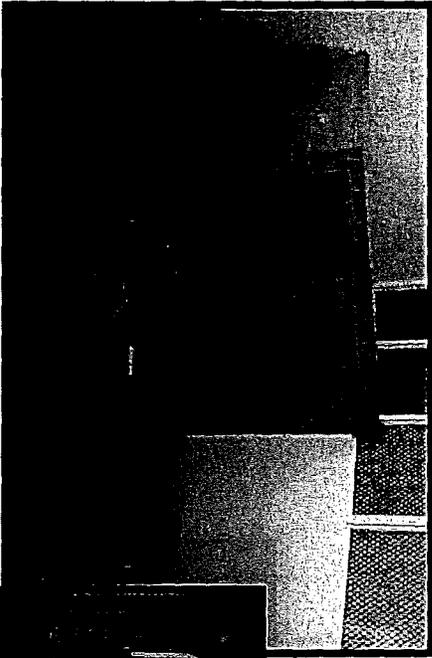
Recidivism* dropped by 20% for inmates that participated in programs for more than 30 days (Based on data from July - December 2014)

* Definition: Inmates arraigned on a new offense in SF or held on probation/parole violation within one year of release.

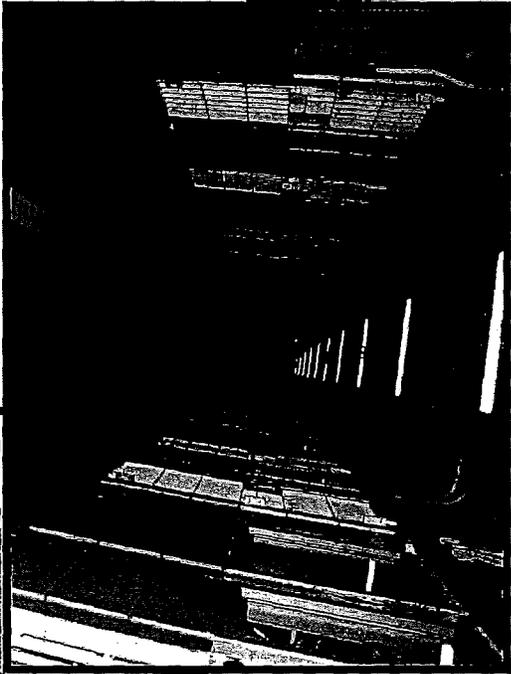
County Jails #3 & #4 (HOJ) – Circa 1950

15

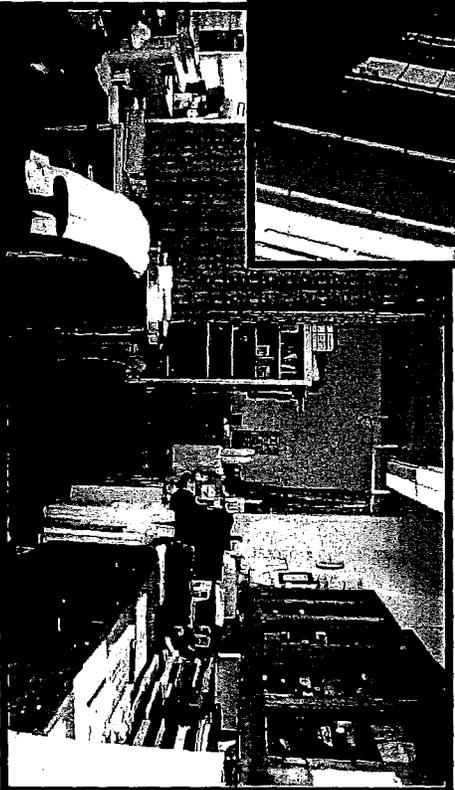
Classroom



Indirect Supervision



Medical



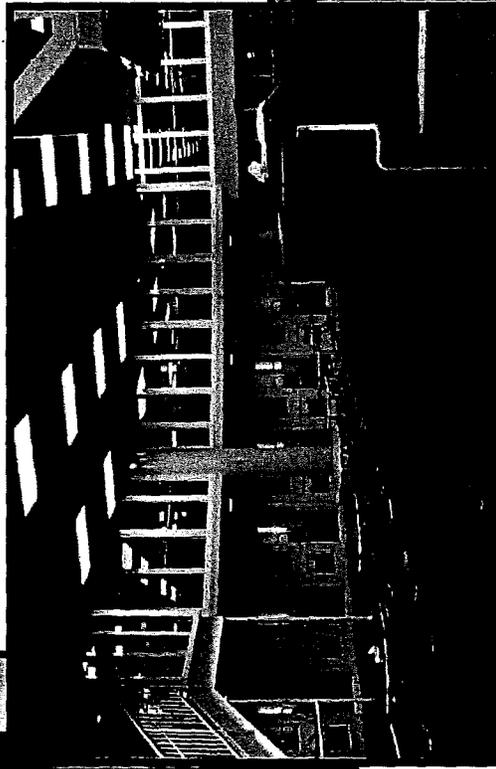
County Jails #5 – New Generation

16

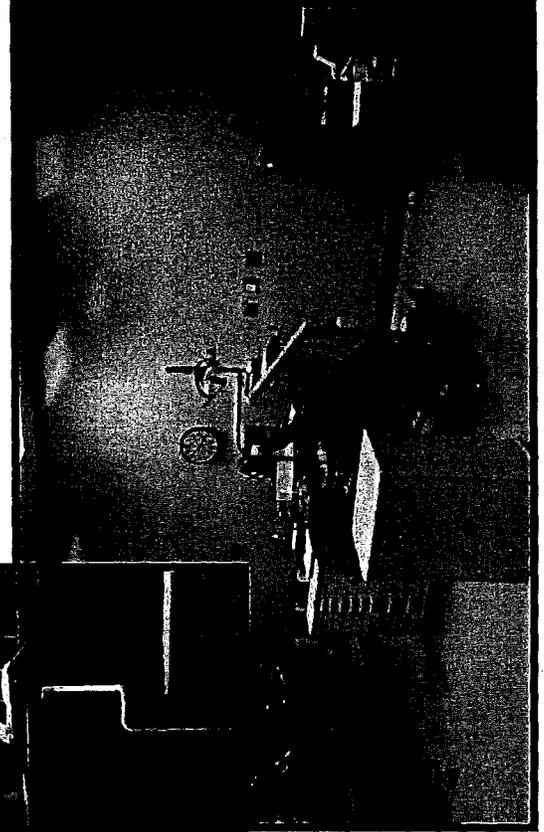
Classroom



Direct Supervision



Medical



SFDPH - Mental Illness in the Jails

17

- ❑ Approximately 11% to 17% of prisoners in the county jail have a diagnosis of a serious mental illness.
- ❑ Individuals with mental illness tend to have significantly longer periods of incarceration (125 to 140 days).
- ❑ It is estimated that 80% of the jail population has a Substance Use Disorder.

SFDPH – Treatment and Jail Design

18

- ❑ To appropriately treat prisoners with health concerns (both physical and behavioral health), it is essential that the jail's design has health care in mind.
 - ❑ Single or two-person cells reduces inmate stress and anxiety, improves inmate manageability, reduces noise, facilitates better sleep, and minimizes risk of assault
 - ❑ Direct supervision jails reduce suicide risk and facilitate staff's ability to provide conflict resolution
 - ❑ Confidential group and individual rooms allow for HIPAA compliant treatment
 - ❑ Common areas facilitate socialization

SFDPH – Benefits of a New Facility

19

- ❑ The safety of vulnerable populations including those with serious mental illness and the staff who treat them must be considered.

- ❑ As we have seen at County Jail #5, the design of a jail housing unit has the potential to:
 - ❑ Reduce inmate stress
 - ❑ Positively impact inmate behavior
 - ❑ Reduce staff stress
 - ❑ Improve staff morale
 - ❑ Facilitate treatment

SFDPH – County Jails #4 & #6 (HOJ)

20

- ❑ Insufficient or non-existent confidential interview and group treatment rooms.
- ❑ Dormitory housing exacerbates noise which increases stress and negatively impacts mental health.
- ❑ Poor visibility/lack of direct supervision increases risk of suicide and assault
- ❑ Limited access to gym area
- ❑ Inadequate office space for treatment staff

Alternative Scenarios

	SCENARIO 1 San Francisco	SCENARIO 2 San Bruno	SCENARIO 3 SF + San Bruno
Project Description	New single facility in San Francisco	Retrofit of CJ#6 PLUS new facility in San Bruno	Retrofit of CJ#2, #1, #6 PLUS new facility
No. of Beds	384	384	932
Total Built/Retrofit Area (sq ft)	150,000	185,856	360,336
Total Project Budget	\$240,000,000	\$305,000,000	\$561,000,000
Total Budget w/ max State Funding	\$160,000,000	n/a	n/a

2391

❑ **Scenario 1 – New Single Facility in San Francisco**

- ❑ Least cost solution for housing and provision of services
- ❑ Pending CEQA approval avoids potential delay of alternative site scenarios
- ❑ Adjacency to Superior Courts enables safer movement of inmates
- ❑ Provides for best access to friends, families, and supportive services
- ❑ Includes Sheriff functions that must vacate the HOJ, e.g. court holding cells, records and warrants office, etc.

Proposed Project

- 384 bed facility adjacent to the Hall of Justice
 - 54% reduction from Hall of Justice Jails (454 beds)
 - 19% reduction in jail system
 - With state money, reduce debt service cost by \$11.8 million annually, compared to capital plan.

	CAPITAL PLAN San Francisco	SCENARIO 1 San Francisco
Project Description	New facility in San Francisco	New facility in San Francisco
No. of Beds	512	384
Total Project Budget	\$278,000,000	\$160,000,000*
Average Annual Debt Service*	\$28,947,142	\$17,225,000

*Scenario 1 project budget assumes San Francisco receives \$80 million in state funding

Summary

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- ❑ RDF provides a safe, secure, and supportive environment for inmates
- ❑ New facility in SF costs less than all alternative build scenarios
- ❑ \$80 million in SB 863 state funding would reduce cost to City from **\$240 Million** to **\$160 Million**
 - ❑ This decrease frees up funding for other uses (TBD)
- ❑ RDF project as proposed is competitive for SB 863 funding
- ❑ SB 863 Application Deadline = **August 28, 2015**

Resolution

24

- Action before the B&F Committee is to refer resolution without recommendation**
- Approval of the resolution DOES NOT constitute an approval of the RDF project**

Questions/Discussion

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR 850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT (Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)				
MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
MITIGATION MEASURES				
<i>Cultural Resources (Archeological Resources) Mitigation Measures</i>				
<p>Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities</p> <p>The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.</p>	<p>Project sponsor; contractor; and Planning Department's Environmental Review Officer (ERO).</p>	<p>Establish means to be used and include in construction specifications prior to issuance of building permits for demolition or construction.</p>	<p>Project sponsor; construction contractor(s).</p>	
<p>Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources</p> <p>For those historical resources identified in Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and</p>	<p>Project sponsor to retain appropriately qualified consultant to carry out pre-construction survey, and retain an appropriately qualified consultant to install and manage monitoring equipment, if required.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction, if required.</p>	<p>Planning Department Preservation Technical Specialist shall review and approve construction monitoring program. Project sponsor and/or consultant to submit monthly reports during excavation, foundation and exterior construction activities.</p>	

2397

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
 850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE
 REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
 (Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<p>condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.</p>				

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<p>Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing</p> <p>Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archeological consultant from the rotational Department Qualified Archeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McLroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).</p> <p>The Addendum to the Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) shall have the following content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities; 2) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants; 3) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources; 4) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified; 5) Impacts of Proposed Project; 6) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project; 7) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification B) Expected archeological resources C) For historic archeological resources 	<p>Project sponsor to retain qualified professional archeologist from the pool of archeological consultants maintained by the Planning Department.</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of demolition and soil-disturbing activities, submittal of all plans and reports for approval by the ERO. Considered complete when Project sponsor retains a qualified professional archeological consultant.</p>	<p>The archeological consultant shall undertake an archeological testing program as specified herein. (See below regarding archeological consultant's reports)</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Historic address or other location identification b) Archeological property type D) For all archeological resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Estimate depth below the surface b) Expected integrity c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR E) ATP Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Location of expected archeological resources b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts c) Areas of prior soils disturbance d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map <p>The archeological consultant’s work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the ERO. All plans and reports prepared by the consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO.</p> <p>Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).</p>				

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<p><i>Consultation with Descendant Communities:</i> On discovery of an archeological site¹ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative² of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.</p>	<p>Project sponsor/archeological consultant</p>	<p>For the duration of soil-disturbing activities. Considered complete upon submittal of Final Archeological Resources Report.</p>	<p>Project sponsor/archeological consultant shall contact the ERO and descendant group representative upon discovery of an archeological site associated with descendant Native Americans or the Overseas Chinese. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations on the site and consult with the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. Archeological consultant shall prepare a Final Archeological Resources Report in consultation with the ERO. A copy of this report shall be provided to the ERO and the</p>	

¹ The term “archeological site” is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

² An “appropriate representative” of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

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<p><i>Archeological Testing Program.</i> The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.</p> <p>At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research 	<p>Project sponsor/ archeological consultant at the direction of the ERO.</p> <p>Project sponsor, and archeological consultant, in consultation with the ERO.</p>	<p>Prior to any excavation, site preparation or construction and prior to testing, an ATP is to be submitted to and approved by the ERO. Considered complete with approval of ATP by ERO and on finding by ERO that ATP is implemented.</p> <p>At the completion of the archeological testing program. Considered complete on submittal to ERO of report on ATP findings.</p>	<p>representative of the descendant group.</p> <p>Archeological consultant to undertake ATP in consultation with ERO.</p> <p>Archeological consultant to submit results of testing, and if significant archeological resources may be present, in consultation with ERO, determine whether additional measures are warranted. If significant archeological resources are present and may be adversely affected, project sponsor, at its discretion, may elect to redesign the project, or implement data recovery program, unless</p>	

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<p>significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.</p> <p><i>Archeological Monitoring Program.</i> If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archeological resources and to their depositional context; ▪ The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource; ▪ The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits; ▪ The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis; ▪ If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be 	<p>Project sponsor, and archeological consultant, in consultation with the ERO.</p>	<p>The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet prior to commencement of soils-disturbing activities. If ERO determines that archeological monitoring is necessary, monitor throughout all soils-disturbing activities. Considered complete on approval of AMP by ERO; submittal of report regarding findings of AMP; and finding by ERO that AMP is implemented.</p>	<p>ERO determines the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use is feasible.</p> <p>If required, archeological consultant to prepare Archeological Monitoring Program in consultation with the ERO.</p> <p>Project sponsor, project archeological consultant, archeological monitor, and project sponsor's contractors shall implement the AMP, if required by the ERO.</p>	

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<p>empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.</p> <p>Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.</p> <p><i>Archeological Data Recovery Program.</i> The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.</p> <p>The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Field Methods and Procedures.</i> Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations. • <i>Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.</i> Description of selected cataloguing 	<p>Project sponsor and project archeological consultant.</p> <p>Project sponsor and project archeological consultant, in consultation with ERO.</p>	<p>After completion of excavation. Considered complete on submittal to ERO of report on monitoring program.</p> <p>If there is a determination by the ERO that an ADRP is required. Considered complete on submittal of ADRP to ERO.</p>	<p>Submit report on findings of monitoring program.</p> <p>If required, archeological consultant to prepare an ADRP in consultation with the ERO.</p>	

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<p>system and artifact analysis procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discard and Deaccession Policy.</i> Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies. • <i>Interpretive Program.</i> Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program. • <i>Security Measures.</i> Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities. • <i>Final Report.</i> Description of proposed report format and distribution of results. • <i>Curation.</i> Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities. <p><i>Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects.</i> The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of, human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines, Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or</p>	<p>Project sponsor and archeological consultant, in consultation with the San Francisco Coroner, NAHC and MLD.</p>	<p>In the event human remains and/or funerary objects are encountered. Considered complete on notification of the San Francisco County Coroner and NAHC, if necessary.</p>	<p>Archeological consultant/ archeological monitor/project sponsor or contractor to contact San Francisco County Coroner. Implement regulatory requirements, if applicable, regarding discovery of Native American human remains and associated/unassociated funerary objects.</p>	

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<p>objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.</p> <p><i>Final Archeological Resources Report.</i> The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.</p> <p>Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.</p>	<p>Project sponsor and archeological consultant, in consultation with ERO</p> <p>Archeological consultant at the direction of the ERO.</p>	<p>If applicable, after completion of archeological data recovery, inventorying, analysis and interpretation.</p> <p>Considered complete on submittal of FARR and approval by ERO and written certification to ERO that required FARR distribution has been completed.</p>	<p>If applicable, archeological consultant to submit a FARR to ERO.</p> <p>Once approved, archeological consultant to distribute FARR.</p>	
Noise Mitigation Measures				
<p>Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures</p> <p>To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractor(s) shall undertake the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible). The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, 	<p>Project sponsor and project general contractor(s).</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of building permit, incorporate practices identified in M-NO-2 into the construction contract agreement documents. Considered complete upon submittal of contract documents incorporating identified practices.</p> <p>Implement measures</p>	<p>Project sponsor to submit to Planning Department and DBI documentation designating an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager and protocol for complaints pertaining to noise.</p> <p>Project sponsor to provide copies of contract documents to Planning Department that show</p>	

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<p>if feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA. The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible. Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity. 		<p>throughout all phases of construction. At least 30 days prior to any extreme noise-generating activities, the project sponsor shall notify building owner and occupants within 100 feet of the project construction area of the expected dates, hours, and duration of such activities. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p>	<p>construction contractor agreement with specified practices identified.</p>	

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<p>Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels</p> <p>Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building’s classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install fixed, double-paned windows, • Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls, • Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and • Increase insulation of exterior walls. 	<p>Project sponsor, qualified acoustical consultant, and project general contractor(s).</p>	<p>Design measures that meet interior noise level standards to be incorporated into building design and evaluated prior to issuance of a final building permit and certificate of occupancy.</p>	<p>Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection.</p>	
<i>Air Quality Mitigation Measures</i>				
<p>Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators</p> <p>The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.</p>	<p>Project sponsor.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of permit for backup diesel generator from City agency.</p>	<p>Submittal of plans detailing compliance and documentation of compliance with BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rules 2 and 5.</p> <p>Project sponsor and the ERO.</p>	<p>Considered complete approval of plans detailing compliance..</p>

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IMPROVEMENT MEASURES <i>(Improvement measures are not required under CEQA. The PMND identifies Improvement Measures to avoid or reduce less-than-significant impacts of the proposed project. The decision-makers may adopt these Improvement Measures as conditions of approval.)</i>				
<i>Transportation and Circulation Improvement Measures</i>				
<p>Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan</p> <p>As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the San Francisco Department of Public Works (SFPDW) could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Identify TDM Coordinator</u> The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation Management Association of San Francisco, TMASF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., SFPDW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes). 2. <u>Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator</u> 3. <u>Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., 	<p>Project sponsor</p>	<p>Prior to project approval. Considered complete upon Planning Department approval of a TDM Plan.</p> <p>Implementation of this improvement measure is ongoing during the life of the project.</p>	<p>The project sponsor to provide a draft TDM Plan to the Planning Department for review and approval. The project sponsor will identify a TDM Coordinator.</p>	

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MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<p>NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.</p> <p>3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.</p> <p>3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.</p> <p>4. <u>Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey of staff and visitors.</u></p> <p>5. <u>City Access for Data Collection</u></p> <p>As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.</p>				
<p>Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces</p> <p>As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.</p>	<p>DPW to design and SFMTA to approve design and implement.</p>	<p>To be determined by the SFMTA.</p>	<p>SFMTA to hold public hearing and provide documentation.</p>	
<p>Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates</p> <p><i>Construction Coordination</i> – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City</p>	<p>Project construction contractor(s)</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of building permits. Considered complete upon Planning Department approval of</p>	<p>Project sponsor and project construction contractor(s) to coordinate with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni</p>	

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
 850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE
 REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
 (Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<p>agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.</p> <p>Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.</p> <p>Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).</p> <p>Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.</p>		<p>a Construction Management Plan.</p> <p>Implement measure throughout all phases of construction. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p> <p>Implement measure throughout all phases of construction. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p> <p>Implement measure throughout all phases of construction. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p>	<p>Operations, and other applicable City agencies.</p> <p>Project construction contractor(s) would limit construction truck trips and staging and unloading to between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Project sponsor could request the construction contractor to encourage carpooling and transit access to the site by construction workers.</p> <p>Project sponsor to provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction and appropriate contact information. An e-mail notice could be circulated by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors.</p>	



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Notice of Electronic Transmittal

Affirmation of Final Mitigated Negative Declaration 850 Bryant Street

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

DATE: July 10, 2015
TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: Sarah Jones, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9034
Christopher Espiritu, Environmental Planner – (415) 575-9022
RE: BOS File No. 150702 [Planning Case No. 2014.0198E]
Public Hearing for 850 Bryant Street

HEARING DATE: July 21, 2015

Pursuant to the San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 31, the Planning Department has prepared a memorandum regarding the affirmation of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for 850 Bryant Street. The Planning Department is transmitting one (1) copy of the memorandum and attachments. In compliance with San Francisco's Administrative Code Section 8.12.5 "Electronic Distribution of Multi-Page Documents," the Planning Department has submitted a multi-page memorandum for the public hearing to consider the FMND for 850 Bryant Street [BF 150702] in digital format.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, or require additional hard copies, please contact Christopher Espiritu of the Planning Department at (415) 575-9022 or Christopher.Espiritu@sfgov.org.



**SAN FRANCISCO
PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

MEMO

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Information:
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**AFFIRMATION OF FINAL MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION
850 Bryant Street**

DATE: July 10, 2015

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Sarah B. Jones, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9034
Christopher Espiritu, Case Planner – (415) 575-9022

RE: File No. 150702, Planning Case No. 2014.0198E
Affirmation of Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the 850 Bryant Street
Project

HEARING DATE: July 21, 2015

PROJECT SPONSOR: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, San Francisco Department of Public Works and
Dan Santizo, City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department

INTRODUCTION:

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration ("PMND") for the project was published on May 13, 2015. The coalition group of the Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed an appeal of the PMND to the Planning Commission on June 3, 2015. At the appeal hearing, held on June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission (the "Commission") affirmed the Department's decision to issue a MND for the project.

The decision before the Board is whether to uphold the Department's decision to issue a MND, or to overturn the Department's decision to issue a MND and return the project to the Department staff for further environmental review.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse),

610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

An environmental evaluation application (Case No. 2014.0198E) for the project at 850 Bryant Street was filed by the project sponsor, Jumoke Akin-Taylor of the Department of Public Works and Dan Santizo of the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, on July 2, 2014.

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

The project requires multiple project approvals: the first of which would be the approval of a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections and authorization of execution of certain agreements, including construction and financing agreements, by the Board of Supervisors identified as the Approval Action under Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code for the whole of the project. Other project approvals are as follows:

Actions by the Board of Supervisors:

- Adoption of ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from SALI to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.

- Adoption of a resolution to approve purchasing of land and financing of the proposed project through a Certification of Participation

Actions by the Planning Commission:

- Recommendation that the Board of Supervisors adopt ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from Service Arts Light Industrial (SALI) to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.
- Approval of a General Plan referral determining that the proposed project, including the proposed legislative amendments, is in conformity with the objectives and policies of the General Plan.
- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.

Actions by Other City Departments:

- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.
- Department of Public Works request for *General Plan* and Street Vacation Referrals from the Planning Department, and Board of Supervisors approval to vacate thru-traffic on portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. To approve the street vacations, the Department of Public Works requests a referral to the Planning Department which would be required for a formal determination as to whether the proposed project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan* prior to an action by the Board of Supervisors to approve the street vacations.
- Approval of site permit (*Planning Department, Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of grading and building permits (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of project compliance with the Stormwater Control Guidelines (*Department of Public Works*)
- Approval of a stormwater control plan (*San Francisco Public Utilities Commission*)

APPELLANT ISSUES AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT RESPONSES:

The Appeal Letter (attached) includes the Appellant's concerns regarding the project during the PMND Appeal period. These concerns are related to: 1) air quality impacts on building occupants' outdoor space; 2) noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space; 3) compliance with Proposition M; 4) parking impacts; and 5) wind impacts.

Additional comment letters received during the public comment period state that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues: use of the mezzanine level for additional beds; rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation; loss of jobs; historic resource impacts; archaeological resources impacts; transportation and circulation impacts; noise impacts on Bessie Carmichael Elementary School; cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces; water supply and quality impacts; hazards and

hazardous materials impacts; use of tax dollars to build a new jail; and environmental justice issues. No other comments (nor appeals of the PMND) were received.

All of the issues raised in the appeal of the PMND and other comments have been addressed in the attached materials, which include:

1. Planning Commission Hearing Packet – Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
 - a. Executive Summary
 - b. Draft Motion upholding the decision to issue a MND;
 - c. Exhibit A: Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter and comment letters
 - d. Exhibit B: Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget
 - e. Exhibit C: Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period
 - i. Attachment C.1: Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre – This letter was repeated as a form letter and submitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups during the comment period
 - ii. Attachment C.2: Other Comment Letters
 - f. Exhibit D: Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
 - g. Exhibit E: Final Mitigated Negative Declaration

SUMMARY OF PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING

On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.

Comments made by the appellant and other members of the public reflected similar issues raised in the PMND Appeal. Concerns regarding impacts on air quality, shadow, noise, parking, and other issues were addressed by the Planning Department. Any other concerns raised by the Appellant were fully addressed in the analysis conducted for the PMND. Ultimately, the Planning Commission upheld the PMND with a vote of 6-0.

CONCLUSION

The Department conducted an in-depth and thorough analysis of the project at 850 Bryant Street, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines. The Appellant has not submitted any evidence that the project would result in any significant impacts under CEQA that cannot be reduced to a less-than-significant level. For the reasons stated in this memorandum and the FMND, the Department finds that the FMND fully complies with the requirements of CEQA and that the FMND was appropriately prepared.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

DATE: June 18, 2015
TO: San Francisco Planning Commission
FROM: Christopher Espiritu, Planning Department,
RE: Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration for
850 Bryant Street, Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 009 through
012, 014, 043, 045, and a portion of 042,
Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
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An appeal has been received concerning a preliminary mitigated negative declaration for the following project:

Case No. 2014.0198E – 850 Bryant Street: The project site is located on Bryant Street at 6th Street in the South of Market neighborhood. The proposed project would demolish three existing buildings on-site and construct a 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (including an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) building adjacent to the existing Hall of Justice building. The proposed RDF would replace the existing County Jail Facility #3 and #4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ #3 and CJ #4 of 905 beds.

This matter is calendared for public hearing on June 25, 2015. Enclosed are the Appeal Letter, Comment Letters, the Staff Responses, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, Executive Summary and the Draft Motion.

If you have any questions related to this project's environmental evaluation, please contact me at (415) 575-9022 or Christopher.Espiritu@sfgov.org.

Thank you.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration Executive Summary

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
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Fax:
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415.558.6377

Date: June 18, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Title: 850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
 105-J Height and Bulk District
 Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
 30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works
 Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
 Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
 City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department
 Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services
 Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
 christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

PROPOSED COMMISSION ACTION:

Consider whether to uphold staff's decision to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), or whether to overturn that decision and require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report due to specified potential significant environmental effects of the proposed project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy

(SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

ISSUES:

The Planning Department published a Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) on May 13, 2015, and received an appeal letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget on June 3, 2015, appealing the determination to issue a MND. The Planning Department also received additional comment letters during the public review period ending June 3, 2015.

The appeal letter states that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues:

1. Air quality impacts on building occupants' outdoor space
2. Noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space
3. Compliance with Proposition M
4. Parking impacts
5. Wind impacts

The additional comment letters received state that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues: use of the mezzanine level for additional beds; rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation; loss of jobs; historic resource impacts; archaeological resources impacts; transportation and circulation impacts; noise impacts on Bessie Carmichael Elementary School; cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and conflict with General Plan

policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces; water supply and quality impacts; hazards and hazardous materials impacts; use of tax dollars to build a new jail; and environmental justice issues.

No other comments (nor appeals of the PMND) were received. All of the issues raised in the appeal letter and other comments have been addressed in the attached materials, which include:

1. A draft Motion upholding the decision to issue a MND;
2. Exhibit A: Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter and comment letters
3. Exhibit B: Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget
4. Exhibit C: Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period
 - Attachment C.1: Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre
 - This letter was repeated as a form letter and submitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups during the comment period
 - Attachment C.2: Other Comment Letters
5. Exhibit D: Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
6. Exhibit E: Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (Hard Copy and/or CD)

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the PMND. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudge or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design is appropriate for the neighborhood.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning Commission Motion 19395

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Address: 850 Bryant Street
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

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ADOPTING FINDINGS RELATED TO THE APPEAL OF THE PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, FILE NUMBER 2014.0198E FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY ("PROJECT") AT 850 BRYANT STREET.

MOVED, that the San Francisco Planning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") hereby AFFIRMS the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, based on the following findings:

1. On July 2, 2014, pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the State CEQA Guidelines, and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, the Planning Department ("Department") received an Environmental Evaluation Application form for the Project, in order that it might conduct an initial evaluation to determine whether the Project might have a significant impact on the environment.
2. On May 13, 2015, the Department determined that the Project, as proposed, could not have a significant effect on the environment.
3. On May 13, 2015, a notice of determination that a Mitigated Negative Declaration would be issued for the Project was duly published in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration posted in the Department offices, and distributed all in accordance with law.
4. On June 3, 2015, an appeal of the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration was timely filed by the Californians United for a Responsible Budget.

5. On June 3, 2015, comment letters concerning the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration and other comments were submitted by various individuals.
6. A staff memorandum, dated June 18, 2015, addresses and responds to all points raised by the appellant in the appeal letter and by the commenters in the submitted comments. That memorandum is attached as Exhibit A and staff's findings as to those points are incorporated by reference herein as the Commission's own findings. Copies of that memorandum have been delivered to the City Planning Commission, and a copy of that memorandum is on file and available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400.
7. On June 25, 2015, the Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.
8. All points raised in the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration at the June 25, 2015 City Planning Commission hearing have been responded to either in the Memorandum or orally at the public hearing.
9. After consideration of the points raised by appellant, both in writing and at the June 25, 2015 hearing, the San Francisco Planning Department reaffirms its conclusion that the proposed project could not have a significant effect upon the environment.
10. In reviewing the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued for the Project, the Planning Commission has had available for its review and consideration all information pertaining to the Project in the Planning Department's case file.
11. The Planning Commission finds that Planning Department's determination on the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the Department's independent judgment and analysis.

The City Planning Commission **HEREBY DOES FIND** that the proposed Project, could not have a significant effect on the environment, as shown in the analysis of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, and **HEREBY DOES AFFIRM** the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, as prepared by the San Francisco Planning Department.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Motion was **ADOPTED** by the City Planning Commission on June 25, 2015.

Jonas Ionin
Commission Secretary

Motion No. 19395
Hearing Date: June 25, 2015

Case No. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street

AYES: WU, ANTONINI, HILLIS, JOHNSON, MOORE, RICHARDS

NOES:

ABSENT: FONG

ADOPTED: June 25, 2015

Exhibit A

Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Exhibit A to Draft Motion Planning Department Response to Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration

CASE NO. 2014.0198E – 850 BRYANT STREET –
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
PUBLISHED ON MAY 13, 2015

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
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BACKGROUND

An environmental evaluation application (2014.0198E) for the proposed project at 850 Bryant Street was filed on June 18, 2014.

A Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) was published on May 13, 2015. The Notice of Availability stated that the review period for public comment or appeal would be 20 days, ending on June 3, 2015 ("i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015"). On June 3, 2015, Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed a letter appealing the PMND. Additional comments were received from: Lisa Marie Alatorre (plus 173 individuals and groups who submitted an identical letter); Leo Warshaw-Cardoza; Jenna Gaarde; Sami Kilmitto; Johannes Kuzmich; Michael Lyon; Dylan Moore; Andrea Salinas; Eli; Sir Edmond, Luicje Lany; Larry; Bilal Du; Joss Greene, and an unsigned letter.

The concerns in the appeal letter, presented below by environmental topic, are summarized and responded to, and concerns raised in comment letters received are listed following the appeal letter topics and addressed in a master response. Copies of the appeal letter and the comment letters are included within this appeal packet.

COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the PMND [proposed project] fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

"2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

"As noted in the PMND, "Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies." (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is "2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;" #3 is "preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;" and #5 is "5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident

employment and business ownership." (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable "SRO" housing: "If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses." (PMND, p. 8) The potential "residential relocation plan" to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that "The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units." (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants," in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List." (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

"In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire - even on a temporary basis - 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 - cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

"The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: Under CEQA, land use impacts are considered to be significant if the proposed project would conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Environmental plans and policies are those, like the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) 2010 Clean Air Plan, which directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, which must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not obviously or substantially conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations such that an adverse physical change would result. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact with regard to conflicts with existing plans and zoning.

Issues related to the cost of housing are socioeconomic rather than physical and are relevant to CEQA only inasmuch as they are connected to physical environmental impacts. Under CEQA, a project may have a significant impact if it will displace substantial numbers of people,

necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The potential displacement of 14 SRO residential units would not displace substantial numbers of people, and the PMND found this impact less than significant.

As described on p. 4 of the PMND, "the project site includes a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street)." As stated on p. 8, this "14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services."

The PMND further states on p. 37, that "although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing." Therefore, the proposed project would not create the need for additional housing to be constructed elsewhere and this impact was found to be less than significant in the PMND. Furthermore, in accordance with the relocation plan, a program would be established as part of the project to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

The City has not determined whether relocation of the 480-484 Sixth Street building occupants (residents and retail tenants) would be necessary. There are no known redevelopment plans for the building, and it is possible that relocation of the building occupants would not even occur as part of the proposed project. In the absence of certainty as to what may occur on the site, a likely future use on the site was established to adequately analyze the potential environmental impacts that could occur, if relocation of the building tenants were determined to be necessary. Thus, for purposes of environmental analysis in the PMND, specifically the analysis of environmental impacts where relocation of these occupants needed to be quantified,¹ a "worst-case scenario" was assumed—that all 14 units would be vacated and more intense uses were

¹ These topics include population and housing, transportation and circulation, noise, and air quality. Analyses of the other topics in the Initial Study are not dependent on whether the existing residential uses would be retained on the project site or whether it would be converted to office use to be used by the Sheriff's Department or other public agencies.

analyzed. As further stated on PMND p. 64, under this worst-case scenario "the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses." Analyses of other topics in the Initial Study would be the same whether the existing building to be retained on the project site remained in residential use or was converted to office for use by the Sheriff's Department or other public agencies.

Contrary to the appellant's assertion, the potential loss of the SRO units under the proposed project would be consistent with established policies in Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, including Policy (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods, and Policy (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing. Even though the potential residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement affordable housing, the proposed project would provide protection to the affected tenants through implementation of a residential relocation plan that would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses and social services. If other uses were to be made of the existing building, the loss of 14 SRO housing units would not result in a substantial increase in housing demand in San Francisco, thus resulting in a less-than-significant environmental impact.

The appellant also states that the potential loss of the SRO units is inconsistent with Proposition M Policy (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership. However, there are no existing industrial or service uses on the project site that could be displaced as result of the proposed project.

Effects analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change in the environment. The appellant does not state how this would result in an adverse physical change in the environment.

As part of the entitlement process for the proposed project, the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the proposed project against these Priority Planning Policies, and will consider whether the proposed project would, on balance, conform or conflict with the Priority Planning Policies. This review is carried out independent of the environmental review process, as part of the decision to approve, modify, or disapprove a proposed project. Because the PMND analyzes the impacts related to those policies, the PMND will provide decision-makers with information that will assist them in determining the proposed project's consistency with these policies.

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (PARKING)

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the proposed project is not an “employment center” and is not eligible for exclusion from an analysis of aesthetic or parking impacts through the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist project. As a result, the appellant asserts that the transportation impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of a constrained parking supply on traffic impacts at the intersections considered in the PMND.

“3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that ‘aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects’ per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (‘aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment’) because the proposal is an ‘employment center project’ (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(l)(a) clearly states ‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.’ The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an ‘employment center project’ because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses - it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s ‘informational’ parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that ‘visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.’ (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that ‘the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further’ - but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that ‘under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-

street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.’ (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

In fact, the PMND even recognizes that ‘considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase.’ (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes - but fails to study - ‘secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)’ and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.”

RESPONSE TO TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The project site is an infill site located within a transit-rich area with easy and frequent access to transit provided by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (Muni) and regional transit service providers; thus, the project meets two of the three criteria in the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist. The proposed public facility (a Rehabilitation and Detention Facility that would be operated by the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department) would be a principally permitted use in a Public Use Zoning District (P Zoning District). The City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist was prepared with the understanding that the project sponsor would seek a change to the zoning classification on the project building site because the present zoning (Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District (SALI Zoning District) would not allow the proposed use.

The appellant correctly identified one of the required approvals of the proposed project, i.e., the rezoning of the eastern portion of the project site from a SALI Zoning District to a P Zoning District (see PMND pp.20-21). As discussed in the land use analysis under Impact LU-2 (PMND p. 33), the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code

Section 211, which regulates uses in P Zoning Districts.² Institutional uses are principally permitted in P Zoning Districts (e.g., the Hall of Justice and County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 on the parcel immediately to the west of the project building site, which is in a P Zoning District). The proposed project would exhibit the same range of uses as currently exist in the adjacent P Zoning District. The San Francisco Planning Department considers these uses as employment centers in their determination regarding compliance with Senate Bill 743/Public Resources Code Section 21099. Thus, with respect to the exclusion of analyses of aesthetics and parking, the City's Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist has been properly prepared because the proposed project meets each of the three criteria. The appellant's assertion is not founded in facts and no further responses are required.

With respect to parking, the Planning Department stated in its response to SB 743³ that the City determined years ago that parking loss or deficit in and of itself does not result in direct changes to the physical environment, and that determination has been upheld (see *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656). While the environmental analysis does assess the indirect or secondary environmental effects of parking loss, such as air quality or noise impacts, the direct effects of a parking deficit or loss have been determined to be a significant impact under CEQA in only the rarest of circumstances. It is important to note that San Francisco has not been alone in recognizing that the adequacy of parking is more appropriately assessed as part of reviewing project merits rather than a potentially significant environmental impact under CEQA. In 2010, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) amended Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to remove the significance criterion about inadequate parking capacity. This policy direction continues to evolve and is strengthened by the provisions of SB 743. In addition to addressing Level of Service reform, Section 5 of SB 743 states that, "...the adequacy of parking for a project shall not support a finding of significance..." It is the San Francisco Planning Department's interpretation, in consultation with the City Attorney, that this provision of the statute expands upon the parking changes related to the 2010 amendment to the CEQA Appendix G transportation significance standards in that it would apply to all projects in transit priority areas, not just residential, mixed-use residential or employment center projects.

² On March 22, 2015, the redesignation of Planning Code Section 234 as Planning Code Section 211 became effective as part of Ordinance No. 22-15 reorganizing Article 2 (adopted by the Board of Supervisors on February 20, 2015). If the PMND is upheld, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration will include this correction.

³ San Francisco Planning Department, "CEQA Update: Senate Bill 743 Summary – Aesthetics, Parking and Traffic," November 26, 2013. Available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/CEQA%20Update-SB%20743%20Summary.pdf>. Accessed June 15, 2015. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

As explained on PMND pp. 79-80, the San Francisco Planning Department and CEQA do not consider parking supply as part of the permanent physical environment and, therefore, do not consider changes in parking conditions to be environmental impacts as defined by CEQA. The San Francisco Planning Department acknowledges, however, that parking conditions may lead to secondary environmental impacts and may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Existing parking regulations and occupancy data are provided on PMND pp. 63-64, project-related parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80, and cumulative parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80. Because the new RDF is merely replacing the existing County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) which are presently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ, with fewer beds, implementation of the proposed project would result in an overall reduction in traffic (47 fewer inbound and outbound p.m. peak hour vehicle trips). This would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand (see PMND p. 80). Therefore, the appellant's assertion that the project-level and cumulative transportation impact analysis in the PMND is not adequate, did not factor cars searching for parking into the traffic impact analysis, or identify parking impacts as potentially significant is not correct. It is premised on the assumption that the proposed project would add vehicle trips to the adjacent roadways (where, in fact, there would be a traffic reduction because the project would relocate an existing use from the 6th and 7th floors of the Hall of Justice to the project building site) and a misunderstanding of the City's standard approach to parking analysis.

The appellant also suggests that the proposed project does not do enough to encourage alternative modes of travel to and from the project site as a means to alleviate the perceived effects of constrained parking. Please see Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan, PMND pp. 70-71, for details about additional measures aimed at supporting the use of transit and other modes of travel.

NOISE

NOISE CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the noise analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of ambient noise levels on future inmates who would use the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, including potential amplification of existing noise levels due to the design of the partial enclosure and its location in relation to the elevated freeway.

"1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

...

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that "background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (midblock)." (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco's Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are "Outdoor Spectator Sports," which "should not be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which "should not be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, "The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails," Ch. 9. "The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings": Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO NOISE CONCERN 1: Exercise space for inmates (see PMND p. 13) would be provided on the second through fifth floors of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and is clearly defined in the PMND as an interior space. These spaces are labeled as "YARD" spaces on Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan, Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan, and Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floor Plans provided in the Project Description (see PMND pp. 15-17). Each of the "YARD" spaces labeled on those floor plans would be fully enclosed exercise rooms with light wells that reach down into these spaces from the rooftop. The light wells are depicted by the single isosceles triangle on the "YARD" spaces on the west portion of the second through fifth floor plans (see Figures 9, 10 and 11) and the two obtuse triangles on the "YARD" spaces on the east portion of the fourth and fifth floors (see Figure 11). The design of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility is governed by adult detention facility codes and standards for maximum security facilities (see PMND p. 7), and all spaces including the exercise spaces and light wells/skylights that penetrate the building floor plates would be enclosed. As explained in the Project Description on PMND p. 13, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors would have "room for interior exercise and class room space." Therefore, future inmates who use the proposed exercise spaces would not be affected by ambient noise levels in excess of 75 dBA. Further, as stated on PMND pp. 107-108, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would include a fixed window system and dual wall designs (similar to those of County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 located to the west of the

project site), and incorporate noise attenuation measures to address noise produced by the ventilation system to achieve acceptable interior noise levels (Mitigation Measure M-NO-3 on PMND p. 108). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential noise impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the noise analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

AIR QUALITY

AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the air quality analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the exposure of future inmates to poor air quality at the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, which is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

"1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

"The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are "sensitive receptors" and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMNd, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semienclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the PMND, let alone mitigated." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: As indicated above in the Response to Noise Concern 1, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would not include outdoor spaces. The exercise space on each floor would be enclosed. The appellant may have misunderstood the graphics provided in the Project Description. The City's mapping of Air Pollutant Exposure Zones and its approach to the analysis of air quality impacts, which was

developed in coordination with the San Francisco Department of Public Health and in response to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's 2012 update to its CEQA Guidelines, has evolved over the last five years. Enhanced ventilation, previously imposed as a mitigation measure, is now required for all projects within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones (San Francisco Health Code Article 38). Thus, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility project would include an enhanced ventilation system to ensure that indoor air quality for inmates and staff is not unduly affected by the poor air quality in the project vicinity (as indicated by the mapped Air Pollutant Exposure Zone). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential air quality impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the air quality analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

WIND

WIND CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the wind impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is flawed because it underestimates potentially significant impacts. The appellant asserts that the finding of a less-than-significant impact is due to the absence of consideration for the effects of the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse on the roof and reliance on the shielding effects of the Hall of Justice, which would be demolished in the future.

"4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

"The PMND argument that "the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards" (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that "the proposed Jail ("RDF") would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice." (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

"A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail ("RDF") project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building "once all occupants are relocated." (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail ("RDF") proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in

the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO WIND CONCERN 1: The wind impact analysis on PMND pp. 136-139 is based on the screening-level wind analysis prepared by Rowan Williams Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI) and provided as Appendix G to the PMND. The determination in the PMND is based on the professional opinion of RWDI staff and their understanding of the interaction between prevailing winds and the height, massing, and orientation (or profiles) of buildings/structures (see PMND p. 136 and Appendix G, p. 5).

The wind impact analysis focuses on the potential for changes to the ground-level wind speeds along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility – Ahern Way, Sixth Street, Bryant Street, and Harriet Street – and entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (west sidewalk of Sixth Street). Determinations of significance are made by comparing existing conditions to conditions with implementation of the proposed project and are based on the City's wind comfort and wind hazard criteria (see PMND, p. 138 footnote 122).

The wind impact analysis considers the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to the northwest (see PMND p. 137), existing conditions in the immediate vicinity of the project building site, which includes the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice immediately to the west of the project building site, and the massing of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (at 95 feet). The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse for the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would be located on the central portion of the roof and would be set back from the building façades. Thus, wind that would be intercepted by this structure would be redirected down onto the roof and would not contribute to accelerated ground-level wind speeds. Therefore, the identification of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as a 95-foot tall building is not a flaw because the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse is not a determining factor in the wind impact analysis in the PMND.

As discussed on PMND pp. 137-138 the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, which is upwind of the proposed building site, is properly considered as part of the existing baseline conditions along with other structures in the immediate vicinity and beyond. Any consideration of altering existing baseline conditions by assuming the demolition Hall of Justice would go against standard practice for the San Francisco Planning Department and introduce an error into the proposed project's wind impact analysis. Furthermore, the demolition of the Hall of Justice is not a project that could be considered for a cumulative analysis by the Planning Department because it has not been formally proposed. When, and if, the Hall of Justice were to be demolished it would have to go through a separate environmental review, and, at that point in time, the potential wind impacts of that project would consider the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as part of its baseline (or existing conditions), assuming the proposed project

is approved and a new HOJ building is constructed. Therefore, the wind impact analysis correctly relies on the combined sheltering effect of the Hall of Justice and the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as the basis for making a less-than significant determination for project-related wind impacts on the adjacent Sixth Street and Bryant Street sidewalks, and the Sixth Street entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility. As discussed on PMND p. 139, the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street would have limited public use due to the location of the proposed loading and jail transport areas. The wind impact analysis discloses the fact that the west façade of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would intercept the prevailing winds and direct them downward to the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street and found that wind impacts on these sidewalks would be less than significant. This determination would not change if the Hall of Justice were to be demolished, because the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would continue to provide a sheltering effect at these locations ensuring that ground level wind speeds would remain at acceptable levels.

Thus, the appellant's concerns that wind impacts are underestimated and that potentially significant impacts could occur due to the rooftop mechanical penthouse of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and the reliance on the sheltering effect of the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice are based on a misunderstanding of the City's approach to wind impact analyses. No further response is required.

ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: The appellant states that the proposed project to expand jail facilities has significant environmental impacts that require that an EIR be prepared, and an EIR would benefit the public by including an analysis of alternatives that would be preferable under CEQA, such the no-project alternative or health-based alternative programs that could serve the same population prior to incarceration at lower cost with a net benefit to public safety and a reduction in social injustices from the proposed jail expansion.

"The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives - including a no-build alternative - can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion."

...

"5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

"Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without

significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.”
(Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: Appellants’ assertion that the proposed project would have significant environmental impacts and therefore requires preparation of an EIR is not supported. The preparation of an EIR is required when a proposed project could result in significant impacts; however, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate when revisions to the proposed project and mitigation measures agreed to by the project sponsor would avoid or reduce impacts such that clearly no significant impacts would occur. While an EIR must include an analysis of alternatives that would reduce or avoid one or more of the significant impacts identified in the EIR, no such analysis is required in an Initial Study that supports issuance of a Mitigated Negative Declaration. As discussed throughout the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project, the proposed project would not result in significant physical environmental impacts that could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level; therefore, no EIR is required.

The Appellants may misunderstand portions of the proposed project, which is to replace the existing County jail facilities CJ#3 and CJ#4 in the Hall of Justice. Thus, the proposed project would not expand the City’s jail facilities, but in fact would result in 265 fewer beds than the facilities that are being replaced, as explained in the MND/Initial Study on p. 7 (see also the discussion of Travel Demand from the proposed RDF on p. 64 and the discussion of air quality issues in Impact AQ-3 on p. 126).

Studies prepared for the Sheriff’s Department indicate that the overall jail population has been declining and is expected to continue to decline over time and the average length of stay has

also declined.⁴ The recommendation in the Jail Population Study Update memorandum is to replace the 905 beds in County Jails 3 and 4 with up to 601 beds in the replacement facility if it is assumed that the existing County Jail #6 is not in use. Thus, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the total number of jail beds.

The purpose of analyzing alternatives in an EIR is to focus on alternatives that could avoid or substantially lessen significant physical impacts that would be caused by a proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(b)). The effectiveness of treatment programs for jail inmates, provision of additional residential programs for the homeless such as those being carried out by the Mayor's Office HOPE programs, or expansion of the existing San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project programs, which may reduce the jail population, are social issues that would not be addressed in an analysis of alternatives to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility if an EIR were to be required.

ISSUES RAISED IN ADDITIONAL LETTERS

In addition to the comments raised in the appeal letter, comments from letters received during the PMND public review period raise additional issues. The general concerns of the comments fall into several categories of issues: Project Description, Population and Housing, Historic and Archaeological Resources, Transportation and Circulation, Noise, Shadow, Utilities and Service Systems, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and General. These concerns are summarized below and addressed in one master response that corresponds to the topic order.

Project Description

Issues:

- Undisclosed plans to use the mezzanine level for additional beds
- Rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation based on inaccurate information about costs and transportation issues
- Permanent displacement of established businesses

Population and Housing

Issue:

- Loss of jobs related to McDonald's and parking

⁴ Jay Liao, Kyle Patterson, and Matt Podin, San Francisco Controller's Office, Memorandum to Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, "Jail Population Study Update," May 28, 2014, pp. 3 and 5. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Issues:

- Impacts on the California Register-eligible Hall of Justice and on historic buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 887-891 Bryant Street
- Excavation impacts on archaeological resources including Native American burial sites
- Vibration impacts on archaeological resources
- Inaccurate level of significance conclusion regarding discovery of Native American burials and attendant delays in excavation

Transportation and Circulation

Issue:

- Need for plans to support or subsidize transportation for construction workers or affected residents, and to reduce traffic congestion; and impacts from increased traffic

Noise

Issue:

- Insufficient study of noise impacts, especially those related to the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School

Shadow

Issues:

- Cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces

Utilities and Service Systems

Issues:

- Appropriateness of using water resources for a jail during the drought
- Insufficient study of water quality impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues:

- Absence of soil sampling
- Need to analyze site soils for toxins that could become airborne

General

Issues:

- Appropriateness of using tax dollars to build a new jail rather than allocating funds to services and uses such as schools, affordable housing, health care, mental health, and open space
- Social issues such as human rights violations, root causes of poverty and homelessness, and concern that a PMND was prepared for the proposed project rather than an EIR because the City wants a "blank check" for the project and will use the facility to incarcerate the homeless as part of gentrification

MASTER RESPONSE

The comments do not provide evidence or argument to support the issues raised. With regard to the issue about rejecting use of the San Bruno Jail, County Jail #5 at San Bruno is currently in use; rehabilitation of the old jail facility at San Bruno (CJ #6) to house jail inmates could occur in the future, but was not analyzed as an alternative to the proposed RDF site because of the cost and time required to transport inmates to the courts in San Francisco for hearings compared to the cost and time to transport them from the proposed RDF to the adjacent courts in the Hall of Justice. The comment does not identify what inaccuracies there might be regarding cost to transport inmates from San Bruno to San Francisco. As explained in the Responses to Alternatives Issues, above, a MND is not required to analyze alternatives to the proposed project.

The other issues raised in these comments are addressed in the Initial Study, as follows:

- Use of mezzanines (which would not increase the total number of beds) is discussed in the Initial Study on pp. 8 and 13, and the total number of beds proposed is on Initial Study p. 7.
- Existing businesses are described on Initial Study p. 4.
- Employment at the project site is discussed in Section E.2, Population and Housing, pp. 35-39.
- Impacts on historic and archaeological resources are analyzed in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological resources, pp. 40-54.
- Transportation and circulation impacts are analyzed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.
- Noise impacts to sensitive receptors, are analyzed in Section E.5, Noise, pp. 89-111. Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is noted as a sensitive receptor on Initial Study p. 95, but is not specifically analyzed in the impact analyses because it is across the freeway and at a much greater distance from the project site than the sensitive residential uses at 480-488 Sixth Street which is adjacent to the project site. As no

significant and unmitigable noise impacts were identified for the nearby residential use, and noise levels from the proposed project would be less at greater distances from the project site, there is no need to separately discuss noise impacts at the school.

- Section E.8, Wind and Shadow, discusses cumulative shadow impacts, specifically net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, on PMND pp. 147-149. As discussed on PMND pp. 142-143 the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on the southeastern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park between February 3 and April 25 and between August 17 and November 7. The cumulative analysis was based on the technical background study (see PMND Appendix H: Shadow Analysis Report for the Proposed Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility per San Francisco Planning Code Section 295 Standards). As discussed on PMND pp. 148 the proposed project would not combine with shadow from cumulative projects because the shadows would not occur on the same portion of the park, i.e. the proposed project's net new shadow would fall on the southeastern portion of the park while net new shadow from the cumulative projects would fall on the northern portion of the park.
- Water supply, quality, and systems are described in Section E.10, Utilities and Service Systems, pp. 152-158, and Section E.14, Hydrology and Water Quality, pp. 175-194.
- Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, pp. 195-211, addresses the potential soil contamination on the project site from past uses.

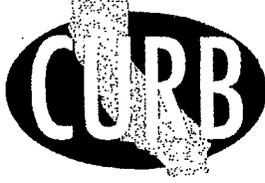
The Planning Department finds that the concerns stated by the commenters on the PMND do not raise any issues not already addressed in the PMND. The Department's responses rely on summary text from the full CEQA record, which includes the PMND and background studies, and other documents and information in the record as appropriate. The issues listed under General concern social issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the CEQA document. Decision-makers may consider these issues during their determination as to whether to approve the proposed project.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudge or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design are appropriate for the neighborhood.

Exhibit B

Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget



Californians United for a Responsible Budget

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510-839-7615 (f)

Los Angeles Office:
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213-864-8931(c)
www.curbprisonspending.org

June 2, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

RECEIVED

JUN 03 2015

CITY & COUNTY OF S.F.
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
P.C.

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

Dear Planning Department,

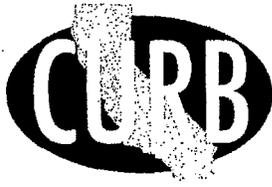
We are writing to appeal the approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives – including a no-build alternative – can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion. But with or without an EIR process, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration as currently written should be rejected because of its serious flaws.

1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are “sensitive receptors” and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semi-enclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the MPND, let alone mitigated.

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been



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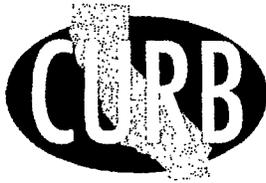
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assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)74 near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)75 near the southern façade (mid-block).” (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should nor be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, “The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails,” Ch. 9 – “The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings”: Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

While the inadequate level of study alone should result in rejection of the PMND, we would like to observe that the negative impacts of being forced to live in an extremely noisy Air Pollutant Exposure Zone are not borne equally by all sectors of San Francisco’s population. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco’s jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco’s population but 56% of the county jail population. (Office of the Controller: “County Jail Needs Assessment,” August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf) In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff’s Pretrial Services Division. While we recognize that funding for local programs is not directly a CEQA concern, Environmental Justice is an appropriate concern for environmental planning documents. In the case of the proposed project, the negative health impacts of being forced to spend one’s only outdoor time in a noisy enclosed yard whose only open side is immediately adjacent to the most crowded freeway will be focused especially on poor African-Americans and people of color.

2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

As noted in the PMND, “Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies.” (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is “(2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;” #3 is “preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;” and #5 is “(5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership.” (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable “SRO” housing: “If relocation of the building



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tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses.” (PMND, p. 8) The potential “residential relocation plan” to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that “The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units.” (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, “in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List.” (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information-Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

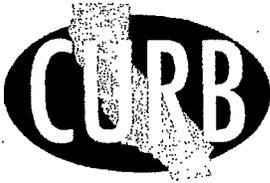
In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire – even on a temporary basis – 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 – cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco’s Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that “aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects” per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (“aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment”) because the proposal is an “employment center project” (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(1)(a) clearly states “‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.” The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an “employment center project” because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses – it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s “informational” parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street



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parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that “visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.” (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that “the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further” – but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that “under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.” (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

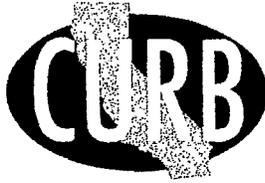
In fact, the PMND even recognizes that “considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off- street parking is likely to increase.” (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes – but fails to study – “secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)” and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.

4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

The PMND argument that “the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards” (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that “the proposed Jail (“RDF”) would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice.” (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail (“RDF”) project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building “once all occupants are relocated.” (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail (“RDF”) proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is



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reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.

5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.

In closing, for all the reasons listed above, we urge your department to reject the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project

Exhibit C

Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period

C.1 - Comment Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre

C.2 – Other Comment Letters

C.1 – Comment Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre

The comment letter submitted by Lisa Alatorre on May 26, 2015 was repeated as a form letter and resubmitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups.

From: [Lisa Marie Alatorre](#)
To: [Espiritu, Christopher \(CPC\); nosfiail@curbprisonspending.org](#)
Subject: Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration
Date: Tuesday, May 26, 2015 10:37:12 AM

Name: Lisa Marie Alatorre
Email: lisa.alatorre@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of

soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Lastly, there has been absolutely NO concern for the human impact this jail would have....I reject the premise that this is not an environmental concern, especially for an urban space. We need a full analysis of a the "no build" option as well as an evaluation of the human impact.

I hope we can count on you to do the RIGHT thing and ensure a full EIR on this unnecessary and harmful project.

Zipcode: 94601

Time: May 26, 2015 at 5:37 pm

IP Address: 107.217.188.73

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

C.2 – Other Comment Letters

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please No New Jail there's so many human
Right violation that is being and has historically
done to Community of color denied access
to low income work for jail

Job will be cut from McDonalds
Jobs from the PARKING lot will be loss

Sincerely,

Jenna Gaarde <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 12:25 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jenna Gaarde" <jennagaarde@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jenna Gaarde

Email: jennagaarde@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

The World Health Organization defines environmental health as addressing, "all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." Freeways or polluting factories are obvious forms of pathogenic infrastructure, that is they are physical factors, which cause adverse effects on human beings. Within public health there is a large body of evidence that argues that jails and prisons are types of pathogenic infrastructure that have adverse effects on humans. Jails are physical factors that alter the environment in which San Franciscans live, just as parks increase availability of open space and places to play. They prevent access to services, disrupt ability to work and have "contagion" effects in communities that are disproportionately represented in jails. In San Francisco many of these populations experience high levels of mental health conditions, chronic illness and substance abuse issues. A November 24, 2014 NY Times Op-Ed pulled from a recent report by the Vera Institute of Justice to argue that mass incarceration poses, "one of the greatest public health challenges of modern times." Jail exacerbates these health concerns, increasing rates of STDs, severity of substance abuse disorders and exposure to violence. The Vera report found nationwide, for example, that suicide accounts for one-third of deaths in jails, and that while 68% of jailed individuals have diagnosable substance abuse disorders, less than 15% receive appropriate treatment. Higher rates of health conditions increase the use of city services, medications, and emergency services such as fire and police and decrease healthy behaviors that have environmental co-benefits such as biking or eating healthy foods.

Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Zipcode: 94605

Time: June 1, 2015 at 7:25 pm

IP Address: 186.151.119.254

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

May 30, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider the Mitigated
Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850
Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention
Facility Project. This ~~plan~~ would have disastrous environmental
impacts. First of all, the ~~plan~~ includes having "outdoor"
yards right next to a freeway which will expose prisoners to
toxic air pollution, and the semi-enclosed yards are likely
to concentrate freeway pollution. Second, the plan will result
in a loss of parking spots, but there are no plans to support
of substance alternate transportation for construction
workers or impacted residents.

I am also quite upset that the Board of Supervisors
is moving forward to spend \$290,000,000 on a new
jail instead of putting that money towards what San
Franciscans desperately need: affordable housing, access
to good education, quality healthcare, and green spaces.
I love this city and want it to be a place where
all our community members can lead safe, whole,
sustainable lives! I hope you will consider how
beneficial this money could be if it is put towards
services and needed infrastructure like schools instead
of the unneeded jail.

Thank you.
Sincerely,

Joss Green

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

It's totally unacceptable that you have not completed a full environmental impact report for the proposed construction at 850 Bryant. There was no soil sample taken, the impact on traffic was not taken into consideration during construction of the project, and the impacts of the demolition of the existing buildings at the site.

There should be no new jail in San Francisco!

Sincerely,



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter is my public comment on the "Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration" issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

IN MY OPINION THE 'PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION' SHOULD BE REJECTED. It should be rejected for the following reasons:

Overall, the PMND is based on unrealistic assumptions, incorrect statements, and vague claims. Additionally the PMND is incomplete and fails to consider important environmental impacts.

① The PMND incorrectly claims "employment center" designation for the construction. The proposed site is not zoned C and, hence, cannot be designated as such. Therefore, a parking analysis is ~~required~~ required by law and needed because we can reasonably anticipate a negative impact on parking due to the increased capacity of the jail.

② The PMND incorrectly assumes there will be no impact on individuals and families living in 14 SRO units in the historic building at 480-484 6th Street. In fact, ^{Sincerely,} the new construction raises the probability of displacement. Given the crisis we face in San Francisco of a lack of affordable housing and SRO units this needs to be investigated further in a full EIR. Additionally, these families will be impacted by the next point...

③ The PMND is in conflict with the General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. This project will contribute to the casting of shadows on the northern and southeastern parts of the park.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated
Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant St.
Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

It is crucial that an Environmental Impact Report is issued
as part of this application and further study of the proposed facility's
impact is conducted. I am particularly concerned about the
health impact on people inside and outside the facility
(those detained, workers, and neighbors). What is the quality
of the soil on the site? Does it contain any toxins that
would be released into the air? How would the facility's
location next to a freeway impact the health of those
detained, ~~in~~ whose only access to the outdoors is the
yard, presumably full of exhaust fumes (the Declaration
states that air filtration will only be provided inside the facility).

This is one of countless concerns I have about the proposed
jail's impact on the greater San Francisco community. I urge
the Board to reject the Declaration and require further study

Sincerely,

Johannes Kuzmich.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please make safety housing and mental health sources
and behavioral services for a target persons
in this great rich and nonviolent city
in most areas ~~Outside~~ market streets;
Castro, Mission St to Daly City, and
Bayview Hunter's point - ^{omit} on I and Haight
Street to Golden Gate Park.

Sincerely,

Si Edmond, Joyce Lamy



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the

"employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Sincerely,

Czarina Lively



P.S. The impact is just as much human as it is environmental. Erecting a new jail does not solve the root problem of homelessness, poverty, or criminal activity. We need to address how we can service underserved communities. We do not need to perpetuate the school-to-prison pipeline, we need to provide our neighbors and friends with education, mental health services, and overall safe spaces. A "humane" new jail is irrelevant if we cannot even treat San Franciscans with humanity and justice. Please reconsider the impact. Invest in our people and not in prisons. No new SF Jail!

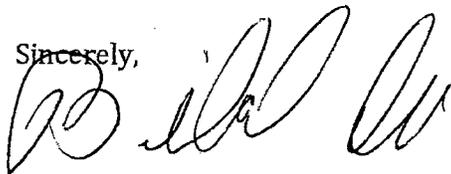
San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

THERE EXIST A HOUSING CRISIS IN S.F.
THIS HOUSING CRISIS CAUSES HOMELESSNESS,
SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE THAT LIVE S.F. ARE
HOMELESS THIS INCLUDES FAMILIES. THE ROOT
CAUSES ARE POVERTY AND INEQUALITY. THE
TAXPAYERS ARE GETTING SHORT SHIPPED BY
THIS CITY POLICY OF NOT ADDRESSING ROOT
CAUSES OF POVERTY, HOMELESSNESS AND
INEQUALITY. ADDITIONAL POLICE AND JAIL
CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T GET AT ROOT CAUSES.
THEY ONLY EXAGGERATE THE PROBLEMS PLAYING
US.

Sincerely,



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Grace Amthor of San Francisco has
serious concerns with the preliminary
mitigated negative declaration on the
proposed new jail. The size and
complexity of this project necessitate
a wide-ranging and profound investigation
into potential environmental impacts.
We cannot imagine other developments
of this size and complexity being
given a blank check. Our strong
suspicion is that the reason for
this blank check is that the
City wants additional space to
incarcerate the homeless as part
of gentrification.

Sincerely,

Michael Lyon

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

THE PROPOSED PROJECT AT 850 BRYANT ST COULD
DISPLACE FAMILIES IN THE 14 ~~S~~ SRO UNITS, IT
WOULD ~~BE~~ ALSO UNDERMINE PROP M, THROUGH
INCREASED OFFICE SPACE. BY DOING THIS
WE LIMIT THE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR
AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

BEYOND THIS, IN OUR DRAFT OUR WATER IS
PRECIOUS AND WE SHOULD NOT BE DIVERTING
OUR RESOURCES TO HARMFUL SPACES SUCH AS
SAILS AND INCARCERATION.

Sincerely,

DYLAN
MOORE

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please consider the following recommendations for a full environmental impact
report.

1. The air and water quality impacts are not sufficiently studied. In addition noise impact has not been sufficiently studied. All these areas are of critical importance as Bessie Carmichael K-8 school are located directly adjacent to the project.
2. The impact on loss of parking spaces is not evaluated, and therefore is not mitigated. This area receives high visitor traffic from throughout San Francisco to the agencies and courts located in 850 Bryant. Loss of parking will therefore have impact to all San Francisco residents.
3. The loss of 14 SRO units of housing is not mitigated. The report merely sites that the tenants will be linked with a social worker, which cannot be asserted as a mitigating solution. It is a widely known fact, and should be well known to the planning department, that there is a lack of affordable housing, and that wait lists are years long. The contractor does not appear to have even evaluated the demographics of the tenants whom are likely seniors, and even persons who are disabled, both sectors of the population it is illegal to displace. These units must be replaced one for one.

Sincerely,
Andrea Salinas
aasalinas@gmail.com
94110

Leo Warshaw-Cardozo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Leo Warshaw-Cardozo" <leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 5:34 PM

Name: Leo Warshaw-Cardozo
Email: leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention center project.

I oppose the construction of a new jail. It's a misuse of our tax dollars, given that the city of San Francisco already has a functioning jail with unoccupied space and given the need for funding for more pressing issues (housing, education, etc).

Please stop this project.
Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 12:33 am
IP Address: 50.0.128.51
Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>
Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Exhibit D

Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

Date: May 13, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Title: 850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street and
Ahern Way street rights-of way
Project Sponsor: Jumoke Akin-Taylor - (415) 557-4751
San Francisco Department of Public Works
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu - (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

This notice is to inform you of the availability of the environmental review document concerning the proposed project as described below. The document is a preliminary mitigated negative declaration (PMND), containing information about the possible environmental effects of the proposed project. The PMND documents the determination of the Planning Department that the proposed project could not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Preparation of a mitigated negative declaration does not indicate a decision by the City to carry out or not to carry out the proposed project.

Project Description: The project site (Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall, 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner’s Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald’s restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (including an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The

proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

The PMND is available to view or download from the Planning Department's Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Report web page (<http://www.sf-planning.org/sfceqadocs>). Paper copies are also available at the Planning Information Center (PIC) counter on the ground floor of 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco.

If you have questions concerning environmental review of the proposed project, contact the Planning Department staff contact listed above.

Within 20 calendar days following publication of the PMND (i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on **June 3, 2015**), any person may:

- 1) Review the PMND as an informational item and take no action;
- 2) Make recommendations for amending the text of the document. The text of the PMND may be amended to clarify or correct statements and may be expanded to include additional relevant issues or to cover issues in greater depth. This may be done **without** the appeal described below; **OR**
- 3) Appeal the determination of no significant effect on the environment to the Planning Commission in a letter which specifies the grounds for such appeal, accompanied by a \$547 check payable to the San Francisco Planning Department.¹ An appeal requires the Planning Commission to determine whether or not an Environmental Impact Report must be prepared based upon whether or not the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the environment. Send the appeal letter to the Planning Department, Attention: Sarah B. Jones, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103. **The letter must be accompanied by a check in the amount of \$547.00 payable to the San Francisco Planning Department, and must be received by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015.** The appeal letter and check may also be presented in person at the PIC counter on the first floor of 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco.

In the absence of an appeal, the mitigated negative declaration shall be made final, subject to necessary modifications, after 20 days from the date of publication of the PMND. If the PMND is appealed, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (FMND) may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors. The first approval action, as identified in the Initial Study, would establish the start of the 30-day appeal period for the FMND pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16(h).

Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Commission or the Department. All written or oral communications, including submitted personal contact information, may be made available to the public for inspection and copying upon request and may appear on the Department's website or in other public documents.

¹ Upon review by the Planning Department, the appeal fee may be reimbursed for neighborhood organizations that have been in existence for a minimum of 24 months.

Exhibit E

Final Mitigated Negative Declaration



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mitigated Negative Declaration

PMND Date: May 13, 2015; amended on June 25, 2015 (deletions to the PMND are shown in ~~strike~~ and additions are shown in **bold underline**)

Case No.: 2014.0198E

Project Title: **850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project**

Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District

Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street and Ahern Way street rights-of way

Lot Size: 40,276 square feet

Project Sponsor: **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department
Sheriff’s Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo – (415) 522-8123

Lead Agency: San Francisco Planning Department

Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu - (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed Hall of Justice (HOJ) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets, and consists of eight parcels: Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. The western portion of the project site (the HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, contains the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall (105 feet to the rooftop plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf HOJ, constructed between 1958 and 1961. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other uses within the existing HOJ include the justice center for the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner and morgue, and the current operational headquarters for the San Francisco Police Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Directly east of the HOJ site is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building, constructed in 2003 (800-804 Bryant Street);

Mitigated Negative Declaration
June 25, 2015

CASE NO. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant, constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). The project building site also includes portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of way.

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works and the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of a new, approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (95 feet to the rooftop plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF on the project building site. The City and County of San Francisco would acquire the project building site for development of the proposed project. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed project would require legislative amendments to the Planning Code to reclassify the zoning designation on the project building site from SALI to P and to reclassify the height and bulk district from 30-X to 95-J.

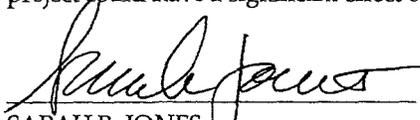
The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates.

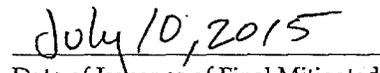
The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. A subterranean tunnel would be constructed underneath the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ. As part of the construction of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas (a loading dock on Harriet Street and a secured, controlled entryway or "sally port" on Ahern Way). In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant Street to the I-80 overpass) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions; only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

FINDING:

This project could not have a significant effect on the environment. This finding is based upon the criteria of the Guidelines of the State Secretary for Resources, Sections 15064 (Determining Significant Effect), 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance), and 15070 (Decision to prepare a Negative Declaration), and the following reasons as documented in the Initial Evaluation (Initial Study) for the project, which is attached. Mitigation measures are included in this project to avoid potentially significant effects. See pp. 216-222.

In the independent judgment of the Planning Department, there is no substantial evidence that the project could have a significant effect on the environment.


SARAH B. JONES
Environmental Review Officer


Date of Issuance of Final Mitigated
Negative Declaration

cc: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Department of Public Works; Dan Santizo, Sheriff's Department; Richard Sucre, Current Planning; Supervisor Jane Kim, District 6; Master Decision File, Distribution List

Initial Study
850 Bryant Street - Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project
 Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E

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- Appendix C: CHS Consulting Group/Baymetrics, Data Collection, February 11, 2015
- Appendix D: LCW Consulting, Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project Summary of Daily and PM Peak Hour Trip Generation, April 9, 2015
- Appendix E: Orion Environmental Associates, Noise Measurement Output Locations 1 and 2, September 18, 2014
- Appendix F: Orion Environmental Associates, CalEEMod Output, April 2, 2015
- Appendix G: Rowan, Williams, & Irwin, Inc., Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Replacement Jail Screening Level Wind Analysis, February 25, 2015
- Appendix H: PreVision Design, Shadow Analysis Report for the Proposed Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Per SF Planning Section 295 Standards, May 8, 2015

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACL	Absolute Cumulative Limits
ADRP	Archeological Data Recovery Plan
ARDTP	Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan
ATP	Archeological Testing Plan
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit
BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission
bgs	below grade surface
BMPs	best management practices
C-APE	CEQA Area of Potential Effect
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Cal/OSHA	State Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CJ#	County Jail No.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalents
CPA	San Francisco Capital Planning Committee
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
dB	decibel
DBI	Department of Building Inspection
DEHP	bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ERO	Environmental Review Officer
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ESLs	Environmental Screening Levels
FARR	Final Archeological Resource Report
General Plan	San Francisco General Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
GHG	greenhouse gas
gsf	gross square feet
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter
HOJ	Hall of Justice
HRE	Historic Resources Evaluation
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
Ldn	day-night noise level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

Leq	equivalent continuous sound level
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
mg/L	milligram per liter
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MLP:	maximum load point
mph	miles per hour
MRZ-4	Mineral Resource Zone 4
MTA	San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency
MTBE	methyl tertiary-butyl ether
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MTCO2E	Metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalents
MUG	Mixed Use-General (zoning designation)
Muni	San Francisco Municipal Railway
MUR	Mixed Use-Residential (zoning designation)
Mw	moment magnitude
NAHC	California State Native American Heritage Commission
NAVD88	1988 North American Vertical Datum
NCT	Neighborhood Commercial Transit (zoning designation)
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Research Council
NSR	New Source Review
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OPR	State Office of Planning and Research
OS	open space
PAHs	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PAR	Preliminary Archeological Review
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	PM composed of particulates at are 10 microns in diameter or less
PM ₁₀	PM composed of particulates at are 2.5 microns in diameter or less
POPOS	privately owned public open spaces
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
QAACL	Qualified Archaeological Consultants List
RDF	Retention and Detention Facility
RED	Residential Enclave (zoning designation)
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board
SALI	Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District
SB	Senate Bill
SamTrans	San Mateo County Transit District
SEWPCP	Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant
sf	square feet

SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFCTA	San Francisco County Transportation Authority
SFFD	San Francisco Fire Department
sfh	square foot hours
SFMTA	San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency
SFO	San Francisco International Airport
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
SFPL	San Francisco Public Library
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFUSD	San Francisco Unified School District
Sheriff's Department	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
SHR3	Seismic Hazard Rating 3
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SMP	site mitigation plan
SOMA	South of Market
SoMa	South of Market
SRO	single room occupancy
STLC	soluble threshold limit concentration
SUD	Special Use District
TAAS	Theoretically Available Annual Sunlight
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TASC	Transportation Advisory Staff Committee
TBACT	Best Available Control Technology
TCLP	toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TEP	Transit Effectiveness Project
TTLC	total threshold limit concentration
UMU	Urban Mixed Use (zoning designation)
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	underground storage tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VDECS	verified diesel emission control strategy
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WMUG	Western SoMa Mixed Use-General (zoning designation)
WMUO	Western SoMa Mixed Use-Office (zoning designation)
WSA	Water Supply Assessment

Initial Study
850 Bryant Street - Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project
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A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location and Existing Project Site Characteristics

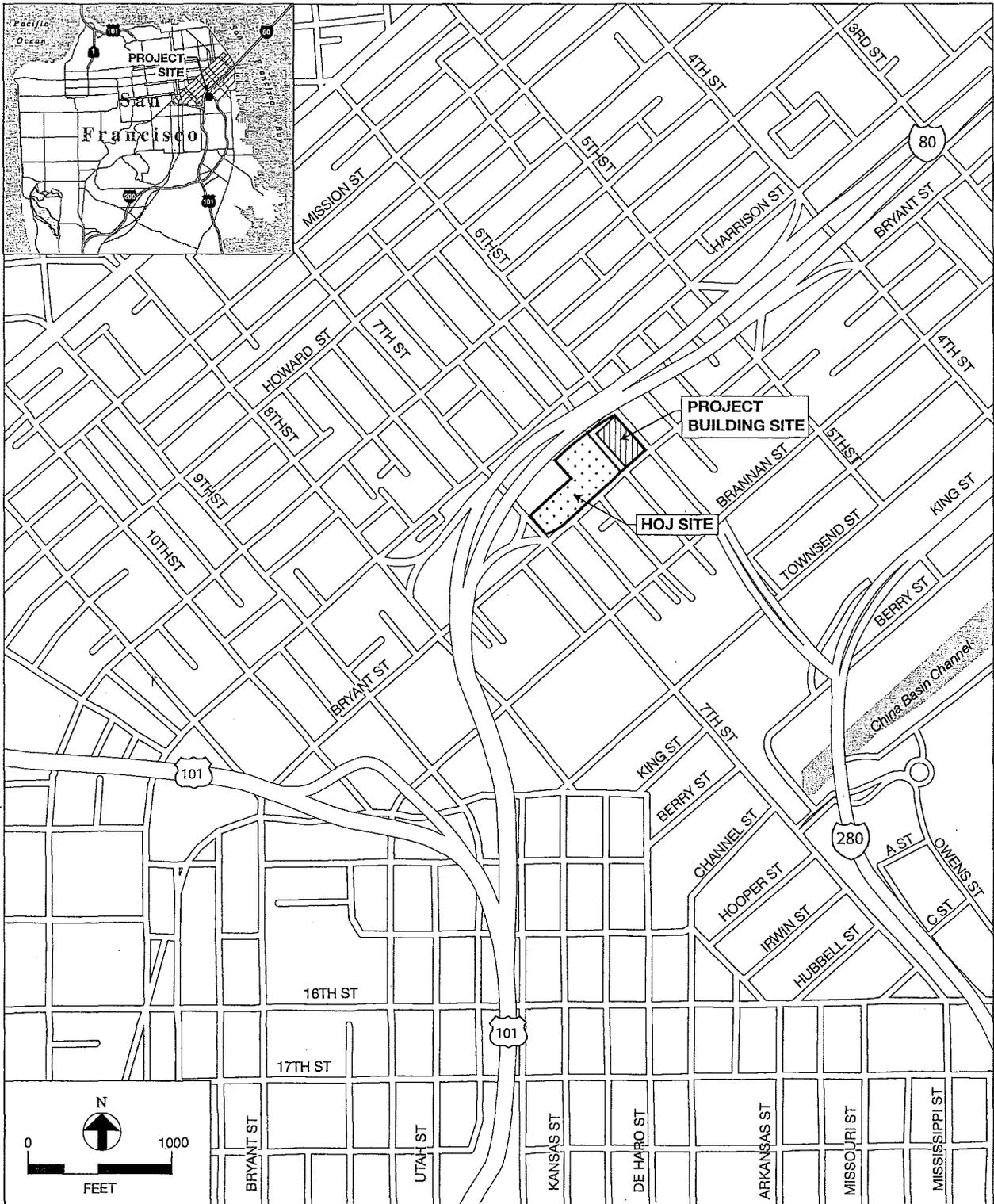
The proposed Hall of Justice (HOJ) – Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project (herein referred to as “proposed project”) is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets (see **Figure 1: Project Location**), and consists of eight parcels: Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45 and a portion of Lot 42, as well as portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way (see **Figure 2: Existing Site Plan**). The project site is relatively flat, sloping gently from northwest to southwest.

The western portion of the project site (HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, including a portion of Lot 042 in Block 3759, is bounded by Harriet Street on the east, Bryant Street on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The HOJ site contains an existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), approximately 610,000-gross-square-foot (gsf) institutional building constructed between 1958 and 1961. The HOJ is eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1 (Events) as a major legal and civic institution in San Francisco.¹ The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department (Sheriff’s Department). County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. Other existing uses within the HOJ include the justice center for the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner and morgue, and the operational headquarters for the San Francisco Police Department.²

Primary pedestrian access into the HOJ building is through the main entrance located on Bryant Street. Service, loading, and parking access for the HOJ building is from Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way with driveways to the at-grade building service area, the at-grade surface parking and ambulance loading area, the below-grade basement level of the existing HOJ, and a secure transport area/sally port for County Jails No. 1 (CJ#1) and No. 2 (CJ#2) at 425 Seventh Street north of the HOJ site. On the HOJ site, there are existing street trees along Harriet Street

¹ San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form, April 3, 2015 (see Appendix A of this PMND).

² At the end of March 2015 approximately 250 San Francisco Police Department staff moved from the HOJ to the newly constructed Public Safety Building at 1251 3rd Street in Mission Bay. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/index.aspx?recordid=1145&page=3763>. Accessed April 2, 2015.

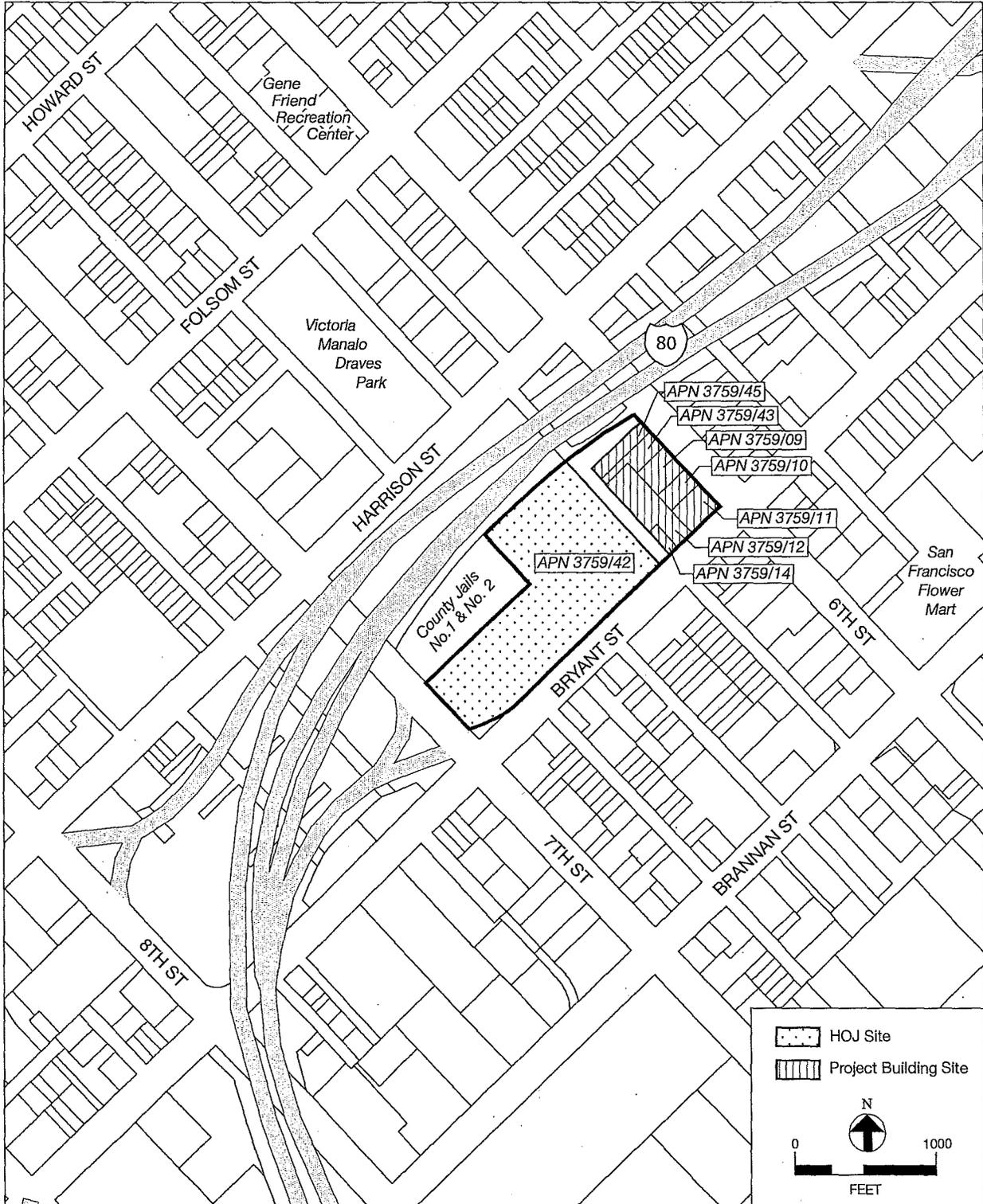


SOURCE: Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION



SOURCE: Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 2: EXISTING SITE PLAN

between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, and along Seventh Street between Bryant and Harrison streets.

The eastern portion of the project site (project building site) is slightly less than an acre in size (40,276 square feet [sf]) and encompasses Lots 009 through 012, 014, 043, and 045 in Block 3759. The project building site is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Bryant Street to the south, Sixth Street to the east, and Harriet Street to the west. The project building site contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO³) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building, constructed in 2003 (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant, constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). The building at 480-484 Sixth Street is a well-preserved, somewhat early example of a multi-family residential building in the South of Market Area. It is a California Register-eligible property, and is assigned a Status Code by the San Francisco Planning Department of "3CS," meaning that it is eligible for the CRHR as an individual historic resource through survey evaluation.⁴ The project building site also includes portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of way. Harriet Street is a one-way, north-south street with access from Bryant Street. Ahern Way is a two-way, east-west street with access from Sixth Street. Ahern Way provides access to the ambulance loading area and the basement level of the existing HOJ on the HOJ site as well as the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2. There are existing street trees adjacent to the project building site along Sixth Street, between Ahern Way and Bryant Street and along Bryant Street, between Harriet and Sixth streets. There are existing trees located on the interior of the project building site in the rear yard of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street.

CJ#1 and CJ#2 are located directly north of the HOJ site at 425 Seventh Street. CJ#1 is an inmate processing and intake facility. CJ#2 serves as a medium security jail facility, primarily used to house female inmates. These facilities are located on the northwest portion of Block 3759/Lot 42 not included as part of the HOJ site and are not part the proposed project. However, the basement level of 425 Seventh Street is shared with the HOJ for below-grade parking and to facilitate the movement of inmates and staff from the cells and holding area to the HOJ courts.

³ An SRO is a multiple-tenant building that usually houses one or two people in individual rooms (sometimes two rooms, or two rooms with a bathroom or half bathroom). Tenants of SROs typically share bathrooms and/or kitchens, while some SRO rooms may include kitchenettes, bathrooms, or half-baths. Although many are former hotels, SROs are primarily rented as a permanent residence.

⁴ VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Memorandum to Rich Sucre, San Francisco Planning Department, September 22, 2014.

The HOJ site and the project building site are well served by public transit. The San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) operates numerous surface buses within one block of the project site along Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Folsom, Harrison, Bryant, and Brannan streets, including the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 19 Polk, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness, 12 Folsom, and 14X Mission Express routes. Regional transit providers include Golden Gate Transit and San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans). Both Golden Gate Transit and SamTrans operate surface buses within three blocks of the project site – along Mission, Howard, and Folsom streets and Mission, Ninth, and Tenth streets, respectively.

Existing Zoning on the Project Site

The HOJ site is located within a Public Use (P) Zoning District and a 105-J Height and Bulk District, and the project building site is within the Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District and a 30-X Height and Bulk District.⁵ The entire project site is located within the Western SoMa Special Use District (SUD), which includes zoning controls to address specific land use issues related to animal service uses, nighttime entertainment uses, and formula retail uses. It is also within the area covered by the *Western SOMA (South of Market) Area Plan* of the *San Francisco General Plan*.⁶ The project site is not located within any known or potential historic district.

Project Characteristics

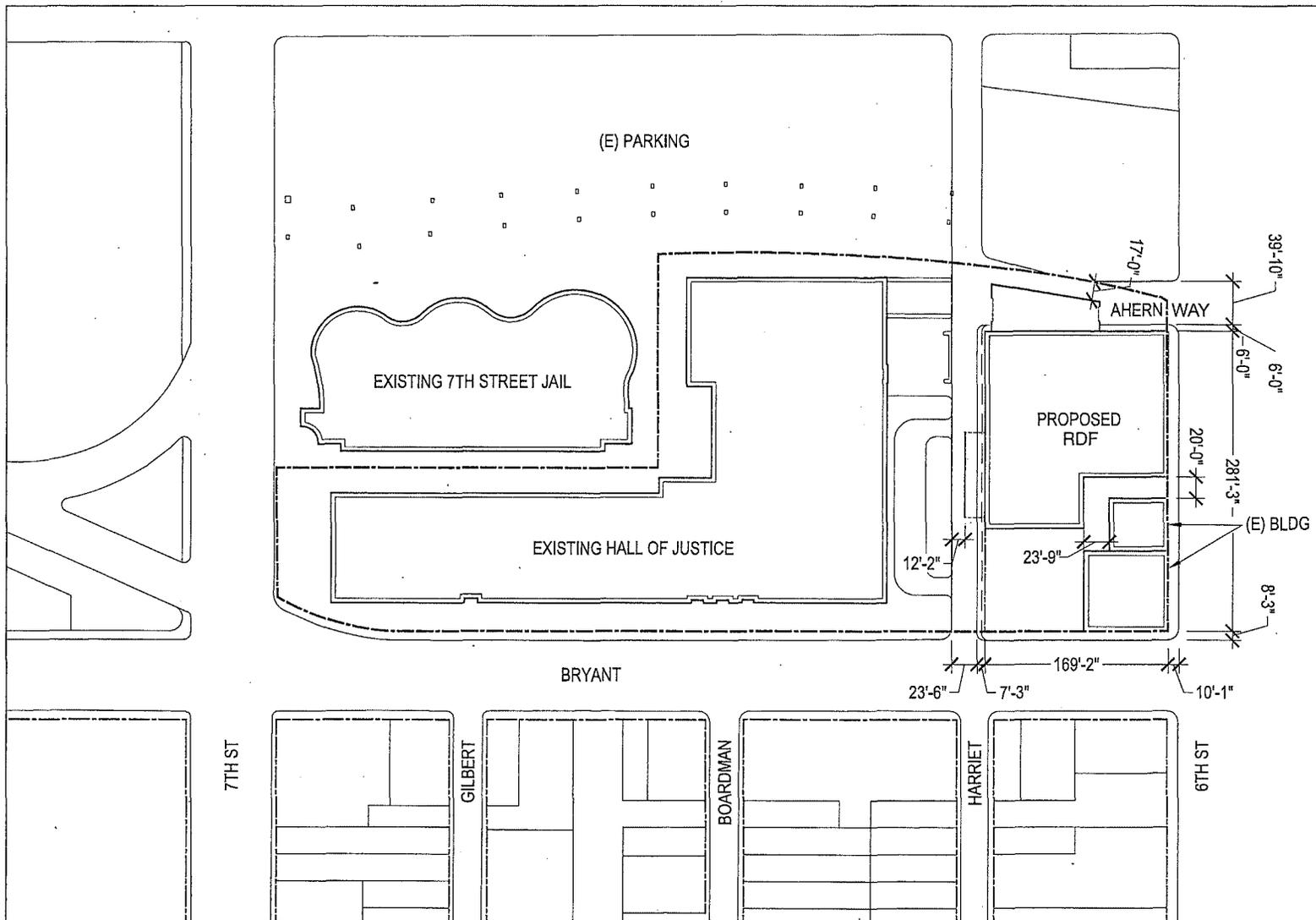
The proposed project calls for the construction of a new, approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (95 feet tall to the roof top, plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) building on the block directly east of the existing HOJ building, in part to provide secure, direct access to the courts facility located within the HOJ. (See **Figure 3: Project Site Plan**.) All existing buildings on the project building site would be demolished with the exception of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and the office building at 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 11).

The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, currently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. The proposed project is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building.⁷ Once the jail population is relocated

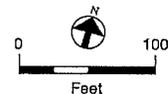
⁵ The maximum building height is 105 feet on the HOJ site and 30 feet on the project building site. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District become effective above a building height of 40 feet, and there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District.

⁶ The *Western SoMa Area Plan* is also known as the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. These terms are interchangeable.

⁷ Future programs to relocate other City agencies or uses from the HOJ building are speculative and therefore not included as part of the proposed project, nor included in environmental analysis of the proposed project.



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 3: PROJECT SITE PLAN

from CJ#3 and CJ#4 to the proposed RDF, the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building would remain vacant. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3⁸ and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, programs and classroom space, and mental and medical health services for the jail population.

The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, and the removal of parking on the west side of Sixth Street along the proposed RDF's frontage. A subterranean tunnel would be constructed underneath the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the existing HOJ building to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel, subject to San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) approval, would be used to provide secure and direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building. As part of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate separate and secure areas for service deliveries and jail transport (a secured loading dock on Harriet Street and a secured, controlled entryway or "sally port" on Ahern Way, respectively), subject to SFMTA and Department of Public Works (DPW) review and approval. In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant Street to the I-80 overpass) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions and only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

Project Background

In 1992, and again in 2012, DPW conducted seismic studies on the HOJ at 850 Bryant Street and designated the building with a Seismic Hazard Rating 3 (SHR3), which indicates that the HOJ is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake.⁹ The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between DPW and the Sheriff's Department to replace CJ#3 and CJ#4, which are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the seismically deficient HOJ.

The Sheriff's Department currently operates five separate detention facilities and a secured ward within the San Francisco General Hospital, at 1001 Potrero Avenue, for inmates who require hospitalization. CJ#1 and CJ#2 have been operating for nearly 20 years at its current location at 425 Seventh Street, north of the HOJ site. CJ#3 and CJ#4 are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. The newest facility, CJ#5, was constructed in 2004 and is located

⁸ CJ #3 was vacated in November 2013. Inmates have been temporarily relocated to County Jail #5 in San Bruno and will eventually transfer to the proposed RDF, once construction is complete. For purposes of this environmental analysis, it is assumed that CJ#3 is still operating on the site.

⁹ EQA Engineering And Design/AGS Inc., *Seismic Assessment of Various City-Owned Buildings Earthquake Safety Program- Hall of Justice*, October 1992, pp. V-VI. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

approximately 15 miles to the south in the City of San Bruno in San Mateo County (1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno).¹⁰ The total bed capacity within the Sheriff's Department jail system facilities (CJ#1 through CJ#5) is 2,515 beds.

Acquisition of the Project Building Site

The project building site is slightly less than an acre in size at 0.92 acres (40,276 sf) and encompasses two vacant lots and five existing buildings located on Lots 009 through 012, 014, 043, and 045 in Assessor's Block 3759. The City and County of San Francisco would acquire these properties for development of the proposed RDF, and three of the five existing buildings would be demolished: a one-story office building at 444 Sixth Street, a one-story commercial building at 450 Sixth Street, and a one-story restaurant at 820 Bryant Street.

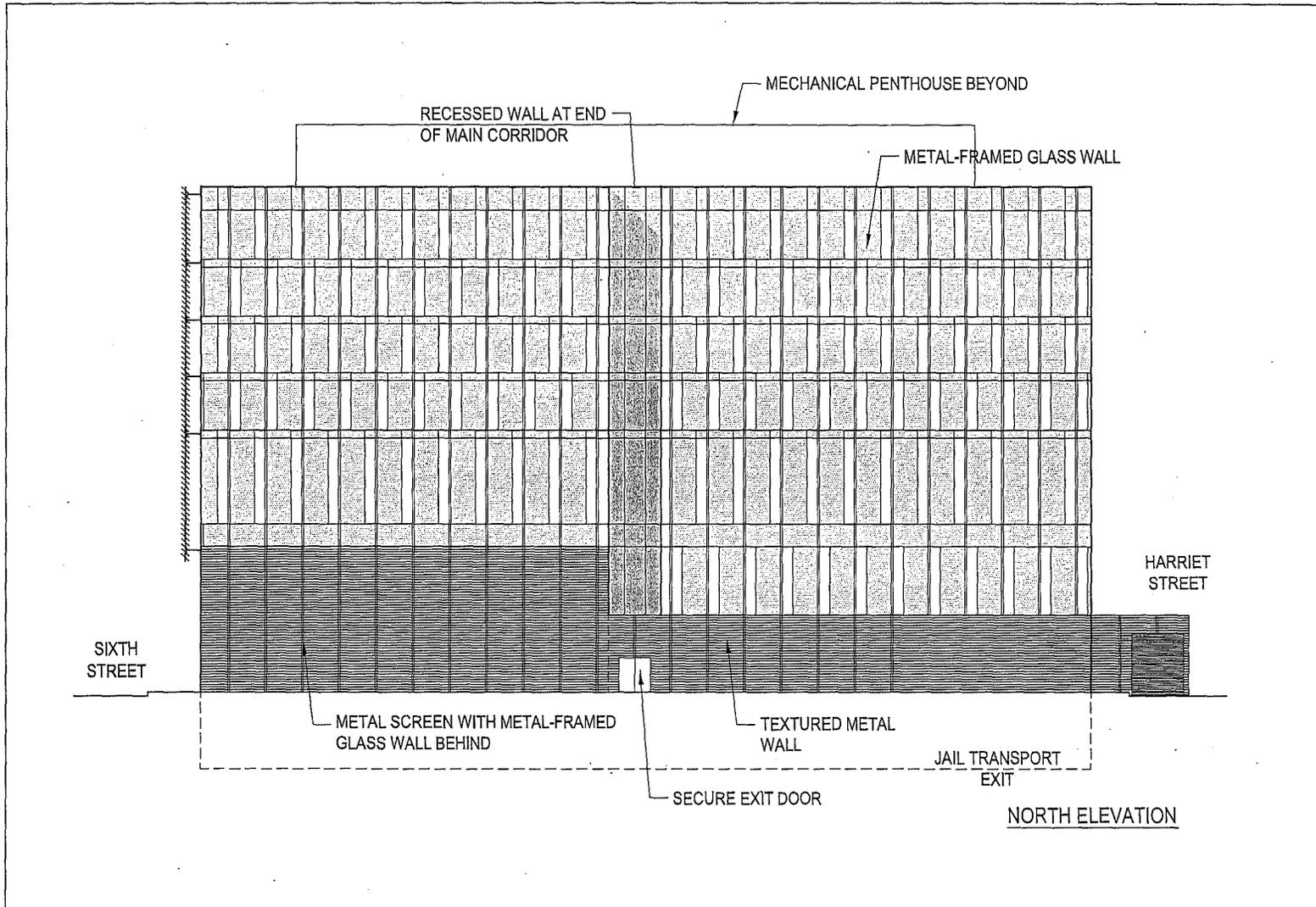
The three-story office building located at the corner Sixth and Bryant streets (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street) would remain on the project building site. Existing uses and tenants are not anticipated to change with implementation of the proposed project.

The 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would also remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

Proposed Building Form and Design

The proposed RDF would be approximately 200,000 gsf and 110 feet tall (95 feet tall plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), and would contain five floors (with mezzanine levels at the 4th and 5th floors) plus a partial basement level. The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse would be centrally located on the rooftop and would house the emergency diesel generator for the proposed RDF. (See **Figure 4: Proposed Massing - North Elevation**, **Figure 5: Proposed Massing - East Elevation**, **Figure 6: Proposed Massing - South Elevation**, and **Figure 7: Proposed Massing - West Elevation**.) It is anticipated that the proposed RDF would be constructed to meet or exceed

¹⁰ The Sheriff's Department also operates County Jail #6, located at 1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno, but it currently does not house any inmates.

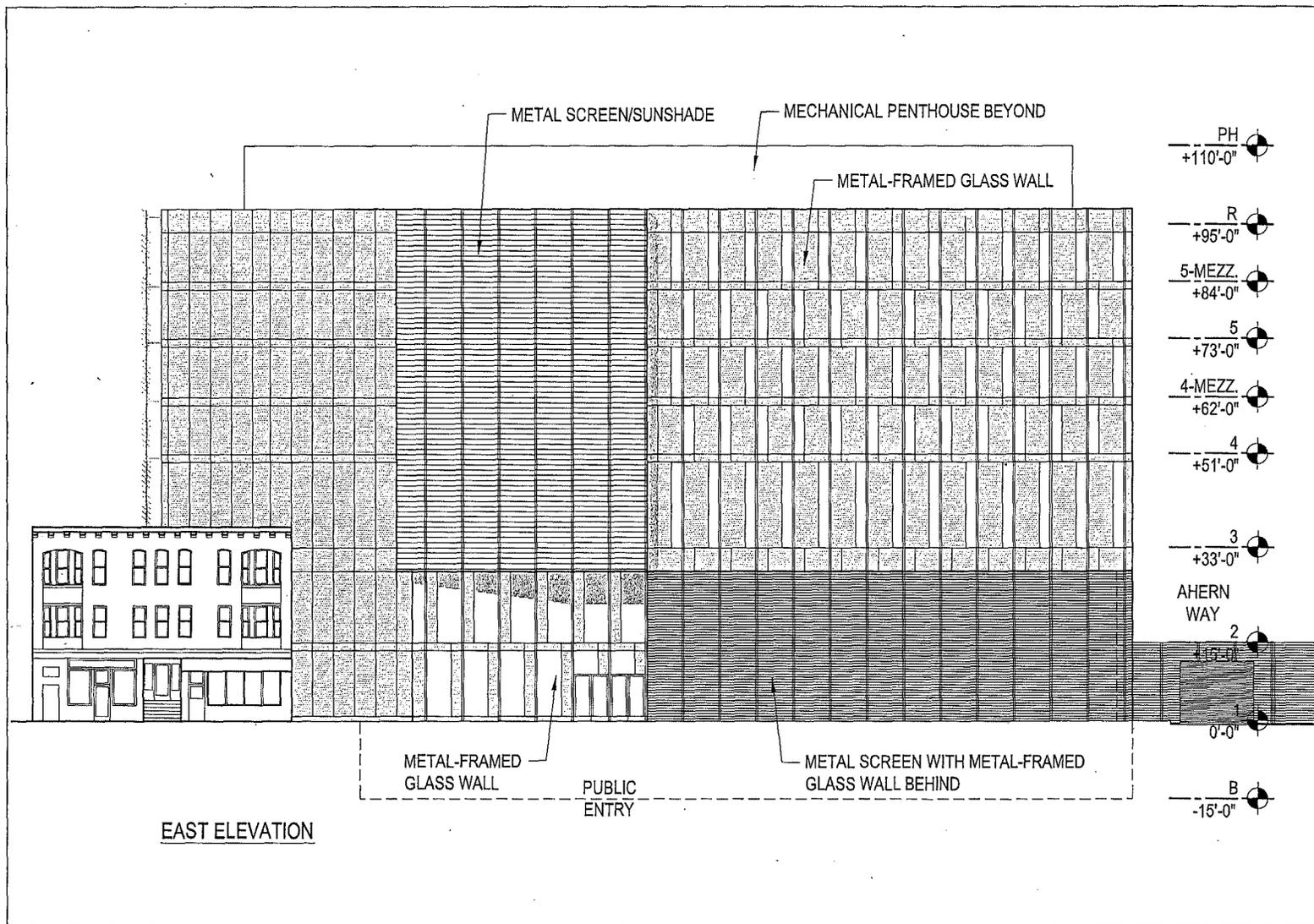


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 4: PROPOSED MASSING - NORTH ELEVATION

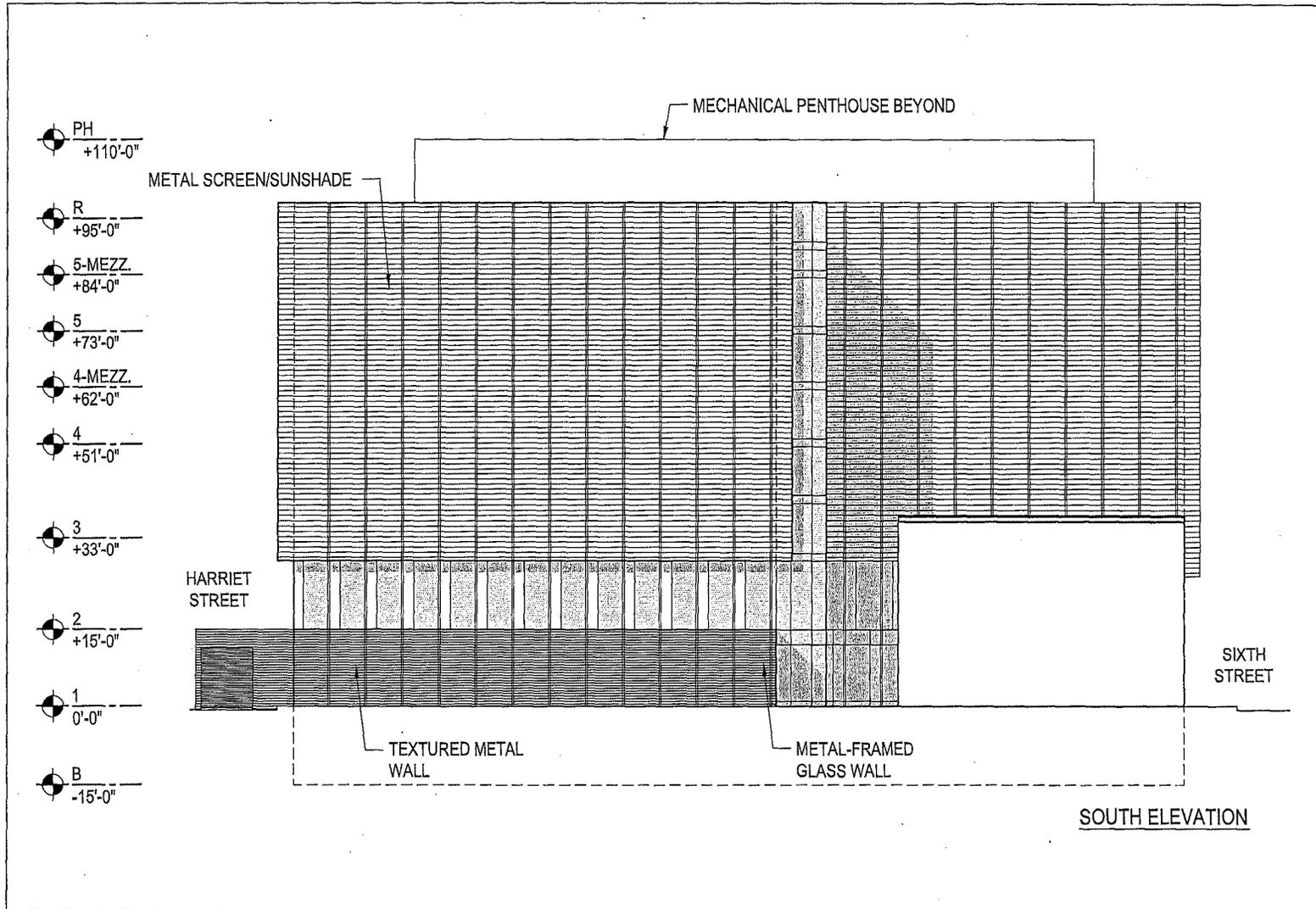


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 5: PROPOSED MASSING - EAST ELEVATION

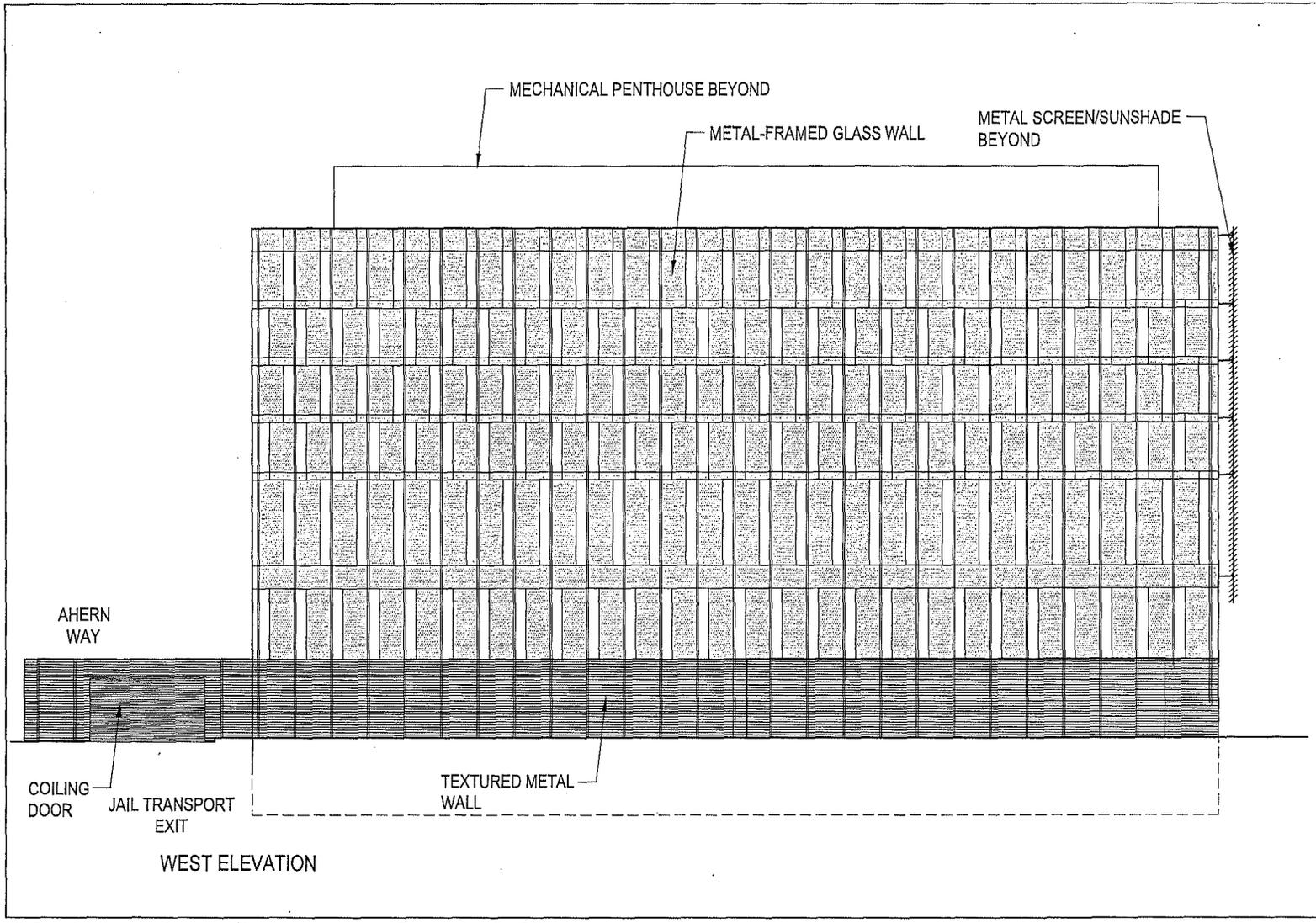


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 6: PROPOSED MASSING - SOUTH ELEVATION



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 7: PROPOSED MASSING - WEST ELEVATION

basic Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standards or GreenPoint Rated standards established in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance with respect to energy and water use for City-owned buildings. The proposed RDF would include podular housing units that allow for direct supervision of inmates, increasing the safety of inmates and staff, and efficient provision of services. Program space for classrooms, computer and vocational training to foster Sheriff's Department rehabilitative programs, and medical and mental health units for inmates would also be constructed, as detailed below by floor level and shown on **Figures 8 through 11** on the following pages.

Ground Floor (First Floor Plan)

The proposed ground floor would include the publicly-accessible lobby, with access from Sixth Street, and the inmate visiting room. This floor would also provide space for central records, warrants, and administrative offices, as well as the RDF kitchen, building and laundry services, and a multi-purpose room. The ground floor would also include an enclosed sally port¹¹ for jail inmate transport, to be constructed along the north elevation, partially within the Ahern Way right-of-way, with access onto Ahern Way from Sixth Street. An enclosed service vehicle loading area would be constructed along the west elevation of the building, partially within the Harriet Street right-of-way. Direct service access to the service vehicle loading area would be from Harriet Street via Bryant Street. (See **Figure 8: Proposed First Floor Plan.**)

Second Floor

The proposed second floor would include two separate 16-cell inmate pods, with room for interior exercise and classroom space. The floor would also include space for medical and staff-support services. (See **Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan.**)

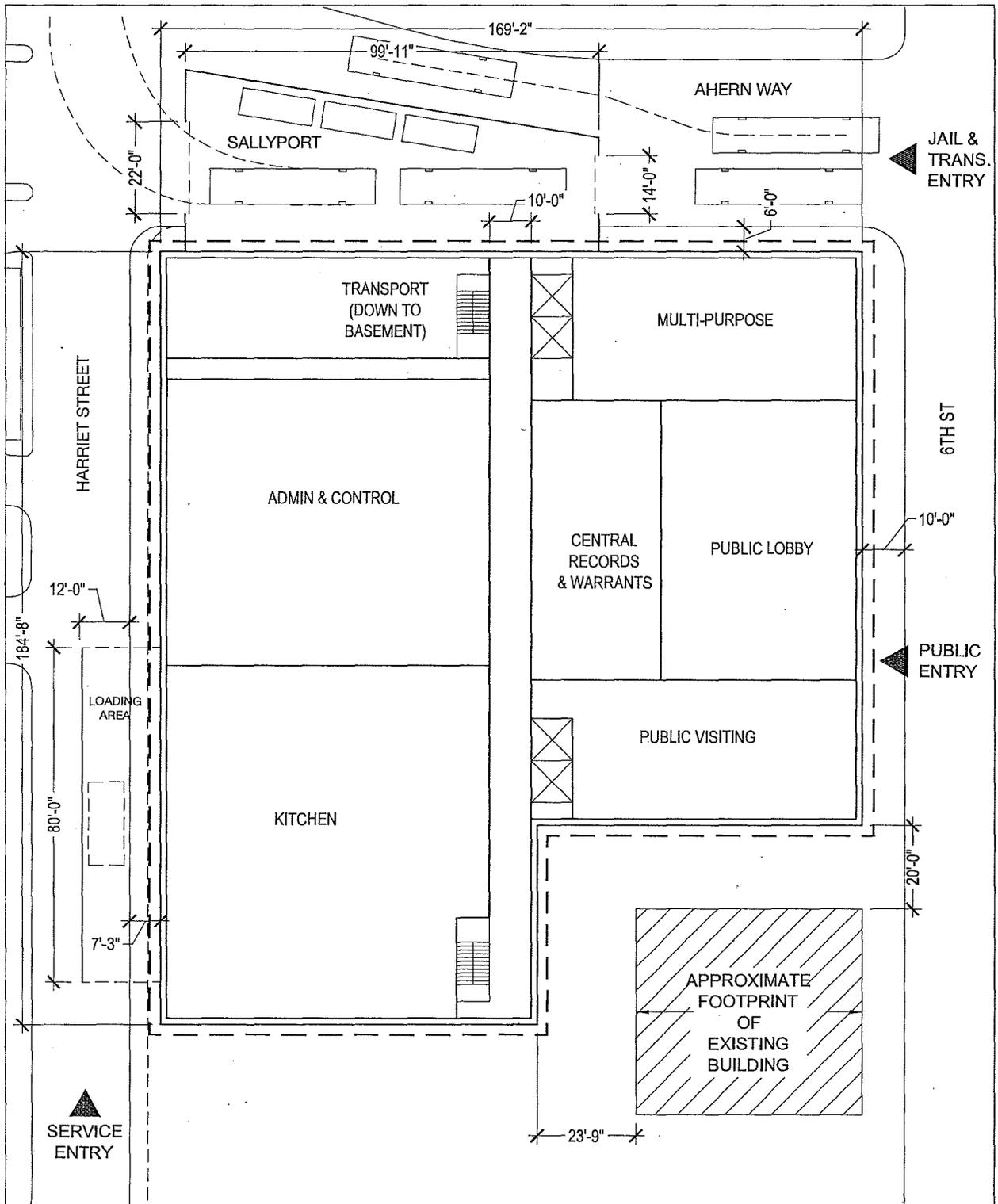
Third Floor

The proposed third floor would include two separate 16-cell inmate pods, with room for interior exercise and classroom space. The floor would also include staff-support space and central program space. (See **Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan.**)

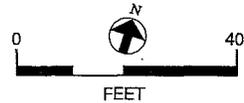
Fourth and Fifth Floors

The proposed fourth and fifth floors would each include three 32-cell inmate pods, one 16-cell inmate pod, and room for interior exercise and classroom space. Each of these floors would also contain a mezzanine level with space to allow for additional inmate cells. (See **Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floors Plan.**)

¹¹ A sally port is an enclosed, secured, controlled entryway into highly restricted or protected areas, such as the proposed RDF.



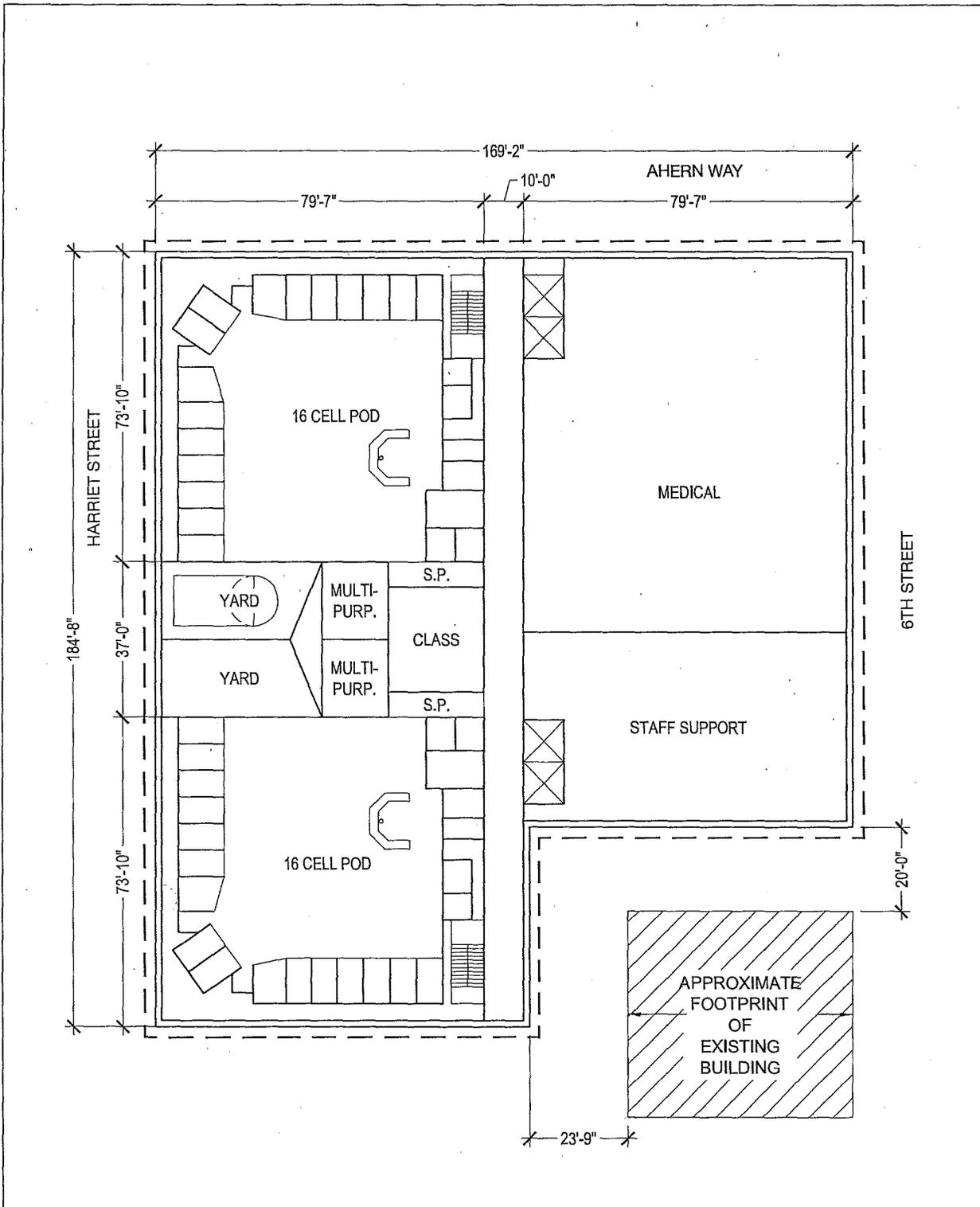
SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



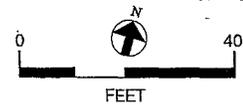
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FIGURE 8: PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



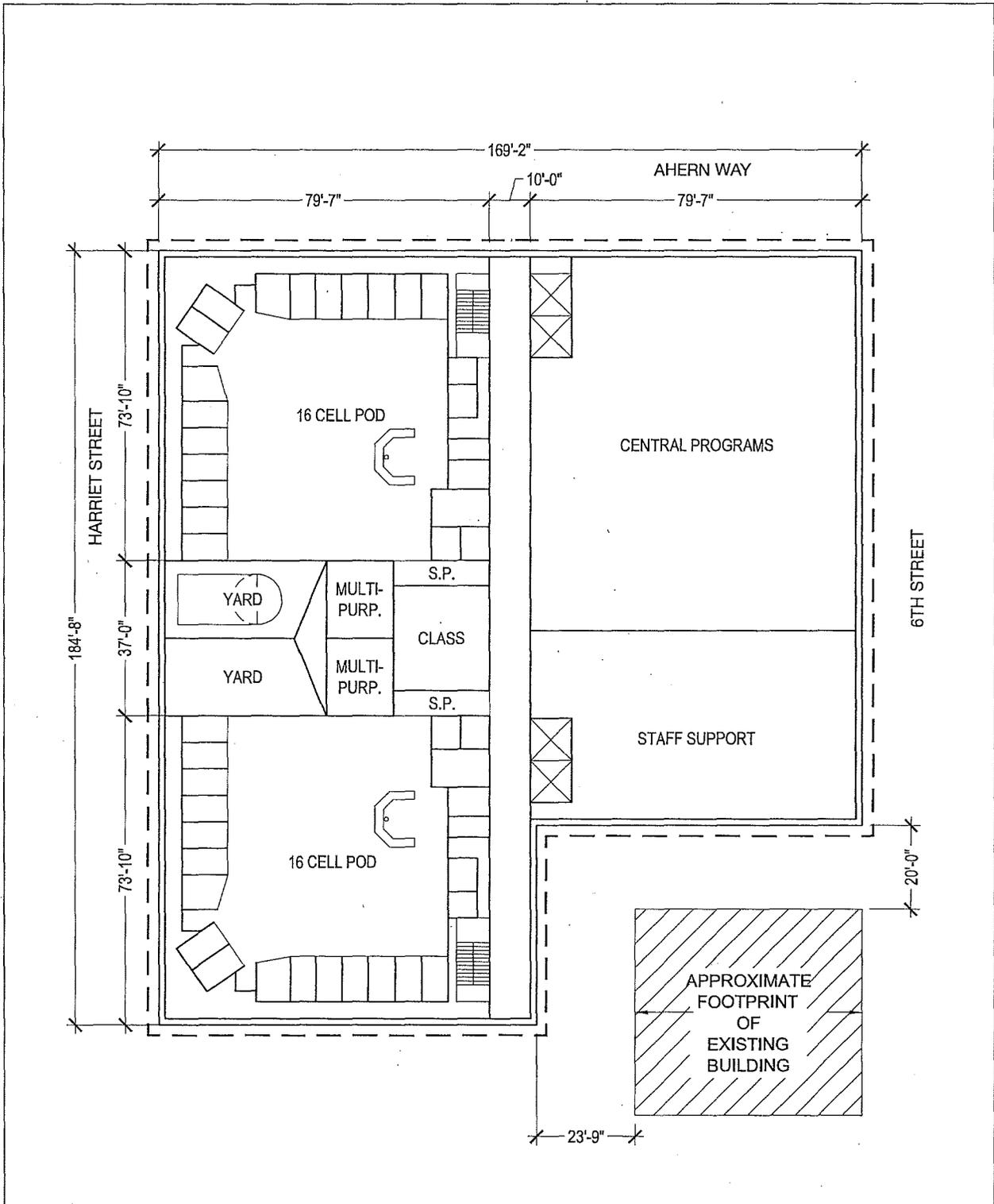
SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



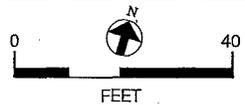
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 9: PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN



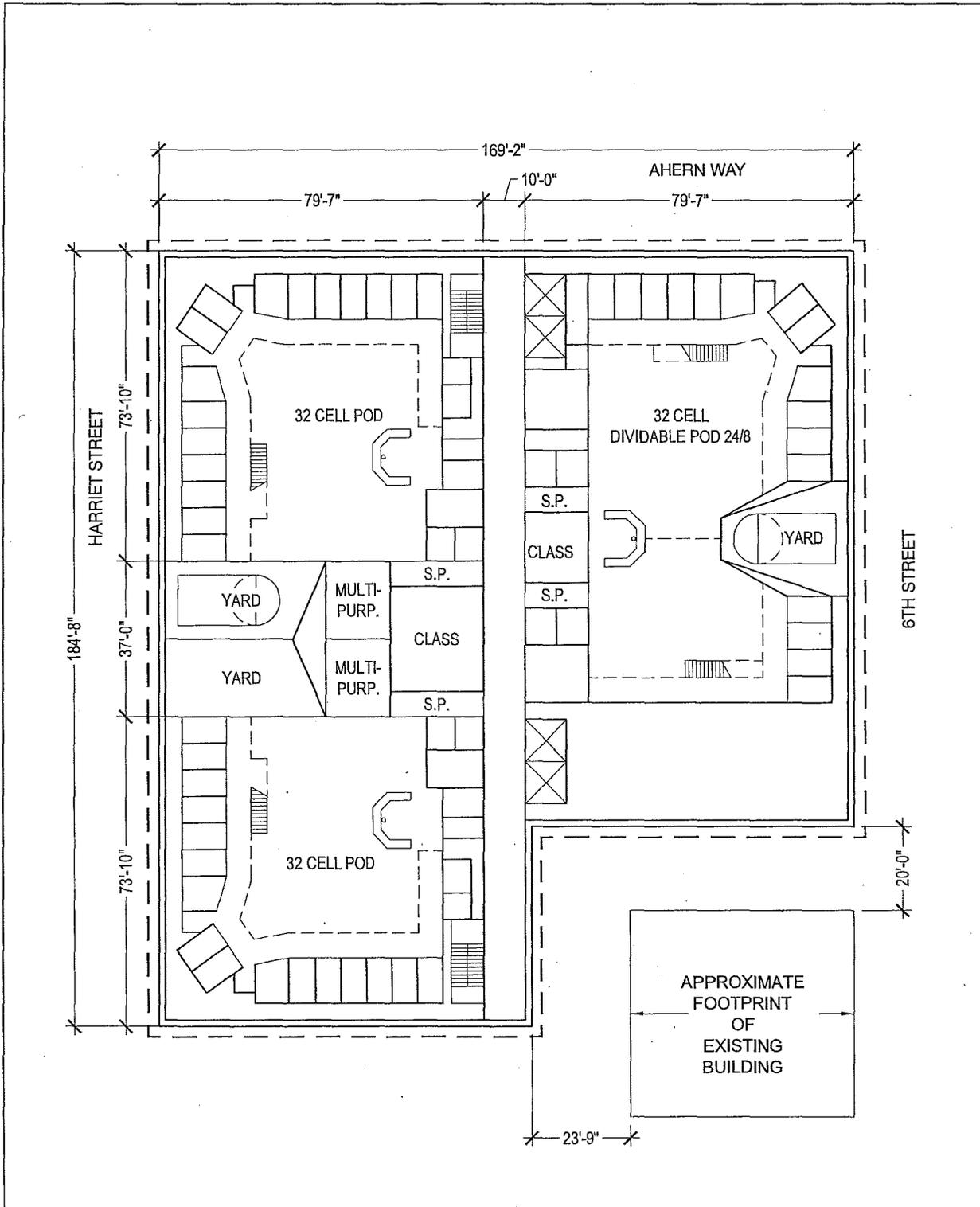
SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



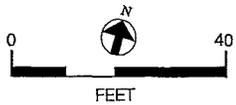
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 10: PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



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FIGURE 11: PROPOSED FOURTH & FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

Partial Basement Level

The proposed approximately 28,000-gsf basement level would provide access to a proposed pedestrian tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the courtrooms in the existing HOJ building for inmate transport between the buildings. Space within the basement area would also be designated for building services, storage, laundry, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing uses. (See **Figure 12: Proposed Basement Level Floor Plan.**)

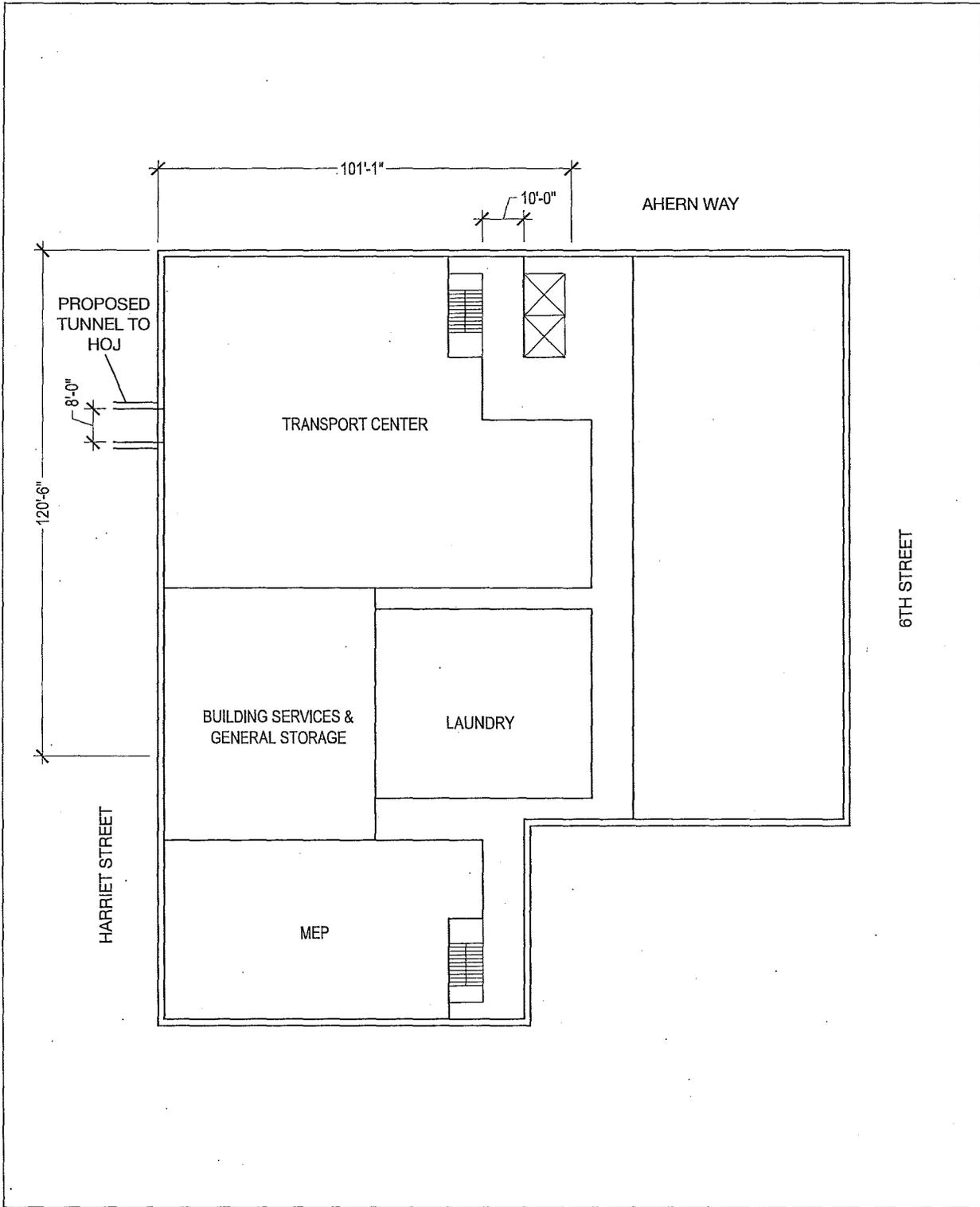
Proposed Right-of-Way Changes

The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. As part of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas (a loading dock on Harriet Street and a sally port on Ahern Way, respectively) subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant to Harrison streets) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions and only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

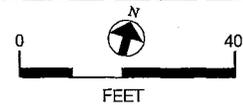
In addition, a proposed pedestrian tunnel connection would be constructed under the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the proposed RDF with the basement level of the existing HOJ. The proposed tunnel would be 8 feet wide and 10 feet tall and would be constructed approximately 17 feet below grade. Inmates and in-custody defendants would be transferred between the proposed RDF and the courts via this tunnel as a secure path of travel. The proposed project also includes renovations to the existing HOJ basement access point to serve as a secure in-custody corridor for jail inmate transport. These renovations would include changes to the existing basement parking access entrance.

Proposed Landscaping

The existing street trees on the HOJ site (along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and along Seventh Street between Bryant Street and the I-80 overpass) and on the project building site (along Bryant Street between Sixth and Harriet streets, and along Sixth Street between Bryant Street and the I-80 overpass) would remain. Construction of the proposed RDF would require removal of three interior trees located in the rear yard of the existing SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street. The project sponsor would plant new street trees in compliance with the standards of Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the Public Works Code, Article 16. According to Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1), a total of seven new street trees would be required along the Sixth Street and Bryant Street frontages. All new and/or replacement trees on the Sixth Street and Bryant Street frontages would be planted in accordance with the standards set forth in Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the *Better Streets Plan*. If DPW determines that planting the full complement of required street trees would not be



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



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FIGURE 12: BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

feasible due to site constraints or other reasons, a waiver of this requirement may be requested from the Zoning Administrator (Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1)(C)(iii)). In this case, an in-lieu street tree fee would be required pursuant to Planning Code Section 428. No additional landscaping is proposed as part of the project.

Project Construction

Foundation and Excavation

Construction of the proposed RDF would require excavation for the partial basement level and reinforced concrete mat foundation. Additional excavation would be required to construct the pedestrian transport tunnel between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building. Excavation depth for both the basement level and tunnel excavation would not exceed 17 feet and would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site.¹²

Construction Phasing and Duration

The project sponsor estimates that construction of the proposed project would take approximately 30 months to complete, with construction beginning mid-year in 2017 and building occupancy likely in the fall of 2020.

Project Approvals

The proposed project requires the following approval actions. These approvals may be considered by City decision-makers in conjunction with the required environmental review, but they may not be granted until the required environmental review has been completed.

Actions by the Board of Supervisors

- Adoption of ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from SALI to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.
- Adoption of a resolution to approve purchasing of land and financing of the proposed project through a Certification of Participation.
- **Approval of a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections and authorize execution of certain agreements, including construction and financing agreements. The Board of Supervisor's decision to approve the funding application and to authorize execution of certain construction and financing agreements constitutes as the Approval Action for the proposed project.**

Actions by the Planning Commission

- Recommendation that the Board of Supervisors adopt ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from Service

¹² San Francisco Department of Public Works, Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Arts Light Industrial (SALI) to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.

- Approval of a *General Plan* referral determining that the proposed project, including the proposed legislative amendments, is in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan*.
- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.

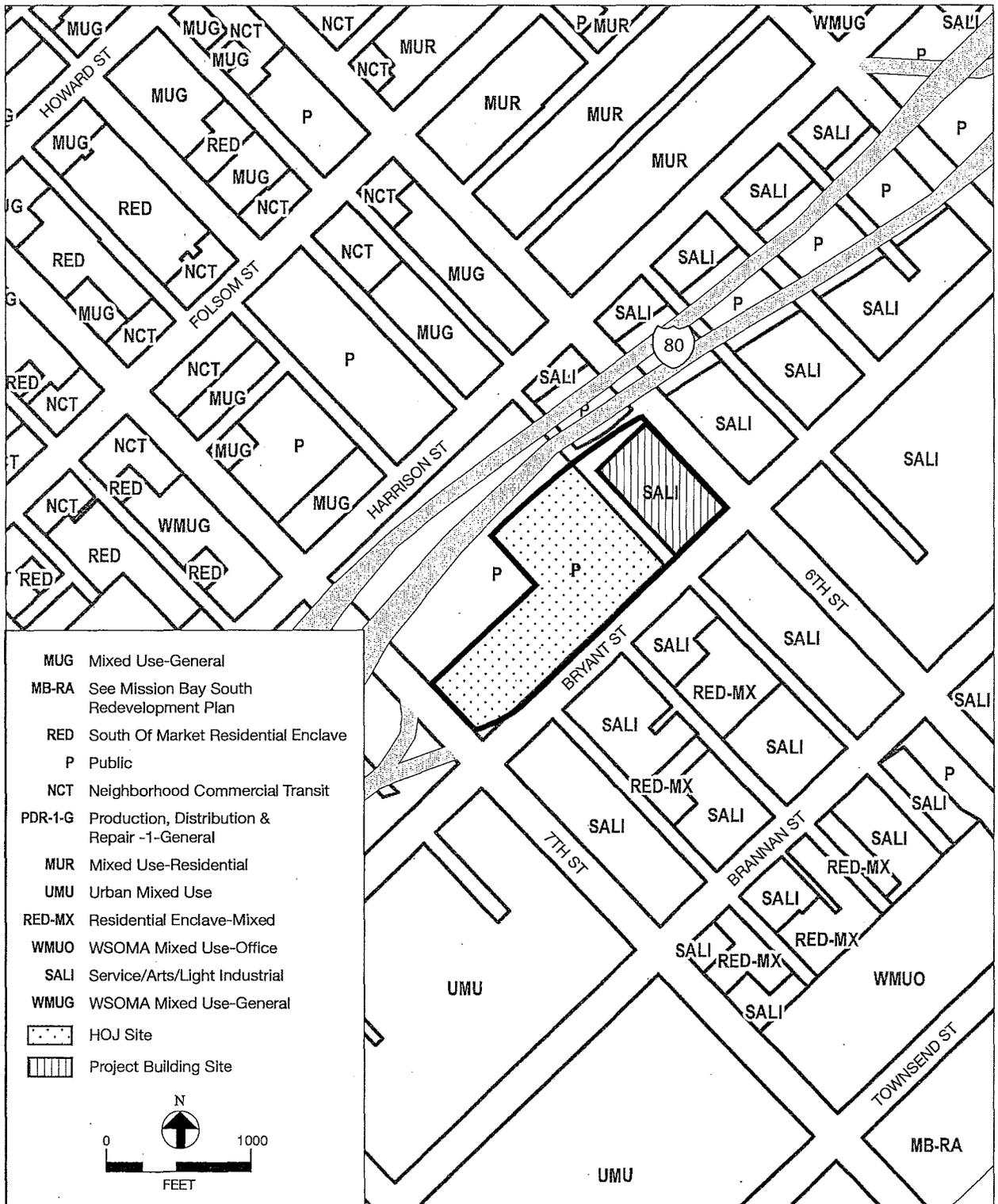
Actions by Other City Departments

- Department of Public Works request for *General Plan* and Street Vacation Referrals from the Planning Department, and Board of Supervisors approval to vacate thru-traffic on portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. To approve the street vacations, the Department of Public Works requests a referral to the Planning Department which would be required for a formal determination as to whether the proposed project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan* prior to an action by the Board of Supervisors to approve the street vacations.
- Approval of site permit (*Planning Department, Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of grading and building permits (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of project compliance with the Stormwater Control Guidelines (*Department of Public Works*)
- Approval of a stormwater control plan (*San Francisco Public Utilities Commission*)

B. PROJECT SETTING

As previously noted, the project site is located in San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets, and consists of eight parcels on Assessor's Block 3759, except for a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. The topography of the project site and surrounding area is relatively flat, with a slight slope from northwest to southwest. The western portion of the project site (HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, is bounded by Harriet Street on the east, Bryant Street on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The eastern portion of the project site (project building site) is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The HOJ site is in a P Zoning District and a 105-J Height and Bulk District, and the project building site is in a SALI Zoning District and a 30-X Height and Bulk District.¹³ (See **Figure 13: Existing Zoning District** and **Figure 14: Existing Height and Bulk Districts**.) The entire project site is within the Western SoMa SUD, the area covered by the *South of Market Area Plan* of the *San Francisco General Plan* as well as the area covered by the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. It is not within any known or potential historic preservation district.

¹³ The maximum building height is 105 feet on the HOJ site and 30 feet on the project building site. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District become effective above a building height of 40 feet, and there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District.

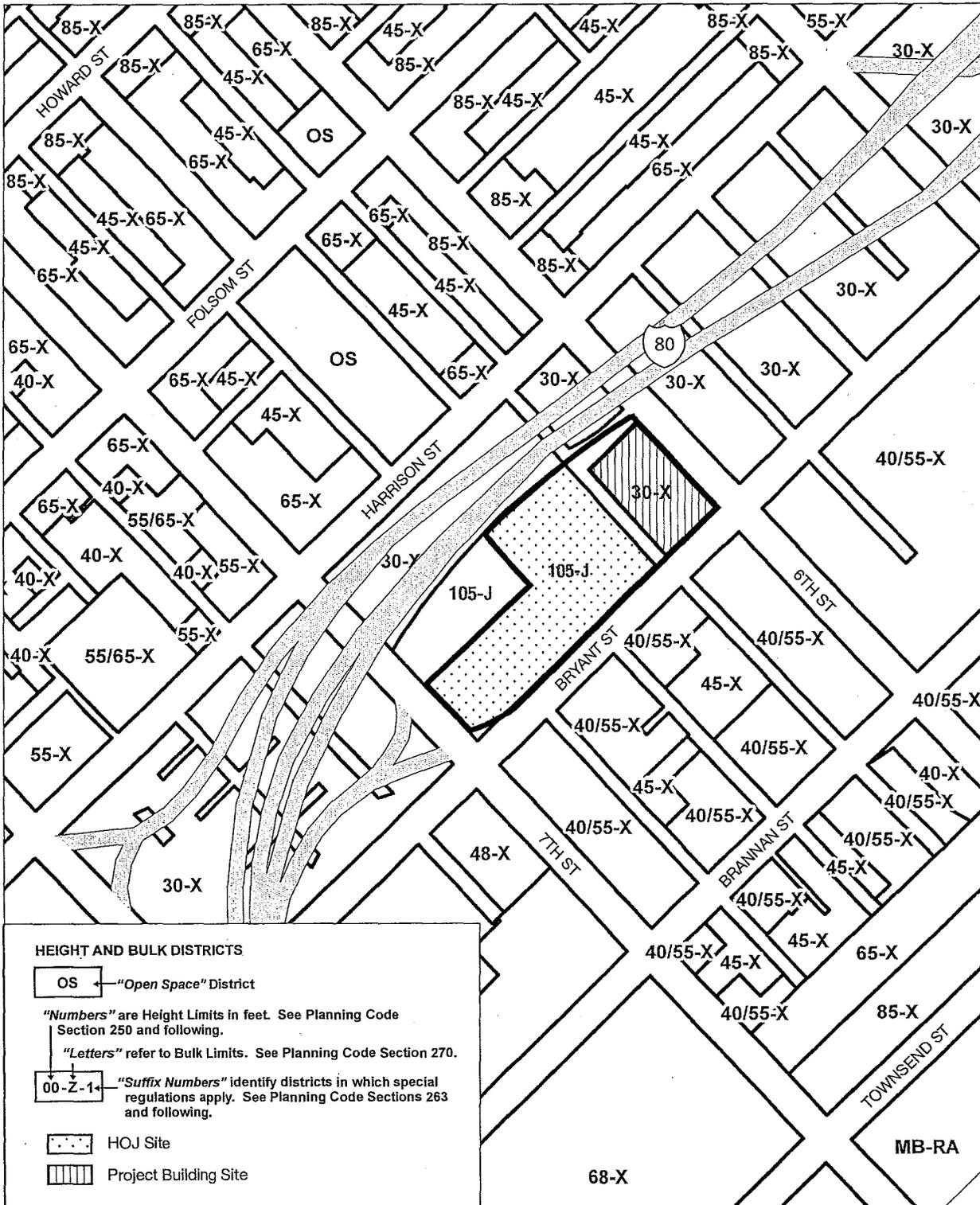


SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 13: EXISTING ZONING DISTRICTS



SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 14: EXISTING HEIGHT & BULK DISTRICTS

The blocks to the east of the project site across Sixth Street are zoned SALI and Western SoMa Mixed Use-Office (WMUO), and the blocks to the south of the project site, across Bryant Street are zoned SALI and Urban Mixed Use (UMU). The blocks to the west of the project site west of 7th Street are zoned Western SoMa Mixed Use-General (WMUG), Residential Enclave (RED), and Neighborhood Commercial Transit (NCT). The blocks to the north of the project site are zoned P, NCT, Mixed Use-General (MUG), and Mixed Use-Residential (MUR). There are two SUDs near the project site: the South of Market Street Hall of Justice Legal Services SUD on the south side of Bryant Street across from the project site, and the Youth and Family Zone SUD on the north side of I-80. The height and bulk districts within three blocks of the project site vary from 30-X to 340-I. The height and bulk controls on the blocks immediately adjacent to the project site include 30-X to the east, 40-X/55-X, and 45-X to the south, 30-X to the west, and OS (Open Space), 45-X, 65-X, and 85-X to the north.

Existing land uses in the project vicinity consist of a mix of residential, retail, office, and light industrial uses. The scale of development varies from one-story buildings to four- and five-story buildings. At 105 feet tall, the existing eight-story HOJ building is the tallest building in the project site vicinity. I-80, the elevated freeway approximately 35 feet above grade, runs northeast-southwest from The Embarcadero before turning almost due south between Seventh and Eighth streets west of the project site.

The block east of the project site is occupied by one- and two-story buildings containing retail, office, and light industrial uses. One of the two-story buildings fronting Sixth Street has two billboards on its roof, and there are two freestanding billboards further east in the middle of the block. At the east end of the block near Fifth Street, there are two more roof-mounted billboards on top of existing one-story buildings.

The block south of the project site is occupied by one- to four-story buildings containing residential, retail, office, and light industrial uses. This block also contains two surface parking lots and a one-story parking garage.

The block west of the project site is primarily occupied by the HOJ service station on the north side of Bryant Street where Police Department and Sheriff's Department vehicles are fueled and serviced. Part of this block is occupied by the I-80 off-ramp that touches down at the intersection of Seventh and Bryant streets.

I-80 is adjacent to and north of the project site. Land uses on the north side of I-80 and across Harrison Street include residential buildings, retail uses, office uses, light industrial uses (auto repair facilities, gas stations, and printing shops), surface parking lots, Bessie Carmichael Elementary School, Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and the Gene Friend Recreation Center.

C. COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

	<i>Applicable</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Discuss any variances, special authorizations, or changes proposed to the Planning Code or Zoning Map, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any conflicts with any adopted plans and goals of the City or Region, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any approvals and/or permits from City departments other than the Planning Department or the Department of Building Inspection, or from Regional, State, or Federal Agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

San Francisco General Plan

The *San Francisco General Plan (General Plan)* establishes objectives and policies to guide land use decisions related to the physical development of San Francisco. It is comprised of ten elements, each of which addresses a particular topic that applies citywide: Air Quality; Arts; Commerce and Industry; Community Facilities; Community Safety; Environmental Protection; Housing; Recreation and Open Space; Transportation; and Urban Design. The *General Plan* also includes area plans, each of which focuses on a particular area of the City. The project site is in the area covered by the *Western SoMa (South of Market) Area Plan*,¹⁴ which establishes objectives and policies that guide land use development in the western part of San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood.

The *General Plan* contains many objectives and policies, and some of these objectives and policies conflict with each other. Achieving complete consistency with the *General Plan* is not always possible for a proposed project. Consistency with the *General Plan* is typically based on whether, on balance, a proposed project would be consistent with *General Plan* policies. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not require an analysis of the proposed project in relation to all *General Plan* policies; the Initial Study checklist asks whether a proposed project would conflict with any plans or policies adopted to protect the environment. Conflicts with plans, policies, or regulations do not, in and of themselves, indicate a significant environmental effect within the meaning of CEQA. However, such conflicts could result in physical environmental effects.

Implementation of the proposed project, which would be 110 feet tall (95-foot-tall building plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) and could cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, potentially conflicts with the following policies of the *General Plan*:

- Recreation and Open Space Element
 - Policy 2.3: Preserve sunlight in public open spaces.

¹⁴ The *Western SoMa Area Plan* is also known as the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. These terms are interchangeable.

- Urban Design Element
 - Policy 3.4: Promote building forms that will respect and improve the integrity of open spaces and other public areas.

The physical environmental impacts that could result from these potential conflicts are discussed in Section E, Evaluation of Environmental Effects, under Section E.8: Wind and Shadow, pp. 135-149. The consistency of the proposed project with *General Plan* objectives and policies that do not relate to physical environmental issues will be considered by City decision-makers as part of their deliberations on whether to approve or disapprove the proposed project, and any potential conflicts identified as part of that process would not alter the physical environmental effects of the proposed project.

San Francisco Planning Code and Zoning Maps

The San Francisco Planning Code (Planning Code), which incorporates by reference the City's Zoning Maps, governs permitted uses, densities, and the configuration of buildings within San Francisco. Permits to construct new buildings (or to alter or demolish existing ones) may not be issued unless the proposed project complies with the Planning Code, an exception or variance is granted pursuant to the provisions of the Planning Code, or legislative amendments to the Planning Code are included and adopted as part of the proposed project.

Land Use Controls

As shown on Zoning Map Sheet ZN08, the project site is in two different zoning districts: a Public Use (P) Zoning District and the Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District. The HOJ site is in a P Zoning District, and the project building site is in a SALI Zoning District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 211.234, the P Zoning District applies to "land that is owned by a governmental agency and in some form of public use, including open space." Planning Code Sections 211.1234.1 and 211.2234.2 regulate the types of land uses that are principally permitted and conditionally permitted in the P Zoning District, respectively. The proposed project complies with the land use controls for a P Zoning District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 846, the SALI Zoning District "is largely comprised of low-scale buildings with production, distribution, and repair uses. The district is designed to protect and facilitate the expansion of existing general commercial, manufacturing, home and business service, and light industrial activities, with an emphasis on preserving and expanding arts activities." Planning Code Sections 846.20 through 846.98 regulate the types of land uses that are principally permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted in the SALI Zoning District. Government facilities such as the proposed project are not addressed in the land use controls for the SALI Zoning District. Implementation of the proposed project would require adoption of a legislative amendment to reclassify the zoning of the project building site from SALI to P.

The project site is in the Western SoMa Special Use District (SUD). Planning Code Sections 803.6 and 823 apply to the Western SoMa SUD. The provisions of Planning Code Section 803.6 are related to formula retail uses and do not apply to the proposed project. The provisions of Planning Code Section 823 are related to design standards, building envelope, and specific types of land uses. Many of the provisions of Planning Code Section 823 are not applicable to the proposed project, but the proposed project is required to comply with the design policies of the *Western SoMa Design Standards* set forth in Planning Code Section 823(b).

Height and Bulk Controls

As shown on Zoning Map Sheet HT08, the project site is in two different height and bulk districts: 105-J and 30-X (see **Figure 14** on p. 23). The HOJ site has a 105-foot height limit, and the project building site has a 30-foot height limit. The maximum building height permitted on the HOJ site is 105 feet, and the maximum building height permitted on the project building site is 30 feet. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. The HOJ site is in a "J" Bulk District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District are effective at and above a building height of 40 feet. Beginning at a building height of 40 feet, the building plan dimensions are limited to a maximum length of 250 feet and a maximum diagonal dimension of 300 feet. The project building site is in an "X" Bulk District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District. The proposed project complies with the height and bulk controls for the HOJ site. The proposed project complies with the bulk controls for the project building site, but it does not comply with the height limit for the project building site. Implementation of the proposed project would require adoption of a legislative amendment to reclassify the height and bulk limit of the project building site from 30-X to 95-J.

Proposition M – The Accountable Planning Initiative

In November 1986, the voters of San Francisco approved Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, which added Section 101.1 to the Planning Code and established eight Priority Policies. These policies are (1) preservation and enhancement of neighborhood-serving retail uses and future opportunities for resident employment in and ownership of such businesses; (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods; (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing; (4) discouragement of commuter automobiles that impede Muni transit service or that overburden streets or neighborhood parking; (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership; (6) maximization of earthquake preparedness; (7) preservation of landmarks and historic buildings; and (8) protection of parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas.

Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the *General Plan*, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies. The consistency of the proposed project with the environmental topics associated with the Priority Policies is discussed in this Initial Study, providing information for use in the Planning Department's staff reports for the proposed project. The staff reports and approval motions prepared for the decision-makers will include a comprehensive project analysis and findings regarding the consistency of the proposed project with the Priority Policies.

Other Local Plans and Policies

In addition to the *General Plan*, the Planning Code and Zoning Maps, and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M), other local plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

- The *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* is a blueprint for achieving long-term environmental sustainability by addressing specific environmental issues including, but not limited to, air quality, climate change, energy, ozone depletion, and transportation. The goal of the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* is to enable the people of San Francisco to meet their present needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The *Climate Action Plan for San Francisco: Local Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Emissions* is a local action plan that examines the causes of global climate change and the human activities that contribute to global warming, provides projections of climate change impacts on California and San Francisco based on recent scientific reports, presents estimates of San Francisco's baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory and reduction targets, and describes recommended actions for reducing the City's greenhouse gas emissions.
- The Transit First Policy (City Charter, Section 8A.115) is a set of principles that underscore the City's commitment to give priority to traveling by transit, bicycle, and on foot over traveling by private automobile. These principles are embodied in the objectives and policies of the Transportation Element of the *General Plan*. All City boards, commissions, and departments are required by law to implement Transit First principles in conducting the City's affairs.
- The *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* is a citywide bicycle transportation plan that identifies short-term, long-term, and other minor improvements to San Francisco's bicycle route network. The overall goal of the *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* is to make bicycling an integral part of daily life in San Francisco.
- The *San Francisco Better Streets Plan* consists of illustrative typologies, standards and guidelines for the design of San Francisco's pedestrian environment, with the central focus of enhancing the livability of the City's streets.

The proposed project has been reviewed against these local plans and policies and is not anticipated to be in obvious or substantial conflict with the plans and policies listed above.

Regional Plans and Policies

In addition to local plans and policies, there are several regional planning agencies whose environmental, land use, and transportation plans and policies consider the growth and development of the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. Some of these plans and policies are advisory, and some include specific goals and provisions that must be adhered to when evaluating a project under CEQA. The regional plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

- *Plan Bay Area*, prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), is a long-range land use and transportation plan for the nine-county Bay Area that covers the period from 2010 to 2040. *Plan Bay Area* calls for concentrating housing and job growth around transit corridors, particularly within areas identified by local jurisdictions as Priority Development Areas. In addition, *Plan Bay Area* specifies strategies and investments for maintaining, managing, and improving the region's multi-modal transportation network and proposes transportation projects and programs to be implemented with reasonably anticipated revenue. *Plan Bay Area* was adopted on July 18, 2013.
- ABAG's *Projections 2013* is an advisory policy document that includes population and employment forecasts to assist in the development of local and regional plans and policy documents.
- The MTC's *Transportation 2035 Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area* is a policy document that outlines transportation projects for highway, transit, rail, and related uses through 2035 for the nine Bay Area counties.
- The Bay Area Air Quality Management District's *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan* updates the Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy, in accordance with the requirements of the California Clean Air Act, to implement feasible measures to reduce ozone and provide a control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter, air toxics, and greenhouse gases throughout the region.
- The Regional Water Quality Control Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* is a master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the state, including surface waters and groundwater, and includes implementation programs to achieve water quality objectives.

The proposed project has been reviewed against these regional plans and policies and is not anticipated to be in obvious or substantial conflict with the regional plans and policies listed above.

Required Project Approvals

A list of required project approvals is provided in Section A, Project Description, pp. 20-21.

D. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The proposed project could potentially affect the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind and Shadow | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural and Paleo. Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral/Energy Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and Forest Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

This Initial Study examines the proposed project to identify potential effects on the environment. For each item on the Initial Study checklist, the evaluation has considered the impacts of the proposed project both individually and cumulatively. All items on the Initial Study Checklist that have been checked “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated,” “Less than Significant Impact,” “No Impact” or “Not Applicable,” indicate that, upon evaluation, staff has determined that the proposed project could not have a significant adverse environmental effect relating to that issue. A discussion is included for those issues checked “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated” and “Less than Significant Impact” and for most items checked with “No Impact” or “Not Applicable.” For all of the items checked “No Impact” or “Not Applicable” without discussion, the conclusions regarding potential significant adverse environmental effects are based upon field observation, staff experience and expertise on similar projects, and/or standard reference material available within the Department, such as the Department’s *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, or the California Natural Diversity Database and maps, published by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The items checked above have been determined to be “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.”

Senate Bill 743 and Public Resources Code Section 21099

On September 27, 2013, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill (SB) 743, which became effective on January 1, 2014.¹⁵ Among other provisions, SB 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources

¹⁵ Senate Bill 743 is available online at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB743. Accessed January 15, 2015.

Code Section 21099 regarding the analysis of aesthetics and parking impacts for certain urban infill projects in transit priority areas.¹⁶

Aesthetics and Parking Analysis

Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that, “aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.” Accordingly, aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all of the following three criteria:

- 1) The project is in a transit priority area;
- 2) The project is on an infill site; and
- 3) The project is residential, mixed-use residential, or an employment center.

The proposed project meets each of the above three criteria and thus, this Initial Study does not consider aesthetics and the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA.¹⁷

Public Resources Code Section 21099(e) states that a Lead Agency maintains the authority to consider aesthetic impacts pursuant to local design review ordinances or other discretionary powers and that aesthetics impacts do not include impacts on historical or cultural resources. As such, there will be no change in the Planning Department’s methodology related to design and historic review.

The Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this Initial Study presents parking demand analysis for informational purposes and considers any secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way) as applicable in the transportation analysis in Section E, Evaluation of Environmental Effects, under Section E.4: Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.

¹⁶ A “transit priority area” is defined as an area within ½-mile of an existing or planned major transit stop. A “major transit stop” is defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A map of San Francisco Transit Priority Areas can be found online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/Map%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Transit%20Priority%20Areas.pdf>.

¹⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transit-Oriented Infill Project Eligibility Checklist, Case No. 2014.0198E, HOJ RDF Replacement Jail Facility Project*, January 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

E. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
1. LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING— Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact LU-1: The proposed project would not physically divide an established community. (Less than Significant)

The division of an established community typically involves the construction of a physical barrier to neighborhood access, such as a new freeway, or the removal of a means of access, such as a bridge or a roadway. The proposed project would construct a new 5-story, 110-foot-tall RDF (95 foot-tall building plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) and would not involve the construction of a physical barrier to neighborhood access nor the removal of an existing means of access. On the ground floor, the enclosed sally port for jail inmate transport and the secure service/loading area would partially encroach into the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way, and may remove a portion of the sidewalk along the south side of Ahern Way and a portion of the sidewalk along the east side of Harriet Street, adjacent to the proposed RDF (see **Figure 8** on p. 14). In addition, these sidewalks would likely be closed for periods of time during project construction; however, these closures would not temporarily or permanently restrict pedestrian access to the interior of the project site since the sidewalk along the north side of Ahern Way (within the same block) would remain open. Also, although portions of the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way would likely be closed for periods of time during project construction, these closures would be temporary in nature. Furthermore, neither street provides connections to any nearby recreational or commercial areas, and alternate access along other streets in the area, such as Sixth and Seventh streets, is available. As described under **Impact TR-3** on pp. 72-74, pedestrian volumes on Harriet Street and Ahern Way were observed to be low, and future pedestrian activity on these sidewalks would be related primarily to the RDF activities. For these reasons, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and impacts are considered **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact LU-2: The proposed project would not 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. (*Less than Significant*)

Examples of land use plans, policies, and regulations are the *Western SoMa Area Plan* of the *General Plan*, which establishes objectives and policies that guide land use development in the western part of San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, and the Planning Code provisions that establish what types of land uses are principally permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted on development sites. The proposed project, which consists of the construction of a rehabilitation and detention facility that would house jail inmates, is generally in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *Western SoMa Area Plan*. The project building site is currently zoned SALI, which does not permit government facilities. As part of the proposed project, the zoning of the project building site would be reclassified from SALI to P. Upon the adoption of this reclassification by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code Section 211234, which regulate land uses in P Zoning Districts. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

As discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans, pp. 25-26, the proposed project potentially conflicts with some *General Plan* policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. Although the height and bulk limitations on the project site may have been originally adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating physical environmental impacts of new development, Public Resources Code Section 21099 (which became effective January 1, 2014) eliminates the analysis of aesthetics from the environmental review process for infill projects in transit priority zones, such as the proposed project. The topic of aesthetics may no longer be considered in determining the significance of this project's physical environmental effects under CEQA. Therefore, insofar as any impacts resulting from the proposed project's conflict with existing height and bulk limitations may be premised on underlying aesthetic concerns (such as impacts on urban design and visual character), these impacts are not considered significant impacts under Public Resources Code Section 21099. The proposed project's conflict with the existing height and bulk limitations will be analyzed and considered as part of design review for the proposed project by the decision-makers during their deliberations on the merits of the proposed project and as part of their actions to approve, modify, or disapprove the proposed project. The physical environmental impacts that could result from potential conflicts with policies related to open space are discussed under Section E.8: Wind and Shadow, pp. 140-149.

As discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans, pp. 28-29, the proposed project would not conflict with other plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, such as the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan*, the *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan*, and the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay*

Basin. Thus, environmental plans and policies such as the *2010 Clean Air Plan*, that directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not substantially conflict with any such adopted environmental plan or policy and this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact LU-3: The proposed project would not have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity. (*Less than Significant*)

The existing land use character of the project vicinity consists of a mix of public, office, residential, retail, open space, and parking uses. The proposed project would introduce a non-industrial public use, specifically a rehabilitation and detention facility which houses jail inmates, to the project building site. This non-industrial public use already exists on the HOJ site, i.e., CJ#3 and CJ#4. The existing facilities on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ would be relocated to the proposed RDF. For these reasons, the proposed project would be compatible with the land use character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would not introduce any incompatible uses, such as heavy industrial uses, that would have a substantial impact on the existing character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would include land uses permitted and already existing within the project vicinity. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on the existing character of the project's vicinity. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Reuse options for the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building have not been determined as part of the proposed project. However, any potential reuse would likely be similar to uses that already exist in the HOJ building, e.g., administrative, office, or records storage, and would be temporary due to the seismic deficiency of the existing HOJ building. Thus, reuse of this space would have a **less-than-significant** indirect land use impact. Further, demolition of the seismically deficient portions of the HOJ building (i.e., the west wing), if considered in the future, would require separate environmental review.

Impact C-LU-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative land use impact. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity (within a quarter-mile radius of the project site) includes the following projects that are either under construction, approved, or for which the Planning Department has an Environmental Evaluation Application on file:

- Development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and analyzed in the *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project EIR* (2,883 dwelling units and 6,354 jobs);
- Land use, height limit, and street circulation changes as well as streetscape and open space improvements proposed under the *Central SoMa Plan* and currently undergoing separate environmental review (up to 5,400 dwelling units and 13,300 jobs);

- 345 Sixth Street (89 SRO units and 3,090 gsf of retail space);
- 363 Sixth Street (103 dwelling units);
- 377 Sixth Street (116 dwelling units and 4,820 gsf of retail space);
- 280 Seventh Street (29 dwelling units, 4,000 gsf of retail space);
- 598 Brannan Street (700,460 gsf of office space);
- 190 Russ Street (9 dwelling units); and
- 510-520 Townsend Street (317,160 gsf of office space).

These nearby development projects would not physically divide an established community by constructing any physical barriers to neighborhood access or removing any means of access. These nearby development projects are generally in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *Western SoMa Area Plan* and would not obviously or substantially conflict with other plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The nearby cumulative development would introduce new residential, commercial/retail, and office uses to the project vicinity. All of these uses currently exist in the project vicinity. The nearby cumulative development would not introduce any incompatible uses, such as heavy industrial uses, that would have a substantial impact on the existing character of the project vicinity. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects to create a significant cumulative land use impact.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
2. POPULATION AND HOUSING— Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact PH-1: The proposed project would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not include new housing and therefore would not directly induce population growth on the project site, in the project area, or citywide. The proposed project would not indirectly increase population through changes or extensions to area roads, utilities, or other infrastructure. The limited amount of work proposed in the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way would not qualify as a growth-inducing change to the existing roadway network.

Development of the proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would require demolition of three existing one-story commercial buildings on the eastern portion of the project site (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street). The proposed project may also include the conversion of the existing, three-story, 14-unit SRO residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street (with ground-floor retail) to commercial/office use.

The proposed project would replace the existing 905 beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4, located on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building at 850 Bryant Street, with a new up to 640-bed RDF. With implementation of the proposed project, employment related to CJ#3 and CJ#4 is expected to increase from an existing staff of 248 full time equivalent (FTE) employees to 295, an increase of 47 FTE employees. However, demolition of the existing commercial buildings at 444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street (a McDonald's restaurant) for development of the proposed RDF would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees, resulting in a net increase of about 4 employees.¹⁸

San Francisco's overall employment is projected to increase from about 617,420 employees in 2015 to approximately 759,500 in 2040, an increase of about 23 percent over a 25-year period.¹⁹ Even if all of the net new employees associated with the proposed project were conservatively assumed to be new to San Francisco, the project-related increase of up to 4 net new employees would represent considerably less than 1 percent (0.003 percent) of the City's estimated employment growth between the years 2015 and 2040. This increase in employment would be considered a less-than-significant impact in the context of total employment in the City and County of San Francisco. Further, this minor increase in employment would not generate a substantial demand for additional housing in the context of citywide employment growth.

Therefore, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth or concentration of employment on the project site, in the project area, or citywide that would cause an adverse physical change to the environment. The impact would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

¹⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, October 2002, Appendix C, Table C-1. An employment factor of 276 gsf/employee is used for office-government administrative uses (444 Sixth Street), an employment factor of 350 gsf/employee is used for general retail uses (450 Sixth Street), and an employment factor of 240 gsf/employee is used for fast food restaurant uses (820 Bryant Street).

¹⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), *Projections 2013*, p. 75.

Impact PH-2: The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing. (*Less than Significant*)

As stated in Section A, Project Description, p. 8, the building at 480-484 Sixth Street, a 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail, would remain on the project building site. However, as part of DPW's acquisition of the parcels on the project building site existing residents at 480-484 Sixth Street may need to be relocated before the proposed RDF is ready for use, resulting in the displacement of these residents. No other residences would be affected, and no other residents would be displaced. Although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing. As stated in Section A, Project Description, p. 8, in accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the California Government Code), the proposed project includes a provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services. Therefore, compliance with the California Relocation Act would address the potential demand for additional housing created by the residential displacement.

Approximately 43 employees at the existing commercial buildings on the eastern portion of the project site (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street) would be permanently displaced. The displaced businesses would relocate in the general area or in other parts of the City, if they so desire. Since the proposed project would not permanently displace any residents (the relocation plan would ensure that existing residents would receive assistance in finding housing elsewhere in the City) and the displacement of 43 employees in the project area would not be substantial, the proposed project would not require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Thus, this impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact PH-3: The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project could displace 14 SRO housing units with the conversion of the mixed-use residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street to commercial/office use. The net increase in the number of employees (approximately four employees) on the project site would not result in a substantial increase in the demand for housing.

The number of households in San Francisco in 2015 is estimated to be 362,440. This number is expected to increase to about 447,350 by 2040 (approximately 84,910 new households), an increase

of about 23 percent between the years 2015 and 2040.²⁰ According to *ABAG Projections 2013*, the City and County of San Francisco has an estimated 1.27 workers per household.²¹ Based on this figure and the conservative assumption that all new employees would be new residents in San Francisco, the proposed project (with an estimated four net new employees) would generate a potential demand for about three new housing units by 2040. The project employment-related net new housing units would represent less than 1 percent (0.004 percent) of the City's estimated household growth between the years 2015 and 2040. Based upon information in *ABAG's Projections 2013*, the proposed project's employment-related housing demand for three new housing units could be accommodated by the projected housing unit growth between 2015 and 2040. Thus, the proposed project's contribution to citywide housing demand would not be considered substantial in the context of total housing demand in San Francisco over the same time period (2015 to 2040). In addition, the actual increase in housing demand due to the proposed project may likely be lower, because some of the future employees may not be new to San Francisco. Given all of the above, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on housing displacement and demand, and would not create substantial demand for additional housing that would necessitate the construction of replacement housing. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Although housing demand, in and of itself, is not a physical environmental effect, an imbalance between local employment and housing can lead to long commutes with associated traffic, noise, and air quality and greenhouse gas emissions impacts. Traffic, noise, air quality, and greenhouse gas emissions issues are discussed below under Section E.4: Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 54-89; Section E.5: Noise, on pp. 89-111; Section E.6: Air Quality, on pp. 112-131; and Section E.7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions, on pp. 131-135.

Impact C-PH-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to population and housing. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35, cumulative development in the project vicinity would include development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, the *Central SoMa Plan*, and several proposed mixed-use, residential, and office developments. These reasonably foreseeable future projects are expected to be developed within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project site. Taken together, these projects would add approximately 8,629 residential units (including 89 SRO units) and 19,654 jobs, approximately 11,910 gsf of retail space, and approximately 1,017,620 gsf of office space to this area. Thus, the development of these

²⁰ *ABAG, Projections 2013*, p. 75.

²¹ *ABAG, Projections 2013*, p. 74.

cumulative projects would add new residential units to the City's housing stock and generate new demand for housing, primarily through more intensive development on rezoned parcels.

As discussed under **Impact PH-1**, the proposed project would not add housing units and would slightly increase the number of employees on the project site, compared to existing conditions. The employment increase would not be considered substantial in relation to the overall demand for housing in the City, because project-related growth in employment (approximately four net new employees) would not induce substantial population growth or concentration of employment. Thus, when considered in combination with other projects in the immediate vicinity, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the inducement of population growth or employment concentration in the project area (either directly or indirectly) would not be considerable.

The proposed project would not involve the removal or displacement of a substantial number of workers, existing residents, or housing units, nor would it create substantial new employment-related demand for additional housing that would require construction of replacement housing elsewhere in the City or Bay Area beyond that which is expected to occur (discussed above under **Impact PH-2**). Thus, when considered in combination with other projects in the immediate vicinity, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the displacement of residents or employees in the project area (either directly or indirectly) would not be considerable.

As discussed under **Impact PH-2**, the proposed project could displace 14 SRO housing units if the mixed-use residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street were converted to commercial/office use. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes a provision for a residential relocation plan to assist displaced residents. Furthermore, the proposed project would not displace a substantial number of employed persons. Except for the proposed project, cumulative development within a ¼-mile radius of the project site would not displace housing units or likely result in a substantial increase in housing demand in the greater San Francisco area that could not be accommodated by existing and anticipated housing growth. Thus, when the proposed project is considered in combination with other cumulative projects in the immediate vicinity, its contribution to cumulative impacts on the displacement of housing units or people, or its contribution to residential housing demand would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts on population and housing would be less than significant, and as a result, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to any potential cumulative effects related to population and housing.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
3. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5, including those resources listed in Article 10 or Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact CP-1: The demolition of buildings and new construction under the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic architectural resource. (*Less than Significant*)

Existing Buildings within the Project Site and Vicinity

The project site is not located within, nor found eligible for inclusion within, any historic district identified in a national, state or local register of historical resources.

HOJ Building

The western portion of the project site (HOJ site) is occupied by the existing HOJ building, an eight-story, 105-foot-tall, 610,000-gsf institutional building, constructed in 1958-1961. The HOJ building is not included in any national, state, or local register of historical resources. An independent historic architectural resource consultant has prepared an Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE)²² to determine if the building meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). According to the HRE, the property appears eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 (Events) on the basis of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable events in San Francisco during the 1960s and 1970s. As a resource eligible for listing in the CRHR, the HOJ is considered an “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA Guidelines 15064(a).²³

²² VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Historic Resource Evaluation, *RDF HOJ Replacement Jail Project*, December 19, 2014.

²³ San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form, April 3, 2015 (see Appendix A of this PMND).

The eastern portion of the project site (the project building site) contains two vacant lots and five existing buildings that are described below.

480-484 Sixth Street

The building at 480-484 Sixth Street is a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is currently rated as a California Register-eligible property. The San Francisco Planning Department has assigned the building a Status Code of 3CS, "Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation."

450 Sixth Street

The building at 450 Sixth Street is a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1956. The building is constructed of concrete block with a bowstring truss roof, designed in a utilitarian "Contractor Modern" mode with minimal ornament. The building is not included in, nor found eligible for inclusion in, any national, state, or local register of historical resources. The historic architectural resource consultant has evaluated the building in light of the San Francisco Planning Department's historic context statement, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970*, and has concluded that the building appears ineligible for listing in the California Register and is therefore not an historical resource under CEQA.²⁴

444 Sixth Street

The building at 444 Sixth Street is a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1959. The building is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof, designed in a utilitarian "Contractor Modern" mode with minimal ornament. The building is not included in, nor found eligible for inclusion in, any national, state, or local register of historical resources. The historic architectural resource consultant has evaluated the building in light of the San Francisco Planning Department's historic context statement, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970*, and has concluded that the building appears ineligible for listing in the California Register and is therefore not a historical resource under CEQA.²⁵

800-804 Bryant Street and 820 Bryant Street

The two remaining buildings on the eastern portion of the project site, 800-804 Bryant Street (built in 2003) and the McDonald's restaurant at 820 Bryant Street (built in 1996), are less than 50 years of age. As structures that are less than 50 years of age and for which the City has no information

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Memorandum to Rich Sucre, San Francisco Planning Department, September 22, 2014.

indicating that the structure qualifies as an historical resource, the buildings at 800-804 Bryant Street and 820 Bryant Street are considered “Category C” properties under the San Francisco Planning Department’s *CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources*, and are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.²⁶

Off-site Buildings in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project

The HRE also identifies a CEQA Area of Potential Effect (C-APE) that includes the project site and nearby off-site properties: properties on the east side of Sixth Street across from the project building site; properties at the southeastern corner of Bryant and Sixth streets; and properties along the south side of Bryant Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. The C-APE was included as part of a larger comprehensive South of Market Area Historic Resource Survey. Only one off-site property within the C-APE, an Art Deco style commercial building at 887-891 Bryant Street (built in 1920) at the southeast corner of Bryant and Seventh streets, was found to meet the criteria for inclusion within the CRHR. 887-891 Bryant Street is assigned a rating of “5S3, Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.”

Impacts of demolition of buildings, new construction, and alterations to historical resources under the proposed project are described and analyzed below.

Impact of Proposed Demolition of Buildings on the Project Building Site

The proposed project calls for demolition of three buildings on the project building site: the building at 444 Sixth Street, the building at 450 Sixth Street, and the building at 820 Bryant Street. As discussed above, these three buildings are not considered individual historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, nor are they within any historic district. Therefore, demolition of these building would not have any direct impact on the significance of an historical resource under CEQA. No alterations are proposed to the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street, the only structure on the project building site that is eligible for the CRHR.

As discussed above, the project site is not located within, nor found eligible for inclusion within, any historic district identified in a national, state or local register of historical resources. The individual significance of the HOJ building, the 800-804 Sixth Street building, or the historical resource at 480-484 Sixth Street within the C-APE, is not premised on their possessing a historical connection or cohesive visual relationship with any of the buildings that would be demolished under the proposed project. Therefore, the demolition of buildings under the proposed project would not impact the significance of an historical resource under CEQA.

²⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Draft *CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources*, March 31, 2008, pp. 3-8.

Impact of the Proposed RDF on the Visual Setting of Historical Resources

The proposed approximately 200,000-gsf, five-story, 110-foot-tall (95 feet tall to the roof top, plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF would be constructed in place of the demolished buildings (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street) and surface parking lots. The proposed RDF would be contemporary in visual character and would be clad in glass and metal. The proposed RDF would be separated from the HOJ building by about 95 feet, consisting of the width of Harriet Street (35 feet) and the setback of the HOJ building from its eastern property line along Harriet Street (about 60 feet). It would be set back from Bryant Street by about 96 feet.

As discussed below, although the proposed RDF would change the visual setting of adjacent historical resources, it would not result in any adverse change in the significance of an historical resource under CEQA.

On the HOJ Building

The proposed RDF's separation from the HOJ building would allow the HOJ building to continue to convey its significance as a singular building. The proposed RDF's deep setback along Bryant Street would diminish its visual presence along Bryant Street and its visual impact on the HOJ building. Physical connection between the proposed RDF and the HOJ building would be below grade and would not entail any visible exterior changes to the HOJ building. In addition, the individual significance of the HOJ building is not premised on its possessing a cohesive visual relationship with surrounding buildings. Rather, the surrounding visual context of the HOJ building is varied in terms of building height, scale, character, age, architectural style, and materials.

On the 480-484 Sixth Street Building

The proposed RDF would be approximately three times as tall as the 480-484 Sixth Street building. The proposed RDF would be separated from the 480-484 Sixth Street building by a setback of 20 feet along the 480-484 Sixth Street building's northern side lot line wall, and by 23 feet, 9 inches from its rear wall. The setbacks would minimize physical and visual impacts of the proposed RDF on the 480-484 Sixth Street building. Although the proposed RDF would transform the existing visual setting of the 480-484 Sixth Street building, the surrounding visual context is already characterized by much taller buildings, including the existing HOJ building. In addition, the individual significance of the 480-484 Sixth Street building is not premised on its possessing a cohesive visual relationship with surrounding buildings. Rather, the surrounding visual context of the 480-484 Sixth Street building is varied in terms of building height, scale, character, age, architectural style, and materials.

On the C-APE

As discussed above, the only off-site historical resource within the C-APE is the building at 887-891 Bryant Street (built 1920) at the southeast corner of Bryant and Seventh streets. Visual interaction between the proposed RDF and the existing 887-891 Bryant Street building at the opposite end of the Bryant Street block between Sixth and Seventh streets, would be limited by distance (about 650 feet) and mediated by the intervening HOJ building. Because the proposed RDF would be set back 96 feet from Bryant Street, there is no direct line of sight between the proposed RDF and the 887-891 Bryant Street building.

Impacts of Potential Alterations to Historical Resources

The proposed project calls for retention of the HOJ building and the 480-484 Sixth Street building, each considered an individual historical resource under CEQA. The corner building at 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street would also be retained under the proposed project, although it is not an historical resource under CEQA.

The reallocation of uses within the HOJ building would not call for the removal of any distinctive character-defining features from the exterior or interior of these buildings. A below-grade tunnel beneath Harriet Street would be constructed to provide passage between the HOJ building and the proposed RDF. These alterations would not be visible from the exterior of the building and the affected below-grade interior spaces are utilitarian and without distinctive historical or architectural features.

Likewise, the continued use of the 480-484 Sixth Street building as housing, or its potential reuse as office space, would not require the removal of any distinctive character-defining features from the exterior or interior of this building.

Conclusion

For these reasons, the proposed demolition of buildings, new construction, and alterations to historical resources under the proposed project would not result in any adverse change to the significance of an historic architectural resource under CEQA. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact CP-2: Construction activity under the proposed project could result in damage to historic architectural resources. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR* identified a potentially significant impact on historical resources related to construction

vibration.²⁷ That EIR concluded that implementation of the following Mitigation Measures (numbered **M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2b** in this Initial Study) would reduce potential construction impacts on nearby historic architectural resources to less-than-significant levels. These mitigation measures are applicable to all construction projects within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area*, like the proposed project.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities

The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources

For those historical resources identified in **Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a**, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative

²⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR*, Case File Nos. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, certified December 6, 2012, pp. 4.D.54-4.D.55.

construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2b**, the proposed project would not expose nearby historic architectural resources to construction vibration levels that are in excess of standards established by the FTA. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact CP-3: Construction activities for the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources, if such resources are present within the project site. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The proposed project is currently in the preliminary design phase but the most recent project design²⁸ would include one sub-grade partial basement level resulting in soils disturbance to a depth of about 17 feet below grade surface (bgs) including additional soils disturbance for a mat foundation. Additional foundation support in the form of piles or soils improvement is not currently regarded as warranted. The proposed project also includes the construction of a pedestrian transport tunnel between the proposed RDF and the basement level of the existing HOJ building, which would result in soils disturbance to a depth of approximately 17 feet bgs. Construction techniques necessary for construction of the pedestrian tunnel have not been determined by the project sponsor and its consultants but could result in soils disturbance to a depth in excess of that required for the tunnel. The subsurface disturbance resulting from the proposed project may potentially adversely affect a legally-significant archeological resource.²⁹ This is considered a potentially significant impact.

The proposed project was subject to Preliminary Archeological Review (PAR) by Planning Department archeologists with a determination³⁰ that the proposed project has the potential to affect legally-significant archeological resources.³¹ The project site is also located within the Archeological Study Area of an archeological research design and treatment plan (ARDTP) prepared for Caltrans for the section of I-80 nearest the project site.³² The ARDTP found that the

²⁸ San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW), Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015.

²⁹ The term "legally-significant archeological resource" is intended to mean an archeological resource that meets the criterion of an "historical resources" or a "unique archaeological resource" in the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines (CEQA and Guidelines 21083.2(g) and 15064.5(A)(2)).

³⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, Preliminary Archeological Review Log, September 28, 2014.

³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, Randall Dean to Monica Pereira. September 28, 2014.

³² McIlroy, Jack and Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *Vanished Community Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project*, September, 1997.

block containing the project site is sensitive for prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century archeological resources, especially with respect to an early German community. Archeological field investigations³³ to the north of the project site did not identify prehistoric deposits but did disclose a National Register-eligible historical archeological feature (artifactual assemblage within a domestic privy) associated with the household of Charles A.C. Duisenberg (1869-1906) – a prominent immigrant German family.

The project site borders or straddles the northern edge of Sullivan's Marsh and was, up until the early 1850s, located in a willow thicket along the marsh. In geotechnical sampling that has been conducted within this block there is relatively shallow fill over native sand dune deposits of greater (but variable) depth over marsh (New Bay Mud/peat) deposits. To the extreme west side of the block, along 7th Street, about 3 feet of shell deposits were previously found that could be naturally-occurring shell, but may also be prehistoric shell midden deposits. The National Register-Eligible Prehistoric Shell Midden Archeological District is located in the area northeast of 5th Street. Sand dune deposits within the project site could potentially be sensitive for prehistoric archeological deposits.

The project site was filled-in by the early 1850s and may have included a part of "Russ Gardens," the first proprietary park in San Francisco, and created for the local German community residing in the project vicinity. Through the later 19th century, the project site was characterized by tenement housing along Harriet Street (also historically known as "Garden Street"). Thus, the project site also has the potential to contain legally-significant prehistoric deposits and historical archeological domestic deposits preserved in hollow features such as wells, privies, or trash pits.

Due to the archeological sensitivity of the project site described above, implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing** would be included in the proposed project. **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3** would apply to any components of the proposed project resulting in soils disturbance of ten feet or greater below the ground surface. This mitigation measure requires, among other things, that the project sponsor prepare an Addendum to the 1997 ARDTP prepared for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project.³⁴

Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing

Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archaeological consultant from the rotational

³³ McIlroy, Jack and Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historic Archaeology*, June 2004.

³⁴ McIlroy, Jack & Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historic Archaeology*, June 2004.

Department Qualified Archaeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archaeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).

The Addendum to the ARDTP shall have the following content:

- 1) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities;
- 2) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants;
- 3) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources;
- 4) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the CRHR; Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified;
- 5) Impacts of Proposed Project;
- 6) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project;
- 7) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include:
 - A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification
 - B) Expected archeological resources
 - C) For historic archeological resources
 - a) Historic address or other location identification
 - b) Archeological property type
 - D) For all archeological resources
 - a) Estimate depth below the surface
 - b) Expected integrity
 - c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR
 - E) ATP Map
 - a) Location of expected archeological resources
 - b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts
 - c) Areas of prior soils disturbance
 - d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing
 - e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map

The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the

consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Consultation with Descendant Communities: On discovery of an archeological site³⁵ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative³⁶ of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archaeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or

³⁵ The term "archeological site" is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

³⁶ An "appropriate representative" of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected

resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco, and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of , human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3**, to which the project sponsor has agreed, the proposed project would not result in the loss of legally-significant archeological resources. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact CP-4: Construction activities of the proposed project would not affect a unique paleontological resource or a unique geologic feature. (*Less than Significant*)

The *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR* identified a less-than-significant impact on paleontological resources for projects, like the proposed project, within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area*.³⁷ According to that EIR, the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area* is underlain with native Dune sands, the Colma Formation, or artificial fill associated with previous development (e.g., road bases, foundations, and previous backfills for underground utilities). Due to their age and origin, these geological materials have little to no likelihood of containing unique or significant fossils. As such, excavation within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area* would have a low potential for uncovering unique or significant fossils. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project related to paleontological resources would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact CP-5: Construction activities of the proposed project could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. (*Less than Significant*)

Archeological materials, including human burials, have been found in the City. Human burials outside of formal cemeteries often occur in prehistoric archeological contexts. Excavation associated with new construction activities in the project area may have the potential to disturb these resources, including Native American burials. Project-specific ground-disturbing activity could result in direct impacts on previously undiscovered human remains. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activities must comply with applicable state laws. This includes immediate notification of the county coroner and, in the event of the coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American, notification of the California Native American Heritage Commission, which shall

³⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR*, Case File Nos. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, certified December 6, 2012, p. 4.D.53.

appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98). In the event of such discovery, the archeological consultant, the San Francisco Planning Department, and MLD would have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The Public Resources Code allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project sponsor must comply with Section 5097.98(b) of the Public Resources Code, which states that the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. Because the potential disturbance to human remains is governed by state laws and regulations, as described above, compliance with these laws and regulations would ensure that impacts related to such disturbance of human remains would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-CP-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on cultural resources. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

As discussed above, although the proposed demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site and construction of the proposed RDF would change the visual setting of adjacent historical resources, the proposed project would not result in any adverse change in the significance of any historic architectural resource under CEQA with implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2-b**. As such, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on historic architectural resources that could result from past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site.

As discussed above, the proposed project is unlikely to affect paleontological resources. As such, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on historic paleontological resources that could result from past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site.

The significance of impacts on archaeological resources is premised on the potential loss of historic and scientific information. When considered with other past and proposed projects within San Francisco and the Bay Area region, the potential disturbance of archaeological resources within the project site could make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a loss of significant historic and scientific information about California, Bay Area, and San Francisco history and prehistory. Implementation of the approved plans for testing, monitoring, and data recovery would preserve and realize the information potential of archaeological resources if any are encountered. The

recovery, documentation, and interpretation of information about archaeological resources that may be encountered within the project site would enhance knowledge of prehistory and history. This information would be available to future archaeological studies, contributing to the collective body of scientific and historic knowledge. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archaeological Testing** the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts, if any, would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, any potential contribution to significant cumulative impacts would not be considerable. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Topics:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
4. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION— Would the project:					
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Due to the nature and scope of the proposed project, implementation of the proposed project does not have the potential to change air traffic patterns. In addition, the proposed project would not

involve the installation of structures that could interfere with air space. Therefore, Topic E.4(c) is not applicable to the proposed project.

SETTING

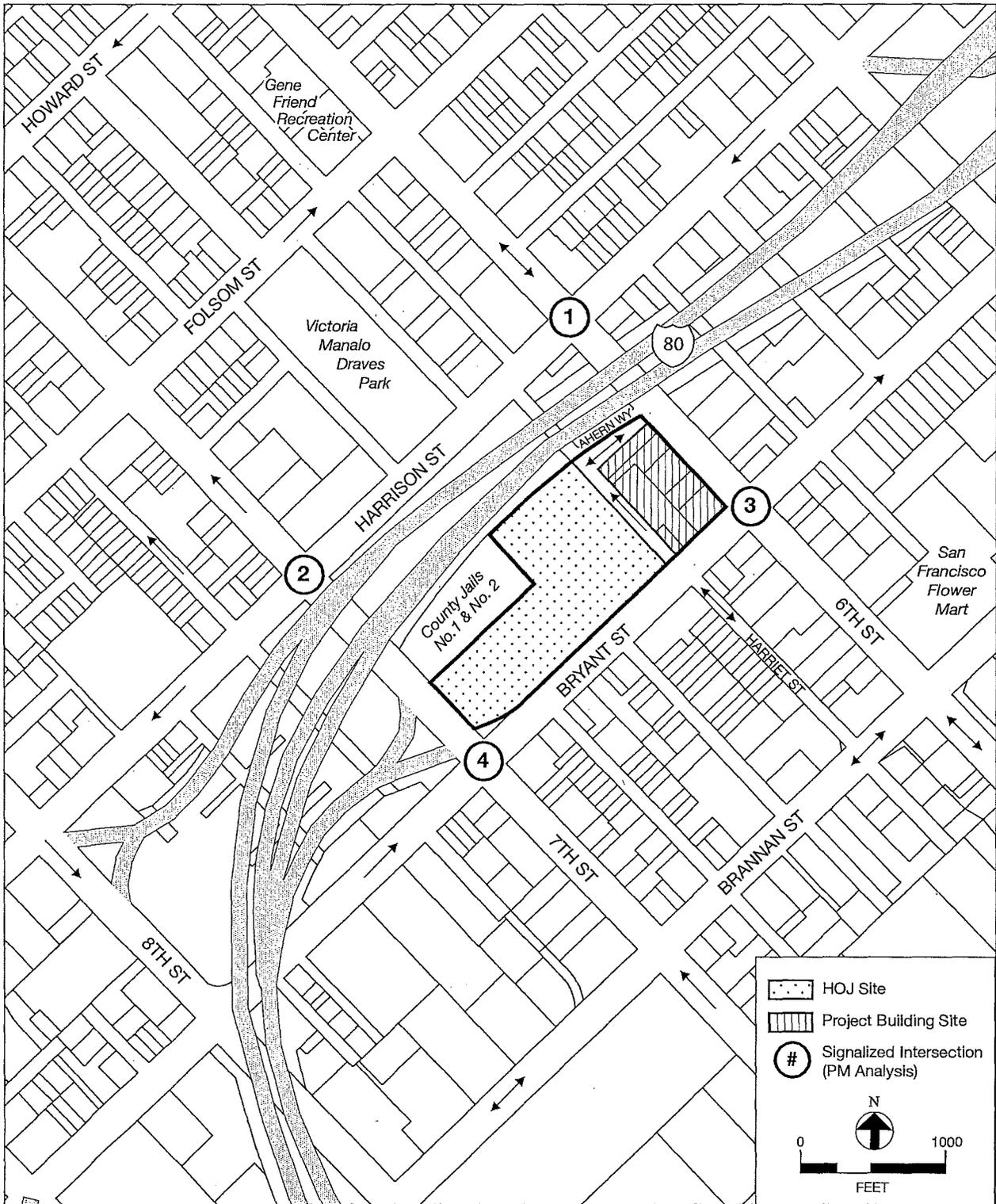
Transportation conditions were evaluated for a study area generally bounded by Harrison Street to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Seventh Street to the west (see **Figure 15: Transportation Study Area**). In the South of Market area, streets that run in the northwest/southeast direction are considered north-south streets (e.g., Sixth Street), whereas streets that run in the southwest/northeast direction are considered east-west streets (e.g., Bryant Street).

Traffic Conditions

The project site is generally bounded by Sixth, Bryant and Seventh streets and the I-80 freeway structure. The project building site is located on the block bounded by Sixth, Bryant and Harriet streets, and Ahern Way immediately south of the I-80 freeway. Local vehicular access to and from the project building site is provided primarily via Bryant and Sixth streets. Sixth Street has two travel lanes in each direction, while Bryant Street has four eastbound travel lanes. Harriet Street is one-way northbound, with two travel lanes between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, adjacent to the project building site. Most other streets in the project vicinity, including Ahern Way, have one travel lane in each direction. The intersections of Sixth Street/Ahern Way and Harriet Street/Ahern Way are stop-controlled on the minor approach of Ahern Way eastbound and Harriet Street northbound.

Regional access to the project site is provided by U.S. 101 and I-280. U.S. 101 connects to I-80, which connects San Francisco to the East Bay and other locations east via the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. U.S. 101 and I-280 serve San Francisco and the South Bay, and U.S. 101 provides access north via the Golden Gate Bridge. Access from I-80 eastbound is via the off-ramp at Bryant/Seventh streets, and access to I-80 eastbound is via the on-ramp at Bryant/Eighth streets. Access from I-80 westbound is via the off-ramp at Harrison/Eighth streets, and access to I-80 westbound is via the on-ramp at Harrison/Seventh. The closest access to I-280 is provided via on- and off-ramps at the intersection of Sixth/Brannan streets.

Harrison Street runs in the east-west direction between The Embarcadero and 13th/Division streets, operating one-way westbound between Third and Tenth streets. Harrison Street runs in the north-south direction between 13th/Division and Norwich streets. In the downtown area, Harrison Street is a primary route to the I-80 freeway, with on-ramps at the First Street and Essex Street intersections, and to U.S. 101 southbound, with an on-ramp at Fourth Street and another at Seventh Street. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is a designated Major Arterial in the Congestion Management Network (between The Embarcadero and Division Street), a Primary Transit



SOURCE: LCW Consulting

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FIGURE 15: TRANSPORTATION STUDY AREA AND STUDY INTERSECTIONS

Preferential Street (Transit Important Street between Fourth Street and Seventh Street), a Secondary Transit Preferential Street (between Seventh and 11th streets), and a Neighborhood Commercial Pedestrian Street (between Fourth and 16th streets). Muni routes 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 12 Folsom, 27 Bryant, and 47 Van Ness operate along portions of Harrison Street between Second and 11th streets. Harrison Street, similar to other streets in the area, is classified as a mixed-use street type under the *Better Streets Plan*, and sidewalk widths within the study area are less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet).³⁸

Bryant Street extends from The Embarcadero in the South of Market area to Precita Avenue in Peralta Heights. Between The Embarcadero and Second Street, Bryant Street operates two-way in the east-west direction with two to three lanes. Bryant Street is designated as a Primary Transit Preferential Street (Transit Important Street between Fourth and Seventh streets) and a Secondary Transit Preferential Street (between Seventh and Eleventh streets). The 8X Bayshore (between Seventh and Third streets), 8AX/8BX Bayshore Expresses (between Seventh and Third streets), 27 Bryant (between Division and Fifth streets), and 47 Van Ness (between Division and Fifth streets) routes run on Bryant Street. Bryant Street is classified as a mixed-use street type under the *Better Streets Plan*, and sidewalk widths in front of the existing HOJ building meet the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet) and are narrower elsewhere (8 feet) in the vicinity.

Sixth Street is a north-south roadway between Market Street and Brannan Street. It is a two-way roadway with two travel lanes in each direction. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is classified as a Congestion Management Network Major Arterial, a Neighborhood Commercial Street (between Market and Howard streets), and is part of the MTS network. At Brannan Street, Sixth Street merges with off- and on-ramps to I-280. Additionally, at the intersection of Sixth Street and Ahern Way, there is a peak period No Left Turn sign posted in the northbound direction, which restricts left turns from Sixth Street northbound onto Ahern Way westbound between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. Muni route 14X Mission Express runs on Sixth Street between Mission and Brannan streets and 8BX Bayshore Express runs on Sixth Street between Harrison and Brannan streets. The Sixth Street sidewalk widths are generally less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet).

Seventh Street is a principal north-south arterial between Market and 16th streets. Seventh Street has one-way traffic traveling northbound in four travel lanes. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is classified as a Congestion Management Network Major Arterial between Market and Bryant

³⁸ The *San Francisco Better Streets Plan*, which was adopted in 2010, creates a unified set of standards, guidelines, and implementation strategies to govern how the City designs, builds, and maintains its pedestrian environment. A key goal of the Better Streets Plan is to prioritize the needs of walking, bicycling, transit use, and the use of streets as public spaces for social interaction and community life, following San Francisco's *General Plan*, *Transit First Policy*, and *Better Streets Policy*. A minimum width of 12 feet and recommended width of 15 feet is specified for a mixed-use street, and a minimum width of 6 feet and recommended width of 9 feet is specified for an alley.

streets, and the section between Howard and 16th streets is part of the Metropolitan Transportation System. Muni route 19 Polk runs on Seventh Street. Seventh Street has a bicycle lane (Class II) in the northbound direction between Market and 16th streets, part of Bicycle Route 23. The Seventh Street sidewalk widths are generally less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan*.

Harriet Street is a north-south alley that runs between Brannan and Harrison streets. Between Bryant Street and Ahern Way it has two northbound lanes, and on-street commercial loading spaces and motorcycle parking on the west side of the street.³⁹ Access to the at-grade building services area of the existing HOJ, the surface parking and ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, below-grade parking, and the secure transport area/sally port⁴⁰ for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2 is provided from the west side of Harriet Street. Between Ahern Way and Harrison Street, Harriet Street has one northbound lane with on-street parking on the west side of the street and curb cuts that provide access to the surface parking lots under the I-80 freeway reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department and SFPD (San Francisco Police Department) use. The Harriet Street sidewalk width within the project building site meets the minimum width required by the *Better Streets Plan*, six feet for an alley. There is no sidewalk on the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way (i.e., across the street from the project building site). North of Ahern Way toward Harrison Street there are 7-foot-wide sidewalks on both sides of Harriet Street.

Ahern Way is an east-west alley that runs two-way between Sixth and Harriet streets. It has one travel lane in each direction, and on-street parking on both sides of the street. Ahern Way provides access to the ambulance loading for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the below-grade parking in the existing HOJ, the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2, and the surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use. Ahern Way sidewalk widths within the study area meet the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (six feet).

Existing traffic conditions for the intersections in the project vicinity were obtained from the transportation impact analysis being conducted for the *Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study*. **Table 1: Intersection LOS – Existing Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour** presents the results of the intersection LOS analysis and corresponding delay at each study intersection for the weekday p.m. peak hour, as obtained from the transportation impact analysis for the Central SoMa TIS. The intersections operate at LOS C or better, with the exception of the intersection of Bryant Street/Sixth Street, which operates at LOS F conditions during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁴¹

³⁹ While on-street parking is not permitted on the east side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, marked and unmarked official vehicles were observed parking along this street segment.

⁴⁰ A sally port is an enclosed, secured, controlled entryway into highly restricted or protected areas, such as the proposed RDF.

⁴¹ CHS Consulting Group, *Intersection LOS Information*, February 20, 2015 (see Appendix B of this PMND).

Table 1: Intersection LOS – Existing Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Intersection	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS
1. Harrison Street/Sixth Street ^b	31.6	C
2. Harrison Street/Seventh Street ^c	30.2	C
3. Bryant Street/Sixth Street ^b	>80	F
4. Bryant Street/Seventh Street ^c	18.7	B

Notes:

^a Delay is presented in seconds per vehicle.

^b Traffic counts conducted in September 2012.

^c Traffic counts conducted in September 2009.

Source: LCW Consulting (LOS analysis taken from Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study, October 2014).

Intersection turning movement volume counts at the unsignalized intersections of Sixth Street/Ahern Way, Harriet Street/Bryant Street, and Harriet Street/Harrison Street were conducted on Wednesday, February 11, 2015 during the weekday p.m. peak period to estimate vehicle trips on Harriet Street and Ahern Way. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, there are about 50 vehicles traveling on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and about 40 vehicles on Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets (i.e., about 30 eastbound and 10 westbound vehicles). There are about 80 vehicles exiting Harriet Street at Harrison Street during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁴² As noted above, both Harriet Street and Ahern Way provide access to the ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner; the below-grade parking in the existing HOJ; the surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use; and to on-street parking spaces that are generally occupied by marked and unmarked official City vehicles. Thus, the majority of vehicles on these streets are related to existing HOJ activities. While not observed during field surveys, some vehicles, such as the SFPD police cars that double park on Bryant Street in front of the HOJ, may use Harriet Street to travel between Bryant and Harrison streets.

Transit Conditions

The project site is well served by public transit. Local service is provided by the San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) bus routes, which can be used to transfer to other bus lines, cable car lines, the F Market & Wharves historic streetcar line, and Muni Metro light rail lines. Service to and from the East Bay is provided by Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) along Market and Mission streets, and AC Transit buses from the Transbay Terminal. Service to and from the North Bay is provided by Golden Gate Transit along Van Ness Avenue and at the Transbay Terminal, and ferry service from the Ferry Building. Service to and from the Peninsula and South Bay is provided by Caltrain at its terminal located at Fourth and Townsend streets, and by the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans) at the Transbay Terminal.

⁴² Ibid.

Muni operates numerous bus routes in the project vicinity, including the 8X Bayshore and 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses (Harrison and Bryant streets), 19 Polk (Seventh and Eighth Streets), 27 Bryant (Bryant and Sixth streets), 47 Van Ness (Bryant and Harrison streets), 12 Folsom (Folsom and Harrison streets), and 14X Mission Express (Sixth Street). The nearest Muni bus stops to the project site are on Bryant Street, east of Seventh Street, which serve the 27 Bryant and 47 Van Ness routes; Bryant Street, east of Sixth Street, which serve the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, and 47 Van Ness routes; and Sixth Street, north of Bryant Street, which serve the 14X Mission Express and 27 Bryant routes. Other nearby stops are on Seventh Street, north of Bryant Street, which serve the 19 Polk route; and Harrison Street, west of Sixth Street, which serve the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 12 Folsom, 27 Bryant, and 47 Van Ness routes. Golden Gate Transit operates bus routes within three blocks of the project site (Mission, Howard, and Folsom streets), as does SamTrans (Mission, Ninth, and Tenth streets).

Table 2: Muni Ridership and Capacity Utilization by Route – Existing Conditions at MLP – Weekday P.M. Peak Hour presents the ridership and capacity utilization at the maximum load point (MLP) for the nearby routes during the weekday p.m. peak hour. As noted in **Table 2**, during the weekday p.m. peak hour, capacity utilization for all routes serving the project vicinity is less than Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standard.

Table 2: Muni Ridership and Capacity Utilization by Route – Existing Conditions at MLP – Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Route	Inbound (towards downtown)			Outbound (away from downtown)		
	Ridership	Capacity	Capacity Utilization ^a	Ridership	Capacity	Capacity Utilization ^a
8X Bayshore	408	752	54%	416	752	55%
8AX Bayshore Express	--	--	--	472	752	63%
8BX Bayshore Express	--	--	--	568	752	76%
12 Folsom	135	189	71%	126	189	67%
14X Mission Express	--	--	--	368	705	52%
19 Polk	172	252	68%	124	252	49%
27 Bryant	160	252	63%	116	252	46%
47 Van Ness	276	378	73%	258	378	68%

Note:

^a Capacity utilization at the maximum load point (MLP).

Source: SF Planning Department Memorandum, Transit Data for Transportation Studies, June 2013.

Regional transit operations are evaluated at three regional screenlines (East Bay, North Bay, and South Bay) for the peak direction of travel and ridership loads, which corresponds with the evening commute outbound from downtown San Francisco to the region. The analysis is documented in the San Francisco Planning Department memorandum titled *Transit Data for Transportation*

Impact Studies (June 2013).⁴³ During the weekday p.m. peak hour, all regional transit providers operate at less than their load factor standard of 100 percent, which indicates that seats are generally available.

Pedestrian Conditions

Adjacent to the project building site, sidewalk widths are 10 feet on Sixth Street, 8-12 feet on Bryant Street, 6 feet on Harriet Street,⁴⁴ and 6 feet on Ahern Way. Most existing sidewalk widths adjacent to the project building site are less than the recommended sidewalk widths in the *Better Streets Plan* (i.e., minimum of 12 feet and recommended of 15 feet for a mixed-use street, and minimum of 6 feet and recommended of 9 feet for an alley). The sidewalk on Bryant Street meets the *Better Streets Plan* minimum requirement of 12 feet for a mixed-use street, while the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street meet the *Better Streets Plan* minimum requirement of 6 feet for an alley.

Pedestrian crosswalks and pedestrian signals are provided at the signalized intersections in the project vicinity. A signalized midblock pedestrian crossing is provided across Bryant Street at Boardman Place (Boardman Place is located between Harriet and Seventh streets). In the vicinity of the project site, pedestrian volumes are light to moderate throughout the day, with higher pedestrian volumes on Bryant and Sixth streets. Counts of pedestrians walking on Bryant and on Sixth streets adjacent to the project building site were conducted in February 2015 during the 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. peak periods. The peak hour of the weekday midday pedestrian observations was between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m., and pedestrian volumes were 237 pedestrians per hour on Sixth Street, and 408 pedestrians per hour on Bryant Street. The peak hour of the p.m. peak period was between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m., and pedestrian volumes were 132 pedestrians per hour on Sixth Street, and 212 pedestrians per hour on Bryant Street. Overall, the sidewalks and crosswalks adjacent to the project site were observed to be operating under satisfactory conditions, with pedestrians moving at normal walking speeds and with freedom and sufficient space to bypass other pedestrians.

Bicycle Conditions

San Francisco Bicycle Route facilities in the area include Bicycle Route 23 that runs north along Seventh Street between Townsend and Market streets as a Class II bicycle lane, and south along Eighth Street between Market and Townsend streets as a Class II bicycle lane. Bicycle Route 36 runs along Townsend Street between Division Street and The Embarcadero. It is a Class II facility

⁴³ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Transit Data for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, June 21, 2013. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

⁴⁴ North of the project building site there are sidewalks on both sides of Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street. These sidewalks are approximately 7 feet wide.

(signed route with bicycle lane) between Division and Second streets, and as a Class III facility between Second Street and The Embarcadero (signed route only).

Bicycle volumes on Sixth, Bryant and Harrison Streets were counted during the weekday p.m. peak period in February 2015. The number of bicyclists was greatest on Harrison Street, with about 30 bicyclists traveling westbound during the weekday p.m. peak hour. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, there were about 15 bicyclists traveling eastbound on Bryant Street, about 10 bicyclists traveling southbound on Sixth Street, and 5 bicyclists traveling northbound on Sixth Street.

There are two bicycle parking spaces (i.e., one U-shaped bicycle rack) on Sixth Street between Ahern Way and Bryant Street, and 16 bicycle parking spaces (i.e., eight U-shaped bicycle racks) located on the north side of Bryant Street, between Harriet and Seventh streets. The closest Bay Area Bike Share station is located on Townsend Street between Seventh and Eighth streets (accommodating 15 bicycles).⁴⁵

Loading Conditions

On the west side of Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there is one commercial loading space adjacent to the project site. The southbound curb lane is subject to tow-away restrictions between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there are eight commercial loading spaces (yellow zone) dedicated for truck loading between 6:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Parking is not permitted within these spaces before 6:00 a.m. or after 3:00 p.m. During field observations, all on-street commercial loading spaces in the project vicinity were occupied.

On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is an existing HOJ building services area with two driveways serving this area, a surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with two driveways serving this area, and an entry and exit driveway to the below-grade HOJ basement level. On the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way there is a driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2. The off-street HOJ building services area and surface parking/ambulance loading area are located within the existing HOJ's approximately 60-foot-deep setback from Harriet Street. Loading for the HOJ building takes place on Harriet Street because there is no off-street loading dock. The on-street loading spaces on the west side of the street are used for freight deliveries. Service and delivery vehicles park between the two driveways that serve the HOJ building service area and hand transport boxes to a freight elevator via a pathway in the existing HOJ's setback area.

⁴⁵ Bay Area Bike Share is a pilot project in a partnership among local government agencies including the Air District, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, SamTrans, Caltrain, the County of San Mateo, the San Mateo County Transportation Authority, the city of Redwood City, and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority. Available online at <http://www.bayareabikeshare.com/about>. Accessed March 31, 2015.

Emergency Vehicle Access

Emergency vehicle access to the project building site is primarily from Bryant and Sixth streets, with secondary access via Harriet Street and Ahern Way. The nearest San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) station is Station #8 at 36 Bluxome Street between Fourth and Fifth streets, about 0.6 miles southeast of the project site.

Parking Conditions

The existing parking conditions were examined within a parking study area generally bounded by Folsom, Fifth, Brannan, and Seventh streets. On-street parking occupancy conditions were assessed in March 2015 for the weekday midday (1:00 to 2:00 p.m.) period. Overall, there are about 1,030 on-street parking spaces within the study area, and weekday midday occupancy is high, approximately 95 percent.⁴⁶

On-street parking conditions adjacent to the project building site (i.e., on the block bounded by Sixth Street, Bryant Street, Harriet Street and Ahern Way) are as follows:

- On the west side of Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there are 14 parking spaces subject to two-hour time limits between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. During the field surveys these spaces were about 64 percent occupied during the midday period. The curb lane is subject to tow-away restrictions between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.
- On the north side of Bryant Street between Harriet and Sixth streets, there are six short-term metered parking spaces, which were 100 percent occupied during the midday period. West of Harriet Street on-street parking is reserved for police vehicles, and police vehicles were observed to double park on Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets.
- On the east side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is a No Stopping regulation that is not enforced. During field surveys 11 vehicles were typically parked adjacent to the project building site.
- On the south side of Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets, there are eight unrestricted parking spaces, which were 100 percent occupied during the midday period.

On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there are also 10 on-street motorcycle parking spaces between the two driveways that provide access to the at-grade surface parking and ambulance loading area on the west side of the street. These spaces were 100 percent occupied during the midday period.

North of the project building site, there are two off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure between Sixth and Seventh Streets that are reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use. These surface lots are accessed via driveways on either side of Harriet Street between

⁴⁶ CHS Consulting Group/Baymetrics, Data Collection, February 11, 2015 (see Appendix C of this PMND).

Ahern Way and Harrison Street. The surface parking lot on the east side of Harriet Street can also be accessed via Seventh Street.

PROJECT TRAVEL DEMAND

Because the proposed project is a replacement of an existing rehabilitation and detention facility (CJ#3 and CJ#4), and because the Planning Department's *San Francisco Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review (SF Guidelines)* do not include trip generation rates for rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF) uses, travel demand associated with the proposed project was based on information from DPW and the Sheriff's Department on the operating characteristics of the existing facility, as well as programming projections of the number of employees and beds for the proposed RDF.

In addition, because with the proposed project all the existing buildings on the block bounded by Sixth Street, Bryant Street, Harriet Street, and Ahern Way, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street, would be demolished, a credit was applied for the uses that would be eliminated. The credit was based on field surveys of persons and vehicles entering and exiting the buildings. While the 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would remain on the project building site, it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. Thus, for purposes of the transportation analysis, it was assumed (as a worst-case scenario) that the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses.⁴⁷

Proposed RDF. Travel demand for the proposed RDF assumes that the proposed facility would be fully occupied, and therefore only the net new travel demand associated with an increase in occupancy over existing conditions was estimated. The net new travel demand to the project area was estimated based on the increase in the number of occupied beds (current versus maximum capacity of proposed RDF). Currently about 439 of the 905 beds at the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 facilities are occupied. In the past both jails operated at approximately 50 to 60 percent occupancy, or approximately up to 550 beds. The proposed RDF would accommodate 640 beds. Although this is a reduction from the 905 beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4 and the proposed replacement beds may not be fully (100 percent) occupied, the travel demand estimates for the project analysis assumed an increase of 201 inmate beds using the current occupancy of beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4 (i.e., 439 of the 905 beds are currently occupied) and potential full (100 percent) occupancy of the 640 beds. Since

⁴⁷ LCW Consulting, *Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project Summary of Daily and PM Peak Hour Trip Generation*, April 9, 2015 (see Appendix D of this PMND).

occupancy in the past has been higher, and future occupancy is unknown, this is a conservative estimate of the weekday travel demand generated by the proposed project, specifically the number of inmate beds. Inmate visitation occurs on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and therefore would not add travel demand to the weekday p.m. peak hour.

Weekday travel demand was estimated based on the projected increase in the number of employees, as well as visitation to the facility by lawyers, vendors, and other criminal justice partners. Because inmates are housed on-site and do not travel to and from the facility on a daily basis, they do not contribute to the travel demand estimates. Based on the above, the number of employees associated with the increase in occupancy of 201 inmate beds is projected to increase from 248 to 295 FTE (an increase of 47 employees). The proposed RDF, similar to existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, would operate three employee shifts: 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Based on the total existing and projected staffing levels, approximately 22 percent of staff would work the midnight shift (i.e., between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.), 48 percent the daytime shift (i.e., between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.), and 30 percent the swing shift (i.e., between 3 p.m. and 11 p.m.). Therefore, most of employee travel demand would occur outside of the p.m. peak period (4 p.m. to 6 p.m.). For daily travel demand estimation, it was assumed that daytime and swing shift employees would make up to three trips per day (two to and from work, and about 50 percent also leave the facility once during the day and swing shifts), while the midnight shift employees would make two trips per day (to and from work). For the p.m. peak hour travel demand, although most employee trips would occur outside of the p.m. peak hour, some employees could leave or arrive to work late (after 4 p.m.), and it was assumed that 25 percent of the day and swing employee arrivals or departures would occur during the p.m. peak hour. The travel mode of the employee trips was based on information on employee trips from the *SF Guidelines* for Superdistrict 1. Although inmate visitation hours are on weekends and holidays, there are weekday business visitors to the jail, such as lawyers, vendors, and other criminal justice partners (i.e., business visitation). The current average weekday visitation rate was not available, although it was reported that such visitation mostly occurs during the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. As a conservative estimate of business visitation, it was estimated that on average there would be one visitor per every four inmate beds on weekdays (i.e., 0.5 trips per bed on a daily basis), and that 10 percent of trips would occur during the p.m. peak hour.

480-484 Sixth Street Reuse. As noted above, the transportation assessment assumes that the 480-484 Sixth Street building, which currently contains 14 SRO units and a restaurant on the ground floor, could in the future contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail (i.e., restaurant uses).⁴⁸ Travel demand associated with these potential uses was based

⁴⁸ The 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use.

on the trip generation rates in the *SF Guidelines* for office and restaurant (composite rate) uses, and mode split for work trips and visitor trips to Superdistrict 1.

Credit to Uses on Project Block that Would Be Eliminated. In order to account for the person and vehicle trips that would no longer travel to the project site, person and vehicle counts were conducted in February 2015 at the doorways to buildings and at driveways to the facilities that would no longer exist. Based on these surveys of the existing land uses, a total of 136 person trips (58 inbound and 78 outbound) and 82 vehicle trips (34 inbound and 48 outbound) during the weekday p.m. peak hour would no longer travel to or from the project site. The majority of both the pedestrian and vehicle trips that would be eliminated were associated with the McDonald's restaurant (the McDonald's restaurant has a parking lot with 21 parking spaces reserved for McDonald's customers).

Table 3: Proposed Project Travel Demand by Mode - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour summarizes the travel demand associated with the proposed project. Taking into consideration the credit for the existing land uses that would be removed, during the weekday p.m. peak hour, the proposed RDF would generate 83 net new person trips, the majority from the potential reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building as restaurant and office space, and a net decrease of 47 vehicle trips.

Table 3: Proposed Project Travel Demand by Mode - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Project Component	Person-Trips					Vehicle Trips
	Auto	Transit	Walk	Other ^a	Total	
New Trips						
RDF Employees	3	5	1	0	9	2
RDF Visitors	3	3	3	1	10	1
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	72	55	61	12	200	32
Total New Trips	78	63	65	13	219	35
Credit for Existing Uses	(49)	(35)	(43)	(9)	(136)	(82)
Net new Trips	29	28	22	4	83	(47)

Note:

^a Other includes bicycle, taxis, and other modes.

Source: *SF Guidelines*, SF Planning Department, LCW Consulting.

Loading Demand. The proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, currently located within the existing HOJ building to the west of the project building site. Delivery information for the existing CJ#4 that is currently occupied was not available, and deliveries were not observed during the data collection for the transportation analysis.⁴⁹ However, because deliveries are currently made to the existing CJ#4 with 439 occupied inmate beds, a substantial increase in delivery and service vehicle trips for the proposed RDF with a maximum occupancy of 640 inmate beds would not be anticipated.

The proposed project would also eliminate delivery and service vehicle trips to the existing land uses on the project building site that would be displaced (i.e., the residential and restaurant land

⁴⁹ CJ#3 was vacated in November 2013.

uses within the 480-484 Sixth Street building, and the McDonald's restaurant), and overall, the number of delivery and service vehicle trips to the project site would likely decrease.

The delivery/service vehicle demand for the new 200,000-gsf RDF was estimated based on the methodology and truck trip generation rates presented in the *SF Guidelines*. The truck trip generation rate for institutional uses was used for the proposed RDF. As shown in **Table 4: Proposed Project Total Loading Demand**, the proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would generate about 20 delivery and service vehicle-trips to the project site per day (with some of those existing deliveries), which corresponds to a demand for one loading space during the peak and average hour of loading activities. As indicated above, the project site's overall loading demand would likely decrease.

Table 4: Proposed Project Total Loading Demand

Project Component	Daily Truck Trip Generation	Peak Hour Loading Spaces	Average Hour Loading Spaces
RDF ^a	20	1.2	0.9
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	10	0.6	0.4

Note:

^a No credit was taken for existing deliveries to the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 within the HOJ.

Source: *SF Guidelines*, LCW Consulting.

The proposed office and restaurant uses within the 480-484 Sixth Street building would generate about 10 delivery and service vehicle-trips to the project site per day, which corresponds to a demand for less than one loading space during the peak and average hour of loading activities. As stated above, the existing commercial deliveries to the land uses to be eliminated were not counted or credited. Because the proposed project would reduce the overall amount of commercial space (i.e., the McDonald's restaurant and the restaurant at the 480-484 Sixth Street building) at the project building site, the proposed project would be expected to result in a reduction in the amount of commercial loading demand related to these uses.

Parking Demand. The parking demand delivery/service vehicle demand was estimated based on the methodology presented in the *SF Guidelines*. Parking demand consists of both long-term demand (typically employees) and short-term demand (typically visitors). For the proposed uses, the long-term parking demand was derived by estimating the number of net new daytime and swing shift employees, and applying a trip mode split and average vehicle occupancy from the trip generation calculations. The short-term parking demand was estimated from the total daily visitor trips by private auto and an average turnover rate of 5.5 vehicles per space.

Table 5: Proposed Project Net New Parking Demand presents the estimated net new parking demand for the proposed uses. During the peak midday period, the proposed RDF would generate a net new parking demand of 10 spaces (nine long-term and one short-term), while the office and restaurant uses that may replace the residential use in the 480-484 Sixth Street building would generate a parking demand of 26 spaces (six long-term and 20 short-term). As discussed above,

this demand would replace existing parking demand related to the residential and restaurant land uses that would be removed. Overall, this would result in a decrease in the amount of vehicle trips to the project area and similarly parking demand would likely be lower than under existing conditions.

Table 5: Proposed Project Net New Parking Demand

Project Component	Long-Term Parking Spaces	Short-Term Parking Spaces	Total
RDF	9	1	10
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	6	20	26

Source: SF Guidelines, LCW Consulting.

IMPACTS

Traffic Impacts

Impact TR-1: The proposed project would not cause a substantial increase in traffic that would cause operating conditions at study intersections, on adjacent streets, or at I-80 on-ramps and off-ramps in the project vicinity to substantially alter. The proposed project would not cause major traffic hazards. (*Less than Significant*)

As presented in Table 3 on p. 66, the proposed project would result in a net-reduction in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour (i.e., considering existing land uses, an approximate reduction of 47 vehicles during the weekday p.m. peak hour). Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially affect the existing LOS conditions at intersections (presented in Table 1 on p. 59), streets, or freeway on-ramps and off-ramps in the project vicinity, and would not contribute considerably to the existing LOS E conditions at the intersection of Sixth Street/Bryant Street during the weekday p.m. peak hour.

As part of the proposed project, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas constructed as part of the proposed RDF, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Specifically, Ahern Way would be converted from two-way to one-way westbound operation. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to through traffic in both directions, and only HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles, scheduled delivery and service vehicles, and emergency response vehicles would be allowed access.⁵⁰ Additionally, on-street parking on Harriet Street would not be permitted on either side of the street (a loss of about 22 parking spaces on both sides of the street – on-street parking is currently not permitted on the east side of the street; however, vehicles were observed parking on this segment and parking restrictions are not enforced), while on Ahern Way on-street parking would not be permitted on either side of the street (a loss of about 17 spaces). Between Ahern Way and Harrison

⁵⁰ The method for restricting and securing access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way adjacent to the project building site is not currently known, but would be developed in consultation with the SFMTA.

Street, Harriet Street has on-street parking for SFPD police vehicles, and provides access to and from the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ and SFPD use. Harriet Street and Ahern Way also provide access to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2. With the proposed project, vehicular access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be maintained for HOJ and RDF-related vehicles. Vehicular access to the existing HOJ building services area, the surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and below-grade parking in the HOJ from the west side of Harriet Street, as well as the on-street and off-street parking activities on Harriet Street north of Ahern Way would remain. As currently designed, the proposed project would not change the travel direction of Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street, and therefore vehicles exiting the reserved on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street and the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure would continue to travel north to Harrison Street (where they would turn left onto Harrison Street westbound).

Neither the proposed RDF or the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would include off-street parking spaces, and therefore, the only vehicle trips accessing the project building site would include the net new service/loading vehicle trips and jail transport trips to the proposed RDF. Due to the absence of on-site parking, the proposed access restrictions to Harriet Street and Ahern Way, the reconfiguration of Ahern Way from two-way to one-way, and the elimination of on-street parking (about 45 spaces), the proposed project would result in a decrease in the number of vehicles, particularly non-HOJ-related vehicles, accessing these streets. Some drivers may currently use Harriet Street to travel from Bryant Street to Harrison Street, and these drivers would no longer be able to travel on Harriet Street and instead would need to turn northbound prior to Harriet Street (e.g., at Seventh Street which is one-way northbound), or east of Harriet Street at Sixth Street (two-way), or other streets. Non-HOJ-related drivers who currently use Ahern Way to travel from Sixth Street to Harrison Street would no longer be able to travel on Ahern Way, and instead would need to continue on Sixth Street northbound to Harrison Street, while access to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2 on the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way would be maintained. As described under existing conditions, traffic counts taken during the p.m. peak hour indicated that 50 vehicles traveled northbound on Harriet Street, 40 vehicles traveled on Ahern Way (both directions), and approximately 80 vehicles exited Harriet Street onto Harrison Street. Given the limited amount of traffic that utilizes Ahern Way and Harriet Street, and that some of this traffic was likely related to the existing HOJ uses as well as land uses on the project site that would be removed, this level of traffic diversion to other nearby streets would not be considered significant. Commercial loading access is addressed further below.

As noted above, the proposed project would alter access to the HOJ and adjacent facilities, and would implement controlled access on both Harriet Street and Ahern Way adjacent to the project building site, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Designated secure service/loading and sally port areas would be provided on both Ahern Way and Harriet Street, respectively. On

Ahern Way a designated secure jail transport area and a bypass lane with a width of 14 to 22 feet (or more) to the north of the transport area and length of approximately 100 feet could be provided. On Harriet Street, a narrower 12-foot-wide by 80-foot-long service/loading area is proposed on the east side of Harriet Street adjacent to the proposed RDF. Adjacent travel lanes would be designed on the one-way streets to ensure that emergency response and other vehicles would be able to bypass the proposed sally port and service/loading areas, and that service vehicles would be able to enter the existing HOJ building services area on Harriet Street. See **Figure 8** on p. 14.

The methods by which access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be restricted have not yet been determined by DPW, and would be subject to review and approval by the SFMTA to ensure that Sheriff's Department vehicles accessing these streets do not block traffic flow on Sixth or Bryant streets. On Sixth Street at Ahern Way, KEEP CLEAR is currently striped across the southbound lanes to facilitate access into and out of Ahern Way, and this striping would remain with the proposed project. In addition, there is a peak period No Left Turn sign posted in the northbound direction, which restricts left turns from Sixth Street onto Ahern Way between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.

Overall, the proposed project would reduce the number of vehicle trips from the project site and would not substantially affect traffic operations at nearby study intersections, streets, and freeway on- and off-ramps in the project vicinity. Therefore, project-related impacts on traffic operations would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's traffic impacts would be less than significant, **Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management Plan** may be recommended for consideration by City decision-makers to further reduce the less-than-significant transportation impacts.

Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan

As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the SFDPW could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:

1. Identify TDM Coordinator

The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation Management Association of San Francisco, TMA SF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., DPW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities

and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes).

2. Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator

3. Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors

3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.

3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.

3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.

4. Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey to staff and visitors

5. City Access for Data Collection

As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.

With implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-1**, alternative modes would be encouraged and the use of single-occupant vehicles would be discouraged to reduce VMT generated by the proposed project.

Transit Impacts

Impact TR-2: The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in transit demand that could not be accommodated by adjacent local and regional transit capacity, nor would it cause a substantial increase in delays or operating costs such that significant adverse impacts to local or regional transit service could occur. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above and presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in an increase of 28 net new transit trips to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour. These new transit trips, distributed among the routes serving the project vicinity, would not substantially change the ridership and capacity utilization of the nearby transit routes. As presented in **Table 2** on p. 60, the existing Muni routes in the project vicinity have available capacity during the weekday p.m. peak hour. While some existing Muni bus routes run along Bryant Street (8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness) and Sixth Street (14X Mission Express and 27 Bryant), there are no bus stops directly adjacent to the project building site, and therefore, vehicle access to the project building site, including the proposed changes to site circulation via Harriet Street or Ahern Way, would not affect transit operations on other nearby streets.

A portion of the 28 net new transit trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour would also utilize regional transit providers. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, the regional screenlines currently operate at less than the capacity utilization standard, and regional transit routes have capacity to accommodate additional passengers. Thus, the additional transit trips would not substantially change the ridership and capacity utilization of the regional screenlines, and would not affect regional transit service.

Because the proposed project would not substantially affect the capacity utilization of the local and regional transit routes, and would not affect the operations of the nearby Muni bus routes, the project-related impacts on transit would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Pedestrian Impacts

Impact TR-3: The proposed project would not result in a substantial overcrowding on public sidewalks, nor create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility on the site and adjoining areas. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above and presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in an increase of 50 net new pedestrian trips (28 transit and 22 walk trips) to and from the project building site during the weekday p.m. peak hour. Primary public pedestrian access to the proposed RDF would be on Sixth Street, and therefore the number of pedestrians on Sixth Street would increase over existing conditions. Pedestrian volumes on Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern

Way are low (about 237 pedestrians during the weekday midday peak hour and 130 pedestrians during the weekday p.m. peak hour), and additional pedestrian trips could be accommodated without substantially affecting walking conditions. The addition of the net new pedestrian trips to Bryant and Sixth streets would not substantially change the existing pedestrian conditions on the adjacent streets.

The proposed project would maintain the east sidewalk on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way (i.e., adjacent to the project building site) at its current width – 7 feet-3 inches. Future pedestrian access along Harriet Street and Ahern Way is unclear based on preliminary designs. Although access could be maintained along these two streets, this analysis assumes access could be limited to HOJ and RDF traffic. On Harriet Street, pedestrian access on the east sidewalk would be constrained at the location of the secure loading area outside of the proposed RDF, which would extend about 12 feet into Harriet Street and extend 80 feet to the north. Similarly, on Ahern Way, the six-foot-wide sidewalk on the south side of the street would be interrupted by the secure transport area/sally port, and preliminary designs do not indicate how pedestrians would circumvent this secure area or the secure area on Harriet Street. Given the restricted secure access of both Ahern Way and Harriet Street, it is unclear how much general (non-RDF) pedestrian activity would be permitted or encouraged in the area. Neither street provides sole pedestrian connection to any nearby recreational or commercial areas, and alternate access along other streets in the area, such as Sixth and Seventh streets, is available. As described under existing conditions, pedestrian volumes on Harriet Street and Ahern Way were observed to be low, and pedestrian activity on these sidewalks would likely decrease, and would be related primarily to the RDF activities.

As described in Section A, Project Description, on p. 18, a subterranean tunnel is proposed underneath the Harriet Street roadway, sidewalks, and existing driveway to the HOJ building services area to connect the basement level of the existing HOJ building to the basement level of the proposed RDF, as shown in **Figure 8** on p. 14. This tunnel, subject to SFMTA approval, would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the courts in the existing HOJ building. Construction of the proposed subterranean tunnel is discussed further below.

Overall, the proposed project would likely reduce the amount of pedestrian and vehicle traffic on Harriet Street and Ahern Way, potentially discouraging or limiting it to HOJ and RDF-related travel. Instead the proposed project would add pedestrian traffic to Bryant and Sixth streets. These alterations to pedestrian and vehicle traffic on Ahern Way and Harriet Street, likely unique to this type of project, would not be considered significant. As indicated above, neither street would be considered a significant pedestrian connection to areas outside the block, and alternate routes would be available. Increases in pedestrian traffic on Bryant Street, Sixth Street, and other nearby streets would not substantially affect the pedestrian conditions on these streets, create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility to the

proposed RDF and adjoining areas. Therefore, the project-related impacts on pedestrians would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Bicycle Impacts

Impact TR-4: The proposed project would not result in potentially hazardous conditions for bicyclists, or otherwise substantially interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed RDF building would include on-site Class 1 bicycle parking spaces and shower and locker facilities, as well as on-street Class 2 bicycle parking spaces to meet the Planning Code requirements, although the number and location of these facilities have not been determined at this time. Similarly, the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would require the provision of Class 1 and Class 2 bicycle parking spaces, which would be provided to meet the Planning Code requirements. Shower and locker facilities would not be required under the Planning Code, as the occupied floor area of the 480-484 Sixth Street building does not currently exceed 10,000 gsf.

A portion of the net new other trips presented in **Table 3** on p. 66 would be bicycle trips (i.e., a portion of the four net new other trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour), and these trips would be accommodated on the existing bicycle facilities in the project vicinity.

Although the proposed project would result in an increase in the number of bicycles in the vicinity of the project site, the increase would not be substantial enough to affect bicycle travel or facilities in the area. Similarly, the proposed project would result in a reduction of vehicle traffic and would therefore not result in an increase in potential vehicle-bicycle conflicts. Therefore, proposed project impacts to bicyclists would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Loading Impacts

Impact TR-5: The loading demand for the proposed project would be accommodated within the proposed on-site loading facilities, and would not create potentially hazardous conditions or significant delays for traffic, transit, bicyclists or pedestrians. (*Less than Significant*)

Truck deliveries and service vehicles, including trash collection, for the proposed RDF would be accommodated within the secure loading area along Harriet Street. The loading area would be approximately 12 feet wide and 80 feet in length, subject to SFMTA review and approval, and would extend up to 12 feet into the Harriet Street right-of-way (see **Figure 8** on p. 14). The loading demand of less than one loading space during the average and peak hour of loading activities, as discussed above in the Project Travel Demand section, would be accommodated within this loading area. On-street parking that currently occurs on the east side of Harriet Street (i.e., the No Stopping Anytime regulation is not enforced) would be removed, as would the on-street parking on the west side of the street, in order to provide adequate maneuvering space around the secure loading area.

In addition, Harriet Street would be closed to vehicular through traffic; only official service vehicles and emergency service vehicles would be allowed access, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval.

RDF inmate passenger loading/unloading would be conducted from a secure transport area/sally port on Ahern Way that would be able to accommodate two inmate transfer vehicles at one time. Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be converted from a two-way to a one-way westbound street to allow for a bypass lane around the secure transport area/sally port. Ahern Way would be closed to vehicular through traffic; only official service vehicles and emergency service vehicles would be allowed access (see **Figure 8** on p. 14).

As part of the proposed project, on-street parking would not be permitted adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street, and DPW would request that the curb adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street be designated either as a red zone or restricted to RDF-use only. This would result in the elimination of the existing commercial loading space on Sixth Street. As part of the proposed project, the existing driveway into the McDonald's parking lot (which is located south of the proposed RDF on Bryant Street) would be eliminated, and up to two on-street commercial loading or parking spaces could be provided at this location. As presented in **Table 4** on p. 67, the new office and restaurant uses that may occupy the 480-484 Sixth Street building would result in a demand for less than one loading space during the peak and average hours of loading activities, and the demand could be accommodated on-street within the new commercial loading space(s) that could be striped on Bryant Street or in the remaining parking spaces on Sixth Street between the 480-484 Sixth Street building and Bryant Street.

As described above, on the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is an existing HOJ building services area with two driveways serving this area, a surface parking and ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with two driveways serving this area, and exit and entry driveways to the existing HOJ's basement level. In addition, on the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way there is a driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2. The construction of secure service and jail transport areas within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way roadways would not substantially affect the existing HOJ building services, parking and ambulance loading areas, or the driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2, as they would be designed to allow adequate travel lane widths to accommodate access into and out of these facilities. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to non-HOJ and RDF-related traffic, and only scheduled service and deliveries, and HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles (e.g., ambulances, inmate transfer vehicles) would be allowed access, and therefore access to the existing HOJ building services area, the surface parking/ambulance loading area, and the HOJ basement level from Harriet Street would be maintained.

Because the proposed project loading demand would be accommodated within the proposed secure service/loading area or the secure jail transport area, or on-street at the Sixth Street curb for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, because existing service and loading activities at the existing HOJ building would be maintained, and because proposed loading operations would not result in significant delays affecting traffic, transit, bicycles or pedestrians, the proposed project's impact on loading would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's loading impacts would be less than significant, **Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces** may be recommended for consideration by City decision-makers.

Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces

As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.

Implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-2** would reduce the less-than-significant loading impacts.

Emergency Vehicle Access Impacts

Impact TR-6: The proposed project would not result in significant impacts on emergency vehicle access. (*Less than Significant*)

Emergency vehicle access to the project block via Bryant and Sixth streets would remain unchanged from existing conditions, as the proposed project would not change the travel lanes on these streets. Emergency service providers would continue to be able to pull up to the project block from both Bryant and Sixth streets. Secondary emergency vehicle access to the existing HOJ building is also currently provided via Harriet Street and Ahern Way, and with implementation of the proposed project, both Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to vehicular through traffic, and only official service and emergency vehicles would be allowed access, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. A travel lane would be maintained at the locations of the secure service/loading area on Harriet Street and secure transport area/sally port on Ahern Way to ensure that emergency vehicles and other HOJ and RDF-related traffic would be able to travel on these streets. Thus, the proposed project's impacts on emergency vehicle access would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Construction Impacts

Impact TR-7: The proposed project would not result in construction-related transportation impacts because of their temporary and limited duration. (*Less than Significant*)

Detailed plans for construction of the proposed project have not been developed. The project sponsor estimates that construction of the proposed project would take approximately 30 months to complete, with construction beginning mid-year in 2017, and building occupancy in the fall of 2020. Construction-related activities would typically occur Monday through Saturday, between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.⁵¹ Construction is not anticipated to occur on Sundays or major legal holidays, but may occur on an as-needed basis. The hours of construction would be stipulated by the Department of Building Inspection, and the contractor would need to comply with the San Francisco Noise Ordinance and the City's *Regulations for Working in San Francisco Streets*.⁵²

It is anticipated that construction staging would occur primarily on the project building site. It is not anticipated that sidewalks adjacent to the project building site on Sixth Street or Bryant Street would need to be closed during building construction. The sidewalk adjacent to the project building site on Harriet Street would be widened from 4 feet to 7 feet-3 inches, and the sidewalk would be closed, with pedestrian traffic diverted around the construction area, during construction of the sidewalk. Similarly, it is anticipated that the sidewalk adjacent to the project building site on Ahern Way would be closed during a portion of or entire duration of the project construction and pedestrian traffic diverted around or to the north sidewalk on Ahern Way. Construction of the subterranean tunnel underneath Harriet Street would likely require closure of Harriet Street for a portion of the construction period. It is not anticipated that travel lane closures on Sixth or Bryant streets would be required; however, the construction contractor would be required to coordinate with the City regarding any temporary travel lane closures in order to minimize the impacts on traffic. Lane and sidewalk closures or diversions are subject to review and approval by the City's Transportation Advisory Staff Committee (TASC), which consists of representatives from the Fire Department, Police Department, SFMTA Traffic Engineering Division, and DPW.

There are no transit stops adjacent to the project building site, and therefore, project construction would not substantially affect transit routes on Bryant or Sixth streets. In addition, prior to construction, the project contractor would be required to coordinate with Muni's Street Operations and Special Events Office to coordinate construction activities and reduce any impacts to transit operations.

Throughout the construction period, there would be a flow of construction-related trucks into and out of the site. The impact of construction truck traffic would be a temporary lessening of the capacities of local streets due to the slower movement and larger turning radii of trucks, which may temporarily affect traffic operations.

⁵¹ The San Francisco Noise Control Ordinance (San Francisco Police Code Article 29) permits construction activities seven days a week, between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Available online at <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/Noise/default.asp>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

⁵² *Regulations for Working in San Francisco Streets, 8th Edition*, January 2012. Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/services/streets-sidewalks/construction-regulations>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

Construction activities would generate construction worker trips to the building site throughout the construction period, and the additional workers would result in a temporary increase in the number of person and vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site. Construction workers who drive to the site would cause a temporary parking demand, and would likely be accommodated within off-street facilities, as most on-street parking in the project vicinity is time-limited metered parking.

Overall, the proposed project's construction-related transportation impacts would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's construction-related transportation impacts would be less than significant, the following improvement measure is recommended for consideration by City decision makers.

Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates

Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.

Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.

Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).

Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well

as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.

Implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-3** would further reduce the magnitude of the proposed project's less-than-significant construction-related transportation impacts, and would not result in any secondary transportation-related impacts.

Parking Information

Senate Bill 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources Code §21099 regarding the analysis of parking impacts for certain urban infill projects in transit priority areas.⁵³ Public Resources Code §21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that "... parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment." Accordingly, parking is no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all three criteria established in the statute. The proposed project meets the criteria of an "employment center" in a transit priority area, and thus the transportation impact analysis does not consider the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA. However, the Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this section presents parking information for informational purposes and considers any secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way) as applicable in the transportation impact analysis.

Neither the proposed RDF nor the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would include off-street parking spaces, and the 21 existing parking spaces within the McDonald's parking lot would be eliminated. In addition, the proposed reconfiguration of Harriet Street and Ahern Way, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval, would eliminate 45 on-street parking spaces on these streets. Specifically, on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way a total of 22 parking spaces would be eliminated from both sides of the street (as noted above, the existing parking restrictions on the east side of the street are not enforced), while on Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets a total of 17 parking spaces would be eliminated from both sides of the street. The ten motorcycle parking spaces on the west side of Harriet Street (near its intersection with Ahern Way) would also be eliminated. In addition, on-street parking would not be permitted adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street. DPW would request that the curb adjacent to the proposed RDF

⁵³ A "transit priority area" is defined as an area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop. A "major transit stop" is defined in California Public Resources Code §21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A map of San Francisco's Transit Priority Areas is available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/Map%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Transit%20Priority%20Areas.pdf>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

on Sixth Street (i.e., the curb between Ahern Way and the existing driveway to McDonald's) be designated either as a red zone, which would eliminate six on-street parking spaces, including one commercial loading space, or restricted to RDF-use only. During field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day. It is unclear whether the vehicles parked along Harriet Street, Ahern Way or Sixth Street were related to existing HOJ or adjacent commercial and office building activity, some of which would be removed as part of the proposed project. The elimination of the existing driveways into the project building site on Sixth Street and on Bryant Street would add about four on-street parking spaces, resulting in a net reduction of 41 on-street parking spaces.

As discussed above, the proposed project would, overall, result in a net reduction in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour (a reduction of about 47 p.m. peak hour vehicle trips) to the project site, and would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand. The net new weekday parking demand associated with the new uses would be 10 spaces for the proposed RDF and 26 for the office/restaurant reuse of 480-484 Sixth Street (see Table 5 on p. 68). Although not quantified, the proposed project would eliminate parking demand associated with the existing residential and retail uses at the 480-484 Sixth Street building, and the McDonald's restaurant, although the parking demand associated with the McDonald's restaurant is primarily accommodated within its 21-space parking lot. In addition, 45 on-street parking spaces would be eliminated on Harriet Street (22 spaces), Ahern Way (17 spaces), and Sixth Street (6 spaces). HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD employees who may have utilized this on-street parking could be accommodated in the available off-street parking under the I-80 structure, which extends on both sides of Harriet Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off-street facilities. Access to the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure that are reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use, the surface parking area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and below-grade parking in the basement level of the HOJ building would be maintained, as vehicles parked in these facilities would be permitted to access the secure sections of Harriet Street and Ahern Way.

Overall, off-street and on-street parking occupancy in the project vicinity could increase due to the proposed elimination of on-street parking spaces. Due to the existing high occupancy of on-street parking, and likely difficulty in finding parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, carpool, bicycle or other forms of travel.

Cumulative Impacts

This section discusses the cumulative impacts on transportation that could result from the proposed project, in conjunction with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative transportation impacts includes the sidewalks

and roadways adjacent to the project site, and the local roadway and transit network in the vicinity of the project site. The discussion of cumulative transportation impacts assesses the degree to which the proposed project would affect the transportation network in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable projects, including the following:

Central Subway Project.⁵⁴ The Central Subway Project is the second phase of the Third Street light rail line (i.e., T Third), which opened in 2007. Construction is currently underway, and the Central Subway will extend the T Third line northward from its current terminus at Fourth and King streets to a surface station south of Bryant Street and go underground at a portal under US 101. From there it will continue north to stations at Moscone Center (i.e., on the west side of Fourth Street between Folsom and Clementina streets), Union Square – where it will provide passenger connections to the Powell Street Station and BART – and in Chinatown, where the line will terminate at Stockton and Clay streets.

Construction associated with utility relocation has been completed. Work is underway on the tunnels contract, which consists of 1.5 miles of twin-bore tunnels underneath Fourth Street and Stockton Street, from I-80 to North Beach. Its major components include construction of the TBM launch box and cross passages; construction of an extraction shaft and portal; and monitoring and protection of existing utilities, buildings, and BART tunnels. Construction of the Central Subway is scheduled to be completed in 2017, and revenue service is scheduled for 2019.

San Francisco Bicycle Plan.⁵⁵ The *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* includes planned short-term improvements to Bicycle Route 19 on Fifth Street. Fifth Street improvements include the construction of Class II bicycle lanes and Class III bicycle routes in both directions between Market and Townsend streets. Bicycle Plan improvements on Fifth Street would reduce the number of travel lanes and prohibit northbound and southbound left turns, as well as implement other minor changes to lane geometry and on-street parking.

Transit Effectiveness Project.⁵⁶ The Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP), part of Muni Forward, presents a thorough review of San Francisco's public transit system, initiated by SFMTA in collaboration with the City Controller's Office. The TEP is aimed at improving reliability, reducing travel times, providing more frequent service and updating Muni bus routes and rail lines to better match current travel patterns. The Planning Department published a Draft EIR for the TEP Implementation Strategy in July 2013; the Final EIR was certified by the Planning Commission on March 27, 2014. The SFMTA Board of Directors approved the TEP on March 28, 2014. The TEP components will be implemented based on funding and resource availability, and it is anticipated that the first group of service improvements will be implemented in Fiscal Year 2015 and the second group in a subsequent phase. TEP recommendations include new routes and route realignments, increased service frequency and speed on busy routes, and elimination or consolidation of certain routes or route segments with low ridership. The following changes are proposed by the TEP for routes in the vicinity of the project site.

⁵⁴ SFMTA Central Subway. Available online at <http://www.centuralsubwaysf.com/content/project-overview>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁵⁵ SFMTA Bicycle Plan. Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/projects-planning/projects/2009-san-francisco-bicycle-plan>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁵⁶ SFMTA Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP). Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/projects-planning/projects/tep-transit-effectiveness-project>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

- The 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses frequencies will increase during the peak periods. Route segment north of Broadway would be eliminated, and segments south of 16th Street would be rerouted.
- A new 11 Downtown Connector will serve SoMa and North Beach, and would run on Harrison and Folsom streets.
- The 12 Folsom-Pacific will be discontinued.
- The 14X Mission Express will have increased service frequency during the peak periods.
- The 19 Polk will run from Seventh and McAllister streets to Polk Street, and from Polk, McAllister, to Hyde Street. With these changes, the 19 Polk will no longer run on Market Street (between Seventh and Ninth streets), Larkin, Eddy or Hyde (between Eddy and McAllister) streets, or on Geary Boulevard (between Larkin and Polk streets).
- A new 27 Folsom line will circulate around downtown, replacing the 12 Folsom in SoMa, and also connecting North Beach with the Montgomery BART/Muni station. Service on Bryant Street will be discontinued.
- The 47 Van Ness route will be realigned. The route will terminate at Van Ness Avenue and North Point Street and will share a terminal with the 49L Van Ness-Mission Limited. A common terminal for both routes serving Van Ness Avenue would improve reliability by allowing line management from a single point; the North Point segment will be covered by new Route 11 Downtown Connector. The midday frequency will change from 10 to 9 minutes, and the proposed route change will coordinate with planned Van Ness BRT project.

Central SoMa Plan.⁵⁷ The *Central SoMa Plan* is being developed and analyzed by the San Francisco Planning Department to formalize an integrated community vision for the southern portion of the Central Subway rail corridor. This area is located generally between Townsend and Market streets along Fourth Street, between Second and Sixth streets. The plan's goal is to integrate transportation and land uses by implementing changes to the allowed land uses and building heights. The plan also includes a strategy for improving the pedestrian experience in this area. The following street network changes are proposed for Harrison and Bryant streets in the vicinity of the project site:

- Bryant Street would be modified between Second and Seventh streets. Between Seventh and Sixth streets, Bryant Street would have four eastbound travel lanes, one eastbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide.
- Harrison Street would be modified between Second and 11th streets. Currently this section of Harrison Street is configured with five travel lanes in the westbound direction, parallel parking along both the north and south curbs, and 8-foot wide sidewalks. The *Central SoMa Plan* would reconfigure Harrison Street to include a transit-only lane for the 8X Bayshore, and sidewalks would be widened within the Plan area between Sixth and Second streets. The length of the transit-only lane would vary between the Howard/Folsom One-way and Two-way options. Under the

⁵⁷ City and County of San Francisco Planning Department, *Central SoMa Plan*. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=2557>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

Howard/Folsom Two-way Option, Harrison Street between Seventh and Tenth streets would have angled parking and fewer travel lanes. This is elaborated below.

Howard/Folsom One-way Option: Between Sixth and Tenth streets, Harrison Street would have four westbound travel lanes, one westbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide. At Seventh Street, there would be a transit-only signal phase that would enable the outbound 8X Bayshore bus to turn left onto the southbound US 101 freeway on-ramp from the right lane.

Howard/Folsom Two-way Option: Between Sixth and Seventh streets, Harrison Street would have four westbound travel lanes, one westbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide. At Seventh Street, there would be a transit-only signal phase that would enable the outbound 8X Bayshore bus to turn left onto the southbound US 101 freeway on-ramp from the right lane.

Cumulative Traffic Impacts

Impact C-TR-1: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative traffic impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

Future 2040 Cumulative traffic conditions for the intersections in the project vicinity were obtained from the transportation impact analysis being conducted for the *Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study*. The traffic volumes used in the analysis were estimated based on cumulative development and growth identified by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA) SF-CHAMP travel demand model, using model output that represents Existing conditions and model output for 2040 Cumulative conditions. The 2040 Cumulative conditions assume implementation of the Central SoMa Plan Howard/Folsom One-way Option, where both streets would retain a one-way configuration (except Folsom Street east of Second Street which would retain its existing two-way operation).

Table 6: Intersection LOS – Existing and 2040 Cumulative Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour presents the 2040 Cumulative intersection operating conditions for the weekday p.m. peak hour for the four signalized intersections adjacent to the project block. Under 2040 Cumulative conditions, three of the four intersections would operate at LOS E or LOS F conditions. As noted in **Impact TR-1**, the proposed project would result in a net decrease in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site; thus it would not contribute to the poor operating conditions at these three intersections. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative impacts at these intersections.

As described above, as part of the proposed project, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas constructed as part of the proposed RDF, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets

Table 6: Intersection LOS – Existing and 2040 Cumulative Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Intersection	Existing Conditions		2040 Cumulative Conditions	
	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS
1. Harrison Street/Sixth Street ^b	31.6	C	66.5	E
2. Harrison Street/Seventh Street ^c	30.2	C	67.1	E
3. Bryant Street/Sixth Street ^b	>80	F	>80	F
4. Bryant Street/Seventh Street ^c	18.7	B	39.5	D

Notes:

^a Delay is presented in seconds per vehicle.

^b Traffic counts conducted in September 2012.

^c Traffic counts conducted in September 2009.

Source: LCW Consulting (LOS analysis taken from Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study, October 2014).

would be closed to through traffic in both directions, and only HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles, scheduled delivery and service vehicles, and emergency response vehicles would be allowed access. Non-HOJ related drivers on the portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way that would be restricted would need to divert to other streets. Given the limited amount of traffic that utilizes Ahern Way and Harriet Street, this level of traffic diversion to other nearby streets would not substantially affect cumulative traffic conditions in the project vicinity.

For the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in less-than-significant cumulative traffic impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Transit Impacts

Impact C-TR-2: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development would not contribute to significant cumulative transit impacts on local or regional transit capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

Future year 2040 Cumulative transit conditions were utilized to assess the cumulative effects of a proposed project and other development that would occur through the year 2040. Consistent with San Francisco Planning Department guidance the impact assessment is conducted for the San Francisco downtown and regional screenlines.⁵⁸ The 2040 Cumulative transit screenline analysis accounts for ridership and/or capacity changes associated with the TEP and the Central Subway Project (which is scheduled to open in 2019), among other transit projects. The 2040 Cumulative transit screenlines were developed in coordination with SFMTA based on the SFCTA travel demand model analysis. Forecasted future hourly ridership demand was then compared to expected hourly capacity, as determined by the likely route and headway changes identified in the TEP to estimate capacity utilization under 2040 Cumulative conditions. As noted above, the year 2040

⁵⁸ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Regional & Local 2014 Cumulative Transit Screenlines for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, March 10, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cumulative analysis assumes changes to the capacity of the lines as identified by route changes and headway changes indicated within the recommended TEP and other transit improvement projects (such as the Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit Project).

Under 2040 Cumulative conditions during the weekday p.m. peak hour, the Northwest screenline is projected to operate at 87 percent capacity utilization, which would be above the SFMTA's 85 percent capacity utilization standard. All other screenlines would operate below the 85 percent capacity utilization standard. Five transit corridors within the San Francisco downtown screenlines, specifically the California, Sutter/Clement and Fulton/Hayes corridors within the Northwest screenline, and the Mission and San Bruno/Bayshore corridors within the Southeast screenline, would exceed the 85 percent capacity utilization standard during the weekday p.m. peak hour. The proposed project would generate 28 net new transit trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour that would be distributed to both local and regional transit lines in both the peak and non-peak directions.⁵⁹ This level of contribution of transit trips would not substantially change the transit operating conditions for local transit lines, even those operating above SFMTA's 85 percent capacity utilization standard. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant contribution to 2040 Cumulative transit conditions, including to the Northwest and Southeast screenlines and corridors within these screenlines.

For the regional screenlines, all regional transit service providers are projected to operate below the capacity utilization standard of 100 percent during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁶⁰ As discussed above, the project would generate 28 net new transit trips to be distributed to both local and regional transit lines during the weekday p.m. peak hour. This level of transit trips would not substantially affect cumulative ridership on regional transit service. Therefore, the cumulative impacts to regional transit would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Overall, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative transit impacts.

Cumulative Pedestrian Impacts

Impact C-TR-3: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative pedestrian impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

⁵⁹ During the weekday p.m. peak period the peak direction for transit routes is in the outbound direction from downtown San Francisco, and in the weekday a.m. peak period it is in the inbound direction towards downtown San Francisco.

⁶⁰ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Regional & Local 2014 Cumulative Transit Screenlines for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, March 10, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Pedestrian circulation impacts by their nature are site-specific and generally do not contribute to impacts from other development projects. The proposed project would not result in overcrowding of sidewalks or create new potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians under existing or cumulative conditions. Overall, the proposed project would likely reduce the amount of pedestrian and vehicle traffic travelling on Harriet Street and Ahern Way, potentially discouraging or limiting it to HOJ and RDF-related travel. Instead, the proposed project would add pedestrians to Bryant and Sixth streets. Project-related increases in pedestrians on Bryant, Sixth, and other nearby streets would not substantially affect the pedestrian conditions on these streets, or contribute substantially to cumulative conditions in the project vicinity. Walk trips may increase between the completion of the proposed project and the 2040 Cumulative conditions due to development in the area, although not to the level that would induce overcrowding of sidewalks under the cumulative conditions. Furthermore, as part of the *Central SoMa Plan*, the sidewalks on Bryant Street would be widened between Second and Sixth streets from 8 feet to 15 feet (and would remain 12 feet west of Sixth Street).

For the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative pedestrian impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Bicycle Impacts

Impact C-TR-4: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative bicycle impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not contribute considerably to cumulative bicycle circulation conditions in the area, although some of the project travel demand would occur by bicycle. Bicycling trips in the area may increase between the completion of the proposed project and the cumulative scenario due to general growth in the area. As noted above, under 2040 Cumulative conditions, there is a projected increase in vehicles at intersections in the vicinity of the proposed project, which may result in an increase in vehicle-bicycle conflicts at intersections and driveways in the study area. While there would be a general increase in vehicle traffic that is expected through the future 2040 Cumulative conditions, the proposed project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips and therefore would not contribute to any potentially hazardous conditions for bicycles, or otherwise interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative impacts on bicyclists and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Loading Impacts

Impact C-TR-5: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative loading impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

Loading impacts, like pedestrian impacts, are by their nature localized and site-specific, and would not contribute to impacts from other development projects near the project building site. Moreover, the proposed project would not result in loading impacts, as the estimated loading demand would be met on site within the secure areas on the project building site – a loading area on Harriet Street and a secure jail transport area (sally port) on Ahern Way – or on street on Sixth Street. As part of the proposed project, Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to non-HOJ and RDF-related traffic. Because scheduled service and deliveries and HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles (e.g., ambulances, inmate transfer vehicles) would be permitted, access to the existing HOJ building services area, surface parking and ambulance loading area, below-grade parking driveways, and the driveway to the secure jail transport/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2 off Harriet Street, would be maintained. In addition, **Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces** would further reduce the proposed project's less-than-significant impacts related to loading by ensuring that on-street commercial loading spaces are provided on Sixth Street. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative loading impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Emergency Vehicle Access Impacts

Impact C-TR-6: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative emergency vehicle access impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not substantially affect cumulative emergency vehicle access conditions in the area. With implementation of the proposed project, emergency vehicle access to the project site would be maintained via Sixth and Bryant streets. Emergency vehicles would be permitted access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative emergency vehicle access impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Construction Impacts

Impact C-TR-7: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative construction-related transportation impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The construction of the proposed project may overlap with construction of other projects that are under construction, approved, or for which the Planning Department has an Environmental Evaluation Application on file, including 350 Eighth Street (under construction), 345 Sixth Street, 363 Sixth Street, 377 Sixth Street, 280 Seventh Street, 598 Brannan Street, 190 Russ Street, and 510-520 Townsend Street, as well as other development projects proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and *Central SoMa Plan*. Construction activities associated with these projects would cumulatively affect access, traffic, and pedestrians on streets used as access routes to and from the project sites (e.g., Bryant Street, I-80 off-ramp and on-ramps). The cumulative impacts of multiple nearby construction projects would, although potentially disruptive to local traffic, not be cumulatively considerable, as construction periods would be of temporary duration, and the proposed project's construction contractor would be required to coordinate with various City departments such as SFMTA and DPW through the TASC to develop construction management plans that would address construction-related vehicle routing and pedestrian movements adjacent to the construction area for the duration of construction period. In addition, **Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates**, would further reduce the proposed project's less-than-significant impacts related to potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, transit, and autos, including construction truck traffic management, project construction updates for adjacent businesses and residents, and carpool and transit access for construction workers. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in less-than-significant cumulative construction-related transportation impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Parking Conditions

Senate Bill 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources Code §21099 directing that parking impacts for urban infill projects in transit priority areas shall not parking as a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the transportation impact analysis does not consider parking as a potential impact under CEQA, and the following is provided for informational purposes. Considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase. Consistent with the City's Transit First Policy, the City's *Better Streets Plan* and related projects, the proposed project would not provide on-site parking spaces. In addition, the 21 parking spaces within the existing McDonald's parking lot would be eliminated,

as would the demand associated with this use and other uses on the project building site that would be eliminated. On Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street, on-street parking on one side (i.e., on Sixth Street) or both sides of the street (i.e., on Harriet Street and Ahern Way) would be prohibited, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval, while up to four additional parking spaces could be provided by eliminating the existing driveways into the project building site on Bryant and Sixth streets, resulting in a net reduction of 41 on-street parking spaces. In addition, 10 motorcycle parking spaces on the west side of Harriet Street (near its intersection with Ahern Way) would be eliminated. As under existing conditions, the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further. Under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
5. NOISE—Would the project:					
a) Result in 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Be substantially affected by existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area or within two miles of a public use airport, nor is it within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the area to excessive aviation-related noise levels, and Topics E.5(e) and E.5(f) are not applicable to the proposed project.

SETTING

Sound Fundamentals

Sound is characterized by various parameters that describe the rate of oscillation (frequency) of sound waves, the distance between successive troughs or crests in the wave, the speed that it travels, and the pressure level or energy content of a given sound. The sound pressure level has become the most common descriptor used to characterize the loudness of an ambient sound, and the decibel (dB) scale is used to quantify sound intensity. Because sound can vary in intensity by over one million times within the range of human hearing, a logarithmic loudness scale is used to keep sound intensity numbers at a convenient and manageable level. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to all sound frequencies within the entire spectrum, human response is factored into sound descriptions in a process called "A-weighting," expressed as "dBA." The dBA, or A-weighted decibel, refers to a scale of noise measurement that approximates the range of sensitivity of the human ear to sounds of different frequencies. On this scale, the normal range of human hearing extends from about 0 dBA to about 140 dBA. Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of only 1 dBA in sound level cannot be perceived. Outside of the laboratory, a 3 dBA change is considered a perceptible difference. A 10 dBA increase in the level of a continuous noise represents a perceived doubling of loudness.

Noise Descriptors

Noise is generally defined as sound that is loud, disagreeable, unexpected, or unwanted. Sound is mechanical energy transmitted in the form of a wave by a disturbance or vibration that causes pressure variation in air the human ear can detect. Variations in noise exposure over time are typically expressed in terms of a steady-state energy level (called Leq) that represents the acoustical energy of a given measurement, or alternatively as a statistical description of what sound level is exceeded over some fraction (10, 50 or 90 percent) of a given observation period (i.e., L_{10} , L_{50} , L_{90}). Leq (24) is the steady-state acoustical energy level measured over a 24-hour period. L_{max} is the maximum, instantaneous noise level registered during a measurement period. Because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night, state law requires that, for planning purposes, an artificial dBA increment be added to evening and nighttime noise levels to form a 24-hour noise descriptor called the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). CNEL adds a 5 dBA penalty during the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) and a 10 dBA penalty at night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). Another 24-hour noise descriptor, called the day-night noise level (L_{dn}), is similar to CNEL. Both CNEL and L_{dn} add a 10 dBA penalty to all

nighttime noise levels between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., but Ldn does not add the evening 5 dBA penalty between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. In practice, Ldn and CNEL usually differ by less than 1 dBA at any given location for transportation noise sources. **Table 7: Representative Environmental Noise Levels** presents representative noise sources and their corresponding noise levels in dBA at varying distances from the noise sources.

Table 7: Representative Environmental Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
Jet Fly-over at 100 feet	110	Rock Band
Gas Lawnmower at 3 feet	100	
Diesel Truck going 50 mph at 50 feet	90	Food Blender at 3 feet
Noise Urban Area during Daytime	80	Garbage Disposal at 3 feet
Gas Lawnmower at 100 feet	70	Vacuum Cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial Area		Normal Speech at 3 feet
Heavy Traffic at 300 feet	60	
Quiet Urban Area during Daytime	50	Large Business Office
		Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Area during Nighttime	40	Theater, Large Conference Room (background)
Quiet Suburban Area during Nighttime	30	Library
		Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (background)
Quiet Rural Area during Nighttime	20	
	10	Broadcast/Recording Studio
	0	

Source: California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013.

Attenuation of Noise

A receptor's distance from a noise source affects how noise levels attenuate (decrease). Transportation noise sources tend to be arranged linearly, such that roadway traffic attenuates at a rate of 3.0 dBA to 4.5 dBA per doubling of distance from the source; on the other hand, point sources of noise, including stationary, fixed, and idle mobile sources, like idling vehicles or construction equipment, typically attenuate at a rate of 6.0 dBA to 7.5 dBA per doubling of distance

from the source.⁶¹ Noise levels can also be attenuated by “shielding” or providing a barrier between the source and the receptor.

Vibration and Groundborne Noise

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion’s amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Typically, groundborne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration. Vibration is typically measured by peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches per second (in/sec). With the exception of long-term occupational exposure, vibration levels rarely affect human health. Instead, most people consider vibration to be an annoyance that can affect concentration or disturb sleep. People may tolerate infrequent, short duration vibration levels, but human annoyance to vibration becomes more pronounced if the vibration is continuous or occurs frequently. High levels of vibration can damage fragile buildings or interfere with sensitive equipment. According to the Federal Transit Administration, if groundborne vibration exceeds 0.5 in/sec PPV, it could cause cosmetic damage to a structure.⁶²

Typical sources of groundborne vibration in San Francisco are large-scale construction projects that involve pile driving or underground tunneling, and Muni Metro’s light rail vehicles and historic streetcars. Vibration is also caused by transit vehicles in the subway system under Market Street, including Muni Metro light rail vehicles and Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) trains. Because rubber tires provide vibration isolation, rubber tire vehicles, such as Muni buses, trucks, and automobiles, rarely create substantial groundborne vibration effects unless there is a discontinuity or bump in the road that causes the vibration.⁶³

Existing Conditions

Ambient Noise Levels

The project site is bounded by the existing County Jail Facilities in the 425 Seventh Street building (CJ#1 and CJ#2) and the I-80 freeway on the north, Seventh Street on the west, Sixth Street on the east, and Bryant Street on the south (see **Figure 3** on p. 6). The project site block is bisected by Harriet Street to form the HOJ site (the western portion of the project site) and the project building

⁶¹ The additional 1.5 dBA of attenuation is from ground-effect attenuation that occurs above soft absorptive ground (such as normal earth and most ground with vegetation). Over hard ground (such as concrete, stone, and very hard-packed earth) these effects do not occur. (U.S. Housing and Urban Development, *The Noise Guidebook*, 1985, p. 24.)

⁶² Federal Transit Administration (FTA), *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 12-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

⁶³ FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 7-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

site (the eastern portion of the project site). Harriet Street provides vehicular access to the at-grade HOJ building services area, the at-grade surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and sub-surface parking in the HOJ's below-grade basement level (at the northeast corner of the HOJ building and Ahern Way). The project site is located in an urban area where the sound of vehicular traffic (autos, trucks, buses) on the I-80 freeway and adjacent streets dominates the existing ambient noise environment.

The San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) has mapped background noise levels throughout the City. The San Francisco DPH Background Noise Levels – 2009 map is based on both a citywide modeling of traffic volumes and on a sample of sound level readings.⁶⁴ The map presents background noise levels between a range of 50-55 dBA (Ldn) on the low end to over 70 dBA (Ldn) on the high end. Based on the DPH map, noise levels immediately adjacent to project site frontages (Sixth, Harriet, Bryant, and Seventh) exceed 70 dBA (Ldn). Consistent with this mapping, the daytime noise level adjacent to Sixth Street was measured to be 70 dBA (Leq) at 40 feet from the centerline,⁶⁵ which indicates that the 24-hour Ldn noise level would be above 70 dBA.

Groundborne Vibration

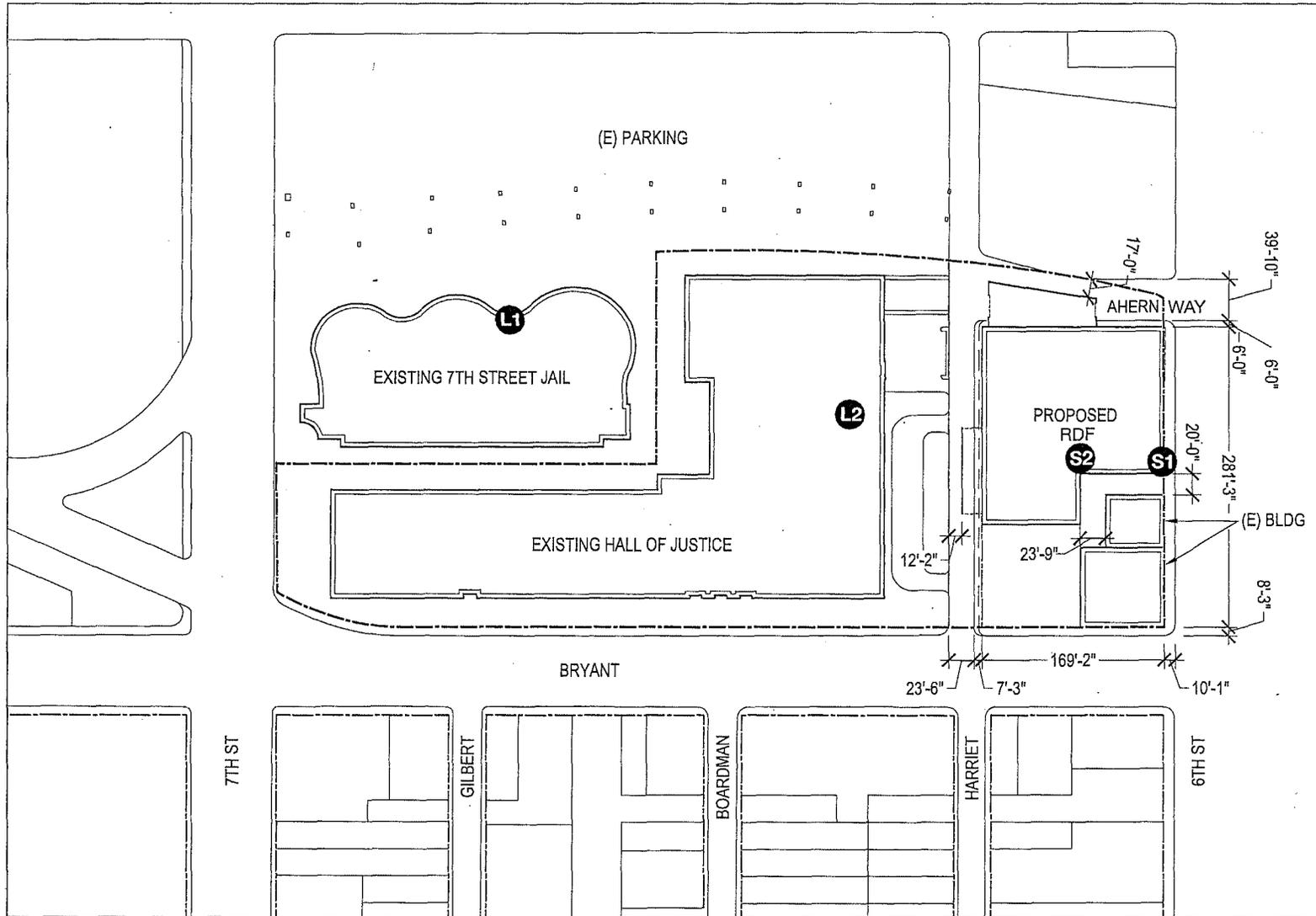
There are no known sources of existing groundborne vibration in the vicinity of the project site.

Ambient Noise Measurements

Noise measurements were collected at the project site (and its immediate vicinity) to characterize the existing noise environment (see Appendix E of this PMND). Two long-term site-specific noise measurements were collected for a 48-hour period from Tuesday, September 16, 2014 to Thursday, September 18, 2014. Measurement #1 was taken on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building at 134 feet from the freeway centerline, while Measurement #2 was taken on the roof of the Hall of Justice (where CJ#3 and CJ#4 are located) at 228 feet from the freeway centerline. Measurement locations #1 and #2 were five and seven floors above street level, respectively. Measurement locations are indicated on **Figure 16: Noise Measurement Locations**. These measurements indicate that existing noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) range from 77 to 79 dBA (Ldn) at 228 feet and 134 feet from the freeway centerline, respectively. The I-80 freeway is elevated in the site

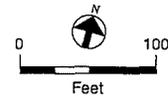
⁶⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Map 1: Background Noise Levels – 2009*. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/general_plan/images/I16.environmental/ENV_Map1_Background_Noise%20Levels.pdf. Accessed February 22, 2015.

⁶⁵ This 15-minute short-term noise measurement (S1) was taken mid-day on September 15, 2014.



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

- L#** Long-Term Noise Measurement Location
- S#** Short-Term Noise Measurement Location



HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 16: NOISE MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

vicinity (approximately 35 feet high) so that freeway noise levels are lower at street level (about 5 to 6 dB less) than on upper floors.⁶⁶

Existing Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses (and associated users) are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the types of activities typically involved with the land use and the amount of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise). In general, occupants of residences, schools, daycare centers, hospitals, places of worship, and nursing homes are considered to be sensitive receptors (i.e., persons who are sensitive to noise based on their specific activities, age, health, etc.). Land uses in the vicinity of the project site include institutional, office, commercial, industrial, and residential uses. These are described in further detail in Section B, Project Setting, on pp. 21-24. On the project building site, there is an SRO residential building located at 480-484 Sixth Street along the eastern project building site boundary. On the HOJ site, these are existing inmates located in CJ#3 and CJ#4 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building (see **Table 8: Noise Sensitive Receptors on and in the Vicinity of the Project Site**). Off-site noise-sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include the existing inmates located in CJ#1 and CJ#2 along the north boundary of the HOJ site, residences, a pre-K to 5th grade public school, and a church. There are no daycare facilities, hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, or public libraries in the project vicinity.

Table 8: Noise Sensitive Receptors on and in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Type of Sensitive Receptor	Address	Direction from Site
Sensitive Receptors on the Project Site		
Residential	CJ#3 and CJ#4	6 th and 7 th floors of HOJ
Residential	480-484 Sixth Street	East of HOJ
Sensitive Receptors in Immediate Vicinity of the Project Site		
Residential	CJ#1 and CJ#2	North of HOJ
Sensitive Receptors 170 Feet or More from Project Site		
Residential	318-320 Harriet Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	516 Sixth Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	17-19 Boardman Place	South across Bryant Street
Residential	52 Gilbert Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	128 Morris Street	Southeast across Bryant Street
Church	345 7 th Street	approximately 600 feet north (across I-80 freeway)
Bessie Carmichael Elementary School	45 Cleveland Street	approximately 470 feet north (across I-80 freeway)

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

⁶⁶ Noise measurements collected on-site from 9/16/14 to 9/18/14 indicate that daytime (mid-day) noise levels on the roof of the HOJ building were approximately 72 dBA (Leq) at approximately 240 feet from the freeway centerline, while a short-term measurement (S2), taken at the site at street level (see **Figure 16: Noise Measurement Locations**), indicated that the noise level was 66 dBA (Leq) at approximately 270 feet from the freeway centerline.

The Environmental Protection Element of the *San Francisco General Plan* contains Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Community Noise for determining the compatibility of various land uses with different noise levels (see **Figure 17: San Francisco Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise**). These guidelines, which are similar to state guidelines set forth by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, indicate maximum acceptable noise levels for various land uses. For residential land uses, the maximum satisfactory exterior noise level without incorporating noise insulation features into a project is 60 dBA (L_{dn}). Where existing noise levels exceed 65 dBA (L_{dn}), residential development is generally discouraged. Where exterior noise levels exceed 60 dBA (L_{dn}), new residential development must demonstrate, through the preparation of a detailed noise analysis, how the interior noise standard of 45 dBA (L_{dn}) would be met. Interior noise levels in new development can be reduced through the use of noise insulating windows and by using sound insulation materials in walls and ceilings.

IMPACTS

Impact NO-1: The proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise or vibration levels nor would it permanently expose persons to noise levels in excess of standards in the San Francisco General Plan and Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the Police Code) (*Less than Significant*)

Noise

The western portion of the project site is developed with the Hall of Justice (HOJ) building (850 Bryant Street, eight stories high) including CJ#3 and CJ#4 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building. The CJ#1/CJ#2 building (425 Seventh Street, five stories high) is located north of the HOJ site. Off-street parking areas are located on the north side of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building under the I-80 freeway structure, and east of the HOJ building.

The project building site is fully developed, with five existing buildings that range from one to three stories tall and two paved vacant lots, and areas of surface parking and driveways serving some of these buildings. These buildings are currently occupied with commercial uses (450 Sixth Street, one story tall, and 444 Sixth Street, one story tall), 14 SRO residences with ground floor retail space (480-484 Sixth Street, three stories tall), office uses (800-804 Bryant Street, three stories tall), and a McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street, one story tall). Project implementation would remove the three one-story commercial buildings and replace them with the proposed five-story rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF). The three-story SRO residential building and the three-story office building would be retained. While not part of the proposed project, the SRO residences could eventually be converted to less noise-sensitive office uses.

Figure 17: San Francisco Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise

Land Use Category	Sound Levels and Land Use Consequences (L _{dn} Values in dB)						
	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
Residential – All Dwellings, Group Quarters	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Transient Lodging - Motels, Hotels	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
School Classrooms, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters, Music Shells	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Playgrounds, Parks	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water-Based Recreation Areas, Cemeteries	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Office Buildings – Personal, Business, and Professional Services	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Commercial – Wholesale and Some Retail, Industrial/Manufacturing, Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				
Manufacturing – Noise-Sensitive Communications – Noise-Sensitive	[Satisfactory]		[Discouraged]				

[Satisfactory] Satisfactory, with no special noise insulation requirements.

[Discouraged] New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

[Discouraged] New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

[Discouraged] New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: San Francisco Planning Department, 1996. *San Francisco General Plan*, adopted on June 27, 1996. Available online at: http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/General_Plan/I6_Environmental_Protection.htm#ENV_TRA_11. Accessed March 12, 2015.

The ambient noise environment at the project site and its vicinity is dominated by traffic-related noise from the I-80 freeway facility. Existing on-site uses contribute minimally to the ambient noise levels at the project site because all on-site activities occur within the interiors of on-site buildings except for off-street parking. Also, there is an emergency generator on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (BAAQMD Site 17675) and a boiler on the roof of the HOJ building (BAAQMD Site 934). Since these two buildings are the tallest in the project site vicinity, noise generated by this rooftop equipment does not influence the ambient noise environment in surrounding areas where buildings are lower, at one to three stories tall. Although many buildings in the site vicinity have rooftop ventilation equipment, there are no other rooftop emergency generators in the site vicinity.⁶⁷

Since project implementation would result in an overall decrease in traffic generated at the project site, traffic on local streets associated with operation of the proposed RDF would also proportionately decrease (see **Table 3** on p. 66, in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation). Project implementation, however, could result in minor changes in the distribution of traffic in the site vicinity. Operation of the proposed project could increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity, primarily as a result of operating proposed rooftop heating and ventilation systems as well as the emergency generator. This equipment is discussed below. All other project-related activities would occur within the proposed building's interior, and they would not increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

Equipment Noise (Fixed Sources)

The proposed project would include new fixed noise sources that would produce operational noise on the project site. Operation of this equipment would be subject to the City's Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the San Francisco Police Code), amended in November 2008. Under Section 2909, stationary sources are not permitted to result in noise levels that exceed the existing ambient noise level by more than 10 dBA on public property and 5 dBA on residential property. Section 2909 (d) states that no fixed noise source may cause the noise level measured inside any sleeping or living room in a dwelling unit on residential property to exceed 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. or 55 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. with windows open, except where building ventilation is achieved through mechanical systems that allow windows to remain closed.

⁶⁷ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *Stationary Source Screening Analysis Tool*, San Francisco, May 2012. Available online at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/Home/Divisions/Planning%20and%20Research/CEQA%20GUIDELINES/Tools%20and%20Methodology.aspx>. Accessed February 24, 2015. Other stationary sources identified by the BAAQMD in the project vicinity relate to toxic air contaminants related to automotive uses or the police department, and are not major sources of stationary equipment noise.

The proposed HVAC equipment and the emergency generator⁶⁸ would be located on the central portion of the roof, and the mechanical equipment area would be set back approximately 55 feet from both the west and east edges of the roof of the new building. Acoustical shielding is proposed to be provided around this equipment area as necessary for noise control. There is an existing SRO residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street that is located 20 to 24 feet from the proposed RDF building. The existing SRO residential building is three stories tall (approximately 35 feet), while equipment on the roof of the proposed building would be located above a height of approximately 95 feet.⁶⁹

The proposed 2,000 KW emergency generator is proposed to be equipped with hospital-grade mufflers. Typically, generators of up to 3,250 KW in sound enclosures can generate noise levels of approximately 79 dB at 50 feet (Leq). While the precise location of the generator has not been determined, it is expected that the generator would be located at least 100 feet from the adjacent SRO residential building (considering the 60-foot height difference and 35 to 40 feet of building separation/setbacks) and the proposed RDF building itself as well as the proposed mechanical equipment acoustical enclosure would likely block the line-of-sight between the generator and adjacent residential building. Therefore, maximum emergency generator noise is conservatively estimated to be 53 to 58 dB (Leq) at adjacent residences (reference noise level of 73 dB (Leq) at 100 feet⁷⁰ minus 15 to 20 dB for the building and acoustical equipment enclosure blocking any direct line-of-sight). Such levels would be well below the ambient daytime noise levels in the vicinity of this residential building, which is when this generator would be tested (about one hour per week). Daytime noise levels were measured at 70 dBA (Leq) at the front of this residential building's eastern façade (facing Sixth Street) and 66 dBA (Leq) at the rear of this residential building. HVAC systems typically generate noise levels that are much lower than emergency generators. Therefore, fixed noise sources would not increase ambient noise levels by more than 1 dB at the adjacent SRO residential building even if this equipment is placed on the southern portion of the roof of the proposed RDF. Potential increases would be even less if this equipment were located on the northern portion of the roof, increasing the equipment setback from the adjacent SRO residential building. When compared to the City's Noise Ordinance limit of a 10-dB increase on public property and 5-dB increase on residential property, such an increase would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

In addition to the proposed emergency generator, there are two other emergency generators on (or in the immediate vicinity of) the project site: one located over 200 feet to the west on the roof of the HOJ building and the other located over 300 feet to the west on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2

⁶⁸ Although emergency generators are intended only to be used in periods of power outages, testing of the emergency generator for approximately one hour per week (50 hours per year) would be required.

⁶⁹ While the adjacent SRO building is currently in residential use, it may eventually be converted to office and retail use, which would be less sensitive to noise. This analysis evaluates impacts on residential use of this building, which is the worst-case (maximum) scenario for noise impacts.

⁷⁰ Kohler Power Systems, *Industrial Power, Total System Integration*.

building. Due to the distances between these noise sources and the proposed project's emergency generator (300 to 500 feet), noise from these three generators would not combine to generate higher noise levels at the closest residential receptors than noise levels estimated for the proposed emergency generator (exterior noise level of 73 dBA Leq).

With respect to the Noise Ordinance's interior limits at residential properties specified in Section 2909 (d), the proposed project's minimal noise increases associated with operation of fixed noise sources on the rooftop of the proposed RDF is not expected to cause the interior noise levels to exceed the 45-dBA and 55-dBA limits at the adjacent SRO residential building, assuming existing interior noise levels at the adjacent residential building currently comply with this 45-dBA interior limit (with closed windows). Nevertheless, required compliance with the Noise Ordinance limits would ensure that the proposed project's noise impacts from fixed sources would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Traffic Noise (Mobile Sources)

As stated above, the project site is located in an area where background traffic noise levels associated with the freeway and adjacent streets dominate the existing noise environment, and the existing on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors are currently exposed to these elevated noise levels. According to the San Francisco Planning Department's Background Noise Levels Map⁷¹, noise levels immediately adjacent to all streets along the project site frontages (Sixth, Seventh, and Bryant Streets) exceed 70 dBA (Ldn). Project implementation would result in an overall decrease in vehicle trips generated at the project site. Minor changes in the distribution of traffic in the site vicinity could also occur with proposed closure of Harriet Street and Ahern Way to through traffic and addition of service/loading and secure jail transport/sally port facilities on these streets. However, given the high traffic volumes on streets in the project vicinity, such minor traffic redistribution effects would not result in a noticeable increase in transportation-related noise.⁷²

Noise Summary and Conclusions

Since the proposed project would result in a net decrease in traffic overall, any minor redistribution changes in noise levels on roadways in the project vicinity would not be substantial enough to generate noticeable increases over existing traffic noise levels (existing traffic noise levels along

⁷¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Map 1: Background Noise Levels – 2009*. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/general_plan/images/16.environmental/ENV_Map1_Background_Noise%20Levels.pdf. Accessed February 22, 2015.

⁷² In general, project-related traffic volume increases would need to double existing traffic volumes on the local roadway network to cause a noticeable (3 dBA or greater) increase over existing traffic noise levels and result in a significant traffic noise impact (California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013, p. 2-11.) Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013B.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2015.

roads in the project vicinity are already high, over 70 dBA Ldn). Fixed noise sources would not expose on-site or off-site noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance. When considered in combination with the existing ambient noise environment, operational noise generated by the proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above those that currently exist without the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project's operational noise impacts on existing on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

Groundborne Vibration and Noise

Ground-borne vibration is not a common environmental issue and even operation of large vehicles (e.g., trucks and buses) do not generally result in perceptible vibration to nearby sensitive receptors. The proposed project would not introduce new vibration sources. Therefore, long-term vibration impacts associated with project implementation would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is needed.

Impact NO-2: Project demolition and construction would temporarily and periodically increase ambient noise and vibration in the project vicinity compared to existing conditions. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction Noise

Construction noise is regulated by Sections 2907 and 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the *San Francisco Police Code*, revised November 25, 2008). Section 2907 (a) requires that noise levels from individual pieces of powered construction equipment, other than impact tools and equipment, not exceed 80 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Section 2907 (b) requires that the intakes and exhausts of impact tools and equipment be equipped with mufflers, and that pavement breakers and jackhammers be equipped with acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works or Building Inspection, as feasible, to best accomplish maximum noise attenuation. Section 2908 prohibits construction work between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. if the noise would exceed the ambient noise level by 5 dBA at the project property line, unless a special permit is authorized by the Director of Public Works. The proposed project would comply with the regulations set forth in the Noise Ordinance.

Demolition, excavation, and construction activities for the proposed RDF would temporarily increase ambient noise levels. Construction activities would require the use of heavy trucks, excavating and grading equipment, material loaders, drill rigs, cranes, concrete breakers, and other mobile and stationary construction equipment, all of which produce noise as part of their operations. Construction noise would be temporary and intermittent, and is anticipated throughout the various construction phases, estimated to last approximately 30 months. The magnitude of the

construction noise would fluctuate at any given off-site noise-sensitive receptor depending on the construction phase, the type of construction activity, the sound level generated by the various pieces of construction equipment in operation, the duration of the noise, the distance between the noise source and the off-site noise-sensitive receptor, and the presence or absence of noise barriers between the noise source and the off-site noise-sensitive receptor. Temporary noise increases could be considered an annoyance by receptors and would generally be limited to the noisiest phases of construction such as demolition, excavation, foundation work, and exterior structural work, which would last approximately 12 to 18 months. Interior improvements and finishing would involve fewer large pieces of heavy-duty construction equipment, and noise associated with interior finishing work would be largely contained by the structure's façade.

Typical construction equipment (without noise controls or features such as mufflers, silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts and engine enclosures) generates noise ranging from about 70 to 92 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source (see **Table 9: Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment [in dBA]**). Pile driving, which is the most disruptive activity in terms of construction noise, would not be required; drilled piles would be used to support the building's shoring system.

Additional noise-generating construction activities typically include the use of heavy construction equipment for demolition, earthmoving activities, and materials handling; stationary equipment for on-site power generation; and impact tools and other equipment for demolition, site preparation, and shoring activities. A conventional soldier pile and lagging system or interlocking sheet piles would be used for shoring, and piles would be pre-drilled rather than driven to minimize noise and vibration effects on the adjacent historic building. Most of the typical types of construction equipment that could be used at the project building site would be used primarily during the early stages of construction. As shown in **Table 9**, noise levels (without controls) generated by most heavy construction equipment and stationary equipment at a distance of 100 feet from the activity would generally not exceed the ordinance limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet. Exceptions would be trucks and derricks, but with implementation of noise controls, noise generated by this equipment would be reduced to 69 dBA at 100 feet. Section 2907 (b) of the City's Noise Ordinance requires use of best practices to achieve maximum noise attenuation on impact equipment, such as rock drills and jackhammers. With noise controls, such equipment would generate noise levels no greater than 74 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the activity. Thus, construction equipment noise levels would not exceed the ordinance limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet from the source with implementation of noise controls on some equipment.

As discussed above on p. 95 under "Existing Conditions," on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors are present in an area with elevated ambient noise levels. Project-related construction activities would temporarily and intermittently contribute to ambient noise levels over the 30 months of construction, with more construction noise generated in the initial 12 to 18 months of project construction and relatively lower levels of construction noise in the subsequent 12 to

Table 9: Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment (in dBA)

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 Feet		Noise Level at 100 Feet		Noise Ordinance Maximum Noise Level at 100 feet ^b
	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	
Earthmoving					
Front Loaders	79	75	73	69	80
Backhoes	85	75	79	69	80
Dozers	80	75	74	69	80
Tractors	80	75	74	69	80
Graders	85	75	79	69	80
Trucks	91 ^c	75	85	69	80
Materials Handling					
Concrete Mixers	85	75	79	69	80
Concrete Pumps	82	75	76	69	80
Cranes	83	75	77	69	80
Derricks	88	75	82	69	80
Stationary					
Pumps	76	75	70	69	80
Generators	78	75	72	69	80
Compressors	81	75	75	69	80
Impact					
Rock Drills	98	80	92	74	d
Jack Hammers	88	75	82	69	d
Pneumatic Tools	86	80	80	74	d
Other					
Saws	78	75	72	69	80
Vibrators	76	75	70	69	80

Notes:

- ^a "With Controls" means that estimated levels can be obtained by selecting quieter procedures or machines by implementing noise-control features that do not require major redesign or extreme cost (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts, and engine enclosures).
- ^b Construction noise at a distance of 100 feet from individual pieces of powered construction equipment, other than impact tools and equipment, are not to exceed 80 dBA per Sections 2907 and 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- ^c This noise level represents the maximum noise level (L_{max}) associated with a single passing truck.
- ^d Section 2907 (b) of the City's Noise Ordinance requires use of best practices to achieve maximum noise attenuation to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works or Building Inspection.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1971

18 months. Construction activities at the project building site would be noticeable to adjacent court operations (HOJ building), inmates on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building, offices (800-804 Bryant Street), and residential receptors (480-484 Sixth Street) due to their proximity (20 to 100 feet away from the project building site). On-site court operations and inmates, at 100 feet from the western project building site boundary, would be subject to maximum noise levels of 69 to 74 dBA (with controls), as indicated in **Table 9**.

Various industrial and commercial uses located to the east across Sixth Street (off site) would be subject to similar noise levels. On-site residences and offices are located as close as 20 to 25 feet from the southern project building site boundary, and they could be subject to maximum noise levels of 75 to 80 dBA (L_{max}) at 25 feet. Such noise levels could be reduced by approximately

25 dBA with closed windows, resulting in interior maximum noise levels of 44 to 49 dBA at the HOJ building to the west and various industrial and commercial uses to the east, as well as 50 to 55 dBA at the adjacent offices and residences to the south. Construction-related noise levels inside the CJ#1/CJ#2 building would be less than minimum ambient levels (measured at 53 dBA during the day) because this building is located farther away (about 340 feet), behind the HOJ building, and noise attenuation features are already incorporated into the building because of its proximity to the freeway (fixed windows and dual wall design, which provides approximately 30 dBA attenuation).

Given the proximity of construction activities to adjacent on- and off-site receptors and their potential exposure to elevated noise levels during construction, the proposed project's general contractor shall be required to implement **Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures**.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractors shall undertake the following:

- The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.
- Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a

procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Therefore, although construction noise may be perceived by some as an occasional annoyance, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-2**, the proposed project would not expose existing sensitive receptors to construction noise levels that are in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Groundborne Vibration and Noise

Groundborne noise refers to a condition where noise is experienced inside a building or structure as a result of vibrations produced outside of the building and transmitted as ground vibration between the source and receiver. Groundborne noise can be problematic in situations where the primary airborne noise path is blocked, such as in the case of a subway tunnel passing in close proximity to homes or other noise-sensitive structures. While the proposed project would involve excavation to a maximum depth of 17 feet, noise- and vibration-generating construction activities associated with construction of the partial basement level would not involve tunneling or underground construction, but instead would use techniques that generate airborne noise and surface vibration. Therefore, impacts related to groundborne noise from construction activities are expected to be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

The proposed project would not involve the types of construction activities that could produce excessive groundborne vibration, i.e., pile driving for a foundation or the use of explosives for building demolition. However, construction equipment used for demolition, site preparation, and shoring activities, such as jackhammers, pavement breakers, and drills, could generate varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration, with the highest levels expected in the first 9 months of construction during the demolition, excavation, and below-grade construction phases. The proposed project would also require the use of heavy trucks for material deliveries and for off-site hauling of demolition debris throughout the day and throughout the 30-month construction period. All construction activities would be conducted between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. in compliance with Section 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance.

Based on significance thresholds recommended by the FTA,⁷³ if groundborne vibration generated by project-related demolition and construction activities were to exceed 0.5 in/sec PPV, it could cause cosmetic damage to a structure. If any structure is older (i.e., potentially historic), such as the SRO residential building (480-484 Sixth Street) or the HOJ building (850 Bryant Street), it could be more fragile and cosmetic damage could occur at lower vibration levels in excess of 0.2 in/sec PPV if vibration exceeds this level. Typical vibration levels associated with the operation of various types of construction equipment at 25 feet, some of which are similar to those proposed to be used for this project, are listed in **Table 10: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment**.

Table 10: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) (in/sec)	
	At 20 Feet ¹	At 25 Feet ¹
Caisson Drilling, Large Bulldozer	0.124	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.106	0.076
Jackhammer	0.049	0.035

Note:

¹ Vibration amplitudes for construction equipment assume normal propagation conditions.

Source: FTA, 2006

The SRO residential building would be located as close as 20 feet from the project building site. Based on vibration levels presented in **Table 10**, vibration levels would not exceed either the 0.2 in/sec PPV significance threshold for fragile structures or 0.5 in/sec for typical structures. The distance of the proposed RDF excavation, shoring, and foundation work from the HOJ building would be greater than that between the proposed RDF and the SRO residential building; thus, the vibration levels at the HOJ would not exceed the thresholds for fragile or typical structures. Therefore, vibration is expected to be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are needed. However, given the proximity of the SRO residential building and proposed excavation, **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a and M-CP-2b**, included in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, pp. 45-46, would ensure that construction-related groundborne vibration effects are maintained at less-than-significant levels.

Impact NO-3: The proposed project's occupants would be substantially affected by existing noise levels. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The proposed RDF would be located in an area where background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the

⁷³ FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 12-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

⁷⁴ The measured noise level was 78.6 dBA (Ldn) at 134 feet from the freeway centerline and it was adjusted to reflect the noise level at the median setback of 118 feet from the freeway centerline, which corresponds to the proposed RDF's northern façade.

freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (mid-block); the street level of the proposed RDF would be subject to noise levels that are approximately 5 to 6 dBA lower. The San Francisco land use compatibility guidelines for residential uses (Figure 17 on p. 97) discourage new residential construction in areas where noise levels exceed 65 dBA (Ldn). The guidelines indicate that if new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features must be included in the design in order to achieve the interior noise standard of 45 dBA (Ldn).

For purposes of this analysis, inmates could reside in the proposed podular housing units for the duration of their sentence (which could be years), and therefore, the threshold for residential uses is applied to the cells within the proposed RDF. When compared to the land use compatibility guidelines, proposed development of jail facilities would be discouraged and a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements would be required, a potentially significant noise impact. For purposes of CEQA, noise measurements were conducted as part of this study in an unoccupied cell facing the freeway in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building to determine the feasibility of achieving acceptable interior noise levels of 45 dBA (Ldn). The CJ#1/CJ#2 building's proximity to the freeway (40 to 55 feet from the edge of the freeway) is similar to the proposed RDF's proximity to the freeway (40 to 65 feet from the edge). Therefore, it is expected that development of a new building with a design that is similar to the CJ#1/CJ#2 building could achieve similar reductions in freeway noise.

The exterior noise measurement (#1) taken on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building indicated noise levels of approximately 73 dBA (Leq) at 11:20 a.m., while interior noise levels at approximately the same proximity to the freeway and the same time of day was 53 dBA (Leq). Although these measurements only reflect a 20-dBA reduction, noise reductions from the building's design were observed to be greater than reflected in the measurement (more likely 30 dBA with fixed windows and dual wall design). The predominant source of noise within the cell was observed to be the ventilation system, not freeway noise. No freeway noise was audible even though passing freeway traffic was visible. Because the interior ventilation system always operates to maintain positive pressure between cell interiors and adjoining communal space within pods,⁷⁶ the measurement does not reflect the maximum reductions actually provided by the building's design; cells are protected from freeway noise by two exterior walls with a considerable air space between the two walls. Therefore, for the proposed RDF, it would be necessary to incorporate noise attenuation measures in the design of each pod's ventilation system in addition to incorporating the dual exterior wall design to reduce interior noise levels within each cell to acceptable levels (45 dBA, Ldn). With

⁷⁵ The measured noise level was 78.6 dBA (Ldn) at 134 feet from the freeway centerline and it was adjusted to reflect the noise levels at the median setback of 296 feet from the freeway centerline, which corresponds to the proposed RDF's southernmost façade.

⁷⁶ If the measured 53 dBA (Leq) from the ventilation system occurs 24 hours per day from continuous operation of the system, it would result in a 24-hour noise level of 59 dBA (Ldn), which includes a 10-dBA penalty during the nighttime hours.

implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, which requires design and construction in accordance with the recommendations developed in a site-specific detailed noise analysis, potential noise impacts on project inmates from freeway noise would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

In addition to the podular housing units, there would be a variety of other activities and functions within the proposed RDF including offices, interior exercise areas, and classrooms. The San Francisco land use compatibility guidelines for school classrooms and office uses (**Figure 17**) discourage such uses where noise levels exceed 65 and 73 dBA (L_{dn}), respectively. However, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, acceptable interior noise levels for offices and classrooms (25 dB reductions would provide interior noise levels of 50 to 54 dBA, L_{dn}) could be achieved with implementation of noise attenuation measures such as fixed, dual-paned windows.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels

Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building's classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:

- Install fixed, double-paned windows,
- Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls,
- Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and
- Increase insulation of exterior walls.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, the proposed project would not expose the future inmates or workers at the proposed RDF to interior noise levels that are in excess of standards established in the *General Plan*. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact C-NO-1: Project operational noise from fixed noise sources and from traffic increases generated by the proposed project, when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site's vicinity and noise from reasonably foreseeable traffic growth forecast to the year 2040, would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the site's vicinity above levels existing without the project or cumulative traffic noise increases. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35, cumulative development in the project vicinity would include development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, the *Central SoMa Plan*, and several mixed-use, residential, and office developments. These reasonably foreseeable future projects are expected to be developed within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project

site, but identified development projects would be located more than 500 feet from the project building site. Taken together, these reasonably foreseeable future projects would result in cumulative noise increases from fixed noise sources in the project vicinity and traffic increases on the local roadway network.

Fixed Noise Sources

Each reasonably foreseeable future project in the vicinity of the project building site would generate operational noise and could contribute to an overall increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. As with the proposed project, the stationary or fixed noise sources included in each of these future projects analyzed in the cumulative scenario, such as HVAC equipment, emergency power generators, and other mechanical equipment, would be subject to the Noise Ordinance, which requires that fixed noise sources not produce a noise level more than 5 dBA above the ambient noise level at each property boundary. With well over 500 feet between any of the reasonably foreseeable future projects and the project building site, attenuating at a rate of up to 6 dBA per doubling of distance, ambient noise levels at and adjacent to the project building site would not be significantly affected by stationary equipment on the sites of the future projects. Thus, due to the requirements of the Noise Ordinance and the distances between these future projects, there would be no potential to combine to result in significant cumulative long-term noise impacts related to fixed noise sources. As discussed in **Impact NO-1** on pp. 100-102, project-related fixed noise sources would be sited in a mechanical penthouse that would provide sufficient acoustical shielding to achieve compliance with the noise level limits of the Noise Ordinance. Therefore, the cumulative impact of operational noise related to fixed noise sources would not cause noise-sensitive receptors to be substantially affected by ambient noise levels, and this cumulative impact would not be significant.

Mobile Sources

As noted above, traffic noise increases of 3 dBA are barely perceptible to people.⁷⁷ Therefore, permanent increases in ambient noise levels of less than 3 dBA are typically considered to be less than significant because they are generally barely or not perceptible. Existing and future (2040) traffic volumes were estimated for the major streets in the project vicinity, based on traffic volumes developed as part of the project's traffic impact analysis (see **Table 11: Cumulative Traffic Noise Increases**). Future (2040) cumulative traffic-related noise levels would increase by less than 3 dB or less, compared to existing conditions, and thus would not be perceptible. Since the proposed project would result in a traffic decrease, the proposed project's contribution to future cumulative traffic increases would be less than cumulatively considerable. As indicated in **Table 11**, future

⁷⁷ California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013, p. 2-44. Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013B.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2015.

cumulative noise increases along road segments in the project vicinity would be 2.4 dBA or less. Such traffic noise increases would be less than significant because they would be barely or not perceptible to most people in the project vicinity.

Table 11: Cumulative Traffic Noise Increases

Segment	Noise Level (CNEL or L _{dn}) ^a at 25 feet from centerline, in dBA ^b		
	Existing	Future (2040)	Change from Existing
Sixth Street (North of Harrison)	68.5	69.1	0.6
Sixth Street (South of Harrison)	68.5	68.9	0.4
Sixth Street (North of Bryant)	68.6	69.1	0.4
Sixth Street (South of Bryant)	68.8	69.7	0.9
Seventh Street (North of Harrison)	67.5	68.2	0.8
Seventh Street (South of Harrison)	68.7	69.6	0.9
Seventh Street (North of Bryant)	66.5	68.4	1.9
Seventh Street (South of Bryant)	66.1	67.4	1.3
Harrison Street (West of Seventh)	65.6	66.1	0.4
Harrison Street (East of Seventh)	67.1	67.8	0.7
Harrison Street (West of Sixth)	65.4	65.4	0.0
Harrison Street (East of Sixth)	67.8	68.1	0.3
Bryant Street (West of Seventh)	64.7	66.8	2.1
Bryant Street (East of Seventh)	64.0	65.1	1.0
Bryant Street (West of Sixth)	64.4	66.8	2.4
Bryant Street (East of Sixth)	63.8	66.2	2.4

Notes: Traffic noise modeling was completed using the Federal Highway Administration RD-77-108 model. Assumptions include: 25 mph travel speed on all streets; vehicle mix of 96% autos/3% medium trucks/1% heavy trucks; day-night split: 77% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 12.7% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 9.6% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for autos; 87.4% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 5.1% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 7.5% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for medium trucks; and 89.1% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 2.8% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 8.1% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for heavy trucks. Background noise levels due to traffic on other roadways, such as the I-80 freeway, and non-traffic related activities are not reflected in these noise levels. Noise levels in this table are intended to indicate incremental noise changes due to future growth and project development. Since they do not include background noise levels, they do not necessarily reflect actual noise levels along these roadway segments. Changes between scenarios analyzed may not show change due to rounding in the noise modeling.

^a CNEL, Community Noise Equivalent Level, is a 24-hour noise descriptor which adds a 5-dBA “penalty” during the evening hours (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and a 10-dBA penalty during the night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night. L_{dn} is a 24-hour noise descriptor that is similar to CNEL, adding only 10-dBA penalty on during the night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). For traffic noise, CNEL and L_{dn} are virtually the same.

^b Existing and cumulative noise levels were estimated using existing and cumulative turning movements presented in Section E.4, Transportation, and p.m. peak hour volumes were adjusted to daily volumes using a factor of 10 (i.e., p.m. peak hour volumes are assumed to be 10% of daily trip totals).

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

In conclusion, project operational noise from fixed and mobile noise sources, in combination with operational noise from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity and cumulative traffic growth to 2040 (inclusive of the reasonably foreseeable future projects), would not contribute considerably to the long-term exposure of nearby noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of applicable noise standards and/or result in substantial permanent increase in the ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This cumulative impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-NO-2: Construction of the proposed project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site's vicinity, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise or vibration levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the proposed project. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction noise is a localized impact that decreases as distance from the source increases and rapidly attenuates when line-of-sight is blocked by buildings or other intervening features. Of the cumulative developments listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 that are within ¼ mile of the project site, all are located over 1,000 feet from the project site except three (345, 363, and 377 Sixth Street), which are located over 500 feet from the site. These three development projects would not contribute to cumulative construction noise in the project vicinity because of their distance from the project building site and the presence of intervening structures. Most notably, the elevated I-80 freeway structure is located between the project building site and a number of these future projects, including the closest ones at 345, 363, and 377 Sixth Street. Given these factors, construction noise from the proposed project is not expected to combine with construction noise from any of these other reasonably foreseeable future projects to cumulatively affect noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project building site. Construction-related trucks generated by the proposed project, however, could overlap with construction-related truck traffic generated by other cumulative development. While such overlap could result in temporary, cumulative increases in construction-related truck traffic on local truck routes, the project site's proximity to freeway ramps would minimize project-related construction truck traffic on local streets in the vicinity of the project site. In addition, construction trucks associated with all construction projects would be required to travel on designated truck routes, minimizing potential temporary traffic noise impacts on noise-sensitive receptors. Therefore, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative construction-related truck noise increases along truck routes from concurrent construction activities would not be considerable; this impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
6. AIR QUALITY—Would the project:					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal, state, or regional ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SETTING

Overview

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is the regional agency with jurisdiction over the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), which includes San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Napa counties and portions of Sonoma and Solano counties. The BAAQMD is responsible for attaining and maintaining air quality in the SFBAAB within federal and state air quality standards, as established by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), respectively. Specifically, the BAAQMD has the responsibility to monitor ambient air pollutant levels throughout the SFBAAB and to develop and implement strategies to attain the applicable federal and state standards. The CAA and the CCAA require plans to be developed for areas that do not meet air quality standards, generally. The most recent air quality plan, the *2010 Clean Air Plan*, was adopted by the BAAQMD on September 15, 2010. The *2010 Clean Air Plan* updates the *Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy* in accordance with the requirements of the CCAA to implement all feasible measures to reduce ozone; provide a control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter, air toxics, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) in a single, integrated plan; and establish emission control measures to be adopted or implemented. The *2010 Clean Air Plan* contains the following primary goals:

- Attain air quality standards;
- Reduce population exposure and protect public health in the San Francisco Bay Area; and

- Reduce GHG emissions and protect the climate.

The *2010 Clean Air Plan* represents the most current applicable air quality plan for the SFBAAB. Consistency with this plan is the basis for determining whether the proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of air quality plans.

Criteria Air Pollutants

In accordance with the state and federal CAAs, air pollutant standards are identified for the following six criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead. These air pollutants are termed criteria air pollutants because they are regulated by developing specific public health- and welfare-based criteria as the basis for setting permissible levels. In general, the SFBAAB experiences low concentrations of most pollutants when compared to federal or state standards. The SFBAAB is designated as either in attainment⁷⁸ or unclassified for most criteria pollutants with the exception of ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀, for which these pollutants are designated as non-attainment for either the state or federal standards. By its very nature, regional air pollution is largely a cumulative impact in that no single project is sufficient in size to, by itself, result in non-attainment of air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative air quality impacts. If a project's contribution to cumulative air quality impacts is considerable, then the project's impact on air quality would be considered significant.⁷⁹

Land use projects may contribute to regional criteria air pollutants during the construction and operational phases of a project. **Table 12: Criteria Air Pollutant Significance Thresholds** identifies air quality significance thresholds. This table is followed by a discussion of each threshold. Projects that would result in criteria air pollutant emissions below these significance thresholds would not violate an air quality standard, contribute substantially to an air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants within the SFBAAB.

⁷⁸ "Attainment" status refers to those regions that are meeting federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Non-attainment" refers to regions that do not meet federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Unclassified" refers to regions where there is not enough data to determine the region's attainment status for a specified criteria air pollutant.

⁷⁹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2011 (hereinafter "*CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*"), p. 2-1.

Table 12: Criteria Air Pollutant Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction Thresholds	Operational Thresholds	
	Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	Annual Average Emissions (tons/year)
ROG ^a	54	54	10
NO _x	54	54	10
PM ₁₀	82 (exhaust)	82	15
PM _{2.5}	54 (exhaust)	54	10
Fugitive Dust	Construction Dust Ordinance or other Best Management Practices	Not Applicable	

Note:

^a ROG = Reactive Organic Gases

Source: BAAQMD, 2011

Ozone Precursors

As discussed previously, the SFBAAB is currently designated as non-attainment for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone is a secondary air pollutant produced in the atmosphere through a complex series of photochemical reactions involving reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). The potential for a project to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants, which may contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, are based on the state and federal Clean Air Acts emissions limits for stationary sources. To ensure that new stationary sources do not cause or contribute to a violation of an air quality standard, BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 2 requires that any new source that emits criteria air pollutants above a specified emissions limit must offset those emissions. For ozone precursors ROG and NO_x, the offset emissions level is an annual average of 10 tons per year (or 54 pounds [lbs] per day).⁸⁰ These levels represent emissions by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants.

Although this regulation applies to new or modified stationary sources, land use development projects result in ROG and NO_x emissions as a result of increases in vehicle trips, architectural coating and construction activities. Therefore, the above thresholds can be applied to the construction and operational phases of land use projects, and those projects that result in emissions below these thresholds would not be considered to contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in ROG and NO_x emissions. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, only the average daily thresholds are applicable to construction phase emissions.

⁸⁰ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report, California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds of Significance*, October 2009 (hereinafter “*Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*”), p. 17.

*Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})*⁸¹

The BAAQMD has not established an offset limit for PM_{2.5}. However, the emissions limit in the federal New Source Review (NSR) for stationary sources in nonattainment areas is an appropriate significance threshold. For PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, the emissions limit under NSR is 15 tons per year (82 lbs per day) and 10 tons per year (54 lbs per day), respectively. These emissions limits represent levels at which a source is not expected to have an impact on air quality.⁸² Similar to ozone precursor thresholds identified above, land use development projects typically result in particulate matter emissions as a result of increases in vehicle trips, space heating and natural gas combustion, landscape maintenance, and construction activities. Therefore, the above thresholds can be applied to the construction and operational phases of a land use project. Again, because construction activities are temporary in nature, only the average daily thresholds are applicable to construction-phase emissions.

Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust emissions are typically generated during construction phases. Studies have shown that the application of best management practices (BMPs) at construction sites significantly control fugitive dust⁸³ and individual measures have been shown to reduce fugitive dust by anywhere from 30 percent to 90 percent.⁸⁴ The BAAQMD has identified a number of BMPs to control fugitive dust emissions from construction activities.⁸⁵ The City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008) requires a number of measures to control fugitive dust and the BMPs employed in compliance with the City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance are an effective strategy for controlling construction-related fugitive dust.

Other Criteria Pollutants

Regional concentrations of CO in the Bay Area have not exceeded the stat standards in the past 11 years and SO₂ concentrations have never exceeded the standards. The primary source of CO emissions from development projects is vehicle traffic. Construction-related SO₂ emissions represent a negligible portion of the total basin-wide emissions, and construction-related CO emissions represent less than 5 percent of the Bay Area total basin-wide CO emissions. As discussed previously, the Bay Area is in attainment for both CO and SO₂. Furthermore, the

⁸¹ PM₁₀ is often termed "coarse" particulate matter and is made of particulates that are 10 microns or less in diameter. PM_{2.5}, termed "fine" particulate matter, is composed of particles that are 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

⁸² BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 16.

⁸³ Western Regional Air Partnership, *WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook*, September 7, 2006, p. 3-16. Available online at http://www.wrapair.org/forums/dej/f/fdh/content/FDHandbook_Rev_06.pdf. Accessed February 26, 2015.

⁸⁴ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 27.

⁸⁵ BAAQMD, *C&EQA Air Quality Guidelines*, pp. 8-3 to 8-5.

BAAQMD has demonstrated, based on modeling, that in order to exceed the California ambient air quality standard of 9.0 parts per million (ppm) (8-hour average) or 20.0 ppm (1-hour average) for CO, project traffic in addition to existing traffic would need to exceed 44,000 vehicles per hour at affected intersections (or 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is limited). Therefore, given the Bay Area's attainment status and the limited CO and SO₂ emissions that could result from a development project, development projects would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in CO or SO₂, and quantitative analysis is not required.

Local Health Risks and Hazards

In addition to criteria air pollutants, individual projects may emit toxic air contaminants (TACs). TACs collectively refer to a diverse group of air pollutants that are capable of causing chronic (i.e., of long duration) and acute (i.e., severe but short term duration) adverse effects to human health, including carcinogenic effects. Human health effects of TACs include birth defects, neurological damage, cancer, and death. There are hundreds of different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Individual TACs vary greatly in the health risk they present; at a given level of exposure, one TAC may pose a hazard that is many times greater than another.

Unlike criteria air pollutants, TACs do not have ambient air quality standards but are regulated by the BAAQMD using a risk-based approach to determine which sources and pollutants to control as well as the degree of control. A health risk assessment is an analysis in which human health exposure to toxic substances is estimated, and considered together with information regarding the toxic potency of the substances, to provide quantitative estimates of health risks.⁸⁶

Air pollution does not affect every individual in the population in the same way, and some groups are more sensitive to adverse health effects than others. Land uses such as residences, schools, children's daycare centers, hospitals, and nursing and convalescent homes are considered to be the most sensitive to poor air quality because the population groups associated with these uses have increased susceptibility to respiratory distress or, as in the case of residential receptors, their exposure time is greater than that for other land uses. Therefore, these groups are referred to as sensitive receptors. Exposure assessment guidance typically assumes that residences would be exposed to air pollution 24 hours per day, 350 days per year, for 70 years. Therefore, assessments of air pollutant exposure to residents typically result in the greatest adverse health outcomes of all population groups.

⁸⁶ In general, a health risk assessment is required if the BAAQMD concludes that projected emissions of a specific air toxic compound from a proposed new or modified source suggest a potential public health risk. The applicant is then subject to a health risk assessment for the source in question. Such an assessment generally evaluates chronic, long-term effects, estimating the increased risk of cancer as a result of exposure to one or more TACs.

Exposures to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) are strongly associated with mortality, respiratory diseases and lung development in children, and other endpoints such as hospitalization for cardiopulmonary disease.⁸⁷ In addition to PM_{2.5}, diesel particulate matter (DPM) is also of concern. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) identified DPM as a TAC in 1998, primarily based on evidence demonstrating cancer effects in humans.⁸⁸ The estimated cancer risk from exposure to diesel exhaust is much higher than the risk associated with any other TAC routinely measured in the region.

In an effort to identify areas of San Francisco most adversely affected by sources of TACs, San Francisco has partnered with the BAAQMD to conduct a citywide health risk assessment based on an inventory and assessment of air pollution and exposures from mobile, stationary, and area sources within San Francisco. Areas with poor air quality, termed the "Air Pollutant Exposure Zone," were identified based on health-protective criteria that considers estimated cancer risk, exposures to fine particulate matter, proximity to freeways, and locations with particularly vulnerable populations. The project site is located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. Each Air Pollutant Exposure Zone criterion is discussed below.

Excess Cancer Risk

The above 100 per one million persons (100 excess cancer risk) criterion is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance for conducting air toxic analyses and making risk management decisions at the facility and community-scale level.⁸⁹ As described by the BAAQMD, the USEPA considers a cancer risk of 100 per million to be within the "acceptable" range of cancer risk. Furthermore, in the 1989 preamble to the benzene National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) rulemaking,⁹⁰ the USEPA states that it "...strives to provide maximum feasible protection against risks to health from hazardous air pollutants by (1) protecting the greatest number of persons possible to an individual lifetime risk level no higher than approximately one in one million and (2) limiting to no higher than approximately one in ten thousand [100 in one million] the estimated risk that a person living near a plant would have if he or she were exposed to the maximum pollutant concentrations for 70 years." The 100 per one million excess cancer cases is also consistent with the ambient cancer risk in the most pristine portions of the Bay Area based on BAAQMD regional modeling.⁹¹

⁸⁷ San Francisco Department of Public Health, *Assessment and Mitigation of Air Pollutant Health Effects from Intra-Urban Roadways: Guidance for Land Use Planning and Environmental Review*, May 2008.

⁸⁸ California Air Resources Board (ARB), Fact Sheet, "The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification Process: Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Diesel-fueled Engines," October 1998.

⁸⁹ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 67.

⁹⁰ 54 Federal Register 38044, September 14, 1989.

⁹¹ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 67.

Fine Particulate Matter

In April 2011, the USEPA published *Policy Assessment for the Particulate Matter Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards*. In this document, USEPA staff concludes that the then current federal annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ should be revised to a level within the range of 13 to 11 µg/m³, with evidence strongly supporting a standard within the range of 12 to 11 µg/m³. Air Pollutant Exposure Zones for San Francisco are based on the health protective PM_{2.5} standard of 11 µg/m³, as supported by the USEPA's Particulate Matter Policy Assessment, although lowered to 10 µg/m³ to account for uncertainty in accurately predicting air pollutant concentrations using emissions modeling programs.

Proximity to Freeways

According to the California Air Resources Board, studies have shown an association between the proximity of sensitive land uses to freeways and a variety of respiratory symptoms, asthma exacerbation, and decreases in lung function in children. Siting sensitive uses in close proximity to freeways increases both exposure to air pollution and the potential for adverse health effects. As evidence shows that sensitive uses in an area within a 500-foot buffer of any freeway are at an increased health risk from air pollution,⁹² lots that are within 500 feet of freeways are included in the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

Health Vulnerability Locations

Based on the BAAQMD's evaluation of health vulnerability in the Bay Area, those zip codes in the worst quintile of Bay Area Health vulnerability scores as a result of an air pollution-related causes (94102, 94103, 94105, 94124, and 94130) were afforded additional protection by lowering the standards for identifying lots in the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone to (1) and excess cancer risk greater than 90 per one million persons exposed, and/or (2) PM_{2.5} concentrations in excess of 9 µg/m³.⁹³

The above citywide health risk modeling was also used as the basis in approving a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes, generally referred to as the Enhanced Ventilation Required for Urban Infill Sensitive Use Developments, or Health Code Article 38 (Ordinance 224-14, effective December 8, 2014) (Article 38). The purpose of Article 38 is to protect the public health and welfare by establishing an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone and imposing an enhanced ventilation requirement for all urban infill sensitive use development within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. In addition, projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone require

⁹² California Air Resources Board, *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook, A Community Health Perspective*, April 2005. Available online at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁹³ San Francisco Planning Department and San Francisco Department of Public Health, *2014 Air Pollutant Exposure Zone Map (Memo and Map)*, April 9, 2014. These documents are part of San Francisco Board of Supervisors File No. 14806, Ordinance No. 224-14, Amendment to Health Code Article 38.

special consideration to determine whether the project's activities would add a substantial amount of emissions to areas already adversely affected by poor air quality.

The Air Pollutant Exposure Zone was also used as the basis in approving a series of amendments to the San Francisco Environment and Administrative Codes, generally referred to as the Clean Construction Ordinance, or Environment Code Section 25 (Ordinance 28-15, effective April 19, 2015). The purpose of the Clean Construction Ordinance is to protect the public health, safety and welfare by requiring contractors on City public works projects to reduce diesel and other particulate matter emissions generated by construction activities. For projects located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, like the proposed project, the Ordinance requires equipment to meet or exceed Tier 2 standards for off-road engines and operate with the most effective ARB verified diesel emission control strategy (VDECS).

IMPACTS

Project-related air quality impacts fall into two categories: short-term impacts from construction and long-term impacts from project operation. The following addresses construction-related air quality impacts resulting from the proposed project.

Construction Air Quality Impacts

Impact AQ-1: The proposed project's construction activities would generate fugitive dust and criteria air pollutants, but would not violate an air quality standard, contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction activities (short-term) typically result in emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter in the form of dust (fugitive dust) and exhaust (e.g., vehicle tailpipe emissions). Emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter are primarily a result of the combustion of fuel from on-road and off-road vehicles. However, ROG's are also emitted from activities that involve painting, other types of architectural coatings, or asphalt paving. Implementation of the proposed project would require demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site. After demolition is complete, the proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 200,000 gsf rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF) and subterranean tunnel, the construction of which would require excavation and off-site transport of approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil. During the project's approximately 30-month construction period, construction activities would have the potential to result in emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter, as discussed below.

Fugitive Dust

Project-related demolition, excavation, grading and other construction activities may cause wind-blown dust that could contribute particulate matter into the local atmosphere. Although there are

federal standards for air pollutants and implementation of state and regional air quality control plans, air pollutants continue to have impacts on human health throughout the country. California has found that particulate matter exposure can cause health effects at lower levels than national standards. The current health burden of particulate matter demands that, where possible, public agencies take feasible available actions to reduce sources of particulate matter exposure.

According to the ARB, reducing particulate matter PM_{2.5} concentrations to state and federal standards of 12 µg/m³ from 1998-2000 levels in the San Francisco Bay Area would prevent between 200 and 1,300 premature deaths.⁹⁴

Dust can be an irritant causing watering eyes or irritation to the lungs, nose and throat. Demolition, excavation, grading and other construction activities can cause wind-blown dust that adds particulate matter to the local atmosphere. Depending on exposure, adverse health effects can occur due to this particulate matter in general and also due to specific contaminants such as lead or asbestos that may be constituents of soil.

In response, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes generally referred hereto as the Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008) with the intent of reducing the quantity of dust generated during site preparation, demolition, and construction work in order to protect the health of the general public and of onsite workers, minimize public nuisance complaints, and to avoid orders to stop work by the Department of Building Inspection (DBI).

The Ordinance requires that all site preparation work, demolition, or other construction activities within San Francisco that have the potential to create dust or to expose or disturb more than 10 cubic yards or 500 square feet of soil comply with specified dust control measures whether or not the activity requires a permit from DBI. The Director of DBI may waive this requirement for activities on sites less than one-half acre that are unlikely to result in any visible wind-blown dust. The proposed project would not be exempt since it exceeds these criteria with a project building site of almost 1 acre (40,276 sf), and about 18,000 cubic yards of excavated material would be removed.

In compliance with the Construction Dust Control Ordinance, the project sponsor and the contractor responsible for construction activities at the project site would be required to use the following practices to control construction dust on the site or other practices that would result in equivalent dust control that are acceptable to the Director. Dust suppression activities may include watering all active construction areas sufficiently to prevent dust from becoming airborne; increased watering frequency may be necessary whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. During excavation and dirt-moving activities, contractors must wet sweep or vacuum the streets, sidewalks,

⁹⁴ ARB, *Methodology for Estimating Premature Deaths Associated with Long-term Exposure to Fine Airborne Particulate Matter in California*, Staff Report, Table 4c, October 24, 2008.

paths and intersections where work is in progress at the end of the workday. Inactive stockpiles (where no disturbance occurs for more than seven days) greater than 10 cubic yards or 500 square feet of excavated material, backfill material, import material, gravel, sand, road base, and soil must be covered with a 10 mil (0.01 inch) polyethylene plastic (or equivalent) tarp, braced down, or use other equivalent soil stabilization techniques. San Francisco Ordinance 175-91 restricts the use of potable water for soil compaction and dust control activities undertaken in conjunction with any construction or demolition project occurring within the boundaries of San Francisco, unless permission is obtained from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Non-potable water must be used for soil compaction and dust control activities during project construction and demolition. The SFPUC operates a recycled water-truck fill station at the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant that provides recycled water for these activities at no charge.

For projects over one half-acre, such as the proposed project, the Dust Control Ordinance requires that the project sponsor submit a Dust Control Plan for approval by the San Francisco Department of Public Health. DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has a site-specific Dust Control Plan, unless the Director waives the requirement. Interior-only tenant improvement projects that are over one-half acre in size that will not produce exterior visible dust are exempt from the site-specific Dust Control Plan requirement.

The site-specific Dust Control Plan would require the project sponsor to: submit a map to the Director of Public Health showing all sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the site; wet down areas of soil at least three times per day; provide an analysis of wind direction and install upwind and downwind particulate dust monitors; record particulate monitoring results; hire an independent, third-party to conduct inspections and keep a record of those inspections; establish shut-down conditions based on wind, soil migration, etc.; establish a hotline for surrounding community members who may be potentially affected by project-related dust; limit the area subject to construction activities at any one time; install dust curtains and windbreaks on the property lines, as necessary; limit the amount of soil in hauling trucks to the size of the truck bed and securing with a tarpaulin; enforce a 15 mph speed limit for vehicles entering and exiting construction areas; sweep affected streets with water sweepers at the end of the day; install and utilize wheel washers to clean truck tires; terminate construction activities when winds exceed 25 miles per hour; apply soil stabilizers to inactive areas; and sweep off adjacent streets to reduce particulate emissions. The project sponsor would be required to designate an individual to monitor compliance with these dust control requirements. Compliance with the regulations and procedures set forth by the San Francisco Dust Control Ordinance would ensure that potential dust-related air quality impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level and no mitigation is necessary.

Criteria Air Pollutants

As discussed above, construction activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants from the use of off- and on-road vehicles and equipment. To assist lead agencies in determining whether short-term construction-related air pollutant emissions require further analysis as to whether the project may exceed the criteria air pollutant significance thresholds shown in **Table 12**, p. 114, the BAAQMD, in its *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2011) (*CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*), developed screening criteria. If a proposed project meets the screening criteria, then construction of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant criteria air pollutant impacts. A project that exceeds the screening criteria may require a detailed air quality assessment to determine whether criteria air pollutant emissions would exceed significance thresholds. The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* note that the screening levels are generally representative of new development on greenfield⁹⁵ sites without any form of mitigation measures taken into consideration. In addition, the screening criteria do not account for project design features, attributes, or local development requirements that could also result in lower emissions.

During the project's approximately 30-month construction period, project construction would require demolition, excavation, and a number of off-site construction truck trips to haul away approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil and about one-fourth of the demolition materials.⁹⁶ As identified in the BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, the construction criteria air pollutant screening size for a wide range of commercial, office, and hospital uses is 277,000 sf,⁹⁷ which is the most similar type of construction to the proposed RDF; the proposed RDF would be below this screening size. Generally, quantification of construction-related criteria air pollutant emissions is not required. However, excavation and export of approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil exceeds the 10,000-cubic-yard import and export screening criterion for construction. Therefore, a quantitative analysis was conducted.

Construction-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod).⁹⁸ The model was developed, including default data (e.g., emission factors, meteorology, etc.), in collaboration with California air districts' staff. Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown. Construction of the proposed project would occur over approximately 30 months. Emissions were converted from tons/year to pounds (lbs)/day using the estimated construction duration of 640

⁹⁵ A greenfield site refers to agricultural or forest land or an undeveloped site earmarked for commercial, residential, or industrial projects.

⁹⁶ About 75 percent of the demolition materials would not be hauled off-site because these materials are proposed to be reused on-site.

⁹⁷ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, Table 3-1 - Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors and GHG Screening Level Sizes, pp. 3-2 to 3-3.

⁹⁸ CalEEMod model outputs are provided in Appendix F of this PMND.

working days. As shown in **Table 13: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions**, unmitigated project construction emissions would be below the thresholds of significance for criteria air pollutants, and would result in a less-than-significant construction criteria air pollutant impact and no mitigation is necessary.

Table 13: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions

<u>Unmitigated Emissions</u>	<u>Projected Daily Emissions (Pounds per Day)¹</u>			
	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>PM_{2.5}</u>
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2017	1.27	21.18	0.28	0.28
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2018	2.48	22.43	0.46	0.46
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2018	19.42	15.00	0.30	0.29
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54

Note:

¹ Emission factors were generated by CalEEMod model for San Francisco County (see Appendix F). PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} estimates only represent exhaust particulate emissions (not fugitive). The unmitigated emissions assume compliance with the City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance and Clean Construction Ordinance (Environment Code Section 25 or Ordinance 28-15, effective April 19, 2015), which includes use of U.S. EPA Tier 2 engines and ARB Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS).

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

Impact AQ-2: The proposed project's construction activities would generate toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulate matter, which would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. (Less than Significant)

The project site is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, as described above. Sensitive receptors are listed in **Table 14: Sensitive Receptors on or in the Vicinity of the Project Site**.

Table 14: Sensitive Receptors on or in the Vicinity of the Project Site

<u>Type of Sensitive Receptor</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction from Site</u>
Sensitive Receptors on the HOJ Site		
Residential	CJ#3 and CJ#4	West of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors on the Project Building Site		
Residential (SRO Building)	480-484 Sixth Street	Southeast of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors in the immediate vicinity of the Project Building Site		
Residential	CJ#1 and CJ#2	West of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors 170 Feet or More from Project Site		
Residential	318-320 Harriet Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	516 Sixth Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	17-19 Boardman Place	South across Bryant Street
Residential	52 Gilbert Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	128 Morris Street	Southeast across Bryant Street
Bessie Carmichael Elementary School	45 Cleveland Street	approximately 470 feet north (across I-80 freeway)

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

On-site sensitive receptors include the SRO building located at 480-484 Sixth Street (southeast of the proposed RDF)⁹⁹ and inmates housed in the CJ#3/CJ#3 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building (west of the proposed RDF). Off-site sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include female inmates housed in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (west of the proposed RDF), residences to the south of the site (located 170 feet or more from the project site) and Bessie Carmichael Elementary School (located about 470 feet north of the project site).

Off-road equipment (which includes construction-related equipment) is a large contributor to DPM emissions in California, although since 2007, the ARB has found the emissions to be substantially lower than previously expected.¹⁰⁰ Newer and more refined emission inventories have substantially lowered the estimates of DPM emissions from off-road equipment such that off-road equipment is now considered the fourth largest source of DPM emissions in California.¹⁰¹ For example, revised PM emissions (of which DPM is a major component) for the SFBAAB for the year 2010 have decreased by 83 percent from previous 2010 emissions estimates.¹⁰² Approximately half of the reduction can be attributed to the economic recession and approximately half can be attributed to updated assumptions independent of the economic recession (e.g., updated methodologies used to better assess construction emissions).¹⁰³

Additionally, a number of federal and state regulations are requiring cleaner off-road equipment. Specifically, both the USEPA and California have set emissions standards for new off-road equipment engines, ranging from Tier 1 to Tier 4. Tier 1 emission standards were phased in between 1996 and 2000 and Tier 4 Interim and Final emission standards for all new engines will be phased in between 2008 and 2015. To meet the Tier 4 emission standards, engine manufacturers will be required to produce new engines with advanced emission-control technologies. Although the full benefits of these regulations will not be realized for several years, the USEPA estimates that by implementing the federal Tier 4 standards, NO_x and PM emissions will be reduced by more than 90 percent.¹⁰⁴ Furthermore, California regulations limit maximum idling times to five minutes, which further reduces public exposure to NO_x and PM emissions.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁹ The three-story SRO building is currently in residential use but could eventually be converted to office uses.

¹⁰⁰ ARB, *Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets and the Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Fleet Requirements*, October 2010, pp. 1 -2 and p. 13 (Figure 4)

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 13 (Figure 4).

¹⁰² ARB, "In-Use Off-Road Equipment, 2011 Inventory Model." Available online at http://www.arb.ca.gov/msei/categories.htm#inuse_or_category. Query accessed April 2, 2012.

¹⁰³ ARB, *Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets and the Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Fleet Requirements*, October 2010, p. 2.

¹⁰⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Clean Air Nonroad Diesel Rule: Fact Sheet," May 2004.

¹⁰⁵ California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Division 3, §2485.

In addition, construction activities do not lend themselves to analysis of long-term health risks because of their temporary and variable nature. As explained in the BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*:

“Due to the variable nature of construction activity, the generation of TAC emissions in most cases would be temporary, especially considering the short amount of time such equipment is typically within an influential distance that would result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations. Concentrations of mobile-source diesel PM emissions are typically reduced by 70 percent at a distance of approximately 500 feet (ARB 2005). In addition, current models and methodologies for conducting health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods of 9, 40, and 70 years, which do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities. This results in difficulties with producing accurate estimates of health risk.”¹⁰⁶

Therefore, project-level analyses of construction activities have a tendency to produce overestimated assessments of long-term health risks. Within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones, as discussed above on pp. 117-119, additional construction activity may adversely affect populations that are already at a higher risk for adverse long-term health effects from existing sources of air pollution.

The proposed project would require construction activities for the approximate 30-month construction period. Project construction activities would result in short-term emissions of DPM and other TACs. The project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality and project construction activities would generate additional air pollution, affecting nearby sensitive receptors and resulting in a significant impact. As described on p. 119, a series of amendments to the San Francisco Environment and Administrative Codes, generally referred to as the Clean Construction Ordinance, were recently adopted. For projects located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, like the proposed project, the Ordinance requires equipment to meet or exceed Tier 2 standards for off-road engines and operate with the most effective ARB-verified diesel emission control strategy (VDECS). As a result of required compliance with the City's Clean Construction Ordinance, the proposed project would have **less than significant** construction-related air quality impacts. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Operational Air Quality Impacts

Land use projects typically result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and TACs primarily from an increase in motor vehicle trips. However, land use projects may also result in criteria air pollutants and TACs from combustion of natural gas, landscape maintenance, use of consumer products, and architectural coatings. The following addresses air quality impacts resulting from operation of the proposed project.

¹⁰⁶ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, p. 8-6.

Impact AQ-3: During project operations, the proposed project would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants, but not at levels that would violate an air quality standard, contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above in **Impact AQ-1**, the BAAQMD, in its *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2011), has developed screening criteria to determine whether a project requires an analysis of project-generated criteria air pollutants. If all the screening criteria are met by a proposed project, then the lead agency or applicant does not need to perform a detailed air quality assessment.

The proposed project includes the development of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 5-story RDF and subterranean tunnel connecting to the existing HOJ. While the proposed project would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, it would reduce their capacity by 30 percent, and this reduction, along with demolition of existing uses on the project building site, would result in a net reduction in approximately 47 weekday p.m. peak hour vehicle trips. Although the proposed project would not increase criteria air pollutant emissions associated with vehicle traffic (mobile sources), it would generate on-site area sources (i.e., natural gas combustion for space and water heating, and combustion of other fuels by building and grounds maintenance equipment), energy usage, and testing of a backup diesel generator. Operational-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were also quantified using CalEEMod (see Appendix F of this PMND). Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown.

The daily and annual emissions associated with operation of the proposed project are shown in **Table 15: Estimated Daily and Annual Regional Emissions (2020)**. **Table 15** also includes the thresholds of significance the City utilizes.

As shown in the table, the proposed project would not exceed any of the significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact with respect to criteria air pollutants.

Impact AQ-4: The proposed project's operations would generate toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulate matter, exposing sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The project site is within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, as described above. Sensitive receptors on the project site and in its vicinity are listed in **Table 14** on p. 123. On-site sensitive receptors include the SRO building located at 480-484 Sixth Street (southeast of project RDF)¹⁰⁷. Off-site sensitive receptors include the female inmates housed in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (west of the proposed RDF), residences to the south of the project site (located 170 feet or more from the project

¹⁰⁷ The three-story SRO building is currently in residential use but could eventually be converted to office and ground-floor retail uses.

Table 15: Estimated Daily and Annual Regional Emissions (2020)

	Daily Projected Emissions (Pounds per Day)			
	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Project Area-Source Emissions	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Mobile-Source (Vehicle) Emissions ¹	-	-	-	-
Project Energy Emissions	0.60	5.43	0.41	0.41
Emergency Diesel-Fueled Generator	<u>0.08</u>	<u>4.44</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.08</u>
Total	6.23	9.87	0.49	0.49
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54
	Annual Projected Emissions (Tons per Year)			
	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Project Area-Source Emissions	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Mobile-Source (Vehicle) Emissions ¹	-	-	-	-
Project Energy Emissions	0.11	0.99	0.08	0.08
Emergency Diesel-Fueled Generator	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.81</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total	1.13	1.80	0.09	0.09
Significance Threshold	10	10	15	10

Note:

¹ Although the traffic impact analysis for this project estimates a reduction in trip generation for the proposed project, no reduction in mobile source emissions has been included in this analysis in order to reflect a more conservative (worst-case) analysis. Emergency generator emissions assume operation of 50 hours per year for testing.

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

site across Bryant Street) and Bessie Carmichael Elementary School (located about 470 feet north of the project site on the other side of the I-80 freeway).

Sources of Toxic Air Contaminants

Vehicle Trips: Individual projects result in emissions of toxic air contaminants primarily as a result of an increase in vehicle trips. The BAAQMD considers roads with less than 10,000 vehicles per day “minor, low-impact” sources that do not pose a significant health impact even in combination with other nearby sources and recommends that these sources be excluded from the environmental analysis. The proposed project would result in a net reduction in daily vehicle trips and thus would not result in 10,000 vehicles per day on local roads. Therefore, an assessment of project-generated TACs resulting from vehicle trips is not required. Traffic from the proposed project would not generate a substantial amount of TAC emissions that could affect nearby sensitive receptors.

On-site Diesel Generator: The proposed project would include a backup emergency generator. Emergency generators are regulated by the BAAQMD through its New Source Review (Regulation 2, Rule 5) permitting process. The project sponsor would be required to obtain applicable permits to operate an emergency generator from the BAAQMD. Although emergency generators are

intended to be used only in periods of power outages, monthly testing of the generator would be required. The BAAQMD limits testing to no more than 50 hours per year. Additionally, as part of the permitting process, the BAAQMD would limit the excess cancer risk from any facility to no more than ten per one million population and would require any source that would result in an excess cancer risk greater than one per one million population to install Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (TBACT). However, because the project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality, the proposed emergency back-up generator has the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of diesel emissions, a known TAC, resulting in a significant air quality impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators** would reduce the magnitude of this impact to a less-than-significant level by reducing emissions by 89 to 94 percent compared to equipment with engines that do not meet any emission standards and without a VDECS. Therefore, although the proposed project would add a new source of TACs within an area that already experiences poor air quality, implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators

The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.

Siting Sensitive Land Uses

The proposed project would include development of podular housing units, which is considered a sensitive land use for purposes of air quality evaluation. For sensitive use projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone as defined by Article 38, such as the proposed project, Article 38 requires that the project sponsor submit an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal for approval by the Department of Public Health (DPH) that achieves protection from PM_{2.5} equivalent to that associated with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 13 MERV filtration. DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has an approved Enhanced Ventilation Proposal.

In compliance with Article 38 of the Health Code, the project sponsor has submitted an initial application to DPH.¹⁰⁸ The regulations and procedures set forth in Article 38 would ensure that exposure to sensitive receptors would not be significant. Therefore impacts related to siting new sensitive land uses would be **less than significant** through compliance with Article 38.

Impact AQ-5: The proposed project would not conflict with, or obstruct implementation of, the 2010 Clean Air Plan. (*Less than Significant*)

The most recently adopted air quality plan for the SFBAAB is the *2010 Clean Air Plan (2010 CAP)*. The 2010 CAP is a road map that demonstrates how the San Francisco Bay Area will achieve compliance with the state ozone standards as expeditiously as practicable and how the region will reduce the transport of ozone and ozone precursors to neighboring air basins. In determining consistency with the 2010 CAP, this analysis considers whether the project would: (1) support the primary goals of the 2010 CAP; (2) include applicable control measures from the 2010 CAP; and (3) avoid disrupting or hindering implementation of control measures identified in the 2010 CAP.

To meet the primary goals, the 2010 CAP recommends specific control measures and actions. These control measures are grouped into various categories and include stationary and area source measures, mobile source measures, transportation control measures, land use measures, and energy and climate measures. The 2010 CAP recognizes that to a great extent, community design dictates individual travel mode and that a key long-term control strategy to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants, air toxics, and GHGs from motor vehicles is to channel future Bay Area growth into vibrant urban communities where goods and services are close at hand, and people have a range of viable transportation options. To this end, the 2010 CAP includes 55 control measures aimed at reducing air pollution in the SFBAAB.

The measures most applicable to the proposed project are transportation control measures and energy and climate control measures. The proposed project's impacts with respect to GHGs are discussed in Section E.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which demonstrates that the proposed project would comply with the applicable provisions of the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy.

The proposed project would replace the existing rehabilitation and detention facilities (CJ#3 and CJ#4) located on 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ with a new 5-story, 200,000 gsf RDF in immediate proximity to the existing HOJ instead of expanding detention facilities at a more distant location, thereby avoiding increases in automobile trips and vehicle miles traveled. By replacing CJ#3 and CJ#4, the proposed project would be more energy efficient, thereby reducing energy-related criteria pollutant emissions associated with operation of the existing facility. Also, the project building site is located in proximity to viable transportation options, which would ensure

¹⁰⁸ Application to the San Francisco Department of Public Health for Article 38 Compliance Assessment, dated April 1, 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

that visitors and workers could bicycle, walk, or ride transit to and from the project building site instead of taking trips via private automobile. In addition, the proposed project's 30 percent reduction in beds would reduce trip generation potential and therefore, would not increase mobile source air pollutant emissions. Furthermore, the proposed project would not conflict with plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating air quality impacts, such as the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* and the 2010 CAP, as discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans.

Examples of projects that could cause the disruption or delay of 2010 CAP control measures are projects that would preclude the extension of a transit line or bike path, or projects that propose excessive parking beyond parking requirements. The proposed RDF would retain proximity and connection to the courts in the existing HOJ, reduce trip generation potential, and also be located near a concentration of local and regional transit service. It would not preclude the extension of a transit line or a bike path or any other transit improvement. As such, the proposed project would avoid disrupting or hindering implementation of control measures identified in the 2010 CAP.

For the reasons described above, the proposed project would not interfere with implementation of the 2010 CAP, and because the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable air quality plan that shows how the region will improve ambient air quality and achieve the state and federal ambient air quality standards, this impact would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is needed.

Impact AQ-6: The proposed project would not create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. (*Less than Significant*)

Typical odor sources of concern include wastewater treatment plants, sanitary landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing facilities, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, auto body shops, rendering plants, and coffee roasting facilities. During construction, diesel exhaust from construction equipment would generate some odors, although construction-related odors would be temporary and would not persist upon project completion. Observation indicates that the project site is not substantially affected by sources of odors.¹⁰⁹ Additionally, the proposed RDF would not include the types of uses that generate objectionable odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not create significant sources of new odors and odor impacts would be **less than significant**.

Cumulative Impacts

Impact C-AQ-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project area, would contribute to cumulative air quality impacts. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

¹⁰⁹ Orion Environmental Associates, site visit conducted on September 15, 2014.

As discussed above on p. 113, regional air pollution is by its very nature largely a cumulative impact. Emissions from past, present, and future projects contribute to the region's adverse air quality on a cumulative basis. No single project by itself would be sufficient in size to result in regional nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative adverse air quality impacts.¹¹⁰ The project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants are based on levels by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. Therefore, because the proposed project's construction (**Impact AQ-1**) and operational (**Impact AQ-3**) emissions would not exceed the project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants, the proposed project would not be considered to result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to regional air quality impacts.

As discussed above, the project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality. The proposed project would replace CJ#3 and CJ#4 in the existing HOJ and relocate inmates to the proposed RDF. Since the proposed project would result in a 30 percent reduction in the combined capacity of existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the number of trips generated by the proposed RDF within an area already adversely affected by air quality. Therefore, the proposed project's traffic reduction would result in a beneficial contribution to cumulative health risk impacts on nearby sensitive receptors (no impact). Compliance with the Clean Construction Ordinance would reduce construction period emissions, and implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4**, p. 128, which requires best available control technology to limit emissions from the project's emergency back-up generator, would reduce operational emissions. Furthermore, compliance with Article 38 would ensure that new sensitive receptors would not be exposed to cumulatively significant levels of air pollution. Implementation of these mitigation measures and adherence to the Clean Construction Ordinance and Article 38 would reduce the project's contribution to cumulative air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS— Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹¹⁰ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, p. 2-1.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and global climate change represent cumulative impacts. GHG emissions cumulatively contribute to the significant adverse environmental impacts of global climate change. No single project could generate enough GHG emissions to noticeably change the global average temperature; instead, the combination of GHG emissions from past, present, and future projects have contributed and will contribute to global climate change and its associated environmental impacts.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has prepared guidelines and methodologies for analyzing GHGs. These guidelines are consistent with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.4 and 15183.5, which address the analysis and determination of significant impacts from a proposed project's GHG emissions. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 allows lead agencies to rely on a qualitative analysis to describe GHG emissions resulting from a project. CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 allows for public agencies to analyze and mitigate GHG emissions as part of a larger plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases and describes the required contents of such a plan. Accordingly, San Francisco has prepared *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (GHG Reduction Strategy),¹¹¹ which presents a comprehensive assessment of policies, programs, and ordinances that collectively represent San Francisco's Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy in compliance with CEQA Guidelines. The actions outlined in the strategy have resulted in a 14.5 percent reduction in GHG emissions in 2010 compared to 1990 levels, exceeding the year 2020 reduction goals outlined in the BAAQMD's *2010 Clean Air Plan*, Executive Order S-3-05,¹¹² and Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) (also known as the Global Warming Solutions Act).^{113, 114}

Given that the City's local greenhouse gas reduction targets are more aggressive than the State and Region's 2020 GHG reduction targets and are consistent with the long-term 2050 reduction targets, the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy is consistent with the goals of EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan. Therefore, proposed projects that are consistent with the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy would be consistent with the goals of EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan, would not conflict with these plans, and would therefore not exceed San Francisco's applicable GHG threshold of significance.

¹¹¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions in San Francisco*, 2010. The final document is available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/GHG_Reduction_Strategy.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2014.

¹¹² Executive Order S-3-05, sets forth a series of target dates by which statewide emissions of GHGs need to be progressively reduced, as follows: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels (approximately 457 million MTCO₂E); by 2020, reduce emissions to 1990 levels (estimated at 427 million MTCO₂E); and by 2050 reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels (approximately 85 million MTCO₂E).

¹¹³ San Francisco Department of Environment (DOE), *San Francisco Climate Action Strategy, 2013 Update*. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/engagement_files/sfe_cc_ClimateActionStrategyUpdate2013.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2014.

¹¹⁴ The *Clean Air Plan*, Executive Order S-3-05, and Assembly Bill 32 goals, among others, are to reduce GHGs in the year 2020 to 1990 levels.

The following analysis of the proposed project's impact on climate change focuses on the project's contribution to cumulatively significant GHG emissions. Given the analysis is in a cumulative context, this section does not include an individual project-specific impact statement.

Impact C-GG-1: The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas emissions, but not at levels that would result in a significant impact on the environment or conflict with any policy, plan, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (*Less than Significant*)

Individual projects contribute to the cumulative effects of climate change by directly or indirectly emitting GHGs during construction and operational phases. Direct operational emissions include GHG emissions from new vehicle trips and area sources (natural gas combustion). Indirect emissions include emissions from electricity providers, energy required to pump, treat, and convey water, and emissions associated with waste removal, disposal, and landfill operations.

The proposed project, which calls for the demolition of three of the five existing buildings on the project building site and the construction of a new 5-story, 200,000-gsf RDF and a subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the existing HOJ, would result in an incremental decrease in activity on site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a reduction in vehicle trips (mobile sources) and commercial and office space contributing to annual long-term decreases in GHGs. Furthermore, future operation of the proposed RDF would be subject to more stringent resource-efficiency controls, likely resulting in an incremental decrease in energy use, water use and wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. However, demolition and construction activities would result in temporary increases in GHG emissions.

The proposed project would be subject to and required to comply with several regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions as identified in the GHG Reduction Strategy. The regulations that are applicable to the proposed project include, but are not limited to, the Commuter Benefits Ordinance, Emergency Ride Home Program, Healthy Air and Clean Transportation Ordinance, Biodiesel for Municipal Fleets Executive Directive, Clean Construction Ordinance, Street Tree Planting Requirements for New Construction, Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, SF Green Building Requirements for Indoor Water Use Reduction, Energy Performance, Renewable Energy, and Stormwater Management.

These regulations, as outlined in San Francisco's *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, have proven effective as San Francisco's GHG emissions have measurably reduced when compared to 1990 emissions levels, demonstrating that the City has met and exceeded EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan GHG reduction goals for the year 2020. The proposed project was determined to be consistent with San Francisco's GHG Reduction

Strategy.¹¹⁵ Other existing regulations, such as those implemented through AB 32, will continue to reduce a proposed project's contribution to climate change. Therefore, the proposed project's GHG emissions would not conflict with state, regional, and local GHG reduction plans and regulations, and thus the proposed project's contribution to GHG emissions would not be cumulatively considerable or generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. As such, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact with respect to GHG emissions. No mitigation measures are necessary.

In addition to complying with the City's regulations, the 2008 Green Building Ordinance requires that all City Departments prepare an annual department-specific climate action plan. The San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Sheriff's Department have completed Climate Action Plans.

DPW builds and maintains the City's streets; plants and prunes over 40,000 trees; and designs, constructs, and maintains City buildings and public spaces. DPW owns 681 vehicles and equipment including cars, sport utility vehicles, light duty pickups, heavy duty pickups, trucks, light duty vans, heavy duty vans, heavy equipment, and small off-road equipment. The latest Climate Action Plan for DPW was completed in March 2014.¹¹⁶ It includes operational greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals that encompass the energy used to power its vehicle fleet and facilities, and the energy used for the consumption of water (i.e., water pumps), the elimination of wastewater, and the production and handling of solid waste. These goals have been set in support of the City's overall efforts to reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions (as measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents [CO₂e]) to 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, 25 percent from 2005 levels by 2017, 40 percent by 2025 and 80 percent by 2050. DPW's operational CO₂e reduction goals are measured against their 2008 baseline CO₂e emissions level (5,952.57 metric tons). The goals are as follows: a reduction to 5,357.2 metric tons by 2012 (10 percent); 5,178.62.2 metric tons by 2013 (13 percent); 5,000.05 by 2014 (16 percent); 4,464.33 by 2017 (25 percent), and 1,190.496 by 2050 (80 percent). Approximately 94 percent of DPW's CO₂e emissions in 2011-2012 were generated by the use of liquid fuel. In addition to continuing to design, maintain, and construct projects that meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold standards, DPW will focus on strategies to reduce the use of gasoline-powered vehicles and to transition the vehicle fleet to alternative fuel sources. Among its other practices that support Citywide efforts to reduce CO₂e emissions are carbon sequestration through the enhancement, and continued maintenance, of the urban forest; continuing efforts to achieve zero waste by 2020; and

¹¹⁵ *Compliance Checklist Table for Greenhouse Gas Analysis: Table 2. Municipal Projects*, September 23, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹¹⁶ San Francisco Department of Public Works, Climate Action Plan, Updated March 2014. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_cc_2014_dpw_cap_fy1213.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2015.

continuing the introduction of sustainable business practices, including the use of sustainable construction materials and methods.

The Sheriff's Department provides civil and criminal law enforcement services. The department operates five county jails as well as a number of other facilities such as the Sheriff's Training Facility at 120 14th Street and the Woman's Resource Center at 935 Bryant Street. The Sheriff's Department owns approximately 131 vehicles and equipment including cars, sport utility vehicles, buses, light duty pickups, heavy duty pickups, large trucks, light duty vans, heavy duty vans, and heavy equipment. The latest Climate Action Plan for the Sheriff's Department was completed in April 2014.¹¹⁷ Similar to other City departments, the department's contributions to the City's overall efforts to reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions are focused on energy used to power its vehicle fleet and facilities, and the energy used to manage water, wastewater, and solid waste services. For 2012-2013 the Sheriff's Department reported a CO₂e emissions reduction of 6 percent (or 203 metric tons) from 2011-2012. This reduction was generated as a result of various facility improvements to improve energy efficiency and reduce water consumption. Due to the law enforcement status of a portion of the department's vehicle fleet, the City's Healthy Air and Clean Transportation Ordinance, which promotes reductions in vehicle usage, mandates annual reductions to the vehicle fleet size, and promotes the transition of vehicle fleets from gasoline to alternative fuels, is not fully applicable. However, the Sheriff's Department will continue its practice of purchasing green vehicles and turning in the oldest cars in the fleet in order to incrementally reduce CO₂e emissions, and will continue outreach efforts in support of the City's Transit First Policy. Among its other practices that support citywide efforts to reduce CO₂e emissions are the incorporation of composting into CJ#5 in San Bruno as part of the department-wide effort of achieving zero waste by 2020 and development of a Green Product Purchasing Policy.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
8. WIND AND SHADOW—Would the project:					
a) Alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹¹⁷ San Francisco Sheriff's Department, Climate Action Plan, April 8, 2014. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_cc_2014_sfsd_cap_fy1213.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2015.

Wind

This subsection discusses the proposed project's impacts on ground-level wind currents adjacent to and near the project building site and is based on a screening-level wind assessment prepared by Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI).¹¹⁸

Impact WS-1: The proposed project would not alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas. (*Less than Significant*)

Background

The difference in atmospheric pressure between two points on the earth causes air masses to move from the area of higher pressure to the area of lower pressure. This movement of air masses results in wind currents. The direction and speed of wind currents can be altered by natural features of the land or by buildings and structures. Groups of buildings clustered together tend to act as obstacles that reduce wind speeds; the heights, massing, and orientations or profiles of the buildings are some of the factors that can affect wind speeds.

When a building is much taller than those around it, rather than a similar height, it can intercept and redirect winds downward that might otherwise flow overhead. The winds can be directed down the vertical face of the building to ground level, and these redirected winds can be relatively strong and relatively turbulent. The massing of a building can affect wind speeds. In general, slab-shaped buildings have the greatest potential to accelerate ground-level winds, while buildings that have unusual shapes or are more geometrically complex tend to have lesser effects. The orientation or profile of a building is another factor that can affect wind speeds. When the wide face of a building, as opposed to its narrow face, is oriented toward the prevailing wind direction, the building has more surface area to intercept and redirect winds down to ground level, thus increasing the probability of strong and turbulent winds at ground level. Sheltering effects on existing and/or proposed structures occur when an existing and/or proposed structure is located/sited in the immediate path of the prevailing winds. The degree of the effect is generally attributable to height differences, proximity, and building form.

The comfort of pedestrians varies under different conditions of sun exposure, temperature, clothing, and wind speed. Winds up to 4 miles per hour (mph) have no noticeable effect on pedestrian comfort. With winds from 4 to 8 mph, wind is felt on the face. Winds from 8 to 13 mph will disturb hair, cause clothing to flap, and extend a light flag mounted on a pole. Winds from 13 to 19 mph will raise loose paper, dust, and dry soil, and will disarrange hair. With winds from 19 to 26 mph, the force of the wind will be felt on the body. With 26- to 34-mph winds, umbrellas are

¹¹⁸ Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI), *Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Replacement Jail Screening Level Wind Analysis*, February 25, 2015, (hereinafter "*Wind Memo*"). See Appendix G of this PMND.

used with difficulty, hair is blown straight, walking steadily is difficult, and wind noise is unpleasant. Winds over 34 mph increase difficulty with balance, and gusts can be hazardous and can blow people over.

Wind impacts are generally caused by large building masses extending substantially above their surroundings, and by buildings oriented so that a large wall catches a prevailing wind, particularly if such a wall includes little or no articulation. In addition, the introduction of new structures can create shelters from prevailing winds, which could be considered a beneficial effect. Oftentimes design features that provide sheltering effects are introduced to inform decisions related to the siting of outdoor open spaces and building access points. Average wind speeds in San Francisco are the highest in the summer and lowest in winter; however, the strongest peak winds occur in winter. Throughout the year the highest wind speeds occur in mid-afternoon and the lowest in the early morning. Westerly to northwesterly winds are the most frequent and strongest winds during all seasons. Of the primary wind directions, four have the greatest frequency of occurrence and also make up the majority of the strong winds that occur: the northwest, west-northwest, west, and west-southwest.

Assessment

The project building site currently contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gross-square-foot [gsf] office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf residential building with ground-floor retail (480 - 484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street). Implementation of the proposed project would result in the demolition of three existing buildings (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street). In their place a new 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) would be constructed directly east of the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice (105-foot-tall building, plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), located to the west of the project building site, across Harriet Street.

The scale of development in the vicinity of the project building site varies from one-story buildings to four- and five-story buildings interspersed with surface parking lots. To the west of and adjacent to the project building site (and in the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to northwest)¹¹⁹, the existing Hall of Justice (at 117 feet tall) is the tallest building. To the northwest of and adjacent to the project building site, Interstate-80, the elevated freeway approximately 35 feet above grade, is also upwind. Further west (beyond the Hall of Justice) and north (beyond the elevated freeway platforms) the upwind vicinity is characterized primarily by one- to four-story structures. Dense, tall buildings exist to the distant west along Van

¹¹⁹ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

Ness Avenue, to the northwest along Market Street, and to the north and northeast in the San Francisco downtown.¹²⁰ The block east of the project building site is occupied by one- and two-story buildings. The block south is occupied by one- to four-story buildings.

At the proposed height of 95 feet, the proposed RDF would be tall enough that it could affect ground-level wind currents adjacent to and near the project building site. The primary areas of concern are the proposed entrances and sidewalks where visitors and staff would congregate to access the proposed RDF. Wind conditions with and without the proposed RDF were assessed at the proposed public entry on Sixth Street; at the service and jail transport entries, which would be located at the proposed RDF's southwest and northeast corners, respectively; and along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the project building site.¹²¹

Since the proposed RDF would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, and due to the proposed RDF's sheltering effect from the prevailing wind directions (from the west-southwest through to northwest), wind conditions near the public entry and along the western sidewalk on Sixth Street would be acceptable.¹²² For the same reason, wind conditions on the sidewalks adjacent to the existing buildings that would remain on the project building site block (the western sidewalk on Sixth Street and the northern sidewalk on Bryant Street) would also be acceptable. As compared to existing conditions, ground-level wind speeds at these locations could potentially decrease because of their location relative to the proposed RDF and the sheltering effect that it would provide from the prevailing winds.¹²³

At the service and jail transport entries, located along the east side of Harriet Street and the south side of Ahern Way, respectively, the proposed RDF is expected to generate increased wind speeds on the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks adjacent to the proposed RDF. The increased wind speeds would occur because the prevailing winds would be deflected down and accelerate around the proposed RDF's southwest and northeast corners.¹²⁴ Additionally, the tall metal walls that would enclose the service entry along the east side of Harriet Street and the sally port at the northwest corner of the proposed RDF would most likely contribute to the increased wind speeds along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks because they would catch the winds

¹²⁰ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 3.

¹²¹ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

¹²² The wind comfort criteria indicate that wind speeds should not exceed, more than 10% of the time, 11 mph in substantial pedestrian use areas, and 7 mph in public seating areas. The wind hazard criterion requires that buildings not cause equivalent wind speeds to reach or exceed the hazard level of 26 mph as averaged from a single full hour of the year. The wind hazard criterion is based on winds that are measured for one hour and averaged corresponding to a one-minute average of 36 mph, to distinguish between the wind comfort conditions and hazardous winds. The Planning Code defines these wind speeds in terms of equivalent wind speeds, which are average wind speed (mean velocity), adjusted to include the level of gustiness and turbulence.

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, pp. 6-7.

downwashing off the northern and western façades of the proposed RDF. The service and jail transport areas and the sidewalks adjacent to them would have limited public use because they are intended primarily for vehicular ingress and egress. The increased wind speeds at these locations may exceed the wind comfort criteria from time to time, but are expected to meet the wind hazard criterion. If feasible, the expected increase in wind speeds in these locations could be limited to a degree by replacing the proposed solid metal walls with perforated screen walls (approximately 20 to 30 percent porous), which would be more effective than solid walls for wind control, and by moving the jail transport entry toward the east to be closer to Sixth Street.¹²⁵ A potential shift from solid metal walls to perforated screen walls for the service entry and sally port enclosures may not be feasible for the proposed RDF due to California Building Code requirements for adult detention facilities.

As a result of the sheltering effect from prevailing winds provided by the proposed RDF, ground-level wind speeds along the western sidewalk of Sixth Street and northern sidewalk of Bryant Street adjacent to the proposed RDF and the other existing building on the project building site would be expected to comply with the wind comfort criteria and would not be expected to result in an exceedance of the wind hazard criterion. In contrast, the deflection and downwashing of the prevailing winds by the proposed RDF would result in an increase in ground-level wind speeds along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks and along the eastern sidewalk of Sixth Street. The increased wind speeds at these locations may exceed the wind comfort criteria intermittently but would not be expected to be substantial enough to exceed the wind hazard criterion.¹²⁶

In conclusion, given its size and location, the proposed RDF would not be expected to substantially affect ground-level winds at its proposed Sixth Street public entry or along the western sidewalk of Sixth Street and the north sidewalk of Bryant Street. In addition, the proposed RDF would not be expected to cause hazardous winds to occur along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks, the eastern sidewalk of Sixth Street, or at other public areas. Thus, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to wind hazards.

Impact C-WS-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative wind impact. (*Less than Significant*)

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project, along with other potential and future development in the vicinity, would not result in a significant wind impact in the project vicinity. Thus, the proposed project, in combination with cumulative projects considered in this analysis, would not be expected to contribute considerably to adverse wind effects under cumulative conditions, and cumulative wind impacts would be less than significant.

¹²⁵ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

¹²⁶ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, pp. 7-8.

Shadow

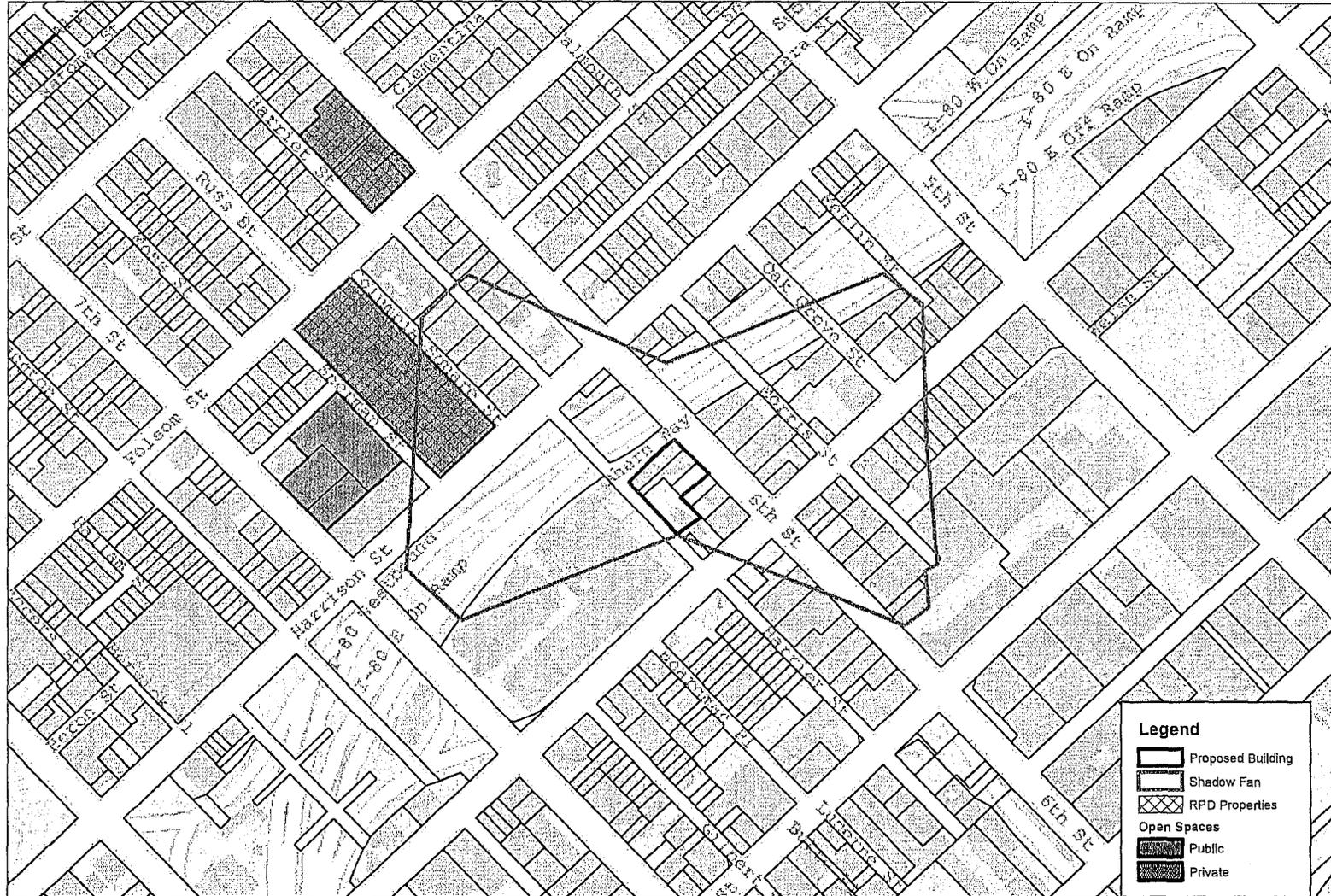
This subsection discusses the proposed project's shadow impacts on outdoor recreation facilities and other public areas.

Impact WS-2: The proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. (*Less than Significant*)

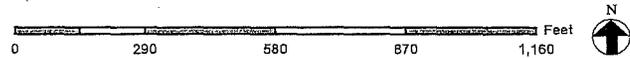
In 1984, San Francisco voters approved an initiative known as "Proposition K, The Sunlight Ordinance," which was codified in 1985 as Planning Code Section 295. Section 295 prohibits the approval of "any structure that would cast any shade or shadow upon any property under the jurisdiction of, or designated for acquisition by, the Recreation and Park Commission" unless the Planning Commission, with review and comment by the Recreation and Park Commission, has found that the shadows cast by a proposed project would not have an adverse impact on the use of the property. Section 295 does not apply to structures that do not exceed 40 feet in height. The period analyzed is from the first hour after sunrise until the last hour before sunset. The Planning Department generated a shadow fan¹²⁷ and determined that the proposed 95-foot-tall RDF (110 foot-tall building including the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) could cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, a property under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission (see **Figure 18: Preliminary Shadow Fan.**)

The 2.52-acre rectangular Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a neighborhood-serving park located on Assessor's Block 3754/Lot 016 in a densely developed area of the South of Market neighborhood. It is located north of the project building site on the north side of Harrison Street and across from the elevated I-80 freeway platforms, which are approximately 35 feet above street grade. The park is bounded by Folsom Street to the northwest, Columbia Square Street to the northeast, Harrison Street to the southeast, and Sherman Street to the southwest. The park is surrounded by a 5- to 10-foot-tall fence and guardrails, with access provided at three points - one at the corner of Folsom and Columbia Square streets, another at the corner of Cleveland and Sherman streets, and the third on Columbia Square Street. The park is open from sunrise to sunset, every day of the year. The southern portion of the park closest to Harrison Street includes a softball field with the diamond and limited bench seating in player dugouts located in the southwest corner of the park. The northern portion of the park includes a restroom, two picnic areas, an oval-shaped grass field, two playground areas, a community garden, a full-length basketball court, and a grassy knoll. This park is used for passive and active recreation with peak usage on weekends.

¹²⁷ A shadow fan is a diagram that shows the maximum potential reach of project shadow, without accounting for intervening buildings that could block the shadow, over the course of an entire year (from one hour after sunrise until one hour before sunset on each day of the year) in relation to the locations of nearby open spaces, recreation facilities, and parks.



Title: Proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (110 feet with 15-foot mechanical penthouse)
 Source: San Francisco Planning Department



HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 18: PRELIMINARY SHADOW FAN

In order to implement Section 295 and Proposition K, the Planning Commission and Recreation and Park Commission in 1989 jointly adopted a memorandum establishing qualitative criteria for evaluating shadow impacts as well as Absolute Cumulative Limits (ACL) for certain parks. ACLs are “shadow” budgets that establish absolute cumulative limits for additional shadows expressed as a percentage of Theoretically Available Annual Sunlight (TAAS) on a park with no adjacent structures present.¹²⁸ To date, ACL standards have been established for fourteen downtown parks. An ACL standard has not been adopted for the Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Where an ACL has not been adopted for a park, the Planning Commission’s decision on whether a structure has a significant impact on property under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission is based on a review of qualitative and quantitative factors. In accordance with the 1989 Memorandum, large parks (more than 2 acres) such as Victoria Manalo Draves Park, that are shadowed less than 20 percent of the time during the year are allowed an additional 1.0 percent of shadow, if the specific shadow effects meet additional qualitative criteria.

The 1989 Memorandum sets forth qualitative criteria to determine when a shadow would be significant as well as information on how to quantitatively measure shadow impacts. Qualitatively, shadow impacts are evaluated based on (1) existing shadow profiles, (2) important times of day, (3) important seasons in the year, (4) location of the new shadow, (5) size and duration of new shadows, and (6) public good served by buildings casting a new shadow. Quantitatively, new shadows are to be measured by the additional annual amount of shadow-square foot-hours as a percent of TAAS.

Under existing conditions, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is shadowed by existing buildings at various times throughout the day and throughout the year. In general, during the fall, spring and summer, the northern and eastern portions of the park are generally shadowed in the morning, changing to shadows in the northern and western portions in the late afternoon/evening, and generally in full sunlight during midday. During the winter, shadows generally cover the southern portion of the park during winter mornings, the western portion in the late afternoon/evening, and the park is mostly sunny throughout the midday. Victoria Manalo Draves Park receives about 409,342,836 square-foot-hours (sfh) of TAAS. About 27,152,546 sfh (6.63 percent) of the TAAS are used up by shadows from existing buildings.

With implementation of the proposed project, the shadow load on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would increase from about 27,152,546 sfh per year to about 27,259,056 sfh.¹²⁹ On an annual basis, the proposed RDF would result in 106,510 sfh of net new project shadow, which is about 0.03 percent of the TAAS on Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Compared to existing conditions, the

¹²⁸ TAAS is the amount of sunlight theoretically available on an open space, annually, if there were no shadows from existing or proposed buildings, structures, or vegetation.

¹²⁹ PreVision Design, *Shadow Calculations and Shadow Graphics for Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project*, (hereinafter “*Shadow Study*”) May 8, 2015. See Appendix H of this PMND.

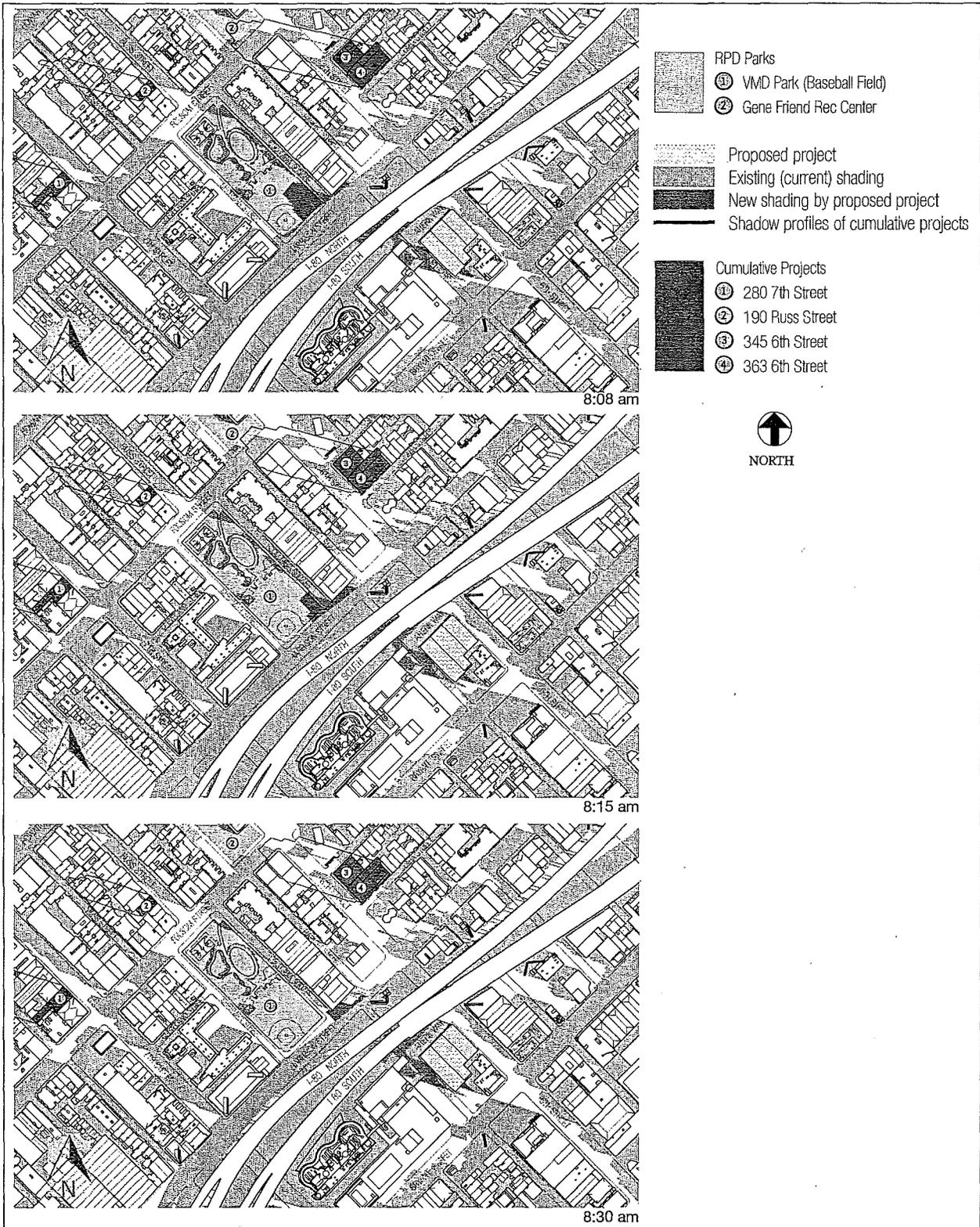
total shadow on the park would increase from about 6.63 percent of the TAAS without the proposed project to about 6.66 percent with implementation of the proposed project.

The proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park at certain times of day throughout the year. Net new project shadow would begin and end early in the morning (by 8:15 a.m. at the latest) during the spring (between February 3 and April 25) and fall (August 17 and November 7). In terms of area (square footage), the maximum net new project shadow would occur on March 8 and October 4 (see **Figure 19: Maximum Net New Project Shadow (March 8/October 4)**). At approximately 8:08 a.m. on March 8 and October 4, the net new project shadow would cover an area of about 10,954 sf, affecting the southeast end of the park, which includes the softball field and a portion of the diamond and dugout seating. On those days, the net new project shadow would reach its maximum daily duration of about 35 minutes. No net new project shadow would fall on Victoria Manalo Draves Park during the summer and winter.

Net new project shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park that could occur on the four representative days of the year (the spring equinox, the summer solstice, the autumn equinox, and the winter solstice) is also considered (see **Figure 20: Net New Project Shadow on Representative Days [One Hour after Sunrise]**).¹³⁰ On March 23, the net new project shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would occur from approximately 7:56 a.m. until approximately 8:15 a.m. and would fall on the southeast end of park. During this time of day this part of the park is not used; however, dog walkers have been observed using the outfield. After 8:15 a.m., the proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on any portion of the park. The shadow patterns that would occur on September 20 would be the same as the shadow patterns that would occur on March 23. On June 21 and December 20, the proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

Under existing conditions, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is already shadowed at certain times of day throughout the year by existing or proposed buildings, structures, or vegetation. As described above, on an annual basis, net new project shadow is about 0.03 percent of the TAAS with the shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park increasing from about 6.63 percent without the proposed project to about 6.66 percent with the proposed project. An increase of 0.03 percent would be within the potentially permissible amount allowed on a park over 2 acres in size that is shaded less than 20 percent of the time, i.e. 1.0 percent. Furthermore, the net new project shadow would not substantially affect use of the softball field because it would be transitory in nature, the early morning shadow does not coincide with typical weekend start times for organized sports or weekday start times for Bessie Carmichael Elementary school or summer camps, and the softball

¹³⁰ The times of day and the days of the year discussed in this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration are representative samples of each season. They are not the only times of day or days of the year when existing or net new project shadow would reach Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

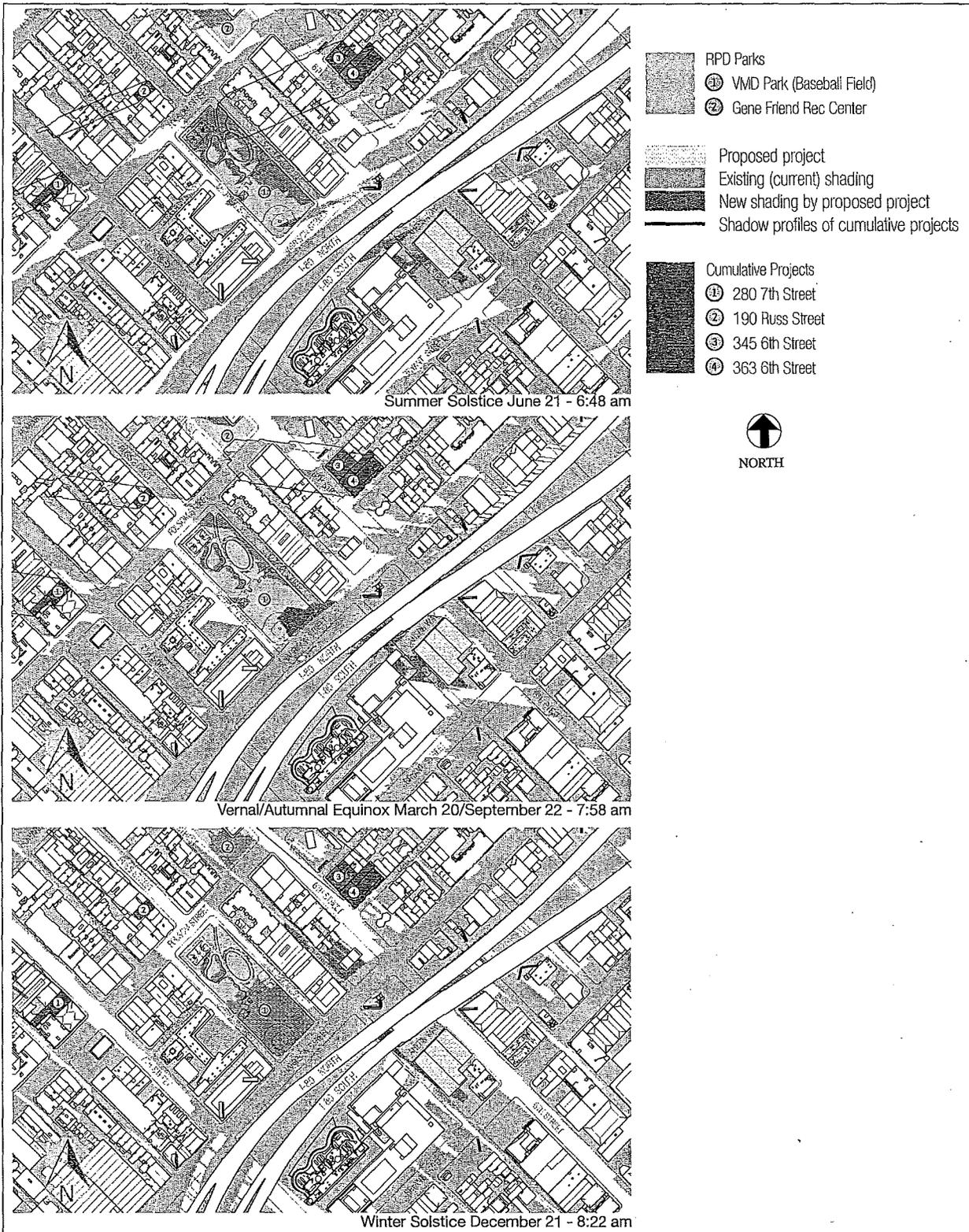


SOURCE: Prevision Design

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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**FIGURE 19: MAXIMUM NET NEW PROJECT SHADOW
(MARCH 8/OCTOBER 4)**



SOURCE: Prevision Design

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 20: NET NEW PROJECT SHADOW ON REPRESENTATIVE DAYS [ONE HOUR AFTER SUNRISE]

field can continue to be used for active recreation even if shadowed during the early morning. For these reasons, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is located west of Victoria Manalo Draves Park across Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets and includes play structures and multi-purpose hard courts. The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School participates in the Office of the Mayor's Shared Schoolyard Project, which allows local residents access to the playgrounds and other school-owned recreational facilities during non-school hours.¹³¹ During the weekdays this school playground is used exclusively by the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School students; however, it is accessible to the public on weekends from 9 am to 4 pm. The playground is surrounded on three sides by the two-story school building. The proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on this school playground. Therefore, the proposed project would have no shadow impact on this school playground.

The proposed project would cast net new shadow on nearby sidewalks at certain times of the day throughout the year. In general, the net new project shadow would fall on sidewalks to the west of the project site in the morning, to the north during the middle of the day, and to the east in the late afternoon and early evening. The affected sidewalks include, but are not limited to, those along Sixth, Bryant, Harriet, and Harrison streets. Many of the sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shadowed for much of the day due to the densely developed multi-story buildings, and net new project shadow would be transitory in nature and would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks. The proposed project would not increase the amount of shadow on nearby sidewalks above levels that are common and generally expected in densely developed urban environments. Overall, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects nearby sidewalks.

As shown on the Planning Department's shadow fan, the proposed project's shadow would not extend further north than Folsom Street or further east than Fifth Street at any time during the year. There are no privately owned public open spaces (POPOS) that are within reach of the proposed project's shadow, because POPOS are concentrated in the downtown core, north of Folsom Street and east of Fifth Street.¹³² The proposed project would have no shadow impact on POPOS.

¹³¹ This project opens up the yards of selected schools in each San Francisco Supervisorial District where it will serve the community's need for more open space. Available online at <http://www.sfmayor.org/index.aspx?page=198>. Accessed March 2, 2015.

¹³² San Francisco Urban Planning + Research Association, *Secrets of San Francisco: A Guide to Privately Owned Public Open Spaces*, January 1, 2009. Available online at <http://www.spur.org/publications/spur-report/2009-01-01/secrets-san-francisco>. Accessed February 27, 2015.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-WS-2: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative shadow impact. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project, along with other approved and reasonably foreseeable future projects near the project site, would result in net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of Victoria Manalo Draves Park are located at 190 Russ Street (north of the park across Folsom Street); 280 Seventh Street (northwest of the park across Folsom Street on the west side of Seventh Street); and 345 Sixth Street and 363 Sixth Street (all east of the park across Sixth Street between Harrison and Folsom streets). Other reasonably foreseeable future projects that were considered in the cumulative shadow analysis include 350 Eighth Street and 598 Brannan Street. However, based on the distance of these project sites from Victoria Manalo Draves Park and the proposed building heights, it was determined that shadow from the proposed buildings would not reach the park.¹³³ As part of the environmental screening that would be undertaken for each of these reasonably foreseeable future projects, shadow impacts would be assessed, and future projects would need to comply with the design requirements of Planning Code Sections 295 and other controls to avoid substantial net new shading of public open space.

The proposed projects at 345 Sixth Street and 363 Sixth Street (arrayed along the east side of Sixth Street) and at 280 Seventh Street would not cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park due to the orientation of the proposed buildings and the height of existing buildings between the proposed buildings and the park. The proposed building at 190 Russ Street (approximately 79 feet tall including the 15-foot-tall elevator penthouse) would cast net new shadow on the northern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park from late June until late August. The maximum duration of the net new shadow would occur on June 21 and would last approximately 50 minutes (between 6:45 pm and one hour before sunset). The net new shadow cast by this project would occur only on the northern side of the park, shading portions of the basketball court, main entrance, and grassy areas; however, none of these areas would be shaded by the proposed RDF. In addition, the shadow impact analysis of height limit increases proposed for parcels in Eastern SoMa, as designated in the Eastern Neighborhoods Community Planning process, included an analysis of height limit increases on parcels near Victoria Manalo Draves Park.¹³⁴ The analysis focused on three height

¹³³ *Shadow Study*.

¹³⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR, August 7, 2008, pp. 392-398. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4005>. Accessed May 8, 2015.

limit increase options (Options A through C).¹³⁵ Under the worst case scenario for each, the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR determined that significant and unavoidable shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would only occur under Option C, would occur during the summer solstice (when the proposed project does not cast any shadow on the park), and would be limited to the north portion of the park (beyond the extent of the proposed project's shadow on the park).

When compared to the shadows that would be cast by nearby cumulative development projects, including potential shadows from height limit increases on parcels in Eastern SoMA, the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on a different area of Victoria Manalo Draves Park and on different sidewalks at different times of day and different times of the year. As discussed under **Impact WS-2**, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is already shadowed at certain times of day throughout the year. Net new shadow cast on Victoria Manalo Draves Park by cumulative development would not affect the use of the softball field because the net new shadow would not reach that portion of the park. However, net new shadow on the northern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park generated by cumulative development could exceed levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.¹³⁶

As described above, net new project shadow that would be cast by the proposed RDF would fall on the southeastern corner of Victoria Manalo Draves Park and would not combine with net new project shadow from cumulative development, which would be located on the northern portion of the park beyond the extent of the shadow from the proposed RDF. Thus, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any significant cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

The sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shadowed for much of the day by densely developed, multi-story buildings. Although implementation of the proposed project and nearby cumulative development projects would add net new shadow to the sidewalks in the project vicinity, these shadows would be transitory in nature, would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks, and would not increase shadows above levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.

Given the distance from the nearby cumulative development projects to the downtown core, it is unlikely that any of the nearby cumulative development projects would cast net new shadow on POPOS. In the event that there is a cumulative shadow impact on POPOS, the proposed project

¹³⁵ Under Options A and B, height limits would not change, except that the height limit on one parcel near the southern corner of the park would increase from 50 to 55 feet. Under Option C, in addition to this five-foot height increase at the southern corner, the height limits on both sides of Folsom Street would rise from 40 to 85 feet.

¹³⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR, August 7, 2008, pp. 397-398. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4005>. Accessed May 8, 2015.

would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this impact. As discussed under **Impact WS-2**, shadow from the proposed project would not reach any POPOS.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative shadow impact.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
9. RECREATION—Would the project:					
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Physically degrade existing recreational resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact RE-1: The proposed project would not increase use of existing neighborhood parks and/or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or physical degradation of existing recreational resources would occur or be accelerated, nor would it include or result in the need for the expansion or construction of additional recreational facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project includes the construction of a 200,000-gsf RDF to house inmates and provide a variety of support programs including space to engage in recreation and exercise. Recreational space for inmates would be provided at each of the inmate pods located on floors 2 through 5 (see **Figures 9 through 11** on pp. 15-17). As described under Section E.2: Population and Housing, p. 36, the proposed project would result in a net increase of 47 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, from 248 employees under existing conditions to 295 employees with the proposed project. However, the proposed project also includes demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site, which would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees. Therefore, when job growth and displacement are considered together there would be an overall net increase of four employees on site. While the jail inmates would reside in the proposed RDF, the proposed project would not include typical residential uses on-site.

The San Francisco Recreation and Park Department operates the 2.52-acre Victoria Manalo Draves Park located on Harrison Street between Columbia Square and Sherman streets, as well as the 1.02-acre Gene Friend Recreation Center located on Folsom Street between Harriet and Sixth streets. Both of these recreational facilities are located within two blocks northwest (or ¼-mile

radius) of the project site (to the north on the opposite side of the elevated Interstate-80 Freeway) and are accessible by walking, bicycling, or transit. The Victoria Manalo Draves Park includes a softball field, a basketball court, two playgrounds, a picnic area, a community garden, and grass fields. The Gene Friend Recreation Center includes a full indoor gymnasium, activity room, weight room, lockers, auditorium, outdoor basketball court, playground with sand pit, and lawn area.

The San Francisco Unified School District's (SFUSD's) Bessie Carmichael School (Pre K-5) located at 375 Seventh Street is adjacent to Victoria Manalo Draves Park and is two blocks northwest of the project site. This SFUSD property includes one playground on Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets. The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School participates in the Office of the Mayor's Shared Schoolyard Project, which allows local residents access to the playgrounds and other school-owned recreational facilities during non-school hours.¹³⁷ This playground is accessed by the public via Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. on weekends. Other park and open space properties such as the Howard-Langton Mini Park (three blocks northwest of the project site) and Mission Creek Park in Mission Bay (three blocks south of the project site) are located more than a ¼-mile from the project site.

The proposed project would not create demand for off-site recreational facilities, as the inmate population of the HOJ does not have access to nearby recreation facilities.

With a net increase of four employees (all of whom are assumed to be new to San Francisco), the proposed project would generate new households who would in turn generate an incremental increase in the demand for parks and open spaces in various San Francisco neighborhoods. As described in Section E.2: Population and Housing, the new residential households generated by the proposed project would comprise a small fraction of the expected increase in the residential households of San Francisco between 2015 and 2040 (less than 0.004 percent). Therefore, the resulting impacts on parks, open spaces, and other recreation facilities from residential demand generated by project-related employment growth would be minimal. The demand for recreational facilities would continue to be accommodated by existing parks and open spaces in the vicinity of the project site, including the Victoria Manalo Draves Park and the Gene Friend Recreation Center, as well as other nearby facilities. As a result, the proposed project would not contribute to the physical deterioration or degradation of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Additionally, with a minimal increase in the overall demand for parks and open spaces, the construction of new recreational facilities or the expansion of existing recreational facilities, which would, in turn, have an adverse physical effect on the environment, would not be necessary.

¹³⁷ This project opens up the yards of selected schools in each San Francisco Supervisorial District where it will serve the community's need for more open space. Available online at <http://www.sfmayor.org/index.aspx?page=198>. Accessed December 1, 2014.

In conclusion, project-related impacts on park and recreational facilities would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-RE-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on recreational resources leading to their physical deterioration or physical degradation nor would it contribute to a cumulative demand for recreational facilities that would result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities causing physical effects on the environment. (*Less than Significant*)

As previously described, the use of neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational resources in the project area and/or citywide would not increase with development of the proposed RDF. Additionally, the expected decrease in the average daily population, i.e., the number of staff, visitors, etc. on the project site, would not result in the need for new and/or expanded neighborhood parks which would result in physical effects on the environment. The reasonably foreseeable future projects within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project site would result in the development of approximately 2,883 residential units and approximately 6,354 new jobs (*Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project EIR*); up to 5,400 residential units and up to 13,300 new jobs (*Central SoMa Plan*); 29 dwelling units and 4,000 gsf of retail space (280 Seventh Street); 89 SRO units and 3,090 gsf of retail space (345 Sixth Street); 103 dwelling units (363 Sixth Street); 116 dwelling units and 4,820 gsf of retail space (377 Sixth Street); approximately 700,460 gsf of office space (598 Brannan Street); 9 residential units (190 Russ Street); and approximately 317,160 gsf of office space (510-520 Townsend Street). Each of the projects identified above would be required to comply with Planning Code open space requirements. In addition, the *Central SoMa Plan* includes provisions for the development of new parks and open space in this area of the City. The proposed project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on recreational facilities.

The cumulative projects, in combination with the proposed project, would not increase use of existing neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or physical degradation of existing recreational facilities would occur. Neither would they require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would, in turn, have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Overall, the proposed project, alone or in combination with nearby residential and commercial projects, would not contribute to, or result in, cumulatively considerable impacts on recreational resources, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
10. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—					
Would the project:					
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supply available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact UT-1: Implementation of the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project, and would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

Project-related wastewater and stormwater would flow to the City's combined stormwater/sewer system and would be treated to standards contained in the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant prior to discharge into San Francisco Bay. The NPDES standards are set and regulated by the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with RWQCB requirements.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in an approximately 30 percent reduction to the inmate population. The proposed RDF would be constructed with a capacity of up to 640 beds,

265 fewer beds than the combined capacity in the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, which the proposed project would replace. Although employment related to the proposed RDF is expected to increase by up to 47 employees, the demolition of existing on-site commercial buildings (and the associated job displacement) would result in an overall increase of approximately four employees. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in an incremental decrease in wastewater flows from the project site even when the net increase in the number of employees on site is considered. In addition, the proposed project would incorporate water-efficient fixtures, as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance. Compliance with these regulations would reduce wastewater flows and the amount of potable water used for building functions. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC's) infrastructure capacity plans account for projected population and employment growth. The incorporation of water-efficient fixtures into new development is also accounted for by the SFPUC, because widespread adoption can lead to more efficient use of existing capacity. For these reasons, any changes to wastewater flows that could result from demand generated by inmates, staff, visitors, and other users associated with the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities.

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces. Compliance with the City's Stormwater Management Ordinance (Ordinance No. 83-10) requires the proposed project to maintain, reduce, or eliminate the existing volume and rate of stormwater runoff discharged from the project site. To achieve this objective, the proposed project would implement and install appropriate stormwater management systems that retain runoff on site, promote stormwater reuse, and limit (or eliminate altogether) site discharges from entering the City's combined stormwater/sewer system. This, in turn, would limit the incremental demand on both the collection system and wastewater facilities resulting from stormwater discharges and would minimize the potential for upsizing or constructing new facilities. For these reasons, the proposed project would not substantially increase the demand for wastewater or stormwater treatment.

As discussed above, implementation of the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB, would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project, and would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to wastewater and stormwater treatment. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-2: The SFPUC has sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed project from existing entitlements and resources and would not require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements. (*Less than Significant*)

The SFPUC provides an average of approximately 265 million gallons of water per day to approximately 2.5 million people in San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, and Tuolumne counties.¹³⁸ Implementation of the proposed project, which consists of construction of a new 200,000-gsf RDF, would incrementally increase the demand for water in San Francisco.

Under Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221.45, all large-scale projects in California subject to CEQA are required to obtain an assessment from a regional or local jurisdiction water agency to determine if a long-term water supply is available to satisfy project-generated water demand. Under Senate Bill 610, a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is required if a proposed project is subject to CEQA in an Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration and falls within any of the following categories: (1) a residential development of more than 500 dwelling units; (2) a shopping center or business employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 sf of floor space; (3) a commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 sf of floor space; (4) a hotel or motel with more than 500 rooms; (5) an industrial or manufacturing establishment housing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 650,000 sf or 40 acres; (6) a mixed-use project containing any of the foregoing; or (7) any other project that would have water demand at least equal to a 500-dwelling-unit project. The proposed project would not exceed any of these thresholds and therefore is not required to prepare a WSA.

In June 2011, the SFPUC adopted a resolution finding that the SFPUC's *2010 Urban Water Management Plan* (2010 UWMP) adequately fulfills the requirements of the water assessment for urban water suppliers. The 2010 UWMP uses year 2035 growth projections prepared by the Planning Department and ABAG to estimate future water demand. The proposed project is within the demand projections of the 2010 UWMP and would not exceed the water supply projections.

The total amount of water demand would not be expected to increase at the project site primarily due to a 30 percent reduction in the inmate population on the project site and a negligible increase in on-site employment (four new employees). The proposed RDF would be designed to incorporate water-efficient fixtures as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the City's Green Building Ordinance. Because the water demand could be accommodated by existing and planned water supply anticipated under the 2010 UWMP, the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in water use that could not be served from existing water supply entitlements and resources. In addition, the proposed project would include water conservation devices such as low-flow showerheads and low-flush toilets. For these reasons, there would be sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed project from existing water supply entitlements and

¹³⁸ San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, *2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the City and County of San Francisco*, adopted June 2011 (hereinafter "*2010 UWMP*"), pp. 7, 14, 22-25. Available online at <http://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentID=1055>. Accessed December 23, 2014.

resources, and new or expanded resources or entitlements would not be required. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-3: The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

San Francisco uses a three-cart collection program: residents and businesses sort solid waste into recyclables, compostable items such as food scraps and yard trimmings, and garbage. The City's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance (Ordinance 100-09) requires everyone in San Francisco to separate their refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash. Recology (formerly Norcal Waste Systems, Inc.) provides solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal services for residential and commercial garbage, recycling, and composting in San Francisco through its subsidiaries – San Francisco Recycling and Disposal, Golden Gate Disposal and Recycling, and Sunset Scavenger. Materials collected are hauled to the Recology transfer station/recycling center at 501 Tunnel Avenue, near the southeastern city limit, for sorting and subsequent transportation to other facilities. Recyclable materials are taken to Recology's Pier 96 facility, where they are separated into commodities (e.g., aluminum, glass, and paper) and transported to other users for reprocessing. Compostables (e.g., food waste, plant trimmings, soiled paper) are transferred to a Recology composting facility in Solano County, where they are converted to soil amendment and compost. The remaining material that cannot otherwise be reprocessed ("trash") is transported to Altamont Landfill east of Livermore in Alameda County.

The Altamont Landfill has a permitted maximum daily disposal capacity of 11,500 tons per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 62 million cubic yards, a remaining permitted capacity of 46 million cubic yards (or 74 percent of its permitted capacity), and has an estimated closure date of January 1, 2025.¹³⁹ In 2013 approximately 1.45 million tons of waste was transported to Altamont Landfill.¹⁴⁰ In 2013, San Francisco generated approximately 476,424 tons of solid waste and sent approximately 372,205 tons to the Altamont Landfill, about 26 percent of the total volume of waste received at that facility.¹⁴¹

In 1988, San Francisco contracted for the disposal of 15 million tons of solid waste at the Altamont Landfill. The City contract with the Altamont Landfill expires in 2015. Through August 1, 2009, the City had used approximately 12.5 million tons of this contract capacity. The City projects that

¹³⁹ California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Facility/Site Summary Details: Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery (01-AA-0009). Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/01-AA-0009/Detail/>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁰ CalRecycle, 2013 Landfill Summary Tonnage Report. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Landfills/tonnages>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴¹ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d438%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

the remaining contract capacity will be reached no sooner than 2016.¹⁴² In 2009, the City announced that it could award its landfill disposal contract to a Recology subsidiary for shipment of solid waste by truck and rail to the Recology Ostrom Road Landfill in Yuba County. This facility has an expected closure date of 2066 with a total design capacity of over 41 million cubic yards.¹⁴³ Recycling, composting, and waste reduction are expected to increasingly divert waste from the landfill, per California and local requirements. The City was required by the State's Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) to divert 50 percent of its waste stream from landfill disposal by 2000. The City met this threshold in 2003 and has since increased it to 69 percent in 2005 and 70 percent in 2006. San Francisco exceeded its goal to divert 75 percent of its waste by 2010 and will implement new strategies to meet its zero waste goal by 2020.¹⁴⁴ The ultimate determination with respect to future landfill contracting will be made by the Board of Supervisors on the basis of solid waste planning efforts being undertaken by the City's Department of the Environment.¹⁴⁵ In 2012, the target disposal rate for San Francisco residents and employees was 6.6 pounds/resident/day and 10.6 pounds/employee/day. Both of these targeted disposal rates were met in 2012 (the most recent year reported), with San Francisco generating about 2.9 pounds/resident/day and about 4.2 pounds/per employee/per day.¹⁴⁶

Regardless of whether San Francisco renews its contract with the Altamont Landfill, switches to the Ostrom Road Landfill, or selects another facility, the proposed project would be subject to the City's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires the separation of refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash, thereby minimizing solid waste disposal and maximizing recycling and composting. Although the proposed project could incrementally increase total waste generation from the City by increasing employment and visitation at the RDF, the increasing rate of diversion through recycling and other methods would result in a decreasing share of total waste

¹⁴² San Francisco Planning Department, Agreement for Disposal of San Francisco Municipal Solid Waste at Recology Hay Road Landfill in Solano County, Case No. 2014.0653E, Preliminary Negative Declaration, March 4, 2015. Available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/2014.0653E_PND.pdf. Accessed April 6, 2015.

¹⁴³ San Francisco is currently participating as a responsible agency in the environmental review process that Yuba County has begun for the Recology Ostrom Road Green Rail and Permit Amendment Project and to conduct CEQA review of San Francisco's proposal to enter into one or more new agreements with Recology. On March 28, 2013, Yuba County and San Francisco entered into a Cooperative Agreement to designate Yuba County as the lead agency for this project and to outline their cooperative efforts concerning environmental review.

¹⁴⁴ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Program, "San Francisco Sets North American Record for Recycling and Composting with 80 Percent Diversion Rate." Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/news/press-release/mayor-lee-announces-san-francisco-reaches-80-percent-landfill-waste-diversion-leads-all-cities-in-north-america>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁵ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Policy. Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/zero-waste/policy>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁶ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/reports/diversionprogram/JurisdictionDiversionDetail.aspx?JurisdictionID=438&Year=2012>. Accessed January 13, 2015. These data do not provide separate averages for residential and non-residential generation, but merely different metrics for averaging overall citywide waste generation.

that requires deposition into the landfill. Given this, and given the existing and potential future long-term capacity available at the applicable landfill(s), the solid waste generated by the proposed project during operation would not result in the landfill exceeding its permitted capacity, and the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant solid waste generation impact.

As described in the Section A, Project Description, p. 20, construction activities would result in an estimated 18,000 cubic yards of excess soils from the excavation activities at the location of proposed RDF building and the subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the HOJ. Excavated soil would be taken to an appropriate facility for recycling, reuse, or disposal. The proposed project would be subject to the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance, which requires all construction and demolition debris to be transported to a registered facility that can divert a minimum of 65 percent of the material from landfills. The Altamont Landfill and Corinda Los Trancos Landfill are registered facilities available to accept waste from San Francisco that could accept excess soils generated during construction. The Corinda Los Trancos Landfill has a permitted maximum daily disposal capacity of 3,598 tons of waste per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 69 million cubic yards, a remaining capacity of approximately 26.9 million cubic yards (or 39 percent of its permitted capacity), and has an estimated closure date of January 1, 2018. In 2013, San Francisco sent approximately 34,393 tons to the Corinda Los Trancos Landfill.¹⁴⁷ Because the proposed project would be consistent with City ordinances and because the local landfills would have sufficient capacity to accept the remaining construction waste, the proposed project would be served by landfills with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-5: Construction and operation of the proposed project would follow all applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste. (No Impact)

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires municipalities to adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) to establish objectives, policies, and programs relative to waste disposal, management, source reduction, and recycling. Reports filed by the San Francisco Department of the Environment show that the City generated approximately 870,000 tons of waste material in 2000. By 2010, that figure decreased to approximately 455,000 tons. Waste diverted from landfills is defined as recycled or composted. San Francisco has a goal of 75 percent landfill diversion by 2010, and 100 percent by 2020.¹⁴⁸ As of 2012, 80 percent of

¹⁴⁷ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d438%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁸ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste FAQ. Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/zerowaste/overview/zero-waste-faq>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

San Francisco's solid waste was being diverted from landfills, indicating that San Francisco met the 2010 diversion target.¹⁴⁹

The San Francisco Construction and Demolition Ordinance (Ordinance No. 27-06) requires a minimum of 65 percent of all construction and demolition debris to be recycled and diverted from landfills. Furthermore, the proposed project would be required to comply with the City's Ordinance 100-09, the Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires separation of refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash.

As discussed in Section E.15: Hazards and Hazardous Materials, soils from excavation activities, as well as building materials (e.g., fluorescent lights), could be classified as a California hazardous waste. Accordingly, the proposed project would be required to follow state and federal regulations for the disposal of hazardous wastes, and hazardous wastes would be transported to a permitted disposal or recycling facility.

The proposed project would comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations pertaining to solid waste, and there would be **no impact**.

Impact C-UT-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative impact on utilities and service systems. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity would result in an intensification of land uses, a cumulative increase in water consumption, and a cumulative increase in wastewater and solid waste generation. The SFPUC has accounted for such growth in its service projections, and the City has implemented various programs to divert 80 percent of its solid waste from landfills. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to the same water conservation, wastewater discharge, recycling and composting, and construction demolition and debris ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would reduce the effects of nearby cumulative development projects to less-than-significant levels. No other development in the project vicinity would contribute substantially to utilities and service systems cumulative effects. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact on utilities and service systems.

¹⁴⁹ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Program, "San Francisco Sets North American Record for Recycling and Composting with 80 Percent Diversion Rate." Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/news/press-release/mayor-lee-announces-san-francisco-reaches-80-percent-landfill-waste-diversion-leads-all-cities-in-north-america>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
11. PUBLIC SERVICES— Would the project:					
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the 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 public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is located within an urban area that is fully-served by existing public services, including fire protection, police protection, public schools, parks, and other services. Project-related impacts on parks and other recreational facilities are discussed under Section E.9: Recreation, on pp. 149-151. The proposed project would increase the intensity of development on the site. Three of the five existing buildings on the project building site would be demolished and replaced with the proposed 200,000-gsf, 5-story, 95-foot-tall (plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF with one partial basement level.

Impact PS-1: The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of police protection, fire protection, schools, and library services in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. (*Less than Significant*)

Police Protection Services

The Sheriff's Department provides services at the existing HOJ and CJ#1 and CJ#2 and is organized into the Custody Operations, Administration and Programs, and Field Operations divisions. Among its various responsibilities is the operation of six County Jails, the Hospital Ward, the Classification Unit, the Sheriff's Training Facility at 120 14th Street, the Woman's Resource Center at 935 Bryant Street, and the various Jail Programs as well as the provision of services such as mutual aid to outside law enforcement agencies. The Sheriff's Department would continue to provide services in the proposed RDF, similar to the services provided in CJ#3 and CJ#4. The replacement of CJ#3 and CJ#4 with the proposed RDF would ensure the safety of existing and future inmates and would allow for more efficient and modern provision of medical, recreational, and visitation services to inmates. Implementation of the proposed project would improve operations of the County Jail system.

The San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), currently headquartered within the existing HOJ building at 850 Bryant Street, provides police protection in the City and County of San Francisco.

The SFPD divides the City into two divisions, Metro and Golden Gate, each of which is divided into five districts.¹⁵⁰ The project site is located within the Southern Police District, which is made up of South of Market, Embarcadero, and China Basin areas.¹⁵¹ The Southern Station, formerly located at 850 Bryant Street but recently relocated to Mission Bay, is part of the Metro Division and has jurisdiction over the project site. It is staffed by approximately 154 officers.¹⁵² According to the SFPD Crime Maps, the most reported crimes in a 0.5-mile radius of the project site are assault/battery and burglary. Other frequently reported crimes in the area include noise nuisance, fraud, driving under the influence, vehicle theft, robbery, theft/larceny, vandalism and brandishing of weapons. These crime data statistics are based on reports taken from a 6-month time period from June 15, 2014 through December 12, 2014.¹⁵³

Development of the project site would replace three existing buildings with the proposed five-story RDF. The proposed project would not induce population growth on the project site, in the project area, or citywide through the construction of housing. The proposed project would not generate a demand for new or physically altered police facilities or increased staffing needs, nor would it affect the SFPD's ability to meet its response time goals. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on police protection services. No mitigation is necessary.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), with headquarters located at 698 Second Street, provides fire suppression services and unified emergency medical services and transport, including basic life support and advanced life support services, in the City and County of San Francisco. The SFFD provides about 80 percent of the ambulance response.¹⁵⁴ Several privately operated ambulance companies are also authorized to provide basic life support and advanced life support services in San Francisco.¹⁵⁵

The SFFD fire suppression companies have three divisions: the Airport Division (serving the San Francisco International Airport only) and Divisions 2 and 3 (serving the rest of San Francisco).

¹⁵⁰ San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), Operations. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/index.aspx?page=23>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵¹ SFPD, Police District Maps. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=12225>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵² The Public Safety Strategies Group, *San Francisco Police Department District Station Boundaries Analysis Final Report*, May 13, 2008, pp. D4. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=14683>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵³ SFPD, *SFPD CrimeMAPS*. Available online at <http://www.sf-police.org/index.aspx?page=1618>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵⁴ San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), Learn More about the EMS Division. Prior to April 2008 the SFFD was the exclusive provider of EMS services. Available online at <http://www.sf-fire.org/index.aspx?page=1017>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵⁵ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, EMS System Providers. Available online at <http://www.sfdem.org/index.aspx?page=183>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

Division 2 is divided into four battalions, and Division 3 is divided into five battalions. The SFFD has 43 active fire stations located throughout the Division 2 and 3 service areas. SFFD resources include 43 engine companies, 19 truck companies, 19 ambulances, 2 heavy rescue squad units, 2 fire boats, and multiple special purpose units. The SFFD employs 1,512 persons, including both uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.¹⁵⁶

The project site is located within the Division 3 service area, which extends from approximately Market Street on the north to the southern border of the City, including Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Island and the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard. Division 3 provides fire protection services for a variety of land uses, including an area of the City with a large concentration of industrial land uses. The project site is located within the First Alarm area¹⁵⁷ for Fire Station #1, located at 935 Folsom Street, approximately 0.4 mile north of the project site. Other fire stations in the vicinity include Station #8 at 36 Bluxome Street (about 0.6 mile east) and Station #29 at 299 Vermont Street (about 0.8 mile south).¹⁵⁸

The proposed project would result in a net increase of up to four employees (Sheriff's staff) and an approximately 30 percent reduction to the inmate population on the project site. In addition, the proposed five-story RDF would be required to comply with all regulations of the San Francisco Fire Code that establish requirements for fire safety and fire prevention, such as the provision of state-mandated smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, appropriate building access, and emergency response notification systems. With implementation of the proposed project, the number of fire suppression and emergency medical service calls received from the project area would not be expected to substantially change in comparison to existing conditions. As a result, the proposed project would not generate new demand for SFFD services. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on fire protection and emergency medical services. No mitigation is necessary.

Public Schools

The proposed project would not include residential uses and would not introduce new school-age children to the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to increases to the City's student population served by the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD). As a result, the proposed project would have **no impact** on schools. No mitigation is necessary.

¹⁵⁶ SFFD, Departmental Climate Action Plan Fiscal Year 2012-2013, April 11, 2014, p. 3. Available online at <http://www.sf-fire.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=3640>. Accessed January 14, 2015.

¹⁵⁷ The First Alarm area is the geographic area in which a station is responsible for arriving first in the case of an emergency.

¹⁵⁸ SFFD, *SFFD Fire Station Locations*. Available online at <http://38.106.4.187/index.aspx?page=176#divisions>. Accessed December 23, 2014.

Libraries

The proposed project would not include residential uses and would not introduce new residents to the project site, which drives the demand for library services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to increase demand on existing San Francisco Public Library (SFPL) facilities. As a result, the proposed project would have **no impact** on SFPL facilities. No mitigation would be necessary.

Impact C-PS-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on public services. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity (including the proposed project) would result in an intensification of land uses and a cumulative increase in the demand for fire protection and police protection. However, the proposed project would introduce non-industrial public uses to the project site with the development of the proposed RDF and would not change the demand for schools or libraries. Further, the SFFD, SFPD, SFUSD, SFPL, and other City agencies have accounted for growth in providing public services to the residents of San Francisco. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to private development impact fees such as school impact fees for residential and commercial projects or transit impact development fees that are not applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these requirements would partially offset the demand for those public services generated by reasonably foreseeable development in the project vicinity and would reduce the effects of nearby development projects to less-than-significant levels. Due to the unique nature of the proposed project (the replacement of existing County detention facilities), the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a cumulative impact. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on public services. No mitigation is necessary. Refer to Section E.9: Recreation, on p. 151 for a discussion of cumulative impacts on park services.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not within an area covered by an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, state, or regional habitat conservation plan. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the provision of any such plan. Therefore, Topic E.12(f) is not applicable to the proposed project.

Impact BI-1: The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (No Impact)

The project building site contains existing buildings, surface parking, and vacant, paved lots, and is located within a built urban environment. The project building site and the vicinity do not include any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Implementation of the

proposed project would not modify any natural habitat and would have **no impact** on any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-2: The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. (No Impact)

The project building site includes existing buildings, surface parking, and vacant, paved lots, and is located within a built urban environment. The project building site and the vicinity do not include any federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Implementation of the proposed project would have **no impact** on wetlands. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-3: The proposed project would not 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. (Less than Significant)

San Francisco is located within the Pacific Flyway, a major north-south route of travel for migratory birds along the western portion of the Americas, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, Argentina. Every year, migratory birds travel some or all of this distance in the spring and autumn, following food sources, heading to and from breeding grounds, or traveling to and from overwintering sites. High-rise buildings are potential obstacles that can injure or kill birds in the event of a collision, and bird strikes are a leading cause of worldwide declines in bird populations.

Planning Code Section 139, Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings, establishes building design standards to reduce avian mortality rates associated with bird strikes. This ordinance focuses on location-specific hazards and building feature-related hazards. Location-specific hazards apply to buildings in, or within 300 feet of and having a direct line of sight to, an Urban Bird Refuge, which is defined as an open space “two acres and larger dominated by vegetation, including vegetated landscaping, forest, meadows, grassland, or wetlands, or open water.” The project building site is not in or within 300 feet of an Urban Bird Refuge, so the standards related to location-specific hazards are not applicable to the proposed project. Feature-related hazards, which can occur on buildings anywhere in San Francisco, are defined as freestanding glass walls, wind barriers, skywalks, balconies, and greenhouses on rooftops that have unbroken glazed segments of 24 sf or larger. The proposed project would comply with the feature-related standards of Planning Code Section 139 by using bird-safe glazing treatment on 100 percent of any feature-related hazards. Because the proposed project would be subject to and would comply with City-adopted regulations for bird-safe buildings, the proposed project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory

wildlife corridors. This impact would be **less-than-significant**, and no mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-4: The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. (*Less than Significant*)

There are three existing trees, as well as other ornamental vegetation, on the interior of the project building site (in the rear yard of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street and the McDonald's parking lot) that would need to be removed as part of the proposed project. There are also ten existing street trees adjacent to the project building site along Sixth Street between Ahern Way and Bryant Street (four), and along Bryant Street between Harriet and Sixth streets (six). On the HOJ site, there are two existing street trees along Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, 16 existing trees along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, and four existing street trees along Seventh Street, between Bryant and Harrison streets. These existing street trees would remain. Implementation of the proposed project would include planting up to a total of seven new street trees along Sixth and Bryant streets in compliance with the standards of Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the Public Works Code, Article 16. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-BI-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative impact related to biological resources. (*Less than Significant*)

Reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site include several high-rise structures (e.g., 598 Brannan Street, 350 Eighth Street, and 377 Sixth Street) that could result in the injury or death of birds in the event of a collision. In addition, nearby cumulative development could result in the removal of existing street trees or other vegetation. Nearby cumulative development would be subject to the same bird-safe building and urban forestry ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would reduce the effects of nearby cumulative development to less-than-significant levels, as for the proposed project. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact related to biological resources.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
13. GEOLOGY AND SOILS— Would the project:					
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would connect to the combined sewer system, which is the wastewater conveyance system for San Francisco, and would not use septic tanks or alternate on-site wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, Topic E.13(e) is not applicable.

The project building site is generally flat, with no unique topographic, geologic, or physical features. Construction of the proposed RDF would not substantially alter the topography of the site. Therefore, there is **no impact** related to Topic E.13(f).

A Geotechnical Investigation Report (Geotechnical Report) was prepared for the proposed project, and the results are summarized below.¹⁵⁹

Potential seismic impacts related to the proposed project include seismically-induced ground shaking, as well as liquefaction and related ground failures that could damage structures at the project site. Construction-related impacts include potential erosion, excavation instability, and settlement from excavation dewatering. A design-level geotechnical investigation, required as part of the building permit process administered by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection (DBI), would determine the final features to be included in the proposed project to avoid or withstand seismic and geologic effects.

The project building site is relatively level and is immediately underlain by artificial fill materials, interbedded sands, possible Colma Formation (late Pleistocene), Old Bay Mud (late Pleistocene), and Franciscan Complex bedrock (Jurassic and Cretaceous). Young Bay Mud, which is typically encountered along the Bay shore, was not encountered during the geotechnical investigation of the project site. The geotechnical data report for the proposed project (Appendix A of the Geotechnical Report) describes the geologic materials beneath the project building site as follows (from youngest to oldest):

- Artificial fill at the project site ranges in thickness from 7 to 10 feet, and consists of loose sands. In some locations the fill contains debris consisting of fragments of brick, concrete, asphalt, glass, and traces of organic materials. A one-foot-thick layer of peat was encountered beneath the artificial fill in one boring.
- Approximately 23 to 33 feet of medium dense to very dense sand with silt materials are encountered below the artificial fill materials.
- Approximately 5 to 10 feet of soft to medium stiff clay underlies the sands and is in turn underlain by approximately 22 feet of stiff to very stiff clay.
- Approximately 30 to 50 feet of dense to very dense sands underlie the clay layers.
- Approximately 40 feet of very stiff to hard clays underlie the dense sands to at least 135 feet below ground surface, the maximum depth explored.

San Francisco is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Franciscan Complex. In the vicinity of the project site the Franciscan Complex generally consists of shale, sandstone, and chert. Bedrock was not encountered within a depth of 135 feet below ground surface at the project building site, but available geotechnical data suggests that Franciscan Formation bedrock is expected at a depth of 200 feet or more.

¹⁵⁹ San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW), Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015 (hereinafter "Geotechnical Report"). A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

The depth to groundwater at the project building site is about 8 feet below ground surface.¹⁶⁰ These groundwater levels could be affected by changes in precipitation and temperature, as well as by construction-related dewatering systems in the project vicinity. During preparation of the geotechnical data report (Appendix A of the Geotechnical Report), running water was observed in two soil borings, indicating that the groundwater could be locally confined by peat deposits. Therefore, construction dewatering of the excavated basement and tunnel areas would likely be required.

Impact GE-1: The proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic ground shaking, seismically induced ground failure, or landslides. (*Less than Significant*)

Impacts Related to Fault Rupture

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The project building site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as established by the California Geological Survey (CGS), and no known active or potentially active faults cross the project building site or the immediate vicinity.¹⁶¹ Therefore, the potential for surface fault rupture is low, and this impact would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.**

Impacts Related to Ground Shaking

Like the rest of the San Francisco Bay Area, the project building site would be subject to ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the regional faults. The intensity of seismic shaking, or strong ground motion, at the project building site would be dependent on the distance between the site and the epicenter of the earthquake, the magnitude of the earthquake, and the geologic conditions underlying and surrounding the site. Earthquakes occurring on faults closest to the project building site would most likely generate the largest ground motions. The intensity of earthquake-induced ground motions can be described in terms of "peak ground acceleration," which is represented as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (g).¹⁶²

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that there is a 63 percent probability of a strong earthquake (Moment magnitude¹⁶³ [Mw] 6.7 or higher) occurring in the San Francisco Bay

¹⁶⁰ Geotechnical Report, p. 5.

¹⁶¹ Geotechnical Report, p. 6.

¹⁶² Acceleration of gravity (g) = 980 centimeters per second squared. 1.0 g of acceleration is a rate of increase in speed equivalent to a car traveling 328 feet from rest in 4.5 seconds.

¹⁶³ An earthquake is classified by the amount of energy released, expressed as the magnitude of the earthquake. Traditionally, magnitudes have been quantified using the Richter scale. However,

region during the 30-year period between 2007 and 2036.¹⁶⁴ The faults that would be capable of causing strong ground shaking at the project building site are the San Andreas Fault, located within 8 miles; the Hayward Fault, located within 10 miles; the San Gregorio Fault, located within 11 miles; and the Calaveras and Rodgers Creek faults, both located more than 21 miles away.¹⁶⁵

The Geotechnical Report concludes that the largest reasonable earthquake that could affect the project building site is a 7.9 Mw earthquake occurring on the San Andreas Fault. This earthquake could result in a peak ground acceleration of 0.71g at the project site. This value represents an extreme shaking level using the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale.¹⁶⁶

Incorporation of appropriate engineering and design features in accordance with the San Francisco Building Code, subject to review by DBI as part of the building permit approval process, would ensure that (1) the structure would not suffer substantial damage, (2) substantial debris such as building exterior finishes or windows would not separate from the building, (3) building occupants would be able to safely vacate the building following an earthquake, and (4) pedestrians and other bystanders would not be injured. While some damage could occur, building occupants could reoccupy the building after an earthquake, following completion of any necessary repairs.

Further, as described in Section A, Project Description, p. 7, the existing HOJ building has been designated with a Seismic Hazard Rating 3 (SHR3), which indicates that the building is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake.¹⁶⁷ Extensive damage to the existing HOJ building would be debilitating to the functionality of the City's justice system. Because the proposed RDF would be constructed in accordance with the most current Building Code requirements for seismic safety, it would be less likely to sustain severe damage in the event of a major earthquake, and the amount of time needed to implement any repairs to the building would likely be reduced. This would be a substantial improvement over existing

seismologists now use a moment magnitude (Mw) scale because it provides a more accurate measurement of the size of major and great earthquakes.

¹⁶⁴ U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS), The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF 2), by the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, Open File Report 2007-1437, 2008. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁶⁵ Distances obtained from Appendix A (Table 2 on page 8) of the Geotechnical Report.

¹⁶⁶ The Modified Mercalli Intensity scale estimates the intensity of shaking from an earthquake at a specific location or over a specific area by considering its effects on people, objects, and buildings. At high intensities, earthquake shaking damages buildings. The severity of the damage depends on the building type, the age of the building, and the quality of the construction. Buildings built to older building codes can be more severely damaged than recently constructed buildings using newer codes.

¹⁶⁷ EQA Engineering And Design/AGS Inc., *Seismic Assessment of Various City-Owned Buildings Earthquake Safety Program- Hall of Justice*, October 1992, pp. V-VI. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

conditions. Therefore, impacts related to ground shaking would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.**

Impacts Related to Liquefaction, Lateral Spreading, and Seismic Settlement

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated granular sediments temporarily lose their shear strength during periods of earthquake-induced, strong ground shaking. The susceptibility of a site to liquefaction is a function of the depth, density, and water content of the granular sediments and the magnitude of earthquakes likely to affect the site. Saturated, unconsolidated silts, sands, silty sands, and gravels within 50 feet of the ground surface are most susceptible to liquefaction. The primary liquefaction-related phenomena include vertical settlement¹⁶⁸ and lateral spreading.¹⁶⁹

The project building site is located in an area of liquefaction potential as identified in the Seismic Hazards Zone Map for the City and County of San Francisco,¹⁷⁰ and the Geotechnical Report identified liquefiable materials at the project building site. In its current condition, the project building site could therefore be subject to both liquefaction and earthquake-induced settlement due to the presence of shallow groundwater and the loose sands that make up the artificial fill materials. However, the proposed RDF would not be susceptible to liquefaction or settlement-related damage because the existing liquefiable soil would be removed to a depth of 17 feet and the proposed mat foundation would be supported on a medium dense to very dense sand subgrade that has low liquefaction potential.¹⁷¹ Adjacent roadways, sidewalks, and utilities that are supported within the artificial fill and underlying sands could experience damage as a result of liquefaction. To address this, the Geotechnical Report recommends flexible connections for all utilities to prevent breakage due to differential settlement.

The potential for lateral displacement is low because the project building site is located in a developed flat area of the South of Market area of San Francisco and there are no nearby exposed slopes or stream banks that could be susceptible to lateral displacement.

¹⁶⁸ During an earthquake, settlement can occur as a result of the relatively rapid rearrangement, compaction, and settling of subsurface materials (particularly loose, non-compacted, and variable sandy sediments). Settlement can occur both uniformly and differentially (i.e., where adjoining areas settle at different rates). Areas are susceptible to differential settlement if underlain by compressible sediments, such as poorly engineered artificial fill or bay mud.

¹⁶⁹ Of the liquefaction hazards, lateral spreading generally causes the most damage. This is a phenomenon in which large blocks of intact, non-liquefied soil move downslope on a liquefied substrate that covers a large area.

¹⁷⁰ California Geological Survey, Seismic Hazards Zonation Program, City and County of San Francisco Quadrangle, November 17, 2000. Available online at http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/download/pdf/ozn_sf.pdf. Accessed October 31, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁷¹ Geotechnical Report, p. 6.

The project sponsor would be required to prepare a site-specific, design-level geotechnical report pursuant to the State Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, and to address the potential for liquefaction and earthquake-induced settlement, and to develop specific design elements to be included in the proposed project's design to avoid adverse effects related to these phenomena. The report would assess the nature and severity of the hazard(s) on the site and recommend project design, soil improvement requirements, and construction features that would reduce the identified hazard(s). The building plans and design-level geotechnical report would be submitted as part of the building permit application and reviewed by DBI to ensure compliance with all San Francisco Building Code provisions regarding structural safety.

Further, as discussed above and in Section A, Project Description, p. 7, the existing HOJ building has a seismic rating of SHR3, which indicates that the building is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake. This extensive damage would be debilitating to the functionality of the City's justice system. Construction of the new facilities would minimize liquefaction-related damage to the rehabilitation and detention facilities in the event of a major earthquake and would reduce the amount of time needed to implement any repairs. This would be a substantial improvement over existing conditions. Therefore, impacts related to liquefaction, earthquake-induced settlement, and lateral spreading would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impacts Related to Seismically Induced Landslides

The project building site is relatively flat and does not include any areas of mapped earthquake-induced landslide susceptibility identified by the California Department of Conservation under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990.¹⁷² Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to earthquake-induced landslides, and **no mitigation would be necessary**.

Impact GE-2: The proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. (*Less than Significant*)

Soil movement during excavation for the proposed RDF foundation and basement, underground tunnel, and utilities installation and relocation could create the potential for wind- and water-borne soil erosion. However, the construction contractor would be required to obtain a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities, in accordance with Article 4.2 of the San Francisco Public Works Code, Section 146, to address sediment-laden construction-site stormwater runoff, as discussed in Section E.14: Hydrology and Water Quality. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) must

¹⁷² California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, City and County of San Francisco, Official Map, November 17, 2000. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

review and approve the erosion and sediment control plan prior to the plan's implementation, and the SFPUC would inspect the project building site periodically to ensure compliance with the plan. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

The project building site is built out and covered with impervious surfaces, including the existing HOJ building on the HOJ site and the five existing buildings and the parking areas on the project building site. Previous construction of these structures would have involved removal of any top soil (a fertile soil horizon that typically contains a seed base). Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to loss of top soil, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Impact GE-3: The proposed project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project construction or potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. (*Less than Significant*)

Ground settlement could result from excavation for construction of the proposed RDF and underground tunnel, and construction dewatering. These potential effects are described below, followed by DBI procedures that are in place to ensure that unstable conditions do not result. Permanent dewatering would not be required because the proposed below-ground structures would be waterproofed and drainage would be provided. The structures would also be designed to resist uplift due to buoyancy. Heave from pile driving would not occur because any piles, if needed, would be pre-drilled.

Impacts Related to Excavation

Construction of the proposed RDF and underground tunnel would require excavation up to a depth of approximately 17 feet below ground surface, and excavation would also be required for utilities installation and relocation. Excavations would be conducted adjacent to the residential building located at 480-484 Sixth Street and the office building located at 800-804 Bryant Street, as well as Sixth, Bryant, and Harriet streets and Ahern Way. Settlement and potentially collapse could occur if the structures and the excavation sidewalls were not adequately supported during construction. Shoring systems such as soldier beams,¹⁷³ interlocking sheet piles,¹⁷⁴ or jet grouting¹⁷⁵ would be required to provide the necessary support, and the adjoining structures may need to be underpinned as well. Further, DPW, as developer of the project site, would be required to implement a monitoring program, featuring use of an inclinometer, to monitor for movement at the face of the

¹⁷³ A soldier beam system uses piles and lagging to retain soil behind the lagging. Soldier beam refers to the pile.

¹⁷⁴ Interlocking sheet piles are typically installed 10 feet past the bottom of a planned excavation to ensure groundwater cutoff and provide basal stability for the bottom of the excavation. For the depth of the excavation, support can be provided by internal struts or bracing.

¹⁷⁵ A jet grout shoring system includes overlapping grout columns for excavation support. Typically, the jet grout columns are reinforced with steel beams on alternating column locations.

excavations. The monitoring program would include a baseline survey and frequent surveying of the excavation as construction progresses to evaluate the effects of construction and ensure that the soil and existing walls do not become unstable.

Impacts Related to Construction-Related Dewatering

The 17-foot excavation depth would extend up to approximately 9 feet below the anticipated groundwater levels. Therefore, there is the potential for substantial water inflow into the excavated areas during construction. Without an adequate groundwater control program during construction, groundwater could also intrude into the existing HOJ where the underground corridor would connect to the basement. Dewatering would be required to maintain the groundwater level beneath the depth of excavation and could potentially result in settlement of adjacent structures, including buildings, sidewalks, streets, and utilities. To prevent adverse settlement during construction, a site-specific dewatering plan would be necessary. This plan may include the installation of a water-tight shoring system such as interlocked sheet piles or jet grouting to minimize the flow of groundwater into the excavation once the shoring system is installed, therefore reducing the risk of settlement in adjacent areas. The site-specific dewatering plan would be reviewed and approved by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the San Francisco Department of Public Health.

DBI Requirements and Significance Conclusion

DBI would require a detailed geotechnical report to address potential settlement and subsidence impacts of excavation and dewatering and would ensure that these effects are appropriately addressed in accordance with Chapter 33 of the San Francisco Building Code. DBI would also require that the report include a determination as to whether a lateral movement and settlement survey should be done to monitor any movement or settlement of surrounding buildings and adjacent streets during construction. If a monitoring survey were recommended, DBI would require that a Special Inspector be retained by the project sponsor to perform this monitoring. Groundwater observation wells could be required to monitor potential settlement and subsidence during dewatering. If, in the judgment of the Special Inspector, unacceptable movement were to occur, corrective actions would be used to halt this settlement. Groundwater recharge could be used to halt settlement due to dewatering. Further, the final building plans would be reviewed by DBI, which would determine if additional site-specific reports would be required.

With implementation of the recommendations provided in the detailed geotechnical study, subject to review and approval by DBI, and monitoring by a DBI Special Inspector (if required), impacts related to the potential for settlement and subsidence due to construction on soil that is unstable, or could become unstable as a result of the project, would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact GE-4: The proposed project would not create substantial risks to life or property as a result of being located on expansive soil. (Less than Significant)

The presence of expansive soils is not expected because the artificial fill and sands beneath the project area do not contain high proportions of clay particles that can shrink or swell with changes in moisture content and thus would not be expansive. The clay deposits beneath the project site are generally below the groundwater table and are permanently saturated. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.**

Impact C-GE-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to geologic hazards. (Less than Significant)

Geological impacts are generally site-specific and the proposed project would not have the potential to have cumulative effects with other projects. Geological effects as a result of construction of the proposed project are usually restricted to the immediate vicinity, and geologic impacts resulting from the proposed project are limited to seismic effects and the potential for creating an unstable geologic unit. Seismic effects could occur in the project vicinity, including the Financial District and South of Market area. Therefore, these areas are considered the geographic scope for seismic effects. The creation of unstable geologic units is a local effect; therefore, the geographic scope for this cumulative impact is limited to the project area and immediate vicinity.

Seismic Safety

Several projects in the vicinity of the proposed RDF listed under **Impact C-LU-1**, pp. 34-35, would contribute to an increase in the number of persons potentially exposed to seismic risks in the South of Market and greater downtown San Francisco areas, which could result in a potential cumulative impact. However, as noted in **Impact GE-1**, the project site is not subject to fault rupture because there are no known earthquake faults that cross the project site or the immediate vicinity of the project site. The proposed project and any reasonably foreseeable future development within the vicinity of the project site would be subject to very strong or more extreme ground shaking and could experience liquefaction effects in the event of an earthquake on a nearby fault. However, the proposed RDF and all new buildings in San Francisco would be constructed in accordance with the most current Building Code requirements for seismic safety, providing for increased life-safety protection of residents and workers. Implementation of these requirements would ensure that potential cumulative impacts related to seismic safety would be less than significant. Therefore the proposed project would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative impact.

Unstable Geologic Unit

As discussed in **Impact GE-3**, implementation of the proposed project could result in ground settlement from construction dewatering as well as from excavation for construction of the

proposed RDF, underground tunnel, and potential underground utility relocation and installation. None of the cumulative projects are located immediately adjacent to the project site. Therefore, there would be no cumulative impact related to unstable geologic units.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
14. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY— Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 authoritative flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project does not include the construction of housing. Therefore, Topic E.14(g) is not applicable.

The project site is not located on or near a slope that could be subject to mudflow. Based on the state's official tsunami inundation maps, the project site is not located within a tsunami inundation zone.¹⁷⁶ Therefore, there is **no impact** related to Topic E.14(j).

Impact HY-1: The proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality and runoff from the proposed project would not exceed the capacity of a storm drain system or provide a substantial source of stormwater pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed in the impact analyses below, the proposed project would not result in water quality impacts as a result of construction-related stormwater discharges, construction-related dewatering, or post-construction-related stormwater discharges because these discharges would be managed in accordance with existing San Francisco regulations, described below. Once constructed, the proposed project would change the quantity of stormwater and wastewater discharged to the combined sewer but would not have an effect on the frequency or duration of combined sewer discharges as also discussed below.

Description of Combined Sewer System

The proposed project is located in the Eastern Basin of the City's combined sewer system, within the Channel sub-basin. Combined stormwater and wastewater flows from this basin are transported to the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant (SEWPCP) which treats up to 150 million gallons

¹⁷⁶ California Emergency Management Agency, California Geological Survey, University of Southern California. Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, San Francisco North Quadrangle/San Francisco South Quadrangle (SF Bay), June 15, 2009. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

per day (mgd) of wastewater to a secondary level.¹⁷⁷ During dry weather, wastewater flows consist mainly of municipal and industrial sanitary sewage and wastewater, and the annual average wastewater flow during dry weather is 60 mgd.¹⁷⁸ The average dry weather design flow capacity of the SEWPCP is 84.5 mgd; therefore the existing flows are about 71 percent of the treatment capacity and all dry weather wastewater flow is treated to a secondary level at the SEWPCP. The treated wastewater is then discharged to the Bay through the deep water outfall at Pier 80, located immediately to the north of the Islais Creek Channel.

During wet weather (generally October through April), the combined sewer and stormwater system collects large volumes of stormwater runoff in addition to municipal and industrial sanitary sewage and wastewater, and the combined wastewater and stormwater flow is conveyed to treatment facilities before eventual discharge to the Bay. Depending on the amount of rainfall, wet weather flows are treated to varying levels before discharge to the Bay. Up to 150 mgd of wet weather flows receive secondary treatment at the SEWPCP. The SEWPCP can also treat up to an additional 100 mgd to a primary treatment standard plus disinfection. Treated wet weather discharges of up to 250 mgd from the SEWPCP occur through the Pier 80 outfall directly to the Bay or through the Quint Street outfall to Islais Creek Channel on the south bank of Islais Creek. Only wastewater treated to a secondary level is discharged at the Quint Street outfall.

Flows in excess of the treatment capacity are conveyed to storage and transport boxes which provide “flow-through treatment” to remove settleable solids and floatable materials, which is similar to primary treatment. The excess flows are then eventually discharged through 29 combined sewer discharge structures located along the City’s bayside waterfront from the Marina Green to Candlestick Point. All discharges from the combined sewer system to the Bay, through either the primary outfalls or the combined sewer discharge structures, are operated in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and the State’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act through a permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB) which incorporates the requirements of the federal Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.

¹⁷⁷ Secondary treatment is the treatment of wastewater or sewage involving removal of organic matter using biological and chemical processes. This is a higher level of treatment than primary treatment, which is removal of floating and settleable solids using physical operations such as screening and sedimentation. Secondary treatment is less intensive than tertiary treatment, in which additional chemical and biological treatment processes are used to remove additional compounds that may be required for discharge or reuse purposes.

¹⁷⁸ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *San Francisco’s Wastewater Treatment Facilities*, June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Impacts from Construction-Related Stormwater Runoff

Soil movement for foundation excavation, underground tunnel, and utilities installation and relocation could create the potential for wind- and water-borne soil erosion. In addition, without proper handling methods, stormwater runoff from temporary on-site use and storage of vehicles, fuels, wastes, and other hazardous materials could carry pollutants to the combined sewer system. However, the project sponsor's construction contractor would be required to obtain a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities, in accordance with Construction Site Runoff requirements of Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 146. This permit is required for any project that includes any land disturbing activities such as building demolition, clearing, grading, grubbing, filling, stockpiling, excavating, and transporting soil. The permit specifically requires easements for drainage facilities; provision of adequate dust controls in conformance with applicable air pollution laws and regulations; and improvement of any existing grading, ground surface, or site drainage to meet the requirements of Article 4.2.

The application for the permit must also include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that provides a vicinity map showing the location of the site in relationship to the surrounding area's water courses, water bodies, and other significant geographic features; a site survey; suitable contours for the existing and proposed topography, area drainage, proposed construction and sequencing; proposed drainage channels; proposed erosion and sediment controls; dewatering controls, where applicable; soil stabilization measures, where applicable; maintenance controls; sampling, monitoring, and reporting schedules; and any other information deemed necessary by the SFPUC. A building permit cannot be issued until a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit has been issued.

Under the Construction Site Runoff Control Permit, the project sponsor would be required to conduct daily inspections and maintenance of all erosion and sediment controls and must provide inspection and maintenance information to the SFPUC. The SFPUC would also conduct periodic inspections of the project site to ensure compliance with the plan. The project sponsor would be required to notify the SFPUC at least two days prior to the start of construction, completed installation of erosion and sediment control measures, completion of final grading, and project completion. At the SFPUC's discretion, sampling, metering, and monitoring may also be required. Implementation of the Construction Site Runoff requirements of Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code* would ensure that water quality impacts related to violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality due to discharge of construction-related stormwater runoff would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impacts from Construction-Related Dewatering

As noted in Section E.13, Geology and Soils, p. 173, the 17-foot excavation depth would extend approximately 9 feet below the anticipated groundwater levels. Therefore, there is the potential for water inflow into the excavations during construction. If the groundwater produced during dewatering contained contaminants or excessive sediment, discharge of the groundwater into the combined sewer system could potentially degrade water quality.

Groundwater produced during construction-related dewatering would be discharged to the City's combined sewer system in accordance with a permit issued by the Wastewater Enterprise Collection System Division of the SFPUC pursuant to Article 4.1 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, as supplemented by Order No. 158170, which regulates the quantity and quality of discharges to the combined sewer system. This permit would contain appropriate discharge standards and may require installation of meters to measure the volume of the discharge. Although the groundwater could contain contaminants related to past site activities – as discussed below on pp. 197-205 in Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials – as well as sediment and suspended solids, the groundwater would be treated as necessary to meet permit requirements prior to discharge. With discharge to the combined sewer system in accordance with regulatory requirements, water quality impacts related to a violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality due to discharge of groundwater during groundwater dewatering would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impacts Related to Combined Sewer Overflows During Operation

As discussed above, the volume of wet weather flows in the Eastern Drainage Basin varies due to the addition of stormwater during wet weather (generally October through April). When the increased flows exceed the 400 million gallon per day treatment capacity of the eastside wet weather facilities, the excess flows are discharged through 29 combined sewer discharge structures located along the City's bayside waterfront from the Marina Green to Candlestick Point after receiving the equivalent of primary treatment. The combined sewer discharge structures associated with the Channel sub-basin discharge to Lower San Francisco Bay and Mission Creek.

An increase in the volume of combined sewer discharges could be a concern because the RWQCB has designated both Lower San Francisco Bay and Mission Creek as impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, which indicates water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations, and because combined sewer discharges contain pollutants for which these water bodies are impaired. Two aspects of the project in combination could result in long-term changes in the flows to the City's combined sewer system in the Channel sub-basin, including changes in the amount of wastewater generation and changes

in stormwater runoff volumes and rates. The effects of these factors on the combined sewer system are closely related, and the combined effect on the volume and/or frequency of combined sewer discharges to the Bay is discussed below.

Changes in Wastewater Flows

As described in Section A, Project Description on pp. 5-7, the proposed project would decrease the number of beds from 905 to 640, a reduction of 265 inmates. While the number of employees would increase by about 47 people, demolition of the existing commercial buildings at 444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street (a McDonald's restaurant) for development of the proposed RDF would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees, resulting in a net increase of about 4 employees. However, any increase in wastewater production by these employees would be offset by the reduction in the number of inmates. In addition, as described below on p. 212, in Section E.16, Mineral and Energy Resources, the proposed project would be required to implement the 2014 San Francisco Building Code requirements for the use of water-conserving fixtures, which would reduce the amount of wastewater produced. These factors would result in a corresponding reduction in wastewater generation. Therefore, year-round wastewater discharges to the combined sewer system would be reduced under the proposed project and would be within the existing dry weather capacity of the SEWPCP.

Changes in Stormwater Runoff

The project site is almost entirely covered by impervious surfaces and would continue to be under the proposed project. In accordance with San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance (Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 147) and Stormwater Design Guidelines, the project sponsor would be required to achieve the standards specified in LEED® SS6.1 (Stormwater Design: Quantity Control) to minimize the flow and volume of stormwater into the combined sewer system. For the project site, this standard specifies that the project sponsor must implement a stormwater management plan that results in a 25 percent decrease in the peak rate and total volume of stormwater runoff from the two-year 24-hour design storm, compared to existing conditions.

Accordingly, the project sponsor would be required to incorporate low-impact design techniques into the design and to implement stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the flow rate and volume of stormwater entering the combined sewer system. The project sponsor could achieve the necessary reduction in stormwater flows primarily by collecting and treating stormwater runoff for on-site reuse. Capturing the rainwater for reuse could also reduce the amount of stormwater pollutants that would otherwise be discharged to the combined sewer system.

The Stormwater Control Plan for the proposed project would describe the rainwater collection system and any other BMPs that would be implemented to achieve the specified reduction in

stormwater flows as well as a plan for post-construction operation and maintenance of the BMPs. Specifically, the plan must include the following elements:

- Site characterization,
- Design and development goals,
- Site plan,
- Site design,
- Source controls,
- Treatment BMPs,
- Comparison of design to established goals, and
- Operations and maintenance plan

The Stormwater Control Plan must be reviewed and stamped by a licensed landscape architect, architect, or engineer. The SFPUC would review the plan and certify compliance with the Stormwater Design Guidelines, and would inspect stormwater BMPs once they are constructed. Any issues noted by the inspection must be corrected before the Certificate of Occupancy can be issued for the building. Following occupancy, the owner would be responsible for completing an annual self-certification inspection, and must submit completed checklists and maintenance logs for the year to the SFPUC. In addition, the SFPUC would inspect all stormwater BMPs every third year and any issues identified by either inspection must be resolved before the SFPUC could renew the certificate of compliance.

With implementation of stormwater control measures as required by San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance (Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 147) and Stormwater Design Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would contribute to a decrease in the rate and volume of stormwater flows from the project site relative to existing conditions.

Net Impact on Combined Sewer Discharges

As discussed above, both wastewater and stormwater flows to the combined sewer system would be reduced under the proposed project compared to existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant water quality impacts related to violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality associated with changes in combined sewer discharges into the Bay.

Exceedance of Storm System Capacity and Additional Sources of Polluted Runoff

Stormwater runoff in an urban location, such as the project building site, is a known source of pollution. Runoff from the project building site may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons¹⁷⁹ (PAHs) from vehicle emissions; heavy metals, such as copper from brake pad wear and zinc from tire wear; dioxins as products of combustion; and mercury resulting from atmospheric deposition. All of these materials, and others, may be deposited on paved surfaces and rooftops as fine airborne particles, thus yielding stormwater runoff pollution that is unrelated to use of the proposed RDF. In addition, during operations the proposed project could contribute specific pollutants including sediments, nutrients, oil and grease, organics, and trash that can be washed into the combined sewer system. These pollutants can all affect water quality.

However, as discussed above, in accordance with the San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance and the Stormwater Design Guidelines, the peak rate and volume of stormwater discharged from the site would be reduced by 25 percent relative to existing conditions. Further, reuse of rainwater as a stormwater control BMP could also reduce the amount of stormwater pollutants discharged to the combined sewer system. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of an existing or planned stormwater drainage system or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and impacts related to these topics would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-2: The proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project is located within the Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in depletion of groundwater resources in this basin because, other than temporary pumping of groundwater during construction-related dewatering, the proposed project would not involve the use or extraction of groundwater. Rather, potable water for the proposed project would be provided by the SFPUC regional water system. Construction-related dewatering would not deplete groundwater supplies because it would only be conducted on a short-term basis and the Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin is not used as a potable water supply and there are no plans for development of this basin for groundwater production.

¹⁷⁹ Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are group of chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances, such as tobacco and charbroiled meat. PAHs usually occur naturally, but they can be manufactured. A few PAHs are used in medicines and to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides. Others are contained in asphalt used in road construction. They can also be found in substances such as crude oil, coal, coal tar pitch, creosote, and roofing tar. They are found throughout the environment in the air, water, and soil. They can occur in the air, as vapors or attached to dust or ash particles, or as solids in soil or sediment.

Project implementation would not interfere with groundwater recharge because the project site is almost completely covered with impervious surfaces under existing conditions and would continue to be under the proposed project. Given that groundwater is not used as a potable water supply, there are no plans for development of the basin for groundwater production, and there would be no net increase in impervious surfaces, impacts related to the depletion of groundwater resources and interference with groundwater recharge would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-3: The proposed project would not 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 that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site. (*Less than Significant*)

The project site does not include any existing streams or water course that could be altered or diverted, and there are no surface impoundments, wetlands, natural catch basins, or settling ponds within the project site. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to alteration of drainage patterns by altering the course of a stream in a manner that would cause erosion or flooding on or off-site.

Currently, surface water runoff from the project site is conveyed to the combined sewer system. Although the project site is located in an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC (see **Impact HY-5**), the proposed project would implement stormwater control BMPs such as rainwater capture and reuse on-site to comply with stormwater volume and flow rate reductions required by San Francisco's Stormwater Design Guidelines as discussed in **Impact HY-1**. Compliance with the Stormwater Design Guidelines would reduce the quantity and rate of stormwater runoff to the City's combined sewer system, decreasing the potential for on- and off-site erosion and flooding, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-4: Operation of the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

Some low lying areas along San Francisco's Bay shoreline are subject to flooding during periods of extreme high tides, storm surge and waves, although these occurrences are relatively rare in San Francisco compared to areas prone to hurricanes or other major coastal storms or to developed areas near or below sea level. In 2008, the City and County of San Francisco adopted interim flood maps depicting the 100-year flood zone along the City's Bay shoreline. The 100-year flood zone represents areas that are subject to flooding once every 100 years on average or that have a 1-percent chance of flooding in any single year. Flooding in these areas has the potential to damage buildings and infrastructure. The proposed project is not located within a 100-year flood zone

identified on the City's interim flood maps.¹⁸⁰ Therefore, this section discusses the potential for increased flooding in the future as a result of sea level rise along with factors contributing to coastal flooding.

Factors Contributing to Coastal Flooding

Coastal areas are vulnerable to periodic flooding due to storm surge, extreme tides, and waves. Rising sea level due to climate change has the potential to increase the frequency, severity, and extent of flooding in coastal areas. These factors are described below.

Storm Surge. Storm surge occurs when persistent high winds and changes in air pressure push water towards the shore, which can raise the water level near the shoreline by several feet and may persist for several days. Along San Francisco's bay shoreline, storm surge typically raises the surface water elevation 2 to 3 feet during major winter storms several times a year. Extreme high tides in combination with storm surge can cause inundation of low-lying roads, boardwalks, and promenades; can exacerbate coastal flooding; and can interfere with stormwater and sewer outfalls.

The degree of storm surge depends on the severity of the storm as well as tidal levels at the time of the storm and is characterized using a return period which represents the expected frequency of a storm event occurring based on historical information. A one-year storm surge is expected to occur each year while a 100-year storm surge (which represents more extreme conditions) has a one percent chance of occurring in any year.

Tides. Diurnal (twice daily) high tides along San Francisco's bay shoreline typically range from approximately 5 to 7 feet based on the 1988 North American Vertical Datum (NAVD88), though annual maximum tides may exceed 7 feet. The twice yearly extreme high and low tides are called "king tides." These occur each year during the winter and summer when the earth, moon and sun are aligned, and may be amplified by winter weather. King tides and other high tides can result in temporary inundation of low-lying roads, boardwalks, and waterfront promenades. The Embarcadero waterfront (Pier 14) and the Marina area in San Francisco experience inundation under current king tide conditions.¹⁸¹

Waves. Waves and wave run-up primarily affect a narrow band along the shoreline where wave energy can damage structures and overtop both natural embankments and shoreline protection structures such as seawalls and levees. The influence of waves diminishes inland as wave energy dissipates. In addition, the Pacific Ocean waves, which are generally larger than those originating

¹⁸⁰ City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Interim Floodplain Map, Northeast. Final Draft, July 2008. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁸¹ San Francisco Water Power Sewer. *Climate Stressors and Impact: Bayside Sea Level Rise Mapping, Final Technical Memorandum*. June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

in the Bay, are substantially dampened along the Bay shoreline due to transformation processes within San Francisco Bay.

Sea Level Rise. Seas are rising globally due to climate change, and are expected to continue to rise at an accelerating rate for the foreseeable future. The sea level at the San Francisco tidal gauge has risen 8 inches over the past century.

The National Research Council's (NRC's) 2012 report, *Sea Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future* (the NRC Report) provides a scientific review of sea level rise for the West Coast and provides the most recent regional sea level rise predictions for 2030, 2050, and 2100, relative to the year 2000 sea level.¹⁸² In this report, the NRC projects that sea levels in the San Francisco Bay area will rise 11 inches by 2050 and 36 inches by 2100 as presented in **Table 16**. As presented in the NRC Report, these sea level rise projections represent likely sea level rise values based on the current understanding of global climate change and assuming a moderate level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹⁸³ and extrapolation of continued accelerating land ice melt patterns, plus or minus one standard deviation.¹⁸⁴

Table 16: Sea Level Rise Estimates for San Francisco Bay Relative to the Year 2000

Year	Projection
2030	6 ± 2 inches
2050	11 ± 4 inches
2100	36 ± 10 inches

Source: National Research Council, 2012

The estimates represent the permanent increase in Mean Sea Level and the associated average daily high tide conditions (represented by Mean Higher High Water, or MHHW)¹⁸⁵ that could result from

¹⁸² National Research Council, *Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2012. Available online at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13389. Accessed October 1, 2014.

¹⁸³ Future emissions of greenhouse gases depend on a collection of human decisions at local, regional, national, and international levels as well as potential unknown technological developments. For this reason, future changes in greenhouse gas emissions cannot be accurately estimated, and a range of emissions levels is considered in the NRC Report. Estimates of sea level rise relative to thermal expansion of the oceans were formulated using the mid-level, or moderate level, of predicted changes in greenhouse gas emissions (from a combination of fossil and non-fossil fuels), as well as an assumption of high economic growth; this represents scenario "A1B" as described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

¹⁸⁴ One standard deviation roughly corresponds to a 15 percent/85 percent confidence interval, meaning that there is approximately 15 percent chance the value will exceed the high-end projection (8 inches for the 2030 example) and a 15 percent chance the value will be lower than the low-end projection (4 inches in 2030).

¹⁸⁵ Mean higher high water is the higher of each day's two high tides averaged over time.

sea level rise; they do not take into account storm surge, extreme tides, or waves which can result in water levels that are temporarily higher than MHHW as discussed above.

In March 2013, the California Ocean Protection Council updated its 2010 statewide sea level rise guidance to adopt the NRC Report as the current, best available science on sea level rise for California.¹⁸⁶ The California Coastal Commission supports the use of the NRC Report as the best science currently available in its 2013 Draft Sea-Level Rise Policy Guidance, which also emphasizes the importance of regularly updating sea level rise projections as the science continues to advance.¹⁸⁷ The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) also considers the NRC Report to be the best available science-based prediction of sea level rise for San Francisco Bay. Accordingly, this Initial Study considers the NRC Report to be the best science currently available on sea level rise affecting San Francisco for both CEQA and planning purposes.

Although the NRC Report provides the best available sea level rise projections for San Francisco Bay at this time, scientific uncertainty remains regarding the rate and magnitude of sea level rise. Sea level rise projections beyond 2050 are highly dependent on assumptions regarding future global GHG emissions and future changes in the rate of land ice melting. As a result of the uncertainties inherent in these assumptions, the range of sea level rise predictions becomes substantially broader beyond 2050 (see **Table 16**). In recognition of this uncertainty, the State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance recommends an adaptive management approach for development in areas that may be subject to sea level rise beyond 2050.

Sea Level Rise Inundation Mapping

The SFPUC, as part of the planning for its Sewer System Improvement Project, has developed a series of maps representing areas of inundation along both the Bay and Ocean shoreline of San Francisco. These maps use a 1-meter horizontal grid resolution¹⁸⁸ based on the 2010/2011 California Coastal Mapping Program LiDAR.¹⁸⁹ The inundation maps leverage data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) California Coastal Mapping and Analysis

¹⁸⁶ *State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Document*. Developed by the Coastal and Ocean Working Group of the California Climate Action Team (CO-CAT), with science support provided by the Ocean Protection Council's Science Advisory Team and the California Ocean Science Trust. March 2013 Update. Available online at http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/docs/2013_SLR_Guidance_Update_FINAL1.pdf. Accessed April 15, 2015.

¹⁸⁷ California Coastal Commission *Draft Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance, Public Review Draft*, October 14, 2013. Available online at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/SLRguidance.html>. Accessed April 15, 2015.

¹⁸⁸ The horizontal grid resolution of a digital elevation model defines the scale of the features that are modeled; this is generally the minimum resolution necessary to depict levees, berms, and other topographic features important to diverting floodwaters.

¹⁸⁹ LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. LiDAR is commonly used to create high-resolution terrain models, topography data sets, and topographic maps.

Project, which includes detailed coastal engineering analyses and mapping of the San Francisco Bay shoreline.

The SFPUC inundation maps evaluate scenarios that represent the NRC projections of sea level rise in combination with the effects of storm surge. They represent permanent inundation that could occur as a result of total water level rises (over and above year 2000 MHHW) based on daily tidal fluctuations as well as temporary, short-term inundation that could occur as a result of 1-year, 2-year, 5-year, 25-year, 50-year, and 100-year storm surges. Flooding as a result of storm surge would occur on a temporary basis, during and immediately after a storm event or extreme tide.

The scenarios used in the analysis for this Initial Study are representative of inundation that could occur by the year 2050 and the year 2100 based on the NRC's projected level of sea level rise and considering a 100-year storm surge:

- MHHW plus 12 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by 2050);
- MHHW plus 36 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by 2100),
- MHHW plus 52 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by the year 2050 in combination with a 100-year storm surge), and
- MHHW plus 77 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by the year 2100 in combination with a 100-year storm surge).

The SFPUC cautions that its maps represent a "do nothing" scenario, in which no measures are taken to prevent future flooding and no area-wide measures such as waterfront protection structures are constructed. In the event that the City undertakes area-wide measures to protect against inundation in the future, the mapping would need to be revised to reflect the modified inundation areas with construction of these measures.

The SFPUC inundation maps indicate that the project site would not be inundated with a water level rise of 12 inches, which is expected by 2050, even when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered.¹⁹⁰ In addition, the project building site would not be inundated with 36 inches of water level rise which is expected by 2100; however, when the effects of a 100-year storm surge are considered under this scenario, the flood elevation would be approximately 13 feet NAVD88 and portions of the project building site could be temporarily inundated at depths of up to 2 feet.

However, as previously noted, this flooding scenario is based on 2010/2011 topographic conditions and assumes that no site-specific flood protection measures such as filling to raise the grade of low

¹⁹⁰ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *Climate Stressors and Impact: Bayside Sea Level Rise Mapping, Final Technical Memorandum* and associated maps, June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

lying areas or area-wide measures such as construction of berms, levees or seawalls would be implemented to protect the project site or surrounding area during the intervening period. As such, it is likely that the actual flood zone would be different by 2100 than what is currently used for inundation mapping by the SFPUC, and the actual flood zone would include only those areas of the site with ground elevations below the flood elevation of 1.5 feet SFD (13 feet NAVD88) that are not protected by area-wide flood protection measures.

Planning for Sea Level Rise in San Francisco

The City has convened an inter-agency Climate Adaptation Working Group to identify ways to make sure that it is prepared to adapt to effects of sea level rise. Participating agencies include the Department of the Environment, SFPUC, Planning Department, City Administrator's office, Port of San Francisco (Port), San Francisco International Airport (SFO), Department of Public Works (DPW), Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), Department of Public Health (DPH), and Department of Recreation and Parks. The working group is focusing its effort on the City's most imminent adaptation concerns, including sea level rise along Ocean Beach and shores, flooding from storm surge and extreme rain events, an increased likelihood of extreme heat, and decreased fog that supports redwoods and local ecosystems. To address sea level rise and flooding, the working group is focusing on efforts to improve the existing coastal flood protection infrastructure in time to prevent significant flooding impacts from sea level rise. The working group will establish requirements addressing proper flood insurance for structures in low lying areas, flood-resilient construction of new developments within inundation areas, and a low-carbon footprint for new developments. The working group is also assessing the use of natural solutions such as wetlands to protect the shoreline. The SFPUC is also addressing sea level rise as part of its Sewer System Improvement Program, and is conducting a detailed analysis of the potential for new and existing combined sewer infrastructure to be affected by sea level rise.¹⁹¹ Accordingly, all new facilities will be built using a climate change criterion so the combined sewer system will be better able to respond to rising sea levels. Because rising sea levels and storm surge could potentially inundate the combined sewer system and exacerbate existing flooding from the sewer system, or cause new flooding, the SFPUC is also evaluating alternatives such as the installation of backflow preventers on the combined sewer discharge structures to restrict the intrusion of Bay water into the combined sewer system.

San Francisco Sea Level Rise Guidance

On September 22, 2014, the City's Capital Planning Committee (CPC) adopted the Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability and

¹⁹¹ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *Bayside Drainage Basin Urban Watershed Opportunities, Final Draft Technical Memorandum*, July, 2014.

Risk to Support Adaptation, which was prepared by an inter-agency committee including the CPC, SFPUC, Port, SFO, DPW, SFMTA, and the Planning Department.¹⁹² Accordingly, the City's capital planning program now requires the preparation of project-level sea level rise vulnerability and risk assessments for all City capital projects with a cost of \$5 million or more that are located in areas potentially vulnerable to future flooding due to sea level rise.

The guidance presents a framework for incorporating sea level rise into the planning of capital projects implemented by the City and selecting appropriate adaptation measures based on site-specific information. The planning process described in the guidance includes six primary steps:

- Review sea level rise science,
- Assess vulnerability,
- Assess risk,
- Plan for adaptation,
- Implement adaptation measures, and
- Monitor.

As of September 2014, the City considers the NRC report as the best available science on sea level rise in California. However, the guidance acknowledges that the science of sea level rise is continually advancing and projections of sea level rise may need to be updated at some point to reflect the most updated science. Sea level rise inundation maps prepared by the SFPUC, described above, are considered the most up-to-date maps and take into account both water level rises and the temporary effects of storm surge along the shoreline. The guidance states that the review of available sea level science should determine whether the project site could be subject to flooding during the lifespan of the project.

For those City-sponsored capital projects that cost \$5 million or more that could be flooded during their lifespan, the guidance specifies the need to conduct a vulnerability assessment based on the degree of flooding that could occur, the sensitivity of the project to sea level rise, and the adaptive capacity of the project site and design (the ability to adjust to sea level rise impacts without the need for substantial intervention or modification). The risk assessment takes into consideration the likelihood that the project could be adversely affected by sea level rise and the related consequences of flooding. The need to prepare an adaptation plan is specified for projects that are found to be vulnerable to sea level rise and have a potential for substantial consequences. The plan should focus on those aspects of the project that have the greatest consequences if flooded. It should

¹⁹² City and County of San Francisco Sea Level Rise Committee, *Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability and Risk to Support Adaptation*. September 22, 2011. Available online at <http://onesanfrancisco.org/wp-content/uploads/San%20Francisco%20SLR%20Guidance%20Adopted%209.22.14%2012182014.pdf>. Accessed February 5, 2015.

include clear accountability and trigger points for bringing adaptation strategies online as well as a well-defined process to ensure that milestones are being met and the latest science is being considered.

The City's sea level rise guidance document also acknowledges that there is some flexibility in how to plan for adaptations, and it may not always be feasible or cost effective to design and build for long-term potential sea level rise scenarios that are of a highly uncertain nature, such as an upper end of the NRC report range for the year 2100 (66-inches of sea level rise). In this case, a project could be designed and constructed to be resilient to the likely mid-century sea level rise (11± 4 inches by 2050). An alternative approach would be to build a project to be resilient to the *likely* sea level rise by 2100 (36 inches), while including adaptive capacity to be resilient to the *upper range* of sea level rise estimates for 2100 (66 inches).

Impact Conclusion

Under CEQA, the City considers city-sponsored projects that could be vulnerable to 100-year flooding in combination with sea level rise during their lifespan to have a significant risk related to flooding. As described above, the SFPUC inundation maps indicate that the project site would not be flooded with water level rises of 12 inches, which is expected by 2050, even when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered. In addition, the project site would not be flooded with 36 inches of water level rise which is expected by 2100; however, when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered under this scenario, the flood level would be approximately 13 feet NAVD88 and portions of the project building site could be temporarily flooded at depths of up to 2 feet.

Estimates of sea level rise are less certain after 2050. However, this mapping indicates that the project building site could be temporarily flooded as a result of sea level rise during the life of the project, including the basement and first floor of the proposed RDF and the pedestrian tunnel connection from the proposed RDF to the courtrooms in the existing HOJ building. The basement would provide access to the underground pedestrian tunnel and would also include uses such as building services, storage, laundry, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing uses. The first floor would include a public lobby, inmate visiting room, administrative offices, storage of central records and warrants, the kitchen, building and laundry services, and a multi-purpose room. While San Francisco's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code) specifies construction standards for projects located in existing flood zones, these standards do not apply to future flood zones that could occur as a result of sea level rise.

As indicated in the analysis above, the proposed project could be temporarily flooded by 2100 after 2050 as a result of future sea level rise and a 100-year storm surge. As such, the proposed project would be designed and constructed with flood-resistant building standards or, in some cases,

designed to be capable of adapting to meet these standards when needed in the future in recognition of future flood hazards due to sea level rise.

Further, prior to final design of the proposed project, the project sponsor would ensure that the structures conform to flood resiliency standards of the San Francisco's Floodplain Management requirements (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code). For building sites in flood prone areas, Section 2A.283 (b)(1) specifically requires that:

- The building must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.
- The building must be constructed with materials and utility equipment that is resistant to flood damage, and with methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment must be designed or located to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding.
- All water supply and sanitary sewage systems must be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system as well as discharges from the systems into floodwaters.

Additional strategies would include providing features such as the ability to relocate mechanical equipment above the flood elevation, providing extra room height to allow for raising the floor level in the future, provisions for installation of flood gates to prevent intrusion of flood waters into below ground features, and providing pumping capacity to provide flood relief in the future among others.

While the project site could be temporarily flooded at depths of up to 2.5 feet with 36 inches of sea level rise in combination with 100-year storm surge by 2100, the project would be designed and constructed to resist flood damage and provide for the safety of employees, occupants, and visitors in the event of flooding. Therefore, impacts related to flooding would be **less than significant**.

The project site is not located in an area subject to reservoir inundation hazards.¹⁹³ Therefore, there is **no impact** related to flooding as the result of failure of a levee or dam.

¹⁹³ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, City and County of San Francisco Hazard Mitigation Plan, November 4, 2014, pp. 53-55 and Appendix C: Map C-14. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Impact HY-5: The proposed project would not expose people or structures to substantial risk of loss due to existing flooding risks. (*Less than Significant*)

The project site is located within an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC.¹⁹⁴ Therefore, runoff from the project area could contribute to sewer backups or flooding from the sewer in the project area. Accordingly, the project sponsor would be referred to the SFPUC at the beginning of the permit process to determine whether the proposed project would result in ground level flooding during storms. If so, the project sponsor would be required to comply with SFPUC requirements for projects in flood-prone zones as part of the permit approval process. These measures could include actions such as providing a pump station for the sewage flow, raising the elevation of entryways, providing special sidewalk construction, and constructing deep gutters, among others. Implementation of SFPUC requirements as part of the permit approval process would ensure that the proposed project would not result in flood hazards that would endanger people or result in structural damage. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of people and structures to flooding risks would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-HY-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on hydrology and water quality. (*Less than Significant*)

Impacts resulting from the proposed project are limited to potential water quality impacts on the Eastern Drainage Basin of the combined sewer system and lower San Francisco Bay as well as adverse effects on groundwater resources of the Downtown Groundwater Basin. Therefore, the geographic scope of potential cumulative impacts on water quality encompasses the Eastern Drainage Basin of the combined sewer system, lower San Francisco Bay and the Downtown Groundwater Basin.

Water Quality Standards, Degradation of Water Quality, and Storm Sewer Capacity

Erosion and Use of Hazardous Materials during Construction and Groundwater Dewatering Discharges

Similar to the analysis presented in **Impact HY-1**, construction activities associated with construction of individual development projects such as the new office buildings at 598 Brannan Street and 510-520 Townsend Street listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 could degrade water quality as a result of increased soil erosion and associated sedimentation as well as from a potential accidental release of hazardous materials. Discharges of dewatering effluent from excavated areas could also adversely affect water quality. However, as for the proposed project, discharges from

¹⁹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Planning Director Bulletin No. 4, Review of Project Identified in Areas Prone to Flooding. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

these reasonably foreseeable future projects would flow into San Francisco's combined sewer system and would be subject to the requirements of Articles 4.1 and 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code* (supplemented by SFDPW Order No. 158170), which incorporate and implement the SFPUC's NPDES permit for discharges from the combined sewer system and would ensure compliance with water quality objectives. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to violation of water quality standards and degradation of water quality during construction would be less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.

Combined Sewer Overflows During Operation and Storm Sewer Capacity

As discussed in **Impact HY-1**, implementation of the proposed project would result in less wastewater discharged to the combined sewer system. The stormwater runoff peak rate and total discharge volume would also be reduced by implementation of stormwater control measures in compliance with San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance and Stormwater Design Guidelines. Other reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity such as the new office buildings at 598 Brannan Street and 510-520 Townsend Street listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 would also be required to minimize wastewater flows and reduce stormwater flows in accordance with the same regulatory requirements. The net effect of the cumulative development on combined sewer discharges would depend on the relative changes in wastewater and stormwater flows. However, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any increase in combined sewer discharges because of the net decrease in wastewater and stormwater flows that would be achieved. Similarly, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution regarding additional sources of stormwater pollutants because the proposed project would implement stormwater control measures that reuse some rainwater on site in accordance with regulatory requirements. This would result in a reduction in stormwater pollutants discharge to the combined sewer system. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to combined sewer overflows, exceedance of combined sewer capacity, and additional sources of stormwater pollutants during operation of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable (less than significant).

Depletion of Groundwater Resources

The proposed project and many of the cumulative projects would require groundwater dewatering during construction and potentially during operation. Groundwater pumping under the proposed project in combination with other groundwater pumping in the vicinity could result in a cumulatively significant impact from the depletion of groundwater resources. However, as discussed in **Impact HY-2**, construction dewatering would occur on a short-term temporary basis. The Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin is not used as a potable water supply, and there are no plans for development of this basin for groundwater production. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative impacts related to groundwater depletion.

Flooding

As discussed in **Impact HY-4**, the project site is located within an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC,¹⁹⁵ and runoff from the project site could contribute to sewer backups or flooding from the sewer in the project area. However, the proposed project and other reasonably foreseeable future projects within the area of sewer-related flooding would be required to implement SFPUC requirements for projects in flood-prone zones as part of the permit approval process. Because implementation of these requirements would ensure that none of the reasonably foreseeable future projects would result in flood hazards that would endanger people or result in structural damage, cumulative impacts related to exposure of people and structures to flood risks would be **less than significant**.

Future Flooding due to Sea Level Rise

As described above, the City's Bay shoreline will be subject to an increased risk of flooding in the future due to sea level rise. Accordingly, the geographic scope for impacts related to flood risk includes those areas in the project vicinity that could be subject to flooding caused by sea level rise by 2100. Past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in such areas could expose people or structures to a cumulatively significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding. However, as described in **Impact HY-4**, the proposed project's impact would be less-than-significant given that the proposed project would incorporate flood resilient design in accordance with San Francisco's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code). Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to future flood hazard risks due to sea level rise would not be considerable and no mitigation is necessary.

As detailed above under **Impacts HY-1, HY-2, HY-3, HY-4, and HY-5** the proposed project would have less-than-significant hydrology and water quality impacts and its contribution to cumulative impacts related to violations of water quality standards; the degradation of water quality; increased demand on the capacity of the combined sewer system; the depletion of groundwater resources; localized flooding; and future flooding as a result of sea level rise would be less than significant.

¹⁹⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, Planning Director Bulletin No. 4, Review of Project Identified in Areas Prone to Flooding. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS— Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would not be located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport, or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, Topics E.15(e) and E.15(f) are not applicable.

Impact HZ-1: The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. (*Less than Significant*)

Regulatory Framework for Hazardous Materials Handling

Two articles of the San Francisco Health Code implemented by the DPH address the handling of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes:

- Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code provides for safe handling of hazardous materials in the City. It requires any person or business that handles, sells, stores, or otherwise uses specified quantities of to keep a current certificate of registration and to implement a hazardous materials business plan. A special permit is required for underground storage tanks (USTs). This article also incorporates state tank regulations.
- Article 22 of the San Francisco Health Code provides for safe handling of hazardous wastes in the City. It authorizes DPH to implement the state hazardous waste regulations, including authority to conduct inspections and document compliance.

Impacts Related to Hazardous Materials Use

Operation and maintenance of the existing HOJ involves the use of common types of hazardous materials, such as cleaners, disinfectants, and chemical agents required to maintain the sanitation of detention areas, bathrooms, and food preparation areas. These commercial products are labeled to inform users of potential risks and to instruct them in appropriate handling procedures. Various chemicals are also used for building maintenance, including motor oil, thinner, diesel oil, refrigeration oil, vacuum pump oil, greases, refrigerants, corrosion inhibitors, biocides, oxygen scavengers, water treatment chemicals for boiler water and cooling water, and compressed gasses.¹⁹⁶ The existing HOJ also has two 8,000-gallon USTs for diesel storage. The facility manifests hazardous wastes for off-site disposal.

The proposed RDF would include the use of the same types of common hazardous materials and generate the same types of hazardous wastes. To ensure the safe handling of these materials, the project sponsor would continue to comply with the requirements of the City's hazardous materials and waste handling requirements specified in Articles 21 and 22 of the San Francisco Health Code. In accordance with these articles, the facility's Certificate of Registration and Hazardous Materials Business Plan on file with the DPH would be revised to reflect any increased quantities of hazardous materials used. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan includes chemical inventories, a program for reducing the use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous wastes, site layouts, a program and implementation plan for training all new employees and annual training for

¹⁹⁶ City and County of San Francisco Environmental Health Management, Hazardous Materials and Waste Program, Application and Invoice and Disclosure Form for Hazardous Chemical Materials. September 1, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

all employees, and emergency response procedures and plans which provide for safe handling of hazardous materials, and also allow emergency responders to safely respond to a chemical emergency at the facility, if one were to occur.

Compliance with the San Francisco Health Code, which incorporates state and federal requirements, would minimize potential exposure of site personnel and the public to any accidental releases of hazardous materials or waste and would also protect against potential environmental contamination. In addition, transportation of hazardous materials is well regulated by the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation. Therefore, the potential impacts related to the routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with implementation of the proposed project would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-2: The proposed project would be constructed on a site identified on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 but activities would not expose workers and the public to adverse effects from release of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the project. (*Less than Significant*)

Based on historic land uses and existing contamination at the site and vicinity (discussed below) and the potential presence of earthquake fill, workers and the public could be exposed to hazardous material during construction, and previously unidentified USTs may be encountered during excavation. Soil and groundwater could also require special handling/disposal procedures. Following construction, workers could potentially be exposed to any hazardous materials left in place. Site conditions related to the potential presence of hazardous materials and previously identified USTs are described below, along with the attendant regulatory requirements that would ensure workers, site occupants and visitors, and the public do not experience adverse effects related to hazardous materials exposure.

Existing Conditions

Previous Site Uses

The project site was developed prior to 1895 and has a history of industrial and commercial land uses.¹⁹⁷ Based on Sanborn Maps reviewed for the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) completed for the proposed project, historic land uses at the site and in the immediate vicinity since 1913 that could have involved the use of hazardous materials include a fixture shop, a paint and oil storage facility, a construction supply store, an automobile service station, and a variety of commercial uses. The existing HOJ building was constructed in 1959-1961.

¹⁹⁷ AEW Engineering, Inc., Final Limited Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, Hall of Justice Replacement Project, San Francisco, California, April 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Artificial Fill

As discussed in Section E.13: Geology and Soils, artificial fill at the project site ranges in thickness from 7 to 10 feet, and consists of loose sands. In some locations the fill contains debris consisting of fragments of brick, concrete, asphalt, glass, and traces of organic materials. Because fill materials in San Francisco commonly include industrial refuse and building debris from the 1906 earthquake, these materials commonly contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, oil and grease, and volatile organic compounds.¹⁹⁸

Regulatory Standards for Evaluation of Soil and Groundwater Quality

For this analysis, the soil and groundwater analytical results are evaluated under the following criteria that are applicable to the disposal of the soil and potential health risks associated with exposure to the soil and groundwater:

- *Hazardous waste criteria adopted by the State of California (Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 66261.20, et seq.).* In accordance with these criteria, excavated soil would be classified as a hazardous waste if it contains a specified chemical at a total concentration greater than the State total threshold limit concentration (TTLC); a soluble concentration greater than the State soluble threshold limit concentration (STLC); a soluble concentration greater than federal toxicity regulatory levels using a test method called the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP); or specified carcinogenic substances at a single or combined concentration of 0.001 percent.
- *Environmental screening levels published by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.*¹⁹⁹ Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) are conservative estimates of safe levels of a chemical that a person could be exposed to in soil. If the concentration of a chemical in the soil is below the ESL, then it can be assumed that the chemical would not pose a health risk to a person. Because construction workers, site workers, and residents would experience different exposures to soil, there are different ESLs for each of these receptors. In general, residents would be expected to have the longest exposure to soil and therefore residential ESLs are generally lower than construction or site worker screening levels, and are the most stringent of the three criteria. Groundwater ESLs have also been established for the evaluation of the potential for vapor intrusion into buildings completed within or near the water table.

Typically, a site can be suitable for unrestricted land uses if the chemical concentrations in soil and groundwater are less than the residential ESL, but land use restrictions can be imposed on a property if the chemical concentrations exceed the commercial ESL, or another less stringent requirement. Therefore, the discussion of analytical results below

¹⁹⁸ Volatile organic compounds are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids, such as paints and lacquers, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, or office equipment (i.e., copiers and printers, correction fluids and carbonless copy paper, graphics and craft materials including glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions).

¹⁹⁹ California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Bay Region. Update to Environmental Screening Levels. Interim final, December 23, 2013. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

compares available results to the residential ESL. In addition, these screening levels are based on conservative exposure assumptions, and it is possible that a more detailed risk assessment using project-specific exposure assumptions would identify a higher concentration that would be safe for a specific site based on site-specific conditions and use.

Previous Underground Storage Tank Closures

Three USTs were closed in place at the existing HOJ in 1999: two 10,000-gallon fuel oil tanks and one 4,000-gallon diesel tank.²⁰⁰ Based on site characterization information presented in the case closure report, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were not detected in soil or groundwater at the site, but total extractable petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at a maximum concentration of 250 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in the soil and 340 milligram per liter (mg/L) in the groundwater. However, the Remedial Action Completion Certificates for the UST abandonment does not include a description of the location of these tanks and the DPW maintenance department does not have a record of these tanks.

In 1994, three 5,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 550-gallon waste oil UST were removed from a previous auto service station at 800 Bryant Street, located at the eastern corner of Bryant and Sixth streets at the location of the existing office building constructed in 2003 (adjacent to the proposed building site).²⁰¹ Soil from the underground tank excavations was aerated on site. Soil remaining in the excavations contained detectable levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (7 mg/kg), total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (13mg/kg), toluene (0.0051 mg/kg), ethylbenzene (0.049 mg/kg), and xylenes (0.13 mg/kg). Lead was detected at a maximum concentration of 47 mg/kg. Cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc were also detected in soil samples from the waste oil tank excavation. At the time of case closure, site groundwater included detectable levels of gasoline and its components, including total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (7 mg/L), benzene (0.22 mg/L), toluene (0.093 mg/L), ethylbenzene (0.01 mg/L), xylenes (0.066 mg/L), and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE, 0.95 mg/L). The soil concentrations are all below residential ESLs and hazardous waste criteria and none of the groundwater concentrations exceed ESLs for vapor intrusion. Further, the petroleum concentrations have likely decreased since 1994 due to naturally occurring processes.

²⁰⁰ San Francisco Department of Public Health. Remedial Action Completion Certification, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case, Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant Street, San Francisco, LOP Case Number: 10843. August 2, 2005. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

²⁰¹ San Francisco Department of Public Health. Remedial Action Completion Certification, Underground Storage Tank Closure, Auto Symphony, 800 Bryant Street, San Francisco. LOP Site Number 10229. November 17, 1997. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Environmental Database Review

As summarized in the Phase I ESA, the McDonald's property at 820 Bryant Street is listed in several environmental databases. Located at the northeastern corner of Bryant and Harriet streets, this ½-acre site formally included the Construction Device Company hardware store as well as a parking lot used by the San Francisco Police Department. An environmental investigation conducted in 1994 encountered primarily artificial fill with lead concentrations up to 3,500 mg/kg. The average lead concentration was 600 mg/kg. Both the maximum and average lead concentrations exceed the residential ESL of 80 mg/kg and the commercial ESL of 320 mg/kg. The maximum lead concentration is greater than the TTLC of 1,000 mg/kg for the classification of hazardous wastes, but the average lead concentration is below this value. Lead was not detected in grab groundwater samples from the property. Soluble lead concentrations in the excavated soil exceeded the STLC of 5.0 mg/L for lead but not the TCLP.²⁰²

Prior to California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) involvement, approximately 1,277 cubic yards of soil was excavated for construction of a McDonald's restaurant in 1994, and about 250 cubic yards of the excavated material was used in the backfill around the building foundation. An additional 350 cubic yards of soil were excavated for installation of site utilities.²⁰³ Following surface grading, the site was paved with 5-inch-thick reinforced concrete, which restricts contact with soil containing lead that remains on site. Landscaped areas were lined with plastic and backfilled with clean soil and excess irrigation water is directed to the sanitary sewer system rather than being infiltrated. Because the soluble lead concentrations in the excavated soil exceeded the STLC for lead but not the TCLP, the excavated soil was classified as a hazardous waste under California law, but not under federal law.

The property owner registered a deed restriction with the DTSC in 1996 documenting the cap installation and specifying monitoring requirements as well as requirements for notifying the DTSC regarding subsurface work and change of ownership. The DTSC also inspects the cap annually and has found the cap to be in good condition. Under existing conditions, the cap and drainage installation prevent human exposure to lead remaining in place, and prevent infiltration of landscape and stormwater through the contaminated soil. However, changes in land use that involve removing or disturbing the cap would require further evaluation of potential human health and environmental risks to determine appropriate methods for remediating the soil and/or groundwater to limit human health risks as well as appropriate methods for managing excavated soil and groundwater produced during construction. The existing deed restriction would also require revision.

²⁰² Levine Fricke, Implementation Report for Environmental Services Conducted at McDonald's Corporation, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California. December 15, 1995.

²⁰³ Ibid.

Surrounding Sites

The environmental database review identified an open leaking UST site at 840 Harrison Street, approximately 0.28 mile northeast of the project site. Two USTs were removed from that site in 1990, including a 550-gallon UST removed from beneath the sidewalk on Clara Street and a 4,000-gallon gasoline UST removed from inside a building near Harrison Street. Extensive excavation was conducted to remove soil contamination observed in the tank excavations, and floating product was identified on the groundwater in the excavation for the 4,000-gallon UST. At completion of the site remediation, free product was observed on the groundwater in one of the three on-site monitoring wells. Based on the proximity to the Bay, groundwater flow directions are likely tidally influenced. The Phase I ESA for the proposed project reports that historical groundwater flow directions in the vicinity of 840 Bryant Street are reported to be to the northeast, northwest, and south. In 2012, the environmental consultant for the 840 Bryant Street project concluded that the hydrocarbon concentrations in the groundwater substantially attenuated within 80 feet of the source area. In April 2014, the DPH approved plans to further remediate that site, including use of vacuum extraction to remove hydrocarbons and addition of a bioorganic catalyst to promote breakdown of remaining hydrocarbons. Based on the distance from the project site, the 840 Harrison Street site is not expected to have affected groundwater quality at the project site. However, the Phase I ESA for the proposed project recommended sampling to confirm this conclusion.

The Phase I ESA concluded that none of the other sites identified by the environmental database review in the vicinity of the project site would have the potential to affect soil or groundwater quality at the project site. However, there is the potential for regional degradation of groundwater quality given that there are four sites identified in the RESPONSE database within a 1-mile radius of the project site (this database is the state equivalent of the federal National Priorities List database); 44 sites identified in the California ENVIROSTOR database within a 1-mile radius of the project site (this database includes sites with known contamination, or sites for which there may be a reason to investigate further); 166 sites identified in the LUST database within ½ mile (this database includes sites with leaking underground storage tanks [LUSTs]); 51 historic dry cleaning facilities located within ¼ mile; and 122 historic gasoline service stations within ¼ mile. As indicated by the identification of approximately 33 historic UST sites within ¼ mile of the project site, USTs have commonly been used in the area. Many of these tanks may have been abandoned when they were no longer in use, before regulations requiring unused UST removal were implemented; therefore, many previously unidentified USTs in the project vicinity may have been left in place.

Regulatory Requirements

Maier Program

Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code (also known as the Maier Ordinance) previously required site assessments and cleanup of sites located bayward of the historic high tide line, but no

similar regulatory requirement applied to sites that were not bayward of the historic high tideline. To address this, the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* included **Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action**, which requires a site assessment and corrective action for sites that are not located bayward of the historical high tide line. However, subsequent to publication of the EIR, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors amended Article 22A, which is administered and overseen by the DPH. These amendments became effective August 24, 2013.

The amended Article 22A requires, prior to issuance of a building permit, that the project sponsor retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of San Francisco Health Code Section 22.A.6. The Phase I ESA determines the potential for site contamination and level of exposure risk associated with the project. Based on that information, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. Where such analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor is required to submit a site mitigation plan (SMP) to DPH or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP prior to the issuance of any building permit. For departments, boards, commissions and agencies of the City and County of San Francisco that authorize construction or improvements on land under their jurisdiction where no building or grading permit is required, the ordinance requires protocols be developed between that entity and DPH that will achieve the environmental and public health and safety goals of Article 22A.

Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code applies to any site identified within the Maher area as well as any site that is:

- on a lot either currently or previously either zoned for or permitted for industrial use;
- within 150 feet of any of the elevated portions of U.S. Highway 101, Interstate 80 or Interstate 280;
- on a lot known or suspected by DPH to contain hazardous substances in the soil and/or groundwater; or
- on a lot known or suspected by DPH to contain or to be within 100 feet of a UST.

The project would be subject to Article 22A because it is located on a site that has been permitted for an industrial use, is within 150 feet of an elevated portion of Interstate 80, is known to contain hazardous substances in the soil, and is known to contain an underground storage tank.

Underground Storage Tank Closure

Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code addresses closure of USTs. To close a UST, a closure plan must be prepared that identifies how the underground tank will be removed and appropriately disposed of. The plan must be submitted to DPH for approval prior to closure. This article also requires that soil from the UST excavation, and possibly the groundwater, be sampled. Upon

completion of closure, a final report documenting UST removal activities and any residual contamination left in place must be submitted to DPH. Upon approval of this report, DPH would issue a Certificate of Completion. If a release were indicated, the site owner would be required to assess the extent of any contamination and conduct a site remediation, as needed, in compliance with the DPH Local Oversight Program requirements. The DPH could approve abandonment of the UST in place if removal were infeasible.

Impacts Related to Exposure to Hazardous Materials in Soil and Groundwater

Construction within Contaminated Materials

As discussed above, the McDonald's property at 820 Bryant Street is located within the project building site. Soil historically excavated from this site contained lead concentrations in excess of the ESL for residential exposure. The elevated lead levels are associated with fill materials used at the site, and therefore it is likely that excavation for the proposed project would encounter soil with similar lead concentrations. In addition, excavation for construction of the proposed project could encounter other contaminants based on the proximity to the LUST site at 840 Harrison Street, and the proposed project would involve removal of the concrete cap used at the McDonald's property to prevent exposure to known contaminants in the soil. Contaminants could also be present at the other properties that would be acquired for the proposed project. Therefore, construction workers, future site occupants, and the public could be exposed to lead or other contaminants in the soil during construction without implementation of appropriate measures.

The project is subject to the Maher Ordinance, which is administered and overseen by DPH. This ordinance requires the project sponsor to retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of Health Code Section 22.A.6. The existing Phase I ESA would meet that requirement.

In compliance with Article 22A, the project sponsor would next submit a Maher Application to DPH along with the Phase I ESA prior to construction. Based on information provided with the application, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. If the analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor would be required to submit an SMP to the DPH or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP. In addition, the project sponsor would be required to contact the DTSC regarding change in ownership of the McDonald's property and removal of the cap. The project sponsor would then need to coordinate with the DTSC and also implement appropriate measures in accordance with the approved SMP to control exposure to contaminated soil during construction and once the project is constructed. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or environment from site contamination, and the proposed project would have a **less than significant** impact related to construction within contaminated materials. With

implementation of the regulatory requirements of the amended Article 22A, implementation of the mitigation measure included in the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR*, Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action, is not necessary to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level; the mitigation measure does not apply to the proposed project.

Closure of Previously Unidentified USTs

As discussed above, there is a high potential to encounter previously unidentified USTs at the project site based on the identification of 33 historic UST sites within ¼ mile of the project site, 122 historic gasoline service stations within ¼ mile, and 166 sites with leaking underground storage tanks within ½ mile. Without proper precautions, workers and the public could be exposed to petroleum products potentially remaining in the USTs or in the surrounding soil.

If a previously unidentified UST were encountered, the project sponsor would be required to close the UST in accordance with Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code. This article would require a closure plan identifying appropriate requirements for disposition of any remaining hazardous materials in the tank and the tank itself. The closure plan would be submitted to the City for approval prior to removal of the UST. Soil from the UST excavation, and possibly the groundwater, would also be sampled in accordance with Article 21. Upon completion of closure, a release or contamination report would be submitted to DPH if a release were indicated on the basis of visual observations or sampling, and a final report documenting tank removal activities and any residual contamination left in place would be submitted to DPH. Upon approval of this report, DPH would issue a Certificate of Completion. If a release were indicated, the project sponsor would be required to submit a corrective action plan, including a community health and safety plan, to DPH and the RWQCB, and remediation would be required in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Alternatively, the tank could be abandoned in place if removal were infeasible. Implementation of the measures required in accordance with Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code would ensure that hazardous materials impacts associated with encountering previously unidentified USTs would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Disposal of Contaminated Materials

As discussed above, soil previously excavated from the McDonald's site contained lead at concentrations greater than the TTLC and STLC which are used for the classification of hazardous wastes. The elevated lead levels are associated with the fill materials at the site, and therefore it is likely that at least some of the soil excavated for the project building site could also be classified as a hazardous waste. Further, if previously unidentified USTs are encountered, the tanks and associated soil would require off-site disposal. However, as the generator of the hazardous wastes, the project sponsor would be required to follow state and federal regulations for manifesting the wastes, using licensed waste haulers, and disposing the materials at a permitted disposal or

recycling facility. With compliance with these regulatory requirements, impacts related to disposal of hazardous wastes would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Disposal of Groundwater Produced During Dewatering

As noted in Section E.13: Geology and Soils, the depth to groundwater at the project site is about 8 feet below ground surface. This groundwater could potentially contain contaminants as a result of lead identified in soils at the McDonald's property and previous USTs at and near the existing HOJ, described above. However, during construction of the proposed RDF, groundwater produced by dewatering would be discharged to the combined sewer system in compliance with Article 4.1 of the San Francisco Public Works Code as supplemented by Order No. 158170, which specifies conditions and criteria for discharge of groundwater (see Section E.14: Hydrology and Water Quality for additional discussion of Article 4.1 and Order No. 158170). This article also prohibits discharge of hazardous wastes into the combined sewer system. The discharged water would have to be sampled and tested during dewatering to demonstrate that discharge limitations are met. If the groundwater does not meet discharge requirements, on-site pretreatment may be required before discharge to the sewer system. If standards could not be met with on-site treatment, off-site disposal by a certified waste hauler would be required. Impacts related to discharge of the groundwater produced during construction-related dewatering would be **less than significant** with compliance with the specified discharge limitations. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-3: Demolition and reconfiguration of the existing buildings would not expose workers and the public to hazardous building materials including asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), and mercury, or result in a release of these materials into the environment during construction. (Less than Significant)

Construction of the proposed RDF would require demolition and removal of the office building constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street), the commercial building constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street), and the McDonald's restaurant constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). In addition, connection of the proposed underground tunnel to the existing HOJ, constructed in 1958-1961, would involve reconfiguration of a portion of the basement in the HOJ. Based on their ages, the buildings could contain hazardous building materials such as asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint. Although these materials were banned from use in the 1970's, their use was continued until existing stocks were used up and they could be present in some buildings constructed after the 1970's. Other hazardous building materials that could be present in all of the buildings include electrical equipment containing PCBs; fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs or bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP); and fluorescent light tubes containing mercury vapors.

If these materials were present, workers and the public could be exposed to hazardous building materials if they were not abated prior to demolition or renovation. However, as discussed below, there is a well-established regulatory framework for the abatement of these materials, and impacts

related to exposure to hazardous building materials would be less than significant with compliance with regulatory requirements as discussed below.

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Section 19827.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that local agencies not issue demolition or alteration permits until an applicant has demonstrated compliance with notification requirements under applicable federal regulations regarding hazardous air pollutants, including asbestos. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is vested by the California legislature with authority to regulate airborne pollutants, including asbestos, through both inspection and law enforcement, and is to be notified of any demolition or renovation project that involves the removal of 100 square feet or more of asbestos-containing materials 10 days in advance of the work.

Notification includes the names and addresses of operations and persons responsible; a description and location of the structure to be demolished/altered including size, age, and prior use; the approximate amount of friable asbestos that would be removed or disturbed; the scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or abatement; the nature of the planned work and methods to be employed; the procedures to be employed to meet BAAQMD requirements; and the name and location of the waste disposal site to be used. Approved methods for control of asbestos-containing materials during abatement include adequate wetting of all asbestos-containing materials and providing containment with a negative air pressure ventilation system to prevent migration of asbestos-containing materials. BAAQMD randomly inspects asbestos removal operations. In addition, BAAQMD will inspect any removal operation when a complaint has been received.

The local office of the State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) must be notified of asbestos abatement to be carried out. Asbestos abatement contractors must follow state regulations contained in 8CCR1529 and 8CCR341.6 through 341.17 where there is asbestos-related work involving 100 square feet or more of asbestos-containing material. Asbestos removal contractors must be certified as such by the Contractors Licensing Board of the State of California. The owner of the property where abatement is to occur must have a Hazardous Waste Generator Number assigned by and registered with the Office of the California Department of Health Services in Sacramento. The contractor and hauler of the material are required to file a Hazardous Waste Manifest which details the hauling of the material from the site and the disposal of it. Pursuant to California law, the DBI would not issue the required permit until the applicant has complied with the notice and abatement requirements described above.

Accordingly, the project sponsor would ensure that all buildings that would be demolished or altered are surveyed for asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or alteration, and would provide BAAQMD with notification of any planned demolition or renovation activities a minimum of 10 days prior to these activities. The project sponsor would retain a certified asbestos removal

contractor to completely remove all asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or renovation using BAAQMD-approved methods, and would also retain a licensed waste hauler to legally dispose of the removed materials. Implementation of the required procedures in accordance with the legal requirements described above, already established as a part of the permit review process, would ensure that any potential impacts due to demolition or renovation of structures with asbestos-containing materials would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Lead-Based Paint

Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 35033 defines lead-based paint as paint that contains 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter of paint, or 5,000 mg/kg of lead. Section 3426 of the San Francisco Building Code, Work Practices for Lead-Based Paint on Pre-1979 Buildings and Steel Structures, applies to the exterior of all buildings on which original construction was completed prior to 1979 (which are assumed to have lead-based paint on their surfaces, unless demonstrated otherwise through laboratory analysis) and to any steel structures with lead-based paint. This section of the Building Code applies only to the interior of residential buildings, hotels, and childcare centers, and would therefore not apply to the demolition of existing buildings or reconfiguration of a portion of the basement level of the existing HOJ under the proposed project.

Section 3426 of the San Francisco Building Code requires specific notification and work standards, and identifies prohibited work methods and penalties. (The reader may be familiar with notices commonly placed on residential and other buildings in San Francisco that are undergoing repainting. Generally affixed to a drape that covers all or portions of a building, these notices are a required part of the Section 3426 notification procedure.) The notification requirements include notification of DBI and posting of required signs. Prior to the commencement of work, the responsible party must provide written notice to the Director of DBI of the address and location of the project; the scope of work, including specific location; methods and tools to be used; the approximate age of the structure; anticipated job start and completion dates for the work; whether the building is residential or nonresidential, owner-occupied or rental property; the dates by which the responsible party has fulfilled or will fulfill any tenant or adjacent property notification requirements; and the name, address, telephone number, and pager number of the party who will perform the work. The responsible party must also post notices informing the public and adjacent property owners of the work and also restricting public access to the work area, or provide specific notice to adjacent property owners. Section 3426 also contains provisions regarding inspection and sampling for compliance by DBI, enforcement, and penalties for non-compliance with the requirements of the ordinance.

The specified performance standards include establishment of containment barriers at least as effective at protecting human health and the environment as those in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines (the most recent Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards), and identification of practices that may not be used in

disturbance or removal of lead-based paint. Any person performing work subject to the ordinance shall, to the maximum extent possible, protect the ground from contamination during exterior work and make all reasonable efforts to prevent migration of lead paint contaminants beyond containment barriers during the course of the work. Clean-up standards require the removal of visible work debris, including the use of a High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter (HEPA) vacuum following interior work.

If lead-based paint is present in the sections of the existing HOJ that would be reconfigured for connection to the underground tunnel, the reconfiguration would be subject to the Cal/OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (8 CCR Section 1532.1). This standard requires development and implementation of a lead compliance plan when materials containing lead would be disturbed during construction. The plan must describe activities that could emit lead, methods that will be used to comply with the standard, safe work practices, and a plan to protect workers from exposure to lead during construction activities. Cal/OSHA would require 24-hour notification if more than 100 square feet of materials containing lead would be disturbed.

Implementation of procedures required by Section 3426 the San Francisco Building Code and Lead in Construction Standard (8 CCR Section 1532.1) would ensure that potential impacts of demolition or reconfiguration of structures with lead-based paint would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Other Hazardous Building Materials

Other hazardous building materials that could be present within the buildings to be demolished or reconfigured include electrical transformers that could contain PCBs, fluorescent light ballasts that could contain PCBs or DEHP, and fluorescent light tubes that could contain mercury vapors.

Under the Toxic Substance Control Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) began to impose bans on PCB manufacturing and sales and on most PCB uses in 1978; however, some electrical transformers still in use today use oils that contain PCBs. The Toxic Substance Control Act requires incineration or an alternative destruction method for oils containing PCB concentrations greater than 50 parts per million and requires that free liquids be drained from electrical equipment prior to disposal, and that the liquids are appropriately disposed of. In California, PCB wastes are regulated as hazardous waste if the PCB concentration exceeds 50 parts per million or the soluble concentration exceeds 5 parts per million as oily liquid.

Most fluorescent light ballasts manufactured before 1978 contain PCBs in their capacitor and potting material. Ballasts manufactured after January 1, 1978, do not contain PCBs and should be labeled as such on the ballast. Approved disposal methods for PCB-containing ballasts depend on the condition of the ballast and the PCB content of the potting material and capacitor oil. If the PCB concentration of the potting material is less than 50 ppm and the ballast contains a small,

intact, non-leaking capacitor, the ballast may be disposed of at a municipal landfill. In general, all leaking ballasts and ballasts containing potting material with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm must be incinerated or destroyed by alternative methods, disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill, or decontaminated using approved methods.

Between 1979 and the early 1990s, DEHP was used in place of PCB as a dielectric fluid in some fluorescent light ballasts and other electrical equipment.²⁰⁴ DEHP is classified as a probable human carcinogen by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and as a hazardous substance by the U.S. EPA. Because of this, ballasts containing DEHP must be legally disposed of or recycled and are commonly handled in the same manner as PCB ballasts.

Spent fluorescent lamps and tubes commonly contain mercury vapors and are considered a hazardous waste in California (22 CCR 66261.50) because they contain mercury. Because they are considered a hazardous waste, all fluorescent lamps and tubes must be recycled or taken to a universal waste handler.

The *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* included Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2: Hazardous Building Materials Abatement, which requires project sponsors to ensure that any equipment or fixtures containing PCBs or mercury are removed and properly disposed of according to applicable federal, state, and local laws. However, since publication of that EIR, understanding of applicable laws and regulations has become more commonplace and mitigation is not necessary. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant** because any electrical transformers that contain PCBs, fluorescent light ballasts that contain PCBs or DEHP, and fluorescent light tubes would be removed and disposed of in accordance with the established regulatory framework described above. Implementation of Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2 from the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* is no longer necessary to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Impact HZ-4: The proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter-mile of a school. (*Less than Significant*)

Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and Pre-Kindergarten program (375 Seventh Street) are located within one-quarter mile of the project site, approximately 0.1 mile to the northwest.

The State of California defines extremely hazardous materials in Section 25532 (2)(g) of the Health and Safety Code. However, construction of the proposed project would use only common hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, cements, adhesives, and petroleum products (such as asphalt, oil, and fuel), and none of these materials is considered extremely hazardous. Further, operation of the proposed RDF would not involve the use of extremely hazardous materials.

²⁰⁴ Green Lights Recycling, Inc., "Ballasts". Available online at <http://glrnow.com/ballasts/>. Accessed April 3, 2015.

Therefore, there would be **no impact** associated with the use of extremely hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school.

Hazardous air emissions are toxic air contaminants (TACs) identified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the BAAQMD. Project operation would not result in generation of substantial pollutant concentrations or otherwise result in air quality impacts. Impacts associated with TACs that may be emitted during construction are discussed in Section E.6: Air Quality. Therefore, impacts associated with the hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a school would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-5: The proposed project would not impair or interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan or expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires. (*Less than Significant*)

As described in Section A, Project Description, pp. 5-7, the proposed project would have a capacity of up to 640 beds, 265 fewer beds than in the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4. The number of employees associated with the proposed RDF would increase by about 47. However, the occupants of the business that would be demolished on the building site block, including McDonald's restaurant customers, would no longer travel to the project site. Therefore, there would be a decrease in traffic resulting from trips to and from the project site, and project-related traffic would not contribute to congestion if an emergency evacuation of the greater Downtown or South of Market areas were required. Similarly, the proposed project would not interfere with the City's Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the Department of Emergency Management as part of the City's Emergency Management Program, which includes plans for hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness and recovery.²⁰⁵ Further, the proposed project would comply with the applicable requirements of the San Francisco Fire Code for fire safety. Therefore, impacts related to interference with emergency response or evacuation plans and fire safety would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-HZ-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. (*Less than Significant*)

Hazardous materials impacts related to implementation of the proposed project could result from use of hazardous materials, conducting construction activities within potentially contaminated soil and groundwater, and demolition of structures that contain hazardous building materials. These impacts would be primarily restricted to the project site and immediate vicinity; therefore, the

²⁰⁵ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, City and County of San Francisco Emergency Response Plan, December 2009. Available online at <http://www.sfdem.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=1154>. Accessed November 14, 2014.

geographic scope for cumulative impacts related to hazards includes the project site and immediate vicinity.

As discussed above, all of the potential impacts that could arise with the construction and operation of the proposed project would be less than significant with implementation of regulatory requirements. All cumulative development in San Francisco would be subject to the same regulatory framework as the proposed project, and these existing regulations would serve to avoid any significant cumulative impacts. Any impacts of cumulative development, such as those related to hazardous building materials in structures or soil contamination, would be investigated and, as necessary, abated on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated, and the proposed project would therefore not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any such cumulative impacts.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
16. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Encourage activities which result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact ME-1: The proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. (No Impact)

All land in the City and County of San Francisco, including the project site, is designated Mineral Resource Zone 4 (MRZ-4) by the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975.²⁰⁶ This designation signifies that there is inadequate information available for assignment to any other MRZ, and the project site is not a designated area of significant mineral deposits. Since the project site does not contain any known mineral resources, the proposed project would not 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. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site

²⁰⁶ California Division of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 96-03, 1996 and Special Report 146 Parts I and II, 1986.

because there are none delineated in the *San Francisco General Plan* or other land use plan. Therefore, there would be **no impact** on mineral resources, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Impact ME-2: The proposed project would consume additional energy, but not in large amounts or in a wasteful manner. (*Less than Significant*)

In California, energy consumption in buildings is regulated by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 24 includes standards that regulate energy consumption for the heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting of residential and nonresidential buildings. In San Francisco, documentation demonstrating compliance with Title 24 standards is required to be submitted with a building permit application. Compliance with Title 24 standards is enforced by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection. It is anticipated that the proposed RDF would be constructed to meet or exceed basic LEED Silver or GreenPoint Rated standards established in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance with respect to energy and water use for City-owned buildings. Thus, the proposed project would comply with or exceed the standards of Title 24 and would comply with the requirements of the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance, minimizing the amount of fuel, water, or energy used. The proposed project would not encourage activities that result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use them in a wasteful manner.

The proposed project would involve the demolition of three of the five existing buildings on the project building site. A 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), five-story RDF with a partial basement level would be constructed in their place. Demolition and construction activities would require electricity to operate air compressors, hand tools, mobile project offices, and lighting. The proposed project would also include construction of a subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF with the existing HOJ building. Construction vehicles and equipment would primarily use diesel fuel, and construction workers would use gasoline and diesel to commute. The construction activities would not result in demand for electricity or fuels greater than that for any other similar project in the region. Given this, the construction-related energy use associated with the proposed project would not be large or wasteful. Therefore, the construction-related impacts on energy resources would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-ME-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a significant cumulative impact on mineral and energy resources. (*No Impact*)

As discussed above, San Francisco is not a designated area of significant mineral deposits and does not have locally important mineral resource recovery sites. Implementation of nearby development projects would not affect any operational mineral resource recovery sites. In addition, nearby development projects would be subject to the same energy conservation, water conservation, recycling and composting, and construction demolition and debris ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would ensure that the effects of nearby

development projects would be reduced to less-than-significant levels, and no significant cumulative impacts on mineral or energy resources would occur. For these reasons, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative impact on mineral and energy resources in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development in the project vicinity.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
17. 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.					
—Would the project					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is located within a developed and urbanized area of San Francisco. The project site does not contain agricultural uses, and it is not zoned for such uses. The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program identifies the project site as Urban and Built-Up Land, which is defined as "... land [that] is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other

developed purposes.”²⁰⁷ Implementation of the proposed project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural use and would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or an existing Williamson Act contract.

The project site does not contain forest land or timberland, and it is not zoned for such uses. Forest land is defined as “land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits” (Public Resources Code § 12220(g)). Timberland is defined as “land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board (State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection) as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species uses to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis after consultation with the district committees and others” (Government Code § 51104(g)). Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for forest use or timberland and would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land or timberland to non-forest use.

Therefore, Topics E.17(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) are not applicable to the proposed project.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE—Would the project:					
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

²⁰⁷ California Department of Conservation, San Francisco Bay Area Important Farmland 2010. Available online at ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/regional/2010/bay_area_fmmp2010.pdf. Accessed on December 5, 2014.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
b) Have impacts that would be 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.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

As described in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, the construction activities associated with the proposed project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical architectural and archeological resources. In addition, the proposed project could disturb human remains. Implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a**, **M-CP-2b**, and **M-CP-3** would reduce the impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact through the elimination of important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory.

The proposed project has the potential to result in significant noise and air quality impacts to sensitive receptors on and off site. Any potential adverse noise and air quality effects to sensitive receptors from the proposed project would be reduced to less-than-significant levels by implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, which address construction noise (**Mitigation Measures M-NO-2**), operational noise (**Mitigation Measures M-NO-3**), and diesel generator emissions (**Mitigation Measures M-AQ-4**). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant noise or air quality impacts.

Both long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the proposed project would be less than significant, as discussed under each environmental topic. Each environmental topic area includes an analysis of cumulative impacts based on land use projections, compliance with adopted plans, statutes, and ordinances, and currently proposed projects. No significant cumulative impacts from the proposed project have been identified.

Mitigation measures are discussed in greater detail below.

F. MITIGATION MEASURES AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities

The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources

For those historical resources identified in **Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a**, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing

Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archeological consultant from the rotational Department Qualified Archeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).

The Addendum to the ARDTP shall have the following content:

- a) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities;
- b) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants;
- c) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources;
- d) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the CRHR; Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified;
- e) Impacts of Proposed Project;
- f) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project;
- g) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include:
 - A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification
 - B) Expected archeological resources
 - C) For historic archeological resources
 - a) Historic address or other location identification
 - b) Archeological property type
 - D) For all archeological resources
 - a) Estimate depth below the surface
 - b) Expected integrity
 - c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR
 - E) ATP Map
 - a) Location of expected archeological resources
 - b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts
 - c) Areas of prior soils disturbance

- d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing
- e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map

The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Consultation with Descendant Communities: On discovery of an archeological site²⁰⁸ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative²⁰⁹ of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archaeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant

²⁰⁸ The term "archeological site" is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

²⁰⁹ An "appropriate representative" of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or
- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological

consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of , human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance

of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractors shall undertake the following:

- The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.

Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint

procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels

Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building's classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:

- Install fixed, double-paned windows,
- Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls,
- Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and
- Increase insulation of exterior walls.

Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators

The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.

Improvement Measures

Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan

As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the SFDPW could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:

1. Identify TDM Coordinator

The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation

Management Association of San Francisco, TMASF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., DPW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes).

2. Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator

3. Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors

3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.

3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.

3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.

4. Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey of staff and visitors

5. City Access for Data Collection

As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.

Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces

As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.

Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates

Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to

prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.

Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.

Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).

Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.

G. PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT

On March 9, 2015, the Planning Department mailed a Notification of Project Receiving Environmental Review to owners of properties within 300 feet of the project site, adjacent occupants, and neighborhood groups. During the public review and comment period, the Planning Department received 59 comment letters from interested parties. The comment letters are available for review at the Planning Department offices in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

The Planning Department has considered the comments made by the public in preparation of this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. Comments are summarized below and references to where the comments are addressed in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration are provided.

Transportation and Circulation

A comment was received from the California Department of Transportation stating that the environmental review should include an analysis of the proposed project on state highway facilities in the project vicinity. Impacts related to state highway facilities (including on- and off-ramps and Interstate 80) are addressed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 68-71.

Another commenter expressed concern with traffic impacts during and following construction, including the proposed reconfiguration of Harriet Street and Ahern Way. Construction- and operation-related transportation and circulation impacts are discussed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 54-89.

Alternatives

A comment suggested that a modification of the San Francisco County Jail #5 - San Bruno Complex and No Project should be considered as alternatives to the proposed project. Per CEQA, an Initial Study or Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration only requires the analysis of the proposed project. However, if an Initial Study or Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration reveals that a proposed project would have significant adverse effects on the environment that cannot be mitigated, an Environmental Impact Report, along with a range of reasonable alternatives including an analysis of a No Project alternative, would be required. The project sponsor considered expanding facilities at the San Bruno Jail site, but rejected that option because of the requirement to transport inmates to and from courts and other facilities in San Francisco on a daily basis, among other reasons.

Comments Expressing Concern Over Transparency

A majority of the commenters were concerned that the preliminary technical background studies had not been made available to the public. The technical background studies have been available for review at the Planning Department as they were completed, and are included in the project file and available for review by the public. The technical background studies have also been attached to this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and appendices. Upon completion, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and its appendices will be posted to the Planning Department's website. The public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration during the 20 day public review period. Any written comments received during that period will be considered by the Planning Department. Based on these comments, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration will be revised and City decision-makers will consider the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration along with public comments and any necessary changes to the CEQA determination will be made at that time.

Comments Expressing the Need for an Environmental Impact Report

A majority of the comments focused on the need for a comprehensive analysis of the proposed project's physical environmental impacts, and that the analysis should not be limited to traffic, air, and light. The commenters expressed a desire for a comprehensive Environmental Impact Report that addresses all environmental topics. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with CEQA and *CEQA Guidelines*. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration provides a project-specific analysis of the physical environmental impacts of construction and operation of the proposed project, and the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts from reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project site vicinity and the City as a whole. The document provides a discussion of the proposed project's potential impacts under all environmental topics in the City's CEQA Checklist. As the PMND analysis did not find any significant unavoidable impacts as a result of the proposed project, it was determined that an EIR was not required per CEQA. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration has been posted to the Planning Department's website, and the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration during the 20-day public review period. Those comments will be considered by decision-makers and any necessary changes to the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and/or the CEQA determination will be made.

Comments Expressing Concern with Social and Economic Benefits of a Replacement Jail

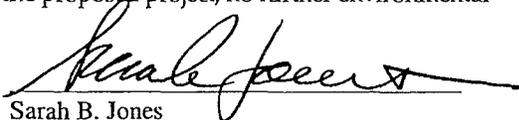
A commenter expressed concerns that the proposed rehabilitation and detention facility would not be the best use of urban land and/or city resources. The comments raise economic issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. Such comments may be considered by the decision-makers as part of their decision to approve, modify, or disapprove the proposed project. This consideration is carried out independent of the environmental review process.

The commenter also questions whether the demolition of CJ#3 and CJ#4 would contribute to urban decay. The proposed project does not include demolition of any part of the HOJ. Even if the 6th and 7th floors of the west wing of the HOJ were to remain vacant for an extended period after inmates were relocated to the proposed RDF, the other floors of that wing would continue in use. No "urban decay" would be expected to result from maintaining two vacant floors of a multi-story civic building.

H. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this Initial Study:

- 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, no further environmental documentation is required.



Sarah B. Jones
Environmental Review Officer
for
John Rahaim
Director of Planning

DATE May 13, 2015

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THE W. HAYWOOD

BURNS INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE FAIRNESS & EQUITY



**SAN FRANCISCO JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE:
RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES ANALYSIS FOR THE REENTRY COUNCIL**

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS



The W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI) is a national non-profit organization that has worked successfully with local jurisdictions to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the justice system by leading traditional and non-traditional stakeholders through a data-driven, consensus based process. BI was engaged by the Reentry Council of The City and County of San Francisco to conduct a decision point analysis to learn whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist at key criminal justice decision making points in San Francisco. The analysis was limited due to data limitations. For additional information regarding the key findings listed in this summary, please see the full report.

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS IN SAN FRANCISCO

- Data indicate that San Francisco's demographic make-up is changing. Between 1994 and 2013, the number of Black adults decreased by 21 percent. At the same time, the number of Latino adults increased by 31 percent.

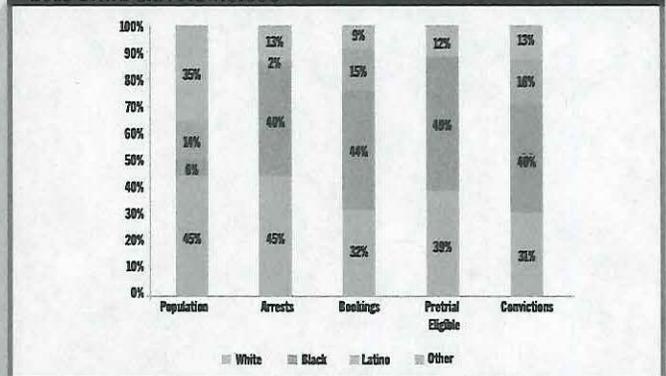
DISPROPORTIONALITY AT EVERY STAGE

- In 2013, there were a disproportionate number of Black adults represented at every stage of the criminal justice process. While Black adults represent only 6% of the adult population, they represent 40% of people arrested, 44% of people booked in County Jail, and 40% of people convicted.
- When looking at the relative likelihood of system involvement- as opposed to the proportion of Black adults at key decision points – disparities for Black adults remain stark. Black adults are 7.1 times as likely as White adults to be arrested, 11 times as likely to be booked into County Jail, and 10.3 times as likely to be convicted of a crime in San Francisco.

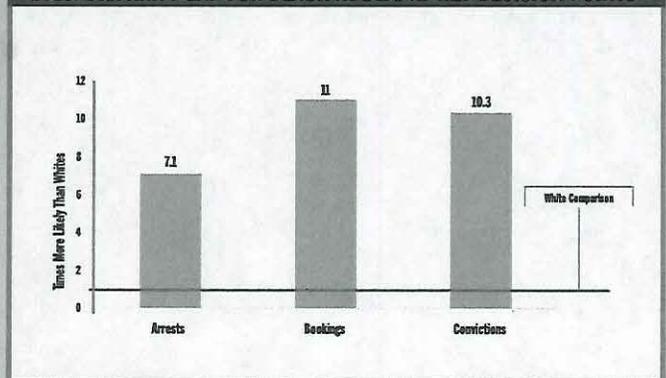
FINDINGS REGARDING DATA CAPACITY

- Data required to answer several key questions regarding racial and ethnic disparities were unavailable. As stakeholders move forward to more fully understand the disparities highlighted in the report, they will need to build capacity for a more comprehensive and system-wide approach to reporting data on racial and ethnic disparities.
- Lack of "ethnicity" data impeded a full analysis of the problem of disparities. Justice system stakeholders must improve their capacity to collect and record data on ethnicity of justice system clients. Lack of data regarding Latino adults' involvement is problematic for obvious reasons – if we do not understand the extent of the problem, we cannot craft the appropriate policy solutions. Additionally, when population data disregard ethnicity, and only focus on race, the vast majority of these "Hispanics" are counted as White. The result is a likely inflated rate of system involvement for White adults¹, and an underestimation of the disparity gap between White and Black adults.

2013 DATA: SAN FRANCISCO



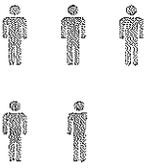
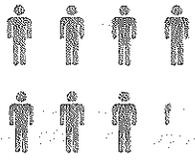
2013: DISPARITY GAP FOR BLACK ADULTS AT KEY DECISION POINTS



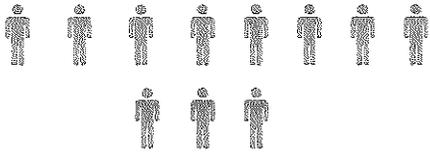
¹ Nationally, when population data disregard ethnicity, and only focus on race, the vast majority of these "Hispanics" (89%) would be identified as "White." Puzanchara, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

ARRESTS

- In 2013, Black Adults in San Francisco were more than seven times as likely as White adults to be arrested.
- Despite a significant overall reduction in arrest rates in San Francisco, the disparity gap – the relative rate of arrest for Black adults compared to White adults - is increasing.
- Whereas the disparity gap in arrests statewide is decreasing, the disparity gap in San Francisco is increasing.
- Rates of arrest are higher for Black adults than White adults for every offense category.
- Despite reductions in rates of arrest for drug offenses, the Black/White disparity gap increased for every drug offense category.

DISPARITY GAP FOR ARRESTS (1994 and 2013)			
1994		2013	
White 1		White 1	
Black 4.6		Black 7.1	

For every 1 White adult arrested in San Francisco in 1994, there were 4.6 Black adults arrested. For every 1 White adult arrested in San Francisco in 2013, there were more than 7 Black adults arrested.

DISPARITY GAP FOR BOOKINGS (2013)	
White 1	
Black 11	
Latino 1.5	
API 0.4	

For every 1 White adult booked into San Francisco County Jail, there were 11 Black adults and 1.5 Latino adults booked

BOOKINGS TO JAIL (PRETRIAL)

- Black adults in San Francisco are 11 times as likely as White adults to be booked into County Jail. This disparity is true for both Black men (11.4 times as likely) and Black Women (10.9 times as likely).
- Latino adults are 1.5 times as likely to be booked as White adults.
- Booking rates for Black and Latino adults have increased over the past three years while booking rates for White adults have decreased.
- The top three residence zip codes of Black adults booked into County Jail were: 94102 (includes the Tenderloin), 94124 (Bayview-Hunters Point), and 94103 (South of Market).
- The top three residence zip codes for Latino adults booked into County Jail were: 94110 (Inner Mission/Bernal Heights), 94102 (includes the Tenderloin), and 94112 (Ingelside-Excelsior/Crocker-Amazon).
- A vast majority (83 percent) of individuals booked into jail in San Francisco had residence zip codes within the County. Overall, only 17 percent of individuals booked into jail had residence zip codes outside of San Francisco.²

PRETRIAL RELEASE

- Booked Black adults are more likely than booked White adults to meet the criteria for pretrial release.³
- Black adults are less likely to be released at all process steps: Black adults are less likely to receive an “other” release (i.e., cited, bailed, and dismissed); less likely than White adults to be released by the duty commissioner; and less likely to be granted pretrial release at arraignment.
- Rates of pretrial releases at arraignment are higher for White adults for almost every quarter.
- Out of all adults who meet the criteria for pretrial release (the entirety of the SFPDP database):
 - 39 percent of Black adults had prior felony(ies) compared to 26 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a prior felony were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a prior felony;

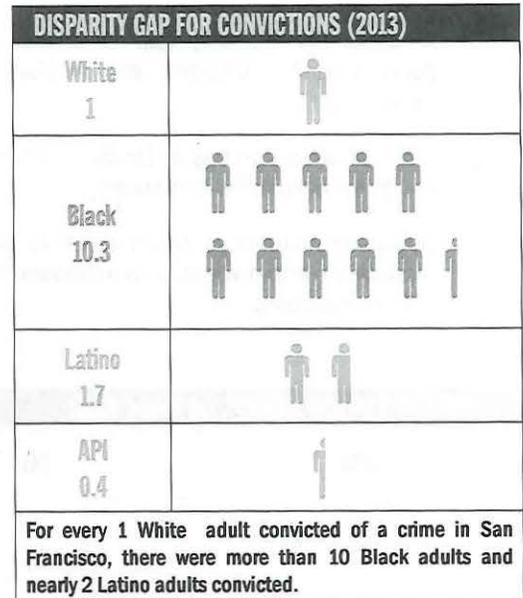
² Data regarding the homeless population were unavailable. Of the total 19,273 bookings in 2013, there were 3,973 (21%) that did not include a zip code. Some of these missing zip codes may be homeless adults who reside in San Francisco.

³ Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases. Further analysis is needed to better understand this finding. For example, White adults may be more likely to be cited out and are therefore not included as “eligible” for pretrial release, and protocol for identifying “ethnicity” in the two information systems may not be consistent.

- o 44 percent of Black adults had prior misdemeanor(s) compared to 45 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a prior misdemeanor were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a prior misdemeanor; and
- o 62 percent of Black adults had a high school diploma or GED compared to 66 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a HSD/GED were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a HSD/GED.

CONVICTIONS/SENTENCING

- o For every White adult arrested and convicted in 2013, 1.4 Black adults were arrested and convicted.⁴ (Due to lack of data about Latinos at arrest, no comparison of convictions to arrest was made for Latinos).
- o Black adults in San Francisco (in the general population) are ten times as likely as White adults in San Francisco (in the general population) to have a conviction in court.
- o Latino adults in San Francisco (in the general population) are nearly twice as likely as White adults in San Francisco (in the general population) to have a conviction in court.⁵
- o The vast majority of all people convicted are sentenced to Jail/ Probation. Black adults with Jail/Probation sentences are more likely to receive formal probation than White adults. Whereas 31 percent of White Adults receive formal probation, 53 percent of Black adults did.
- o Black adults are more likely to be sentenced to prison and county jail alone and less likely to be sentenced to Jail/Probation sentence than White adults.
- o When they receive Jail/Probation sentences, Black adults are more likely to have a longer County Jail sentence than White adults.
- o Although more White adults are convicted on DUI charges with blood alcohol levels greater than or equal to .08 than Black adults, Black and Latino adults convicted of these charges are more likely to have a longer jail sentence (as part of a Jail/Probation sentence) than White adults.⁶
- o Of all Black adults convicted, 6 percent were convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances; of all White adults convicted, only 1 percent was convicted of this charge. While the number of adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances has decreased substantially over the past 3 years, the proportion is consistently higher for Black adults.⁷
- o Black adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances are more likely to stay longer in jail as part of a Jail/Probation sentence.
- o Over the course of the last year, there were 288,177 bed days as the result of court sentences to jail (either though county jail alone or as a part of a Jail/Probation sentence). Black adults account for 50 percent of these sentenced bed days.



⁴ When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are identified as White. This results in an inflated rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an underestimation of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

⁵ See note above. It is important to note this for all of the analyses in the conviction/sentencing section which compare White and Latino rates.

⁶ Analysis of specific charges includes the entire timeframe, in order to increase the number of cases analyzed. The criminal code referenced here is VC 23152(b)/M.

⁷ Analysis of specific charges includes the entire timeframe, in order to increase the number of cases analyzed. The criminal code referenced here is HS 11352(a)/F.



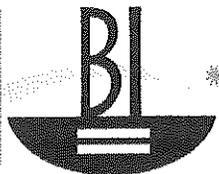
W. Haywood
Burns Institute

SAN FRANCISCO JUSTICE
REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE:
RACIAL & ETHNIC DISPARITIES
ANALYSIS FOR THE REENTRY
COUNCIL

BY
W. HAYWOOD BURNS
INSTITUTE

Improving Life
Opportunities for
Youth, Families,
and Communities
of Color

June 23, 2015



The W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI)

2

Our Work

- ▣ The Burns Institute works to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in the justice system by using a data driven, community centered approach to reducing system involvement for people of color.

Our Work in San Francisco:

- ▣ Conduct analysis to identify whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist at key criminal justice decision making points.

BI Strategy for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities

3

1. Identify Disparities

- ▣ Identify whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist

2. Identify, Analyze and Strategize around a “Target Population”

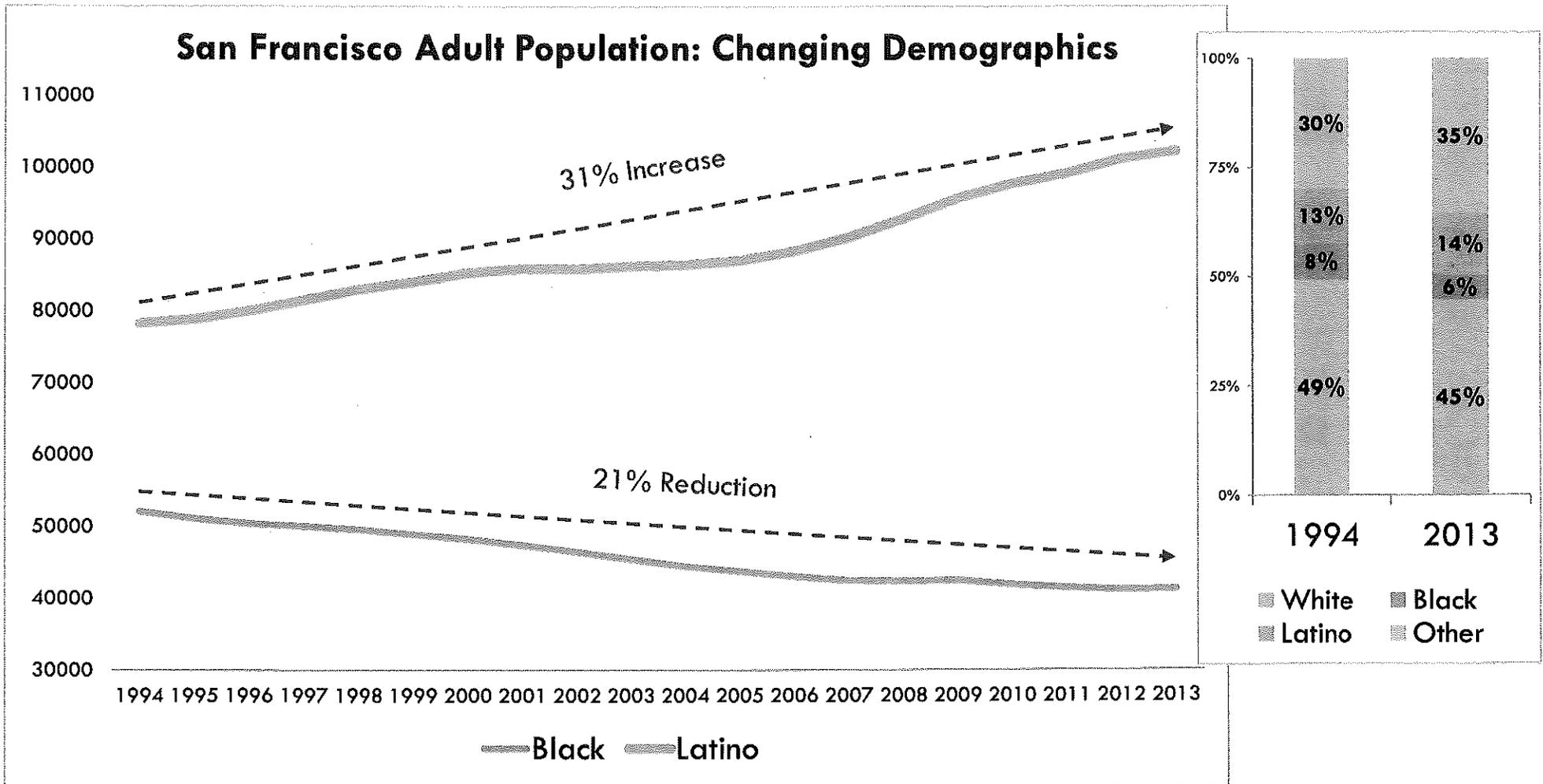
- ▣ Identify target population to focus the work.
- ▣ “Dig deeper” into target population to learn more about policy, practice, procedure and other factors contributing to disparities.
- ▣ Strategize around how policy, practice, and/or procedure change might result in reductions in disparities.
- ▣ Pilot or adopt policy, practice or procedural change

3. Measure Progress

- ▣ Monitor Effectiveness of Change
- ▣ Document changes in disparities

Ongoing process

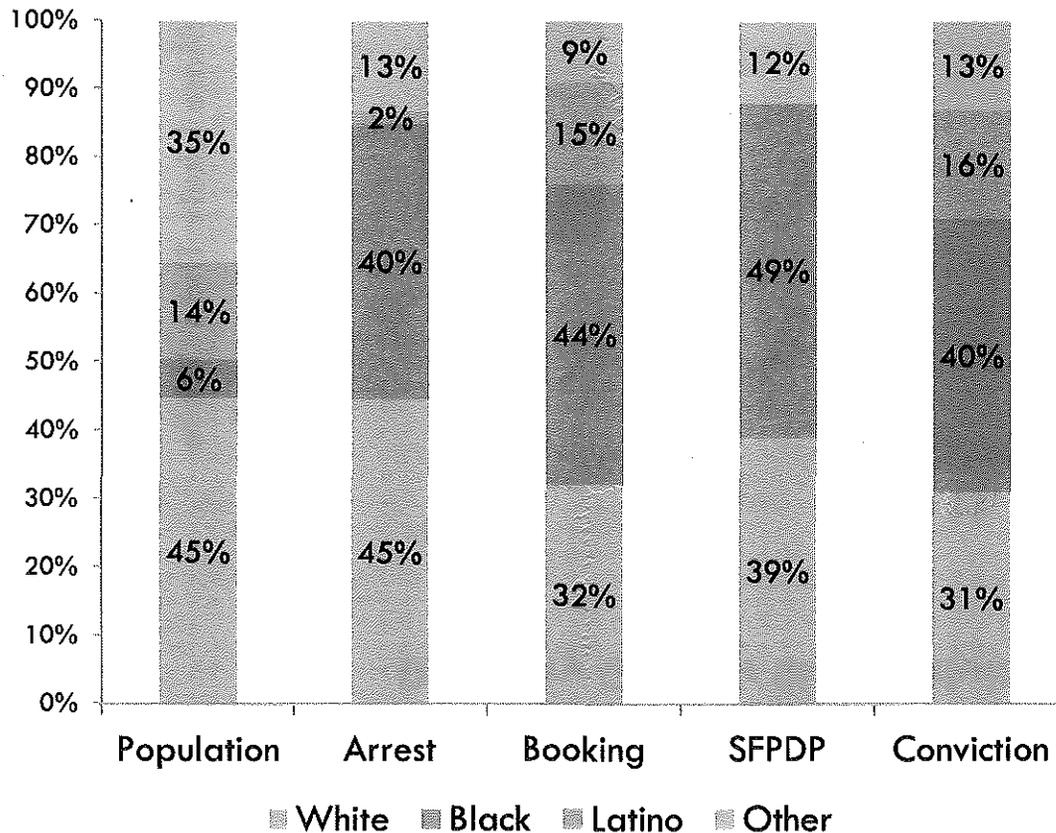
San Francisco Demographics are Changing



Source: Puzanhera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Overrepresentation of People of Color in San Francisco Criminal Justice System

2013 Data: San Francisco



Black adults: Overrepresented at each stage:

- 6% of adults in the population
- 40% of arrests
- 44% of bookings to jail (pretrial)
- 49% of adults eligible for SFPDP
- 40% of convictions

Latino adults: appear to be undercounted at various points in the criminal justice process, but data vary across decision points. **This is likely caused by misidentification of some Latinos as White.**

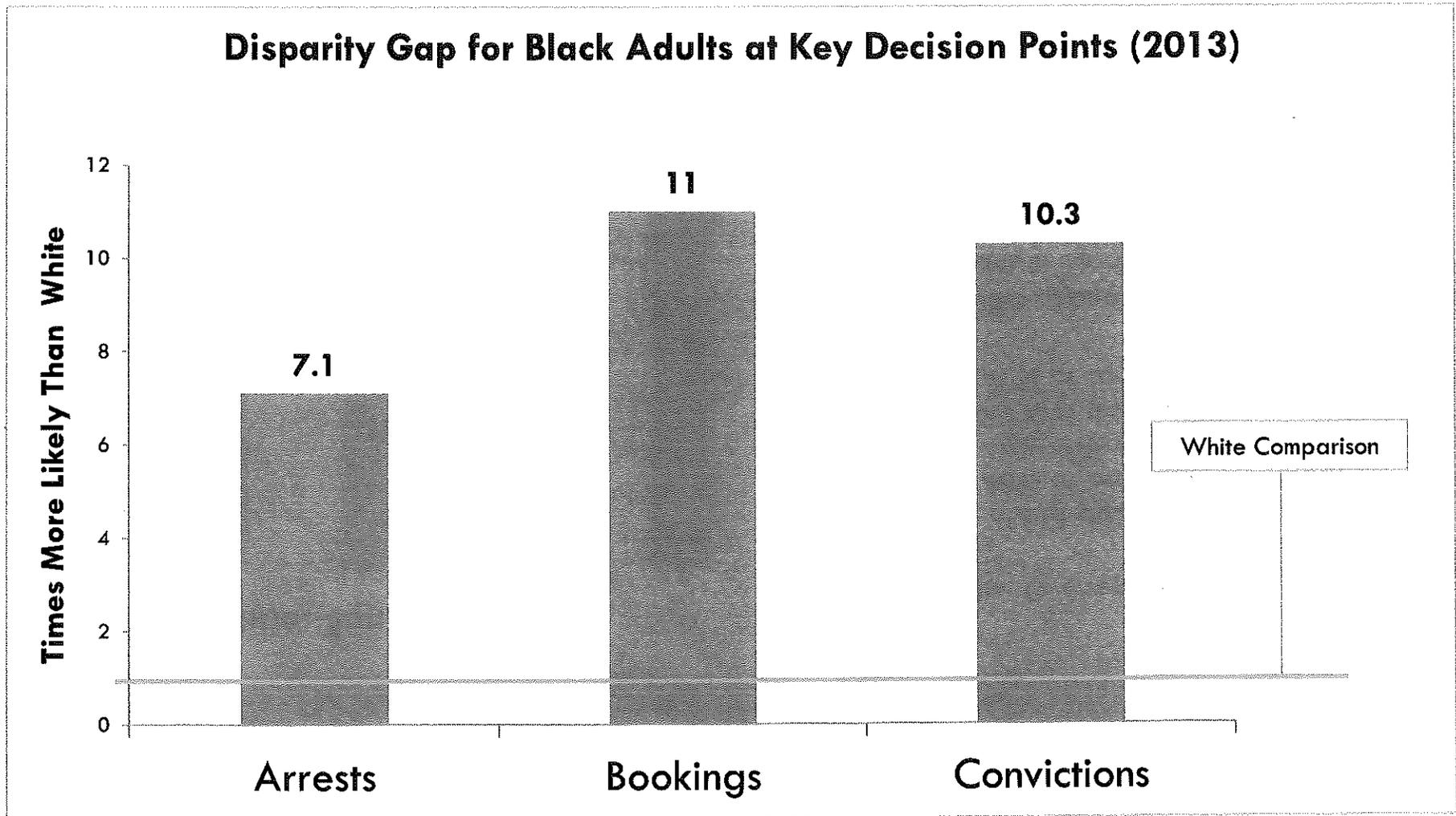
Asian Pacific Islander and "other" adults: This analysis did not focus on API or "other" adults. Future disparities analysis should do so and must account for differences between subgroups within the larger API population.

Population Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online.

Arrest Source: "Monthly Arrest and Citation Register", State of California Department of Justice (October 2014). Online

Booking, SFPDP and Conviction Data provided to Burns Institute by Adult Probation as part of JRI data analysis agreement. Sources: CMS, JMS, SFPDP Databases.

Disparity Gap at Key Decision Points



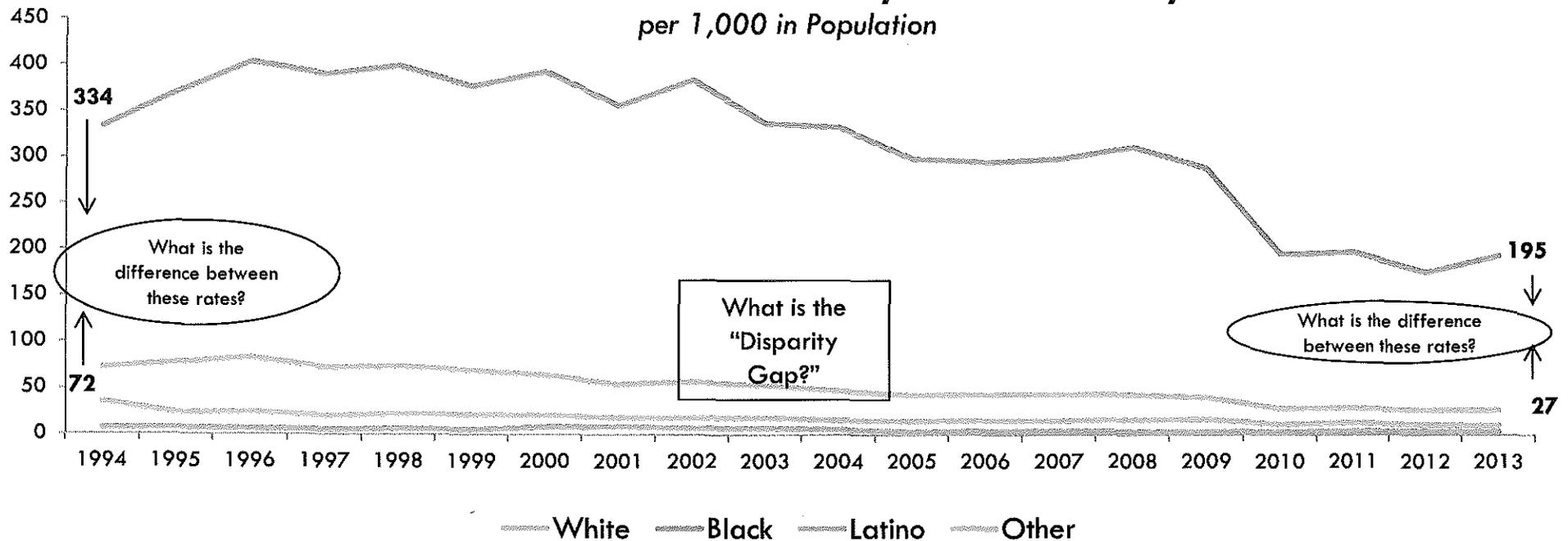
7

ARRESTS

Arrest Rate Deductions

8

San Francisco Arrest Rates by Race & Ethnicity
per 1,000 in Population



Reduction in Rate of Arrests:

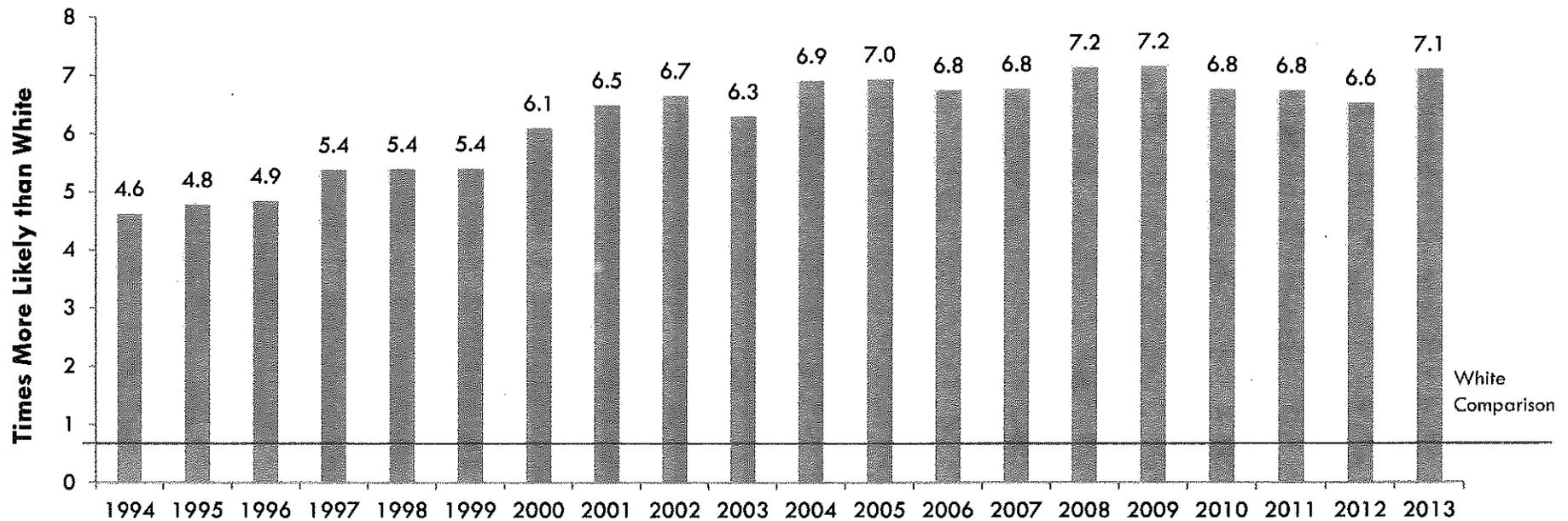
- White = 62% reduction (72 per 1,000 to 27 per 1,000)
- Black = 42% reduction (334 per 1,000 to 195 per 1,000)

Note: These data do not include cite and release interactions with police.

Note: When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an inflated rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an underestimation of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

Despite significant reductions in arrest rates, **disparities** between Black and White adult arrests have increased.

Disparity Gap Between Black and White Arrest Rates



For every on 1 White adult arrested in 1994, 4.6 Black adults were arrested

	1994	2013	
White	1	1	White
Black	4.6	7.1	Black

For every on 1 White adult arrested in 2013, 7.1 Black adults were arrested.

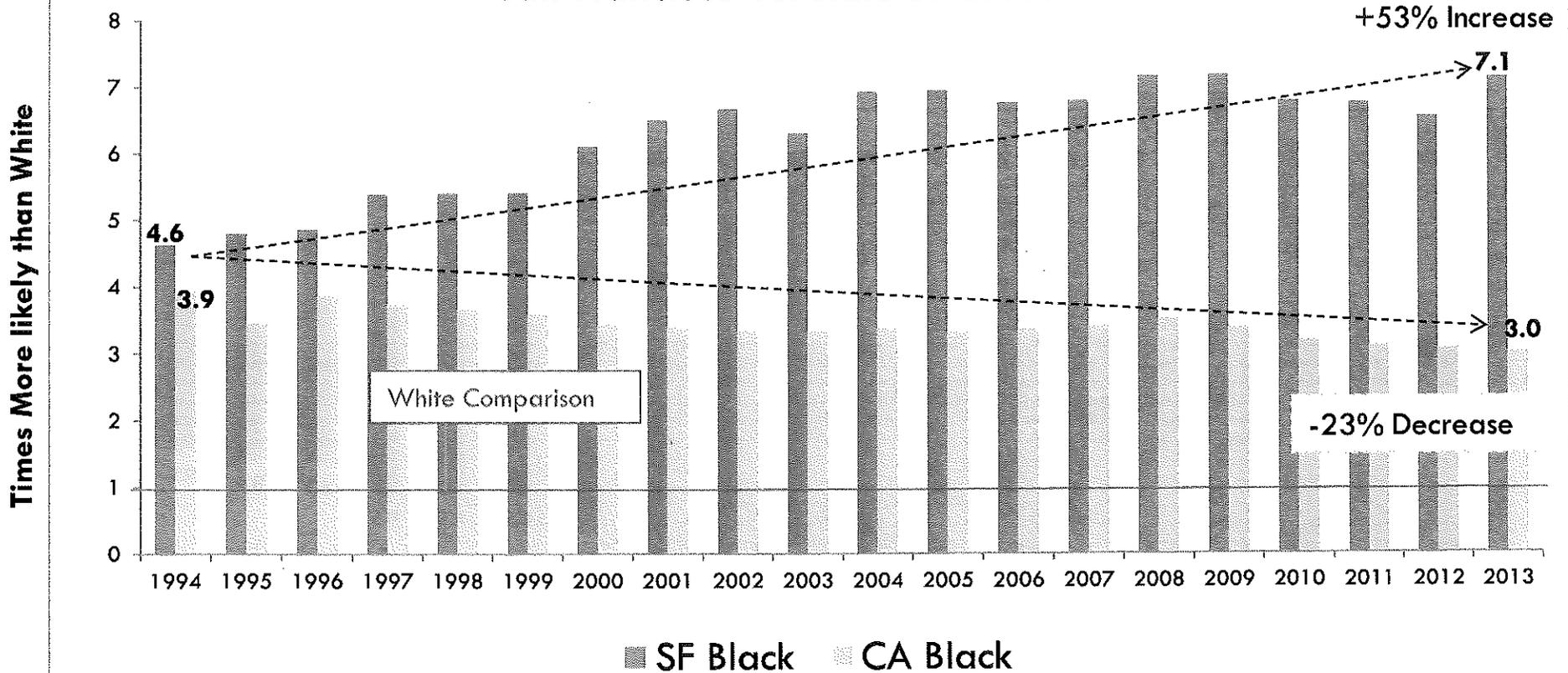
Note: when population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

Arrest Source: "Monthly Arrest and Citation Register", State of California Department of Justice (October 2014). Online

California & SF Disparity Gaps

10

**Disparity Gap Between Black and White Arrest Rates
San Francisco vs. State of California**

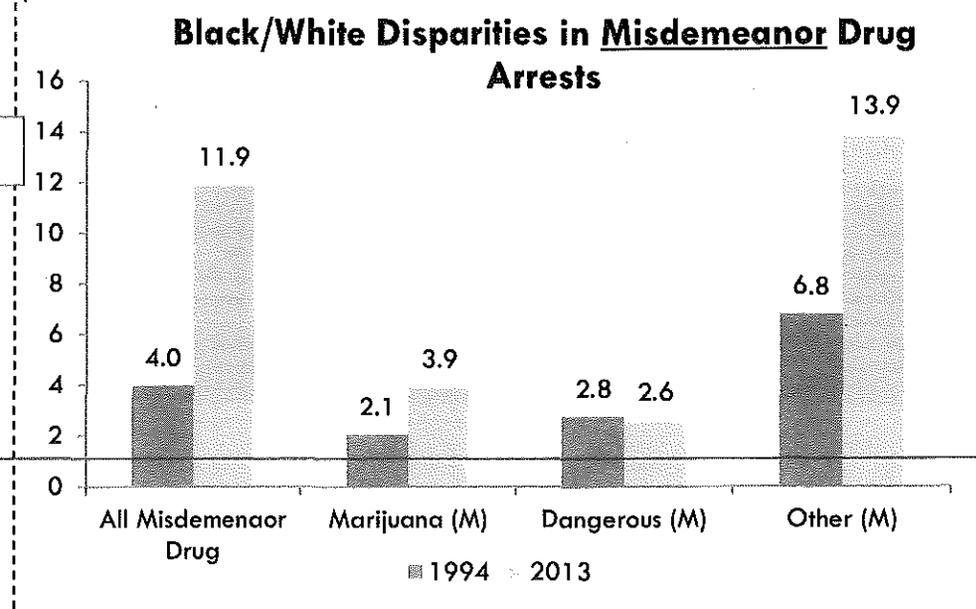
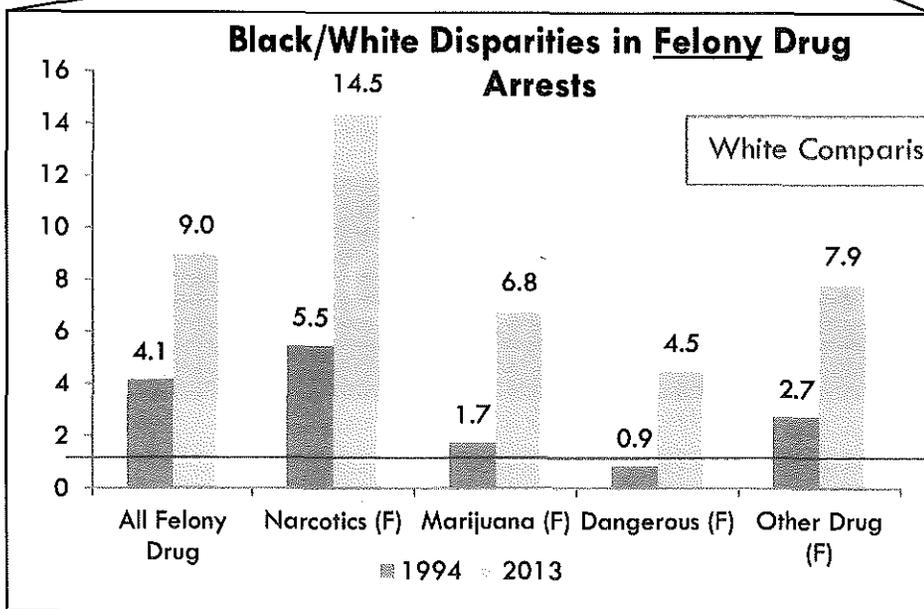
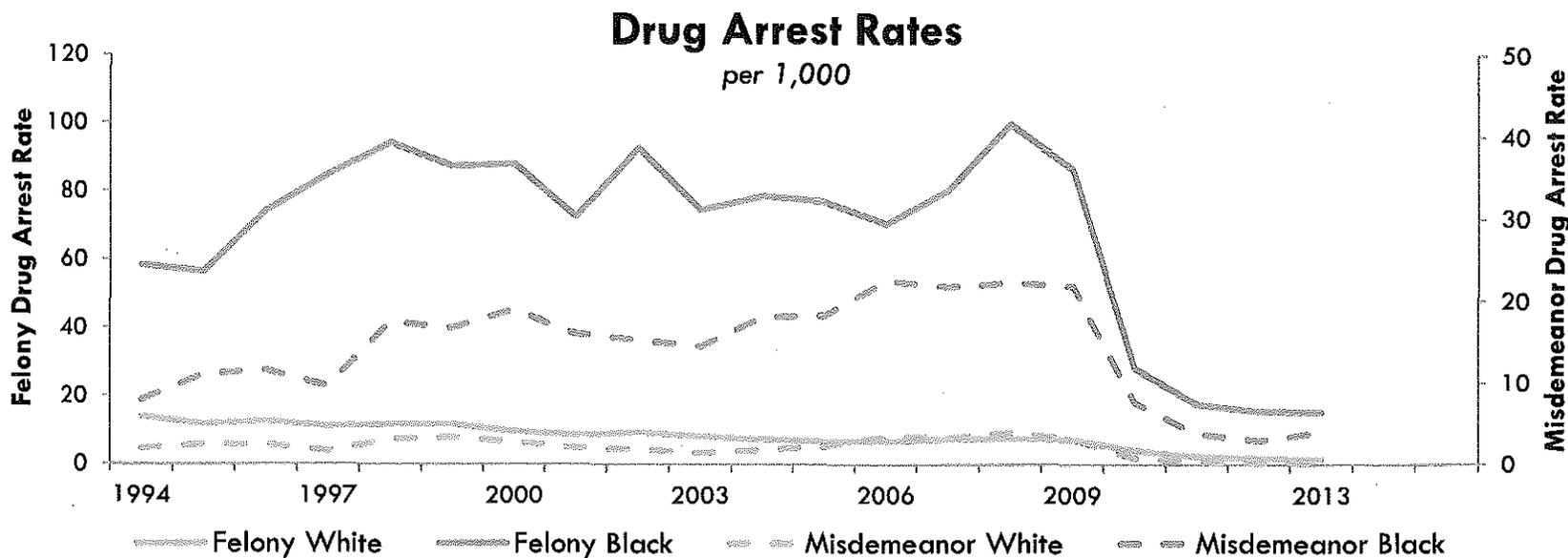


- Disparities in the rate of arrest between Black and White adults in San Francisco are greater than disparities in the State.
- **Disparities in the State are decreasing slightly while disparities in San Francisco continue to increase**

Note: when population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

Arrest Source: "Monthly Arrest and Citation Register", State of California Department of Justice (October 2014). Online

Disparities in Arrests for Drug Offenses Increased



Although rates of arrest for drug offenses have decreased in San Francisco from 1994 to 2013, the relative rate of arrest for drug offenses or "disparity gap" has increased.

BOOKING TO PRETRIAL JAIL

Overview of the Booking Data

13

- **Source: CMS**
 - race/ethnicity pulled from JMS
- **Full Time Frame: 1/1/11-6/30/14**
 - Started with 155,060 cases
 - After we cleaned up the data, there were 63,318 bookings with data on race and ethnicity
- **In 2013 (latest year):**
 - 19,273 cases with data on race and ethnicity

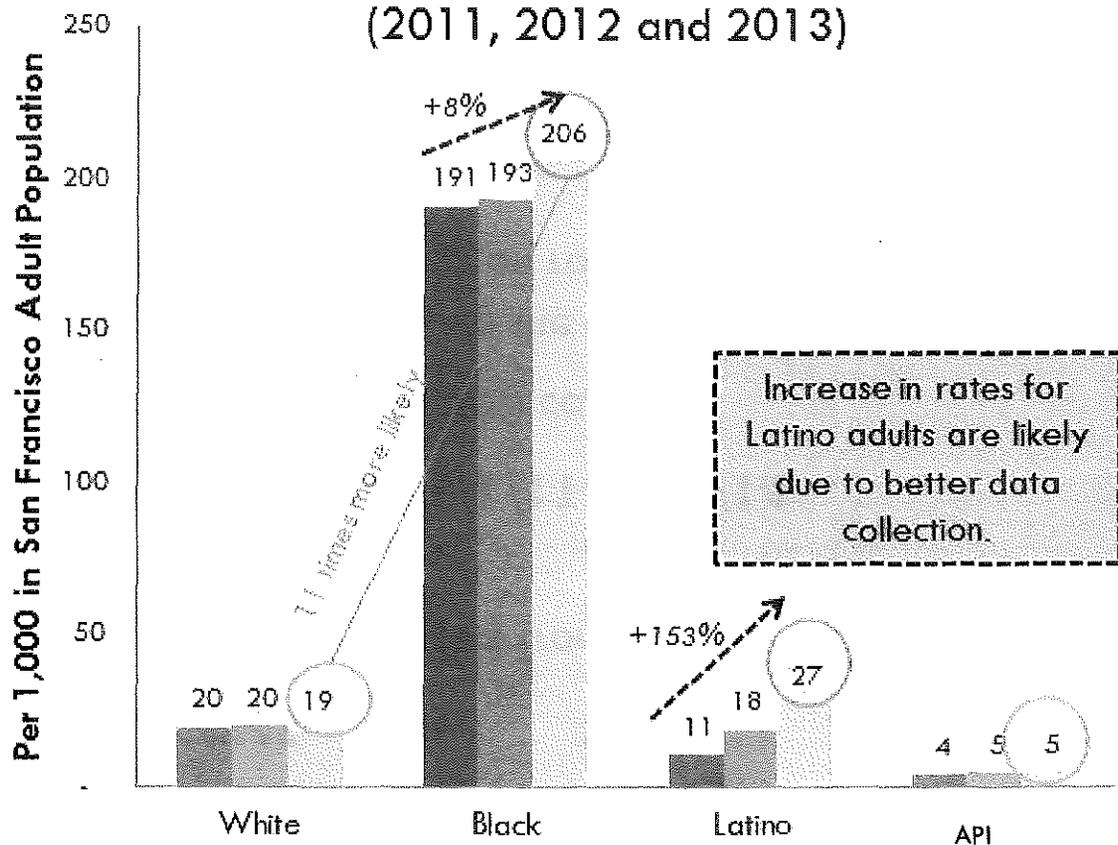
1/1/11- 6/30/14	#
White	21,758
Black	28,125
Latino	7,010
API	4,058
Nat. Am.	246
Other	2,121
Total	63,318

Data required extensive clean-up in order to answer basic questions

Rates and Disparity Gaps in Bookings to Jail in San Francisco (2011-2013)

14

Rates of Booking
(2011, 2012 and 2013)



2013 Disparity Gap	
	White 1
	Black 11
	Latino 1.5
	Asian .3
	API 5

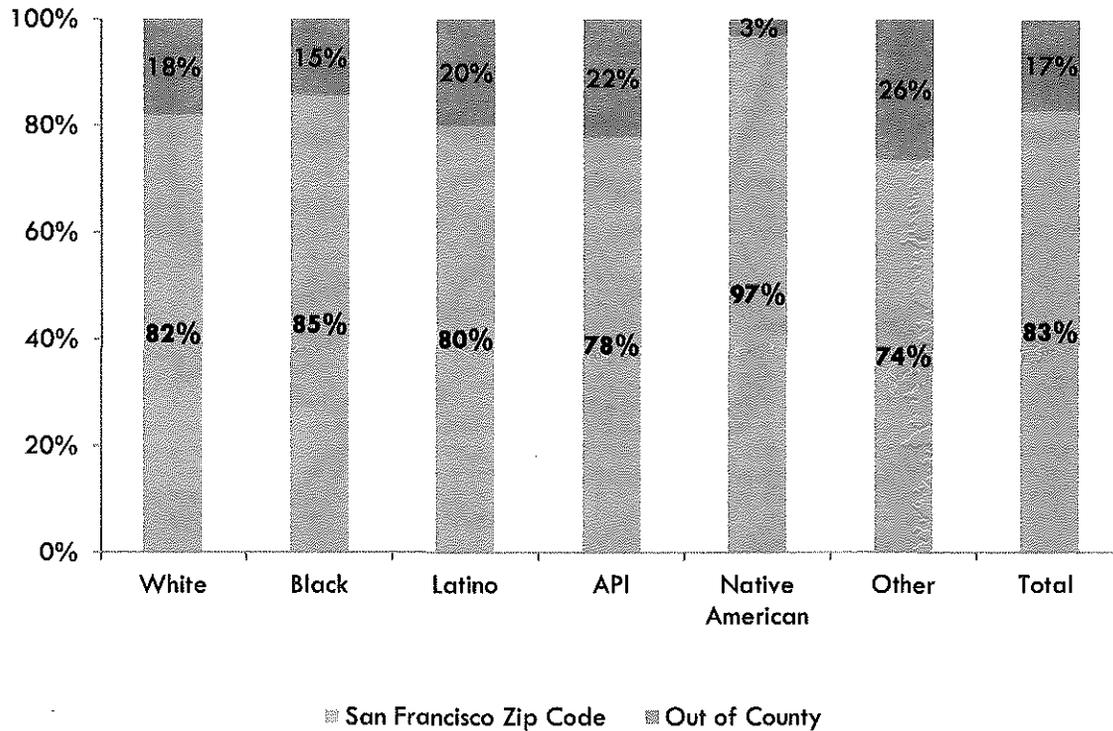
Rates of booking to jail are increasing for people of color in San Francisco, particularly Latino and Black adults.

- In 2013, for every 1 White adult booked:
- 11 Black adults were booked
 - 1.5 Latino adults were booked
 - .3 Asian adults were booked

Note: when population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an inflated rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an underestimation of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

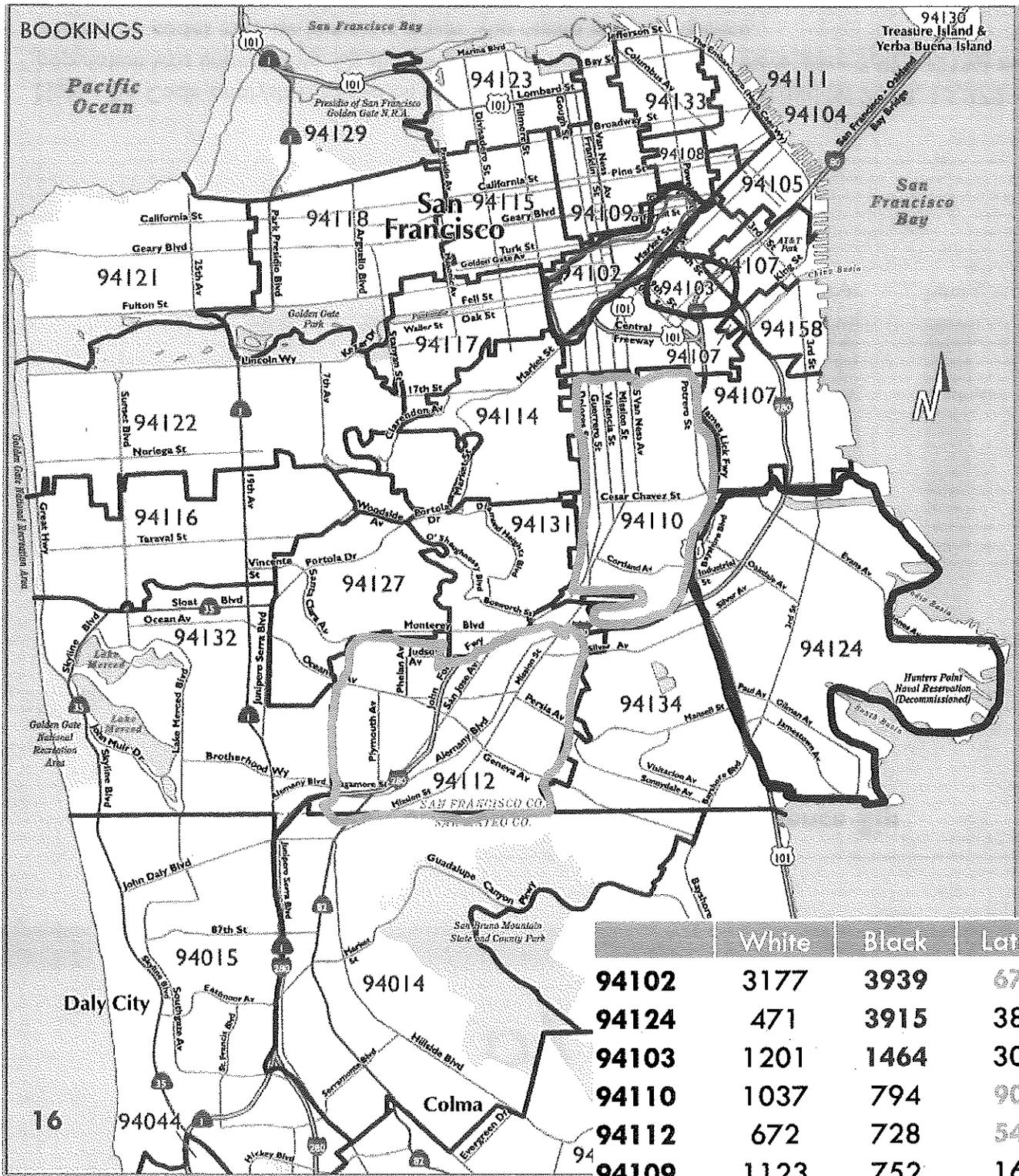
Bookings by Residence Zip Code

Proportion of Booked Adults with Residence Zip Code within San Francisco (2013)



The vast majority of all adults booked in County Jail in San Francisco have a residence zip code within San Francisco.

Note: Zip Code analysis is based on cases for which zip code was recorded (in 2013, 15,272 cases). Data regarding the homeless population was unavailable. Of the total 19,273 bookings in 2013, there were 3,973 (21%) that did not include a zip code. Some of these missing zip codes may be homeless adults who reside in San Francisco.



Top Residence Zip Codes of Adults Booked into Jail in San Francisco

Black:

- 94102: Tenderloin
- 94124: Bayview-Hunters Point
- 94103: South of Market

Latino:

- 94110: Inner Mission/Bernal Heights
- 94102: Tenderloin
- 94112: Ingelside-Excelsior/Crocker-Amazon

	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
94102	3177	3939	675	313	49	150	8303
94124	471	3915	386	237	8	115	5132
94103	1201	1464	301	129	12	74	3181
94110	1037	794	909	99	17	103	2959
94112	672	728	541	247	10	117	2315
94109	1123	752	160	149	11	67	2262

BOOKINGS

Pacific Ocean

Overview of the Data

18

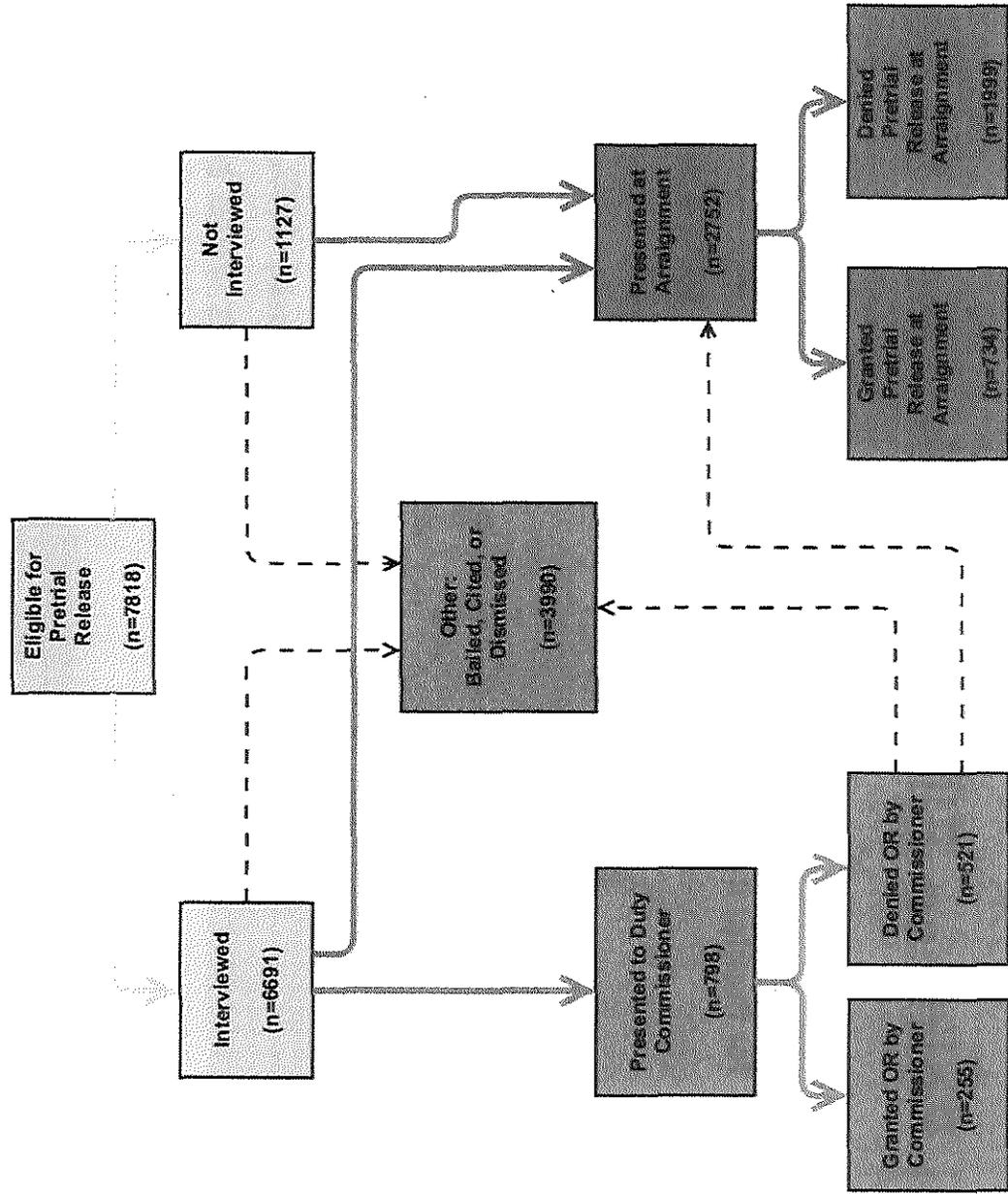
- **Source: San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project (SFPDP) Data**
- **Full Time Frame: 1/1/11-6/30/14**
 - Started with 26,657 cases
 - After we cleaned up the data, we had 26,275 cases with race/ethnicity
- **Latest full year: Q3 2013 – Q2 2014**
 - 7,840 cases with data on race/ethnicity
 - 3,118 white; 3,683 black; 25 Latino; 100 Asian; 892 Other

1/1/11-6/30/14	#
White	10,426
Black	12,825
Latino	155
Asian	792
Other	2,077
Total	26,275

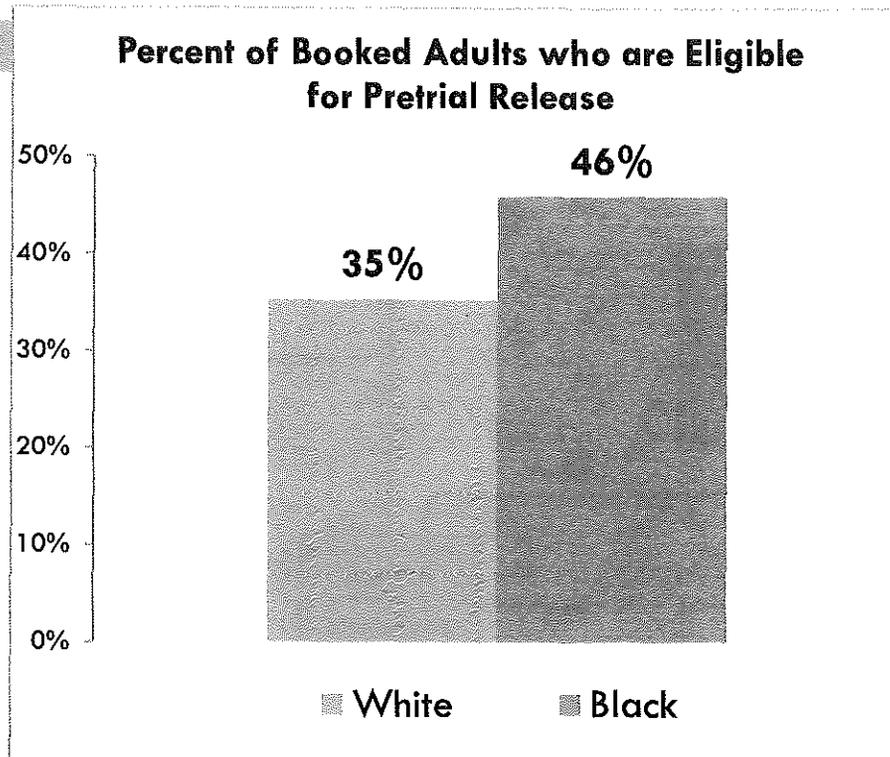
Data required extensive clean-up in order to answer basic questions

Note: Only black/white disparity analyzed due to small numbers for other racial/ethnic groups. When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

Pretrial Release Flow



Pretrial Release Eligible Compared to Bookings



Black adults booked into San Francisco County Jail are more likely than White adults to be eligible for Pretrial Release.

Whereas 35% of White adults booked were eligible for Pretrial Release, 46% of booked Black adults were eligible.

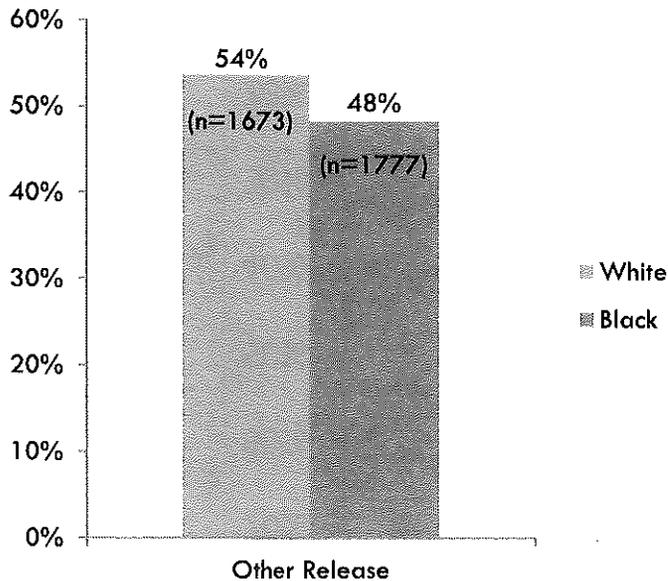
	White	Black
Bookings	5,940	7,947
Pretrial Release Eligible	3,118	3,683
Percent of Booked Adults who are Eligible for Pretrial Release	35%	46%

Note: Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases. Further analysis is needed to better understand this finding. For example, White adults may be more likely to be cited out and are therefore not included within "eligible" for pretrial release, and protocol for identifying "ethnicity" in the two information systems may not be consistent.

Other Releases: Bailed, Cited, and Dismissed (Q3 2013 – Q2 2014)

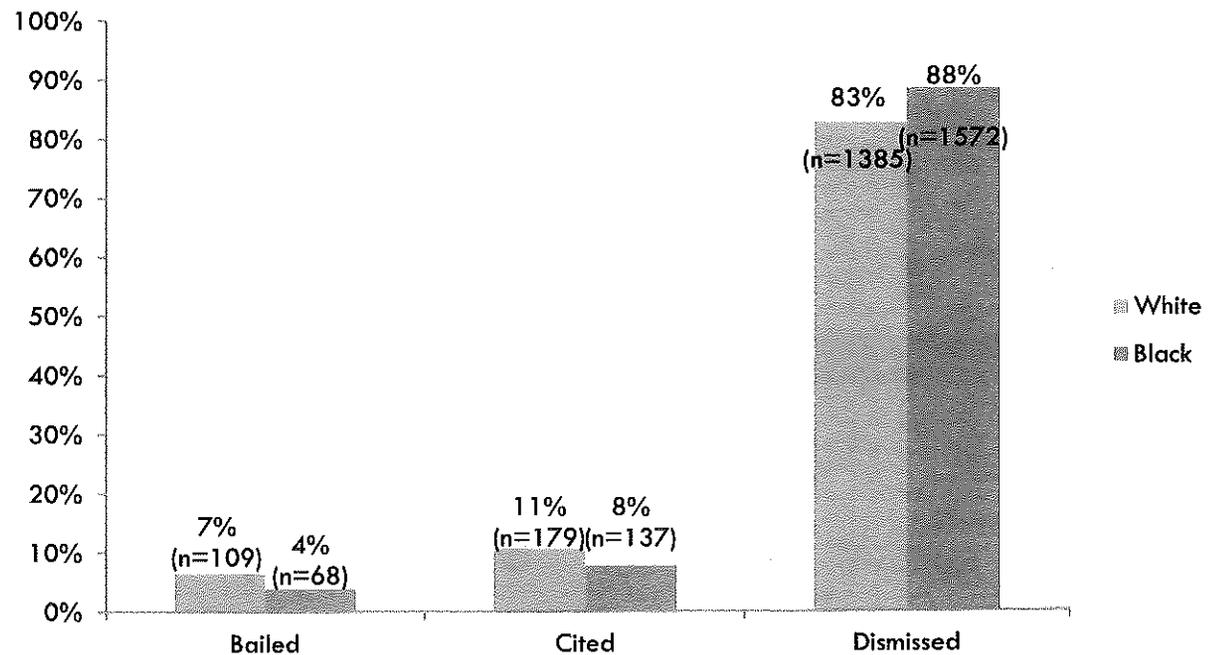
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Other: Bailed, Cited, & Dismissed



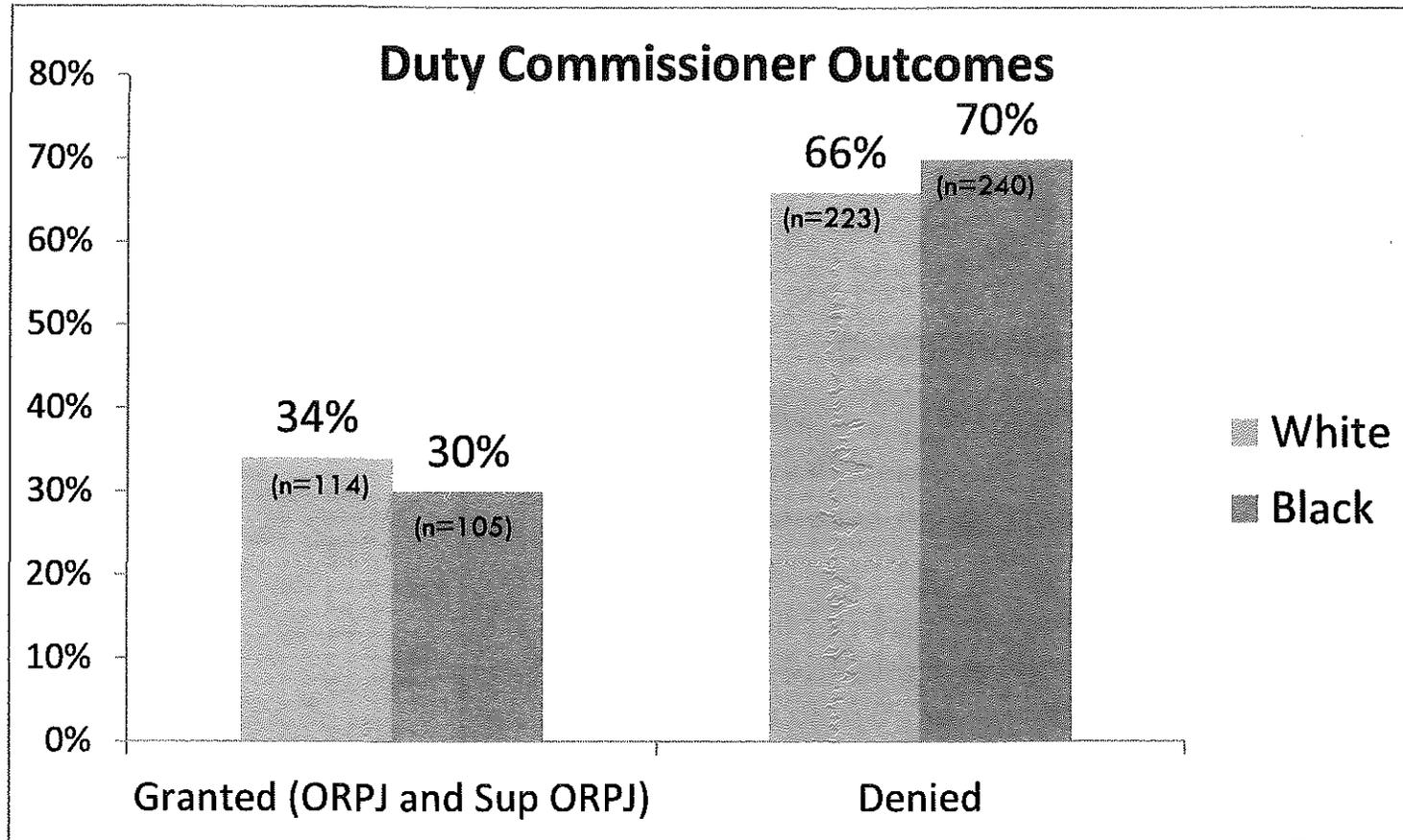
- Overall, a substantial proportion (51%) of all cases eligible for pretrial release were Other Releases.
- The proportion of eligible White adults released (54%) was higher than the proportion of eligible Black adults (48%).
- The vast majority of Black & White adults released had their cases dismissed.
- Black adults were more likely than White adults to have their case dismissed. White adults were more likely to post bail and be cited out than Black adults.

Breakdown of Other Releases



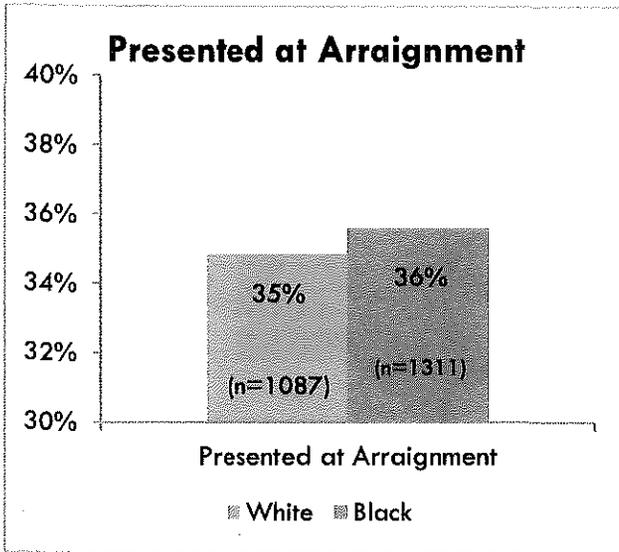
Duty Commissioner Outcomes (Q3 2013-Q2 2014)

22

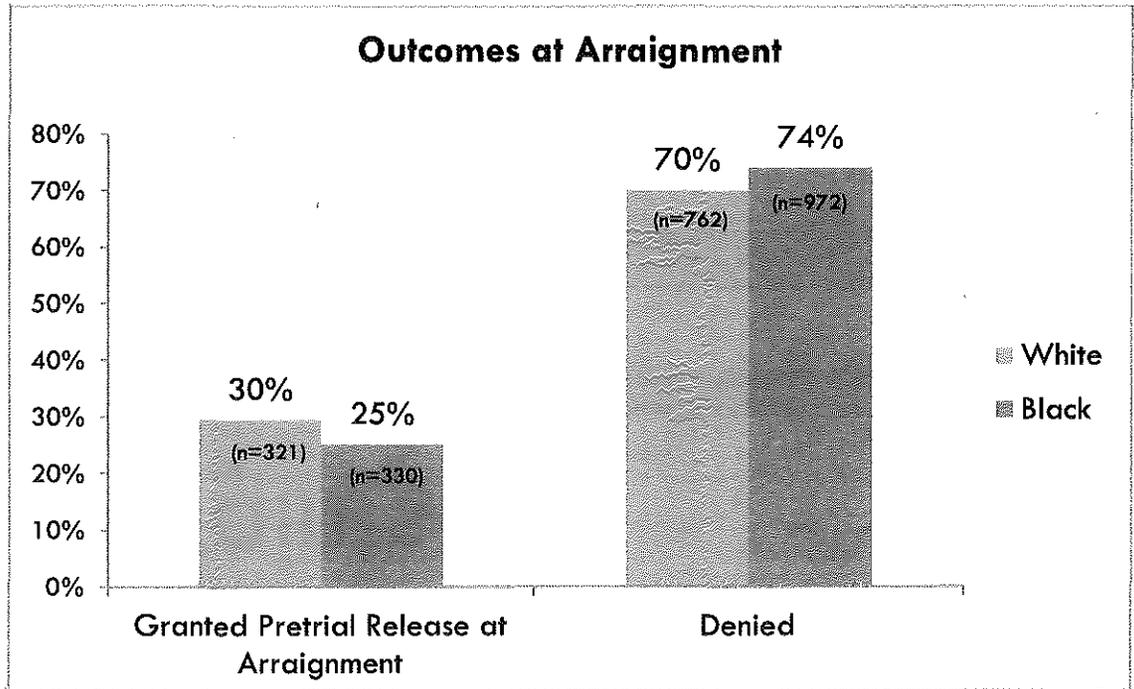


- A higher proportion of White adults presented to duty commissioner were granted OR (34%) than Black adults presented (30%).

Presented at Arraignment (Q3 2013- Q2 2014)

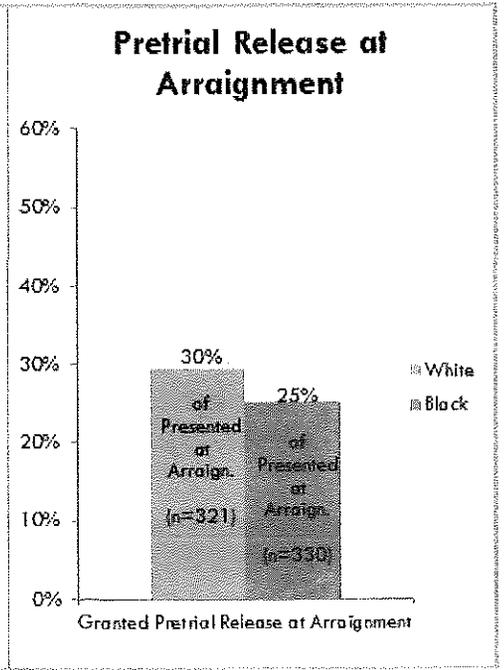
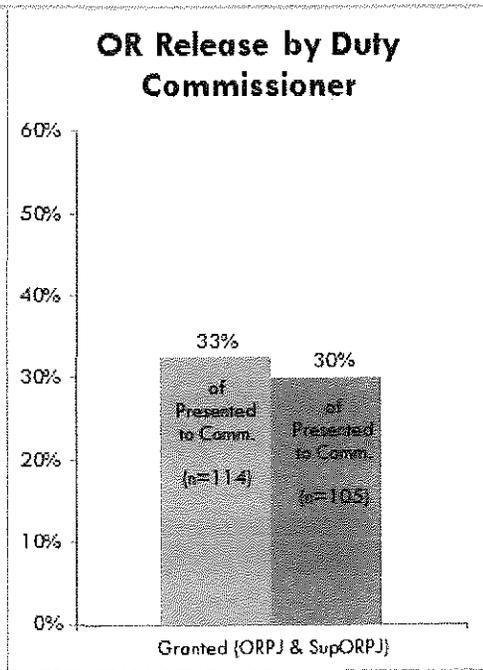
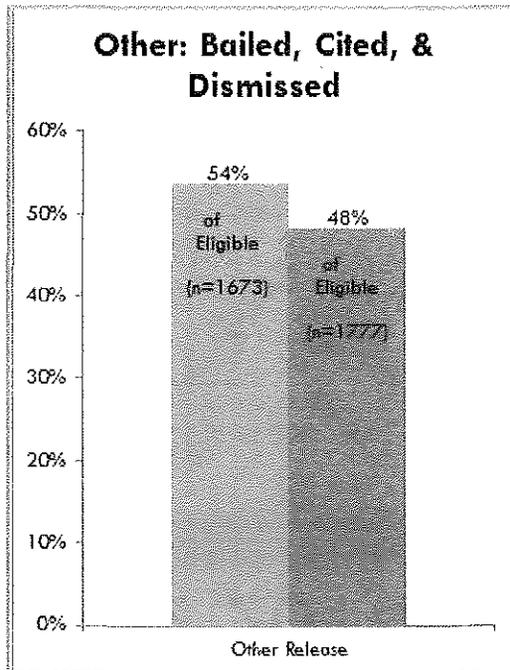
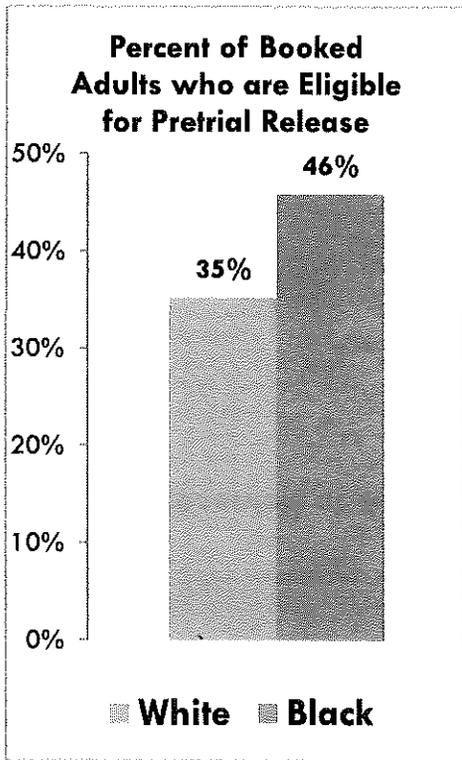


- 65% of adults eligible for pretrial release were released prior to arraignment.
- Black adults were less likely to be granted release at arraignment than White adults.



Outcomes at Key Points

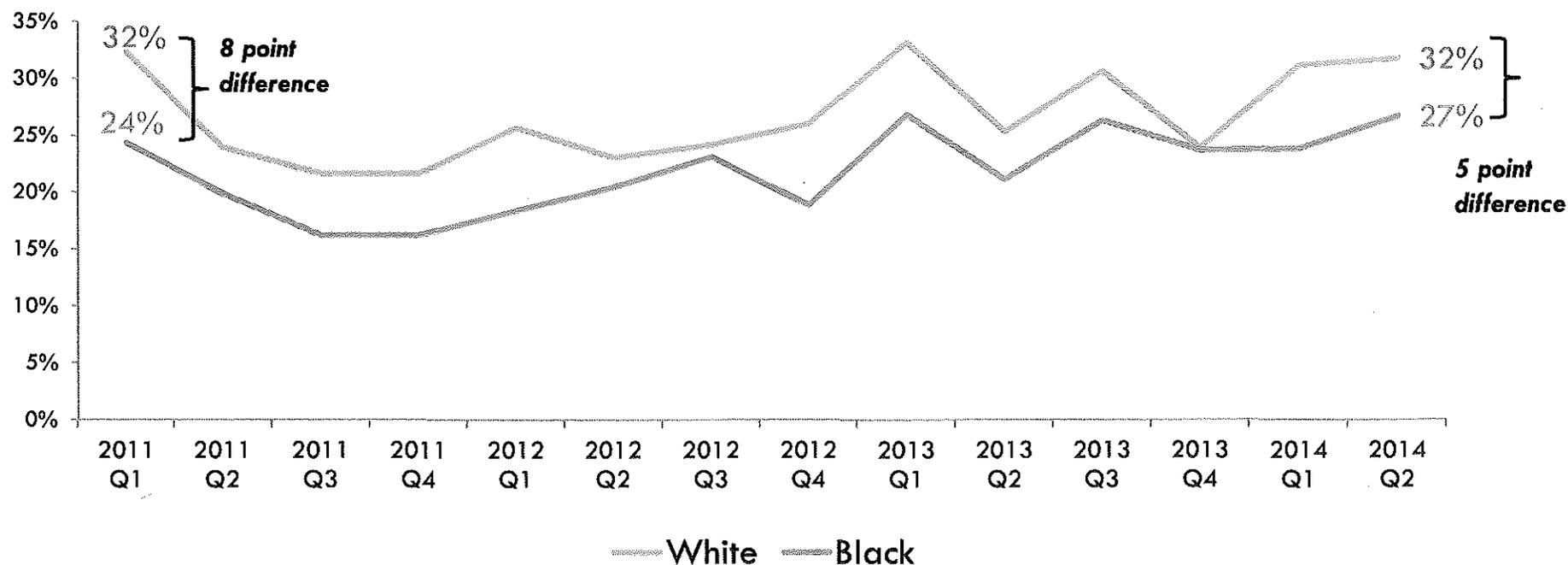
Booked Black adults are more likely than booked White adults to be eligible for Pretrial Release, but White adults are more likely to be released throughout the process.



Note: Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases.

Granted Pretrial Release at Arraignment

Pretrial Release at Arraignment (2011- Q2 2014)



White adults are consistently more likely to be granted pretrial release at arraignment.

Note: Trends in Duty Commissioner Grants of OR were not included due to small numbers.

Trends for Adults at Arraignment

(full time frame: Q1 2011 - Q2 2014)

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Educational Status

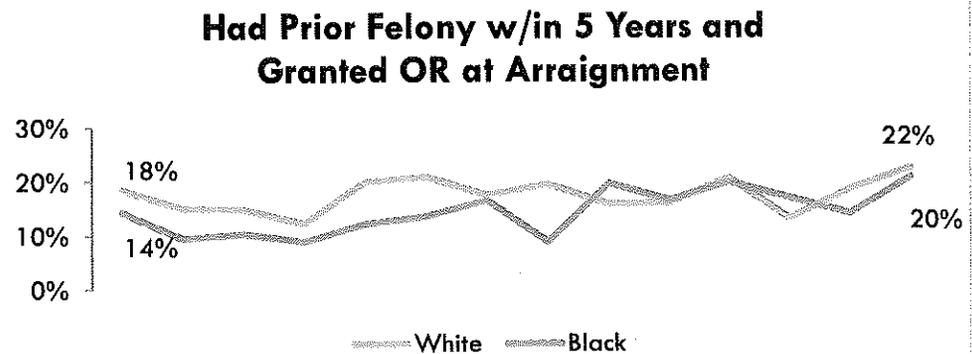
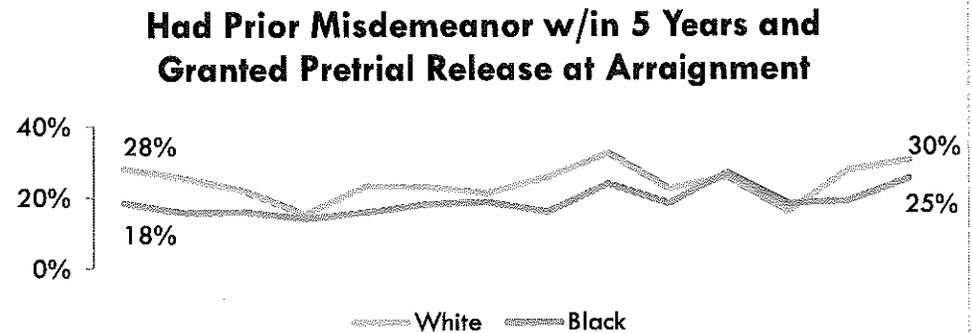
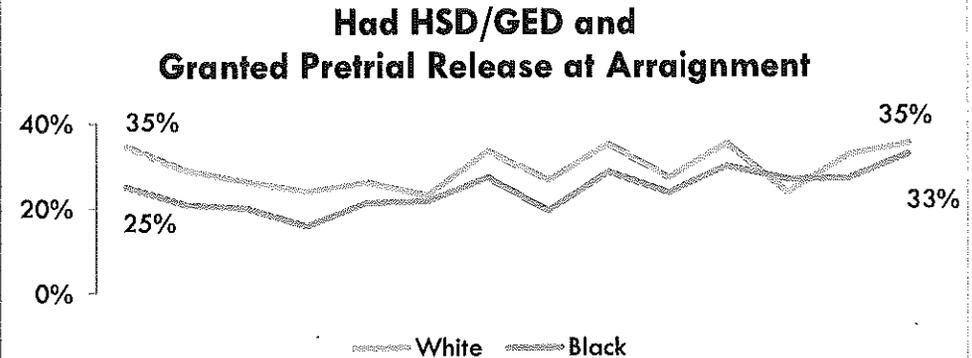
- 66% of White adults & 62% of Black adults had a high school diploma (HSD) or GED
- When limiting the parameters to only those with a HSD or GED, White adults were still more likely to be released than Black adults in most quarters.

Prior Misdemeanor Convictions

- 45% of White adults and 44% of Black adults had a prior misdemeanor within 5 years.
- When limiting the parameters to only those with a prior misdemeanor conviction within 5 years, White adults were still more likely to be released than Black adults in most quarters. The chart to the right shows the percent of each group released that had a misdemeanor within 5 years.

Prior Felony Convictions

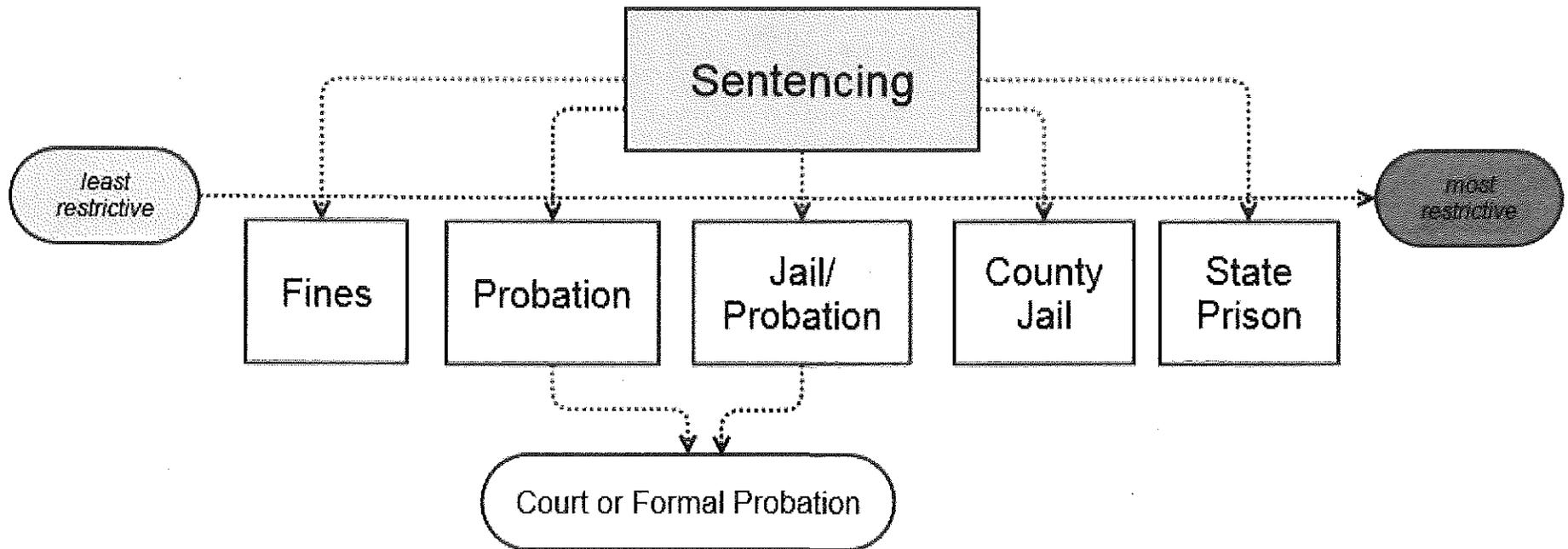
- 26% of White adults and 39% of Black adults had a prior felony within 5 years.
- When limiting the parameters to only those with a prior felony conviction within 5 years, White adults were still more likely to be released than Black adults in most quarters. The chart to the right shows the percent of each group released that had a prior felony within 5 years.



Note: Not all prior convictions are SF convictions.

Sentencing Options

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General Sentencing Questions

- What types of sentences do defendants receive?
- How long are the sentences?
- Are defendants of color more likely to receive more restrictive sentences than White defendants?
- What sentences do defendants receive for the top convicted charges?
- How have sentences changed from 2011-2013/2014?

Overview of the Data

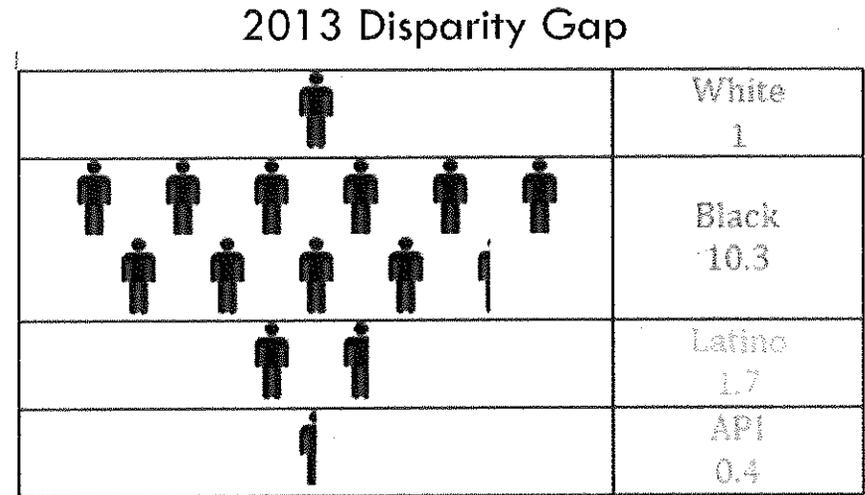
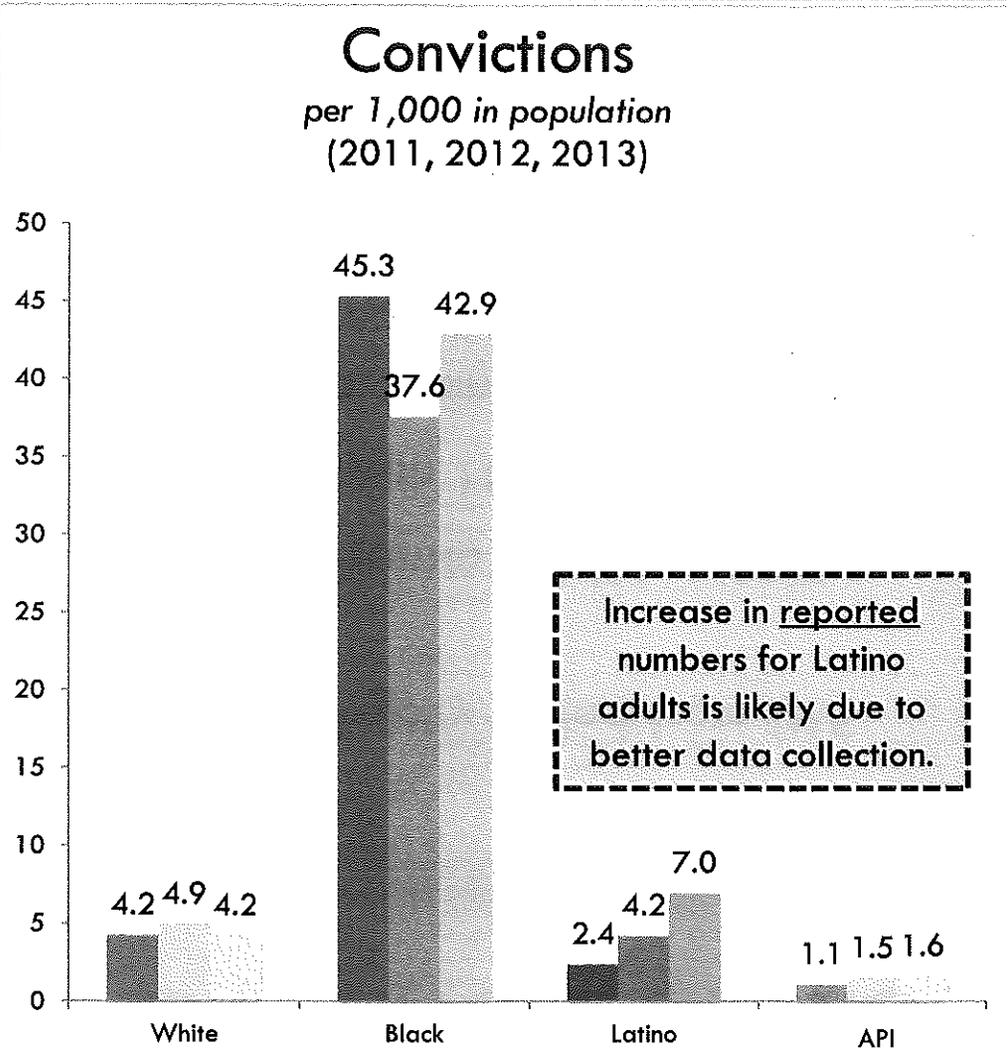
29

- **Source: CMS**
 - Race/Ethnicity pulled from JMS
- **Full Time Frame: 1/1/11-6/30/14**
 - Started with 18,621 convictions
 - After we cleaned up the data, there were 14,618 cases with data on race/ethnicity
- **Latest full year: Q3 2013-Q2 2014**
 - 4,806 convictions with both SF# and data on race/ethnicity

1/1/11- 6/30/14	#
White	4,963
Black	6,030
Latino	1,731
API	1,210
Nat. Am.	46
Other	638
Total	14,618

Data required extensive clean-up in order to answer basic questions

Disparity Gaps in Convictions in San Francisco (2011-2013)



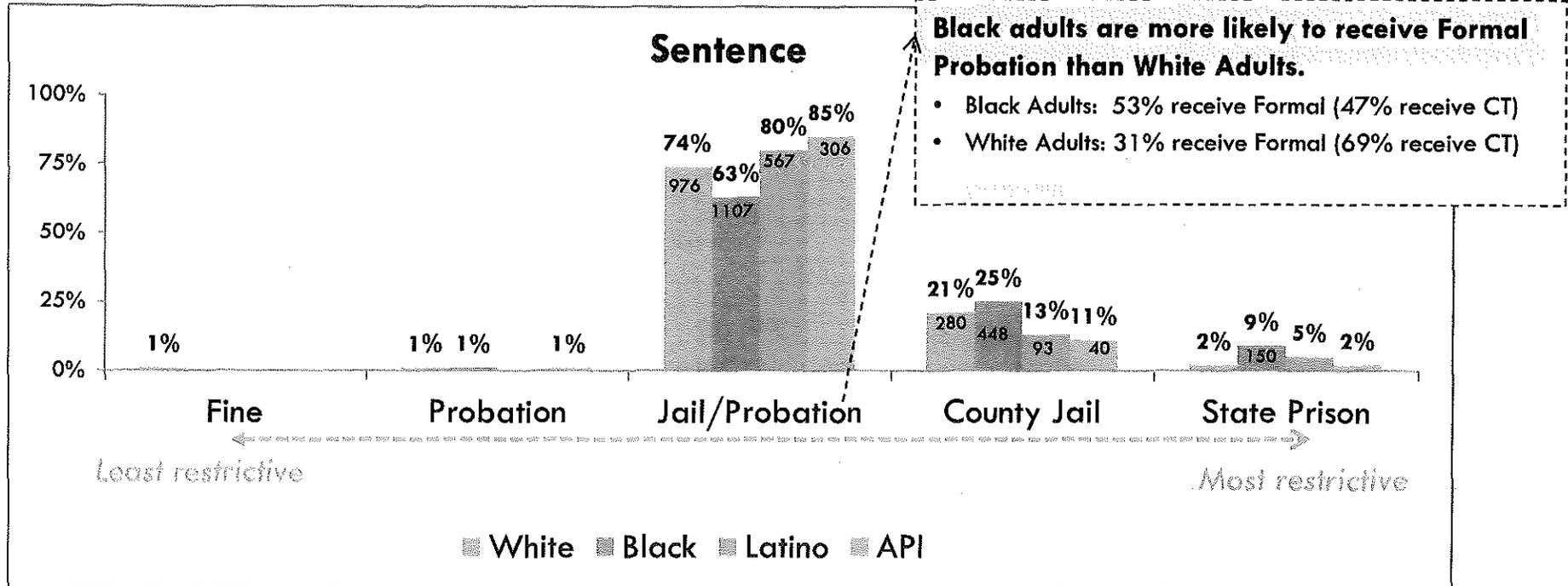
For every White adult convicted in 2013, more than 10 Black adults were convicted

Source of population data for rates calculation: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Note: when population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an inflated rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an underestimation of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

Sentence Type by Race/Ethnicity

latest full year: Q3 2013– Q2 2014



Black adults are more likely to be sentenced to a more restrictive Sentence.

■ **State Prison:**

- 2 % of White Adults were sentenced to Prison
- 5% of Latino Adults were sentenced to Prison
- 9% of Black Adults were sentenced to Prison

■ **County Jail:**

- 21% of White Adults were sentenced to County Jail
- 25% of Black Adults were sentenced to County Jail

* An Additional 47 adults received "Suspended State to Jail/Probation (W=10; B=25; L=7; API= 3).

Note: when population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults & White/Latino adults.

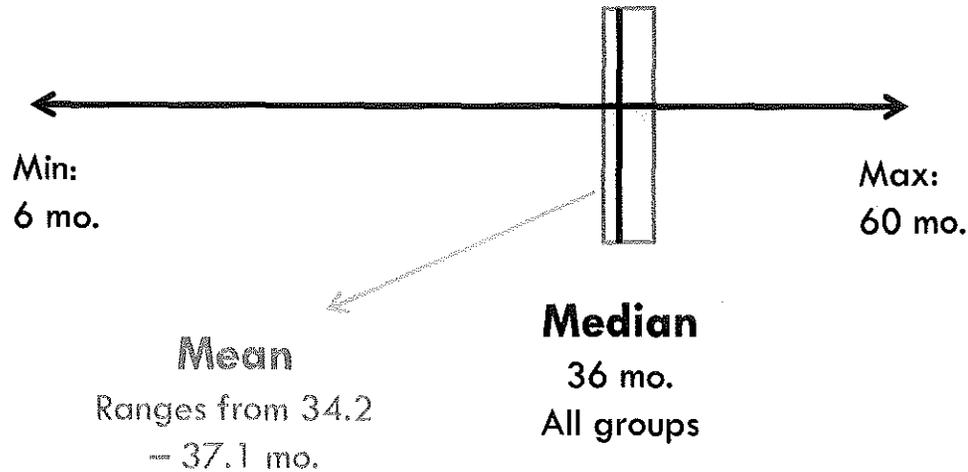
Sentence Length: Jail/Probation Sentences

(latest full year: Q3 2013– Q2 2014)

32

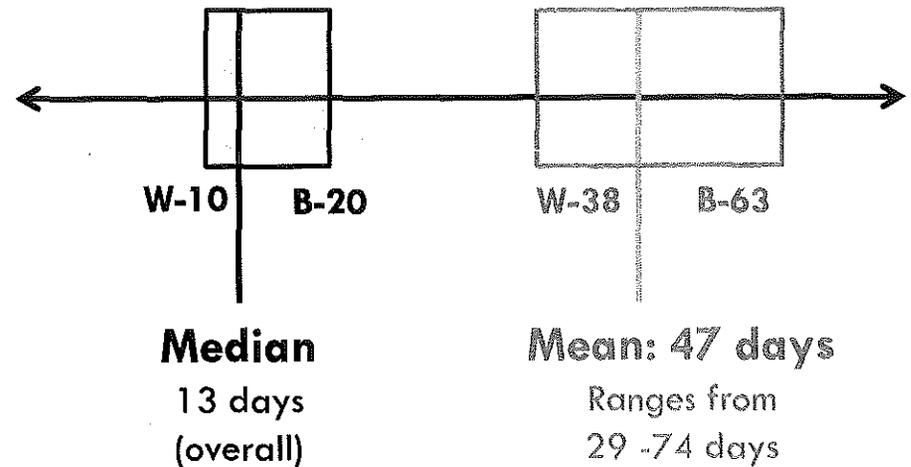
Probation Sentences are Similar for all Racial/Ethnic Groups and across Gender

(measured in months)



Sentences to County Jail vary considerably

(measured in days)



Probation (months)	W	B	L	API	NA	O	Total
N	976	1,107	567	306	10	142	3,108
Mean	35.7	36.3	37.1	36.4	34.2	35.5	36.2
Median	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0

County Jail (days)	W	B	L	API	NA	O	Total
N	976	1,107	567	306	10	142	3,108
Mean	38	63*	39	39	74	29	47
Median	10	20*	10	10	23	10	13

* Statistically significant (p=.05).

Top Convicted Charges

(Full Time Frame: Q1 2011 - Q2 2014)

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	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
DUI BAC .08—VC23152(b) (M)	900	278	393	280	4	178	2,033
Felony Burglary (F)	249	412	47	38	2	22	770
Reckless Driving (M)	244	72	70	120	2	55	563
Misd. Burglary (M)	200	256	37	47	3	11	554
Transporting or Selling Controlled Substances—HS11352(a) (F)	71	361	43	13	0	16	504
DUI Alcohol/Drugs (M)	205	73	59	67	1	49	454
Solicit Specific H and S Acts (M)	150	206	31	13	0	11	411
Battery (M)	120	101	54	31	1	21	328
Rec Known Stolen Prop \$400 (F)	103	147	34	19	0	13	316
Poss Methaqualone/Etc. (M)	53	189	19	8	0	9	278
Grand Theft from Person (F)	32	201	28	10	0	7	278
Possess Controlled Substance (F)	50	195	16	7	0	6	274
Lost/Stolen Property (M)	131	94	19	25	1	4	274
Possess Controlled Substance (M)	150	61	27	14	0	6	258
Robbery (F)	27	176	32	14	0	6	255
<i>all other charges</i>	2,278	3,208	822	504	32	224	7,068
Total	4,963	6,030	1,731	1,210	46	638	14,618

A closer look at sentences for DUI Blood Alcohol .08

(Full Time Frame: Q1 2011- Q2 2014)

WHY DUI? (23152(B)VC/M)

- DUI was the top convicted charge code.
- In the full time period, 14% (2,033 of 14,618 sentences) were for DUI.

	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
DUI .08	900	278	393	280	4	178	2,033
All Sentences	4,963	6,030	1,731	1,210	46	638	14,618
DUI as % of total	18%	5%	23%	23%	9%	28%	14%

Jail/Probation Sentences are by far the most frequently used sentence for DUI.

	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
County Jail	11 (1%)	10 (4%)	9 (2%)	1 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (1%)	33 (2%)
Probation	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0%)
Jail/Probation	888 (99%)	268 (96%)	384 (98%)	276 (99%)	3 (75%)	177 (99%)	1,996 (98%)
Total	900	278	393	280	4	178	2,033

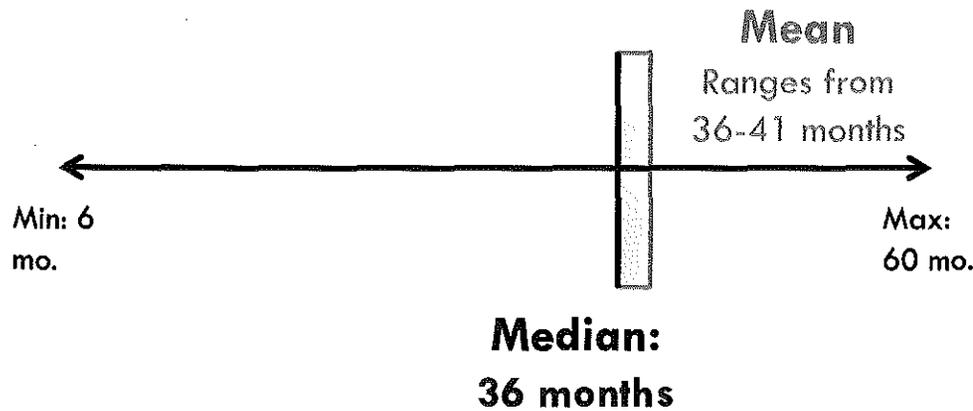
* There were a total of 18,206 cases with sentences, but only 14,618 had data on race/ethnicity. There were 2,914 sentences for DUI, but 2,033 had data on race/ethnicity.

Sentence Length: Jail/Probation Sentences for DUI .08

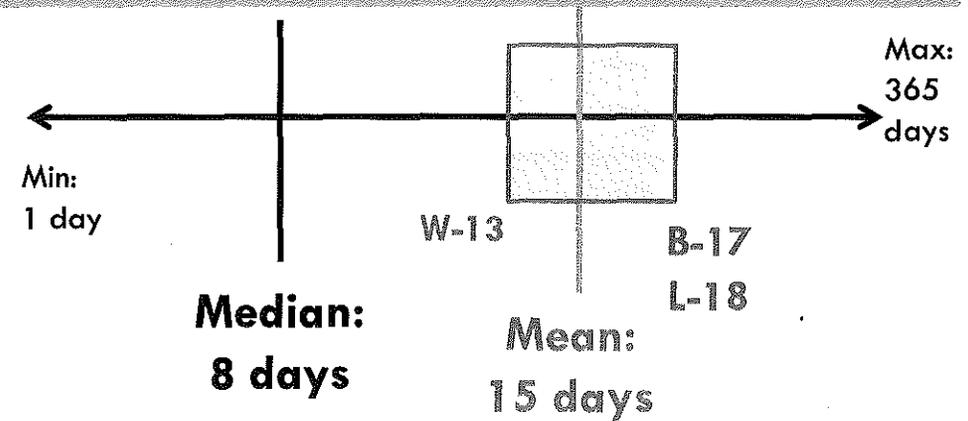
(Full Time Frame: Q1 2011 - Q2 2014)

(VC 23152(b))

Probation Sentences are similar across racial/ethnic groups.



Black and Latino Adults have longer average sentences to County Jail than White Adults.



Probation (months)	W	B	L	API	NA	O	Total
N	888	268	384	276	3	177	1,996
Mean	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.4	36.0	40.5	40.5
Median	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0

County Jail (days)	W	B	L	API	NA	O	Total
N	888	268	384	276	3	177	1,996
Mean	13	17	18*	12	7	15	15
Median	7	8	10	5	5	5	8

* Statistically significant (p=.05).

A closer look at sentences for Transporting or Selling Controlled Substances (HS 11352(a)/F) (Full Time Frame: Q1 2011- Q2 2014)

WHY Transport/Sell Controlled Substances? (HS 11352(a)/F)

- Transport/Sell Controlled Substances was the 2nd most frequent charge for which Black adults were convicted in the full time frame.

	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
Trans Sell Controlled Substances	71	361	43	13	0	16	504
All Sentences	4,963	6,030	1,731	1,210	46	638	14,618
Trans/Sell as % of total	1%	6%	2%	1%	0%	3%	3%

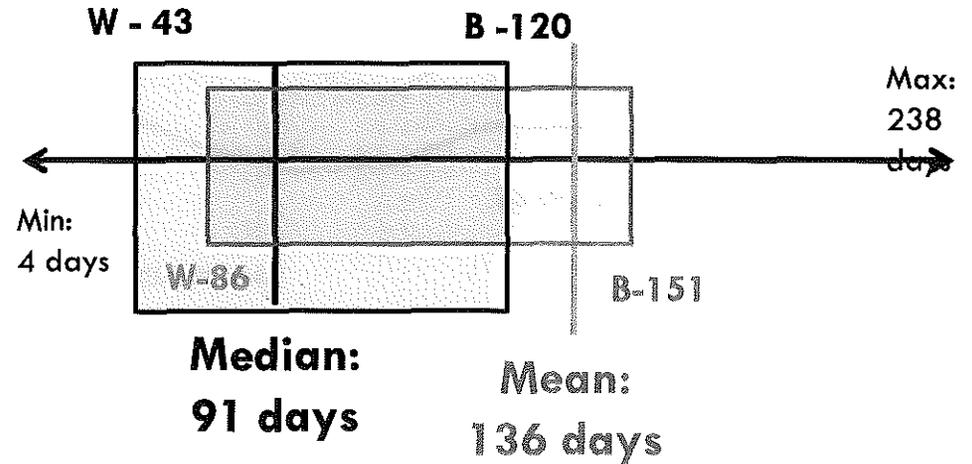
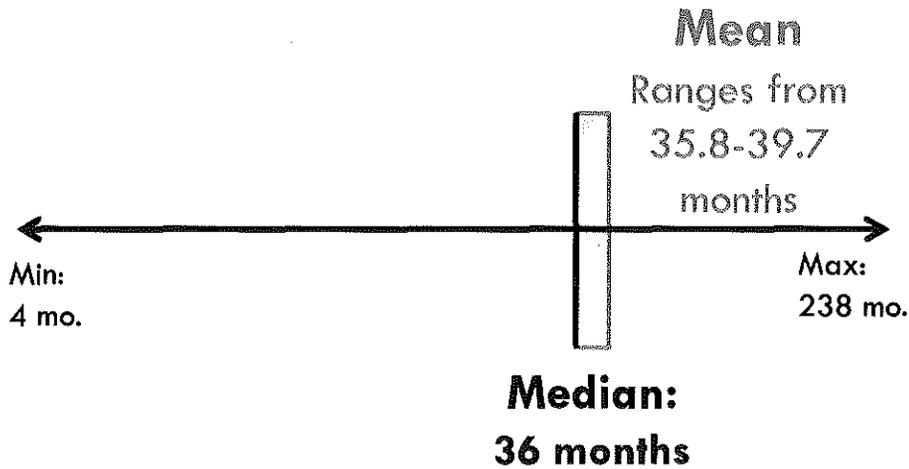
	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
County Jail	6 (8%)	53 (15%)	3 (7%)	4 (31%)		1 (6%)	67 (13%)
Jail/Probation	64 (90%)	238 (66%)	33 (77%)	4 (31%)		13 (81%)	352 (70%)
State prison	1 (1%)	38 (11%)	7 (16%)	2 (15%)		2 (13%)	50 (10%)
Suspended state to Jail/Probation	0 (0%)	32 (9%)	0 (0%)	3 (23%)		0 (0%)	35 (7%)
Total	71	361	43	13		16	504

Sentence Length: Jail/Probation Sentences for Transporting or Selling Controlled Substances (Full Time Frame: Q1 2011- Q2 2014)

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Black adults had longer average probation sentences than White adults.

Black and Latino adults had longer average and median lengths of Sentences to County Jail than White adults.



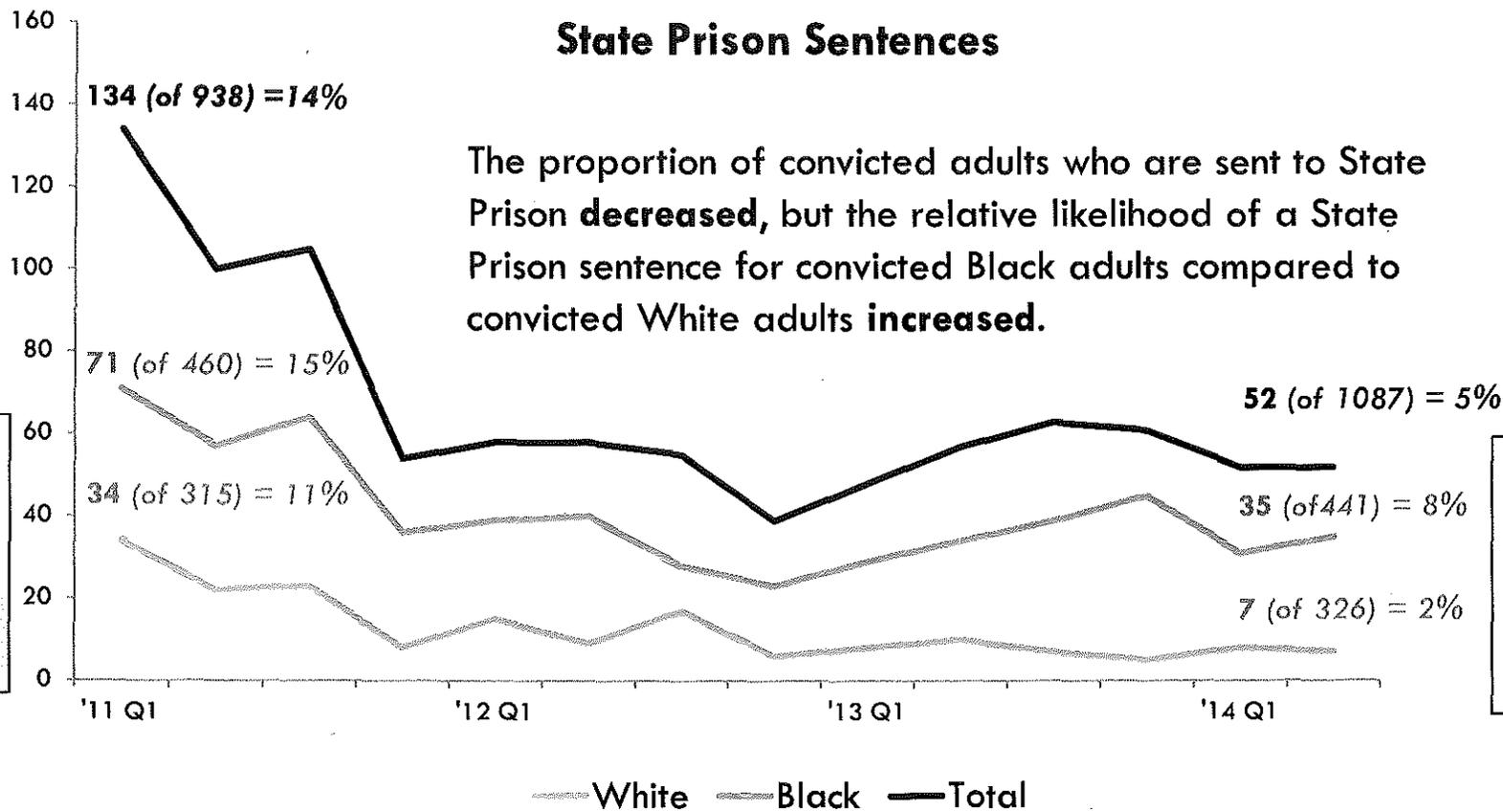
Probation (months)	W	B	L	API	O	Total
N	64	238	33	4	13	352
Mean	35.8	38.2*	36.7	39	39.7	37.7
Median	36	36	36	36	36	36

County Jail (days)	W	B	L	API	O	Total
N	64	238	33	4	13	352
Mean	86	151*	129	114	128	136
Median	43	120	74	92	120	91

* Statistically significant (p=.05).

State Prison Sentences have Decreased for All Groups (Q1 2011-Q2 2014)

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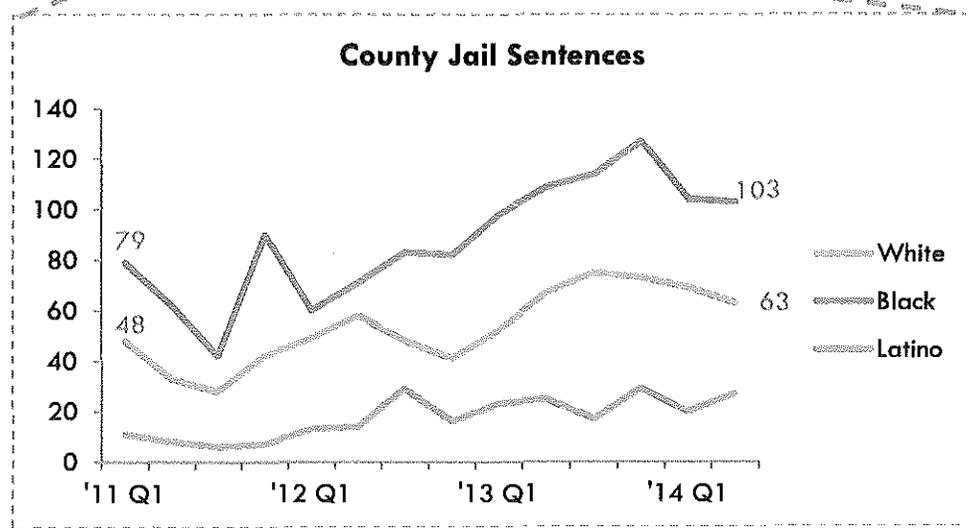
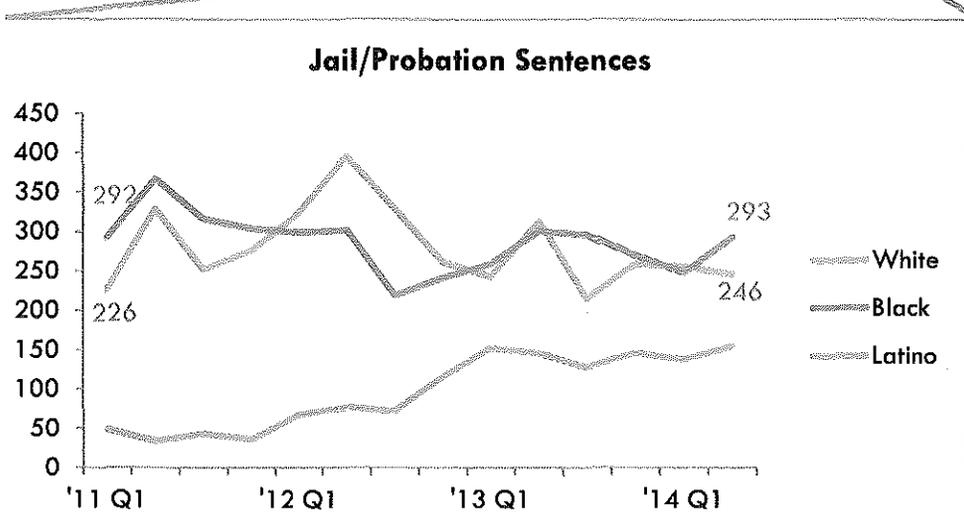
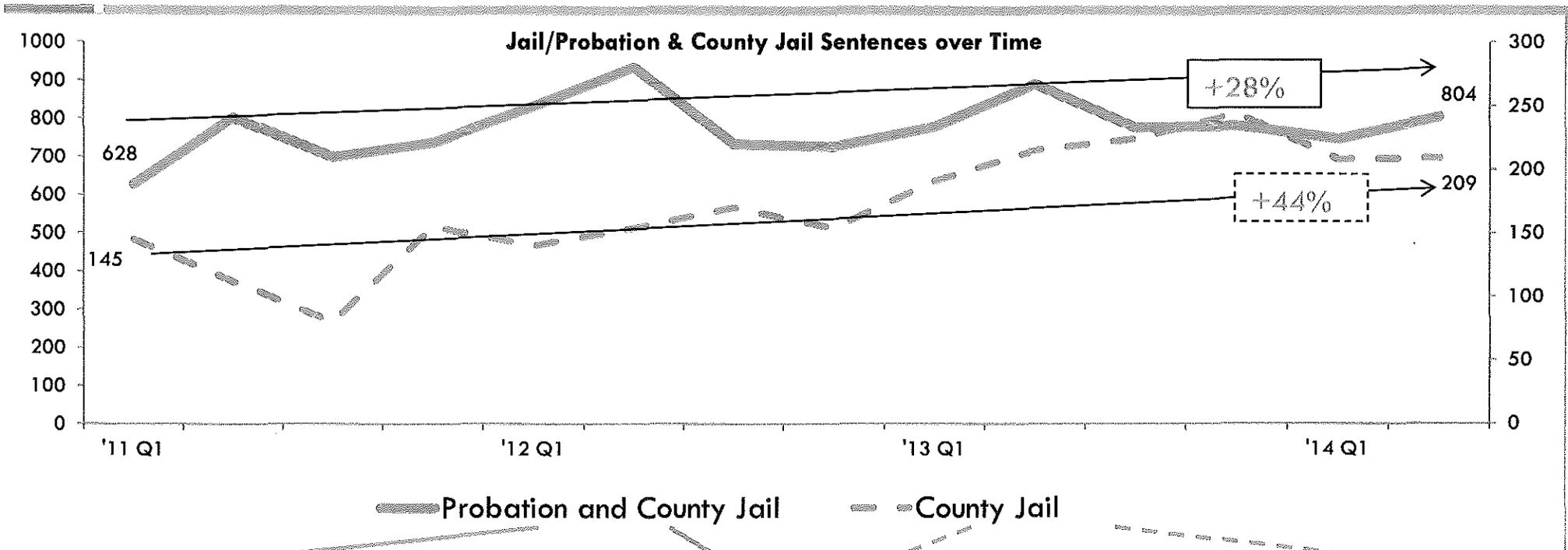


Q1 2011:
Black adults made up 53% of all State Prison Sentences.

Q2 2014:
Black adults made up 67% of all State Prison Sentences.

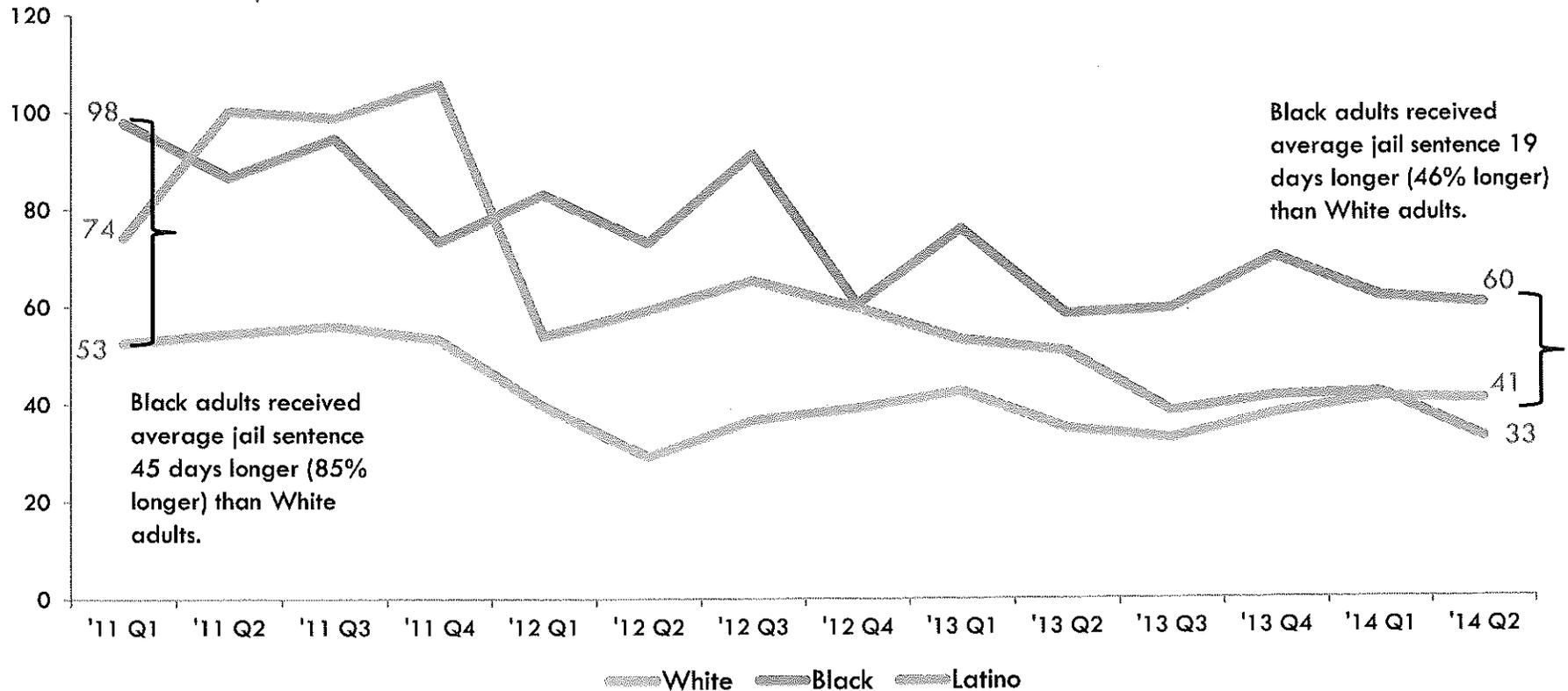
- Q1 2011: Convicted Black adults are **1.4 times as likely** as convicted White adults to be sentenced to Prison.
 - In Q1 2011, 11% of convicted White adults and 15% of convicted Black adults were sentenced to State Prison.
- Q2 2014: Convicted Black adults are **nearly 4 times as likely** as convicted White adults to be sentenced to Prison.
 - In Q2 2014, 2% of convicted White adults and 8% of convicted Black adults were sentenced to State Prison.

Use of Jail/Probation Sentences and County Jail have Increased

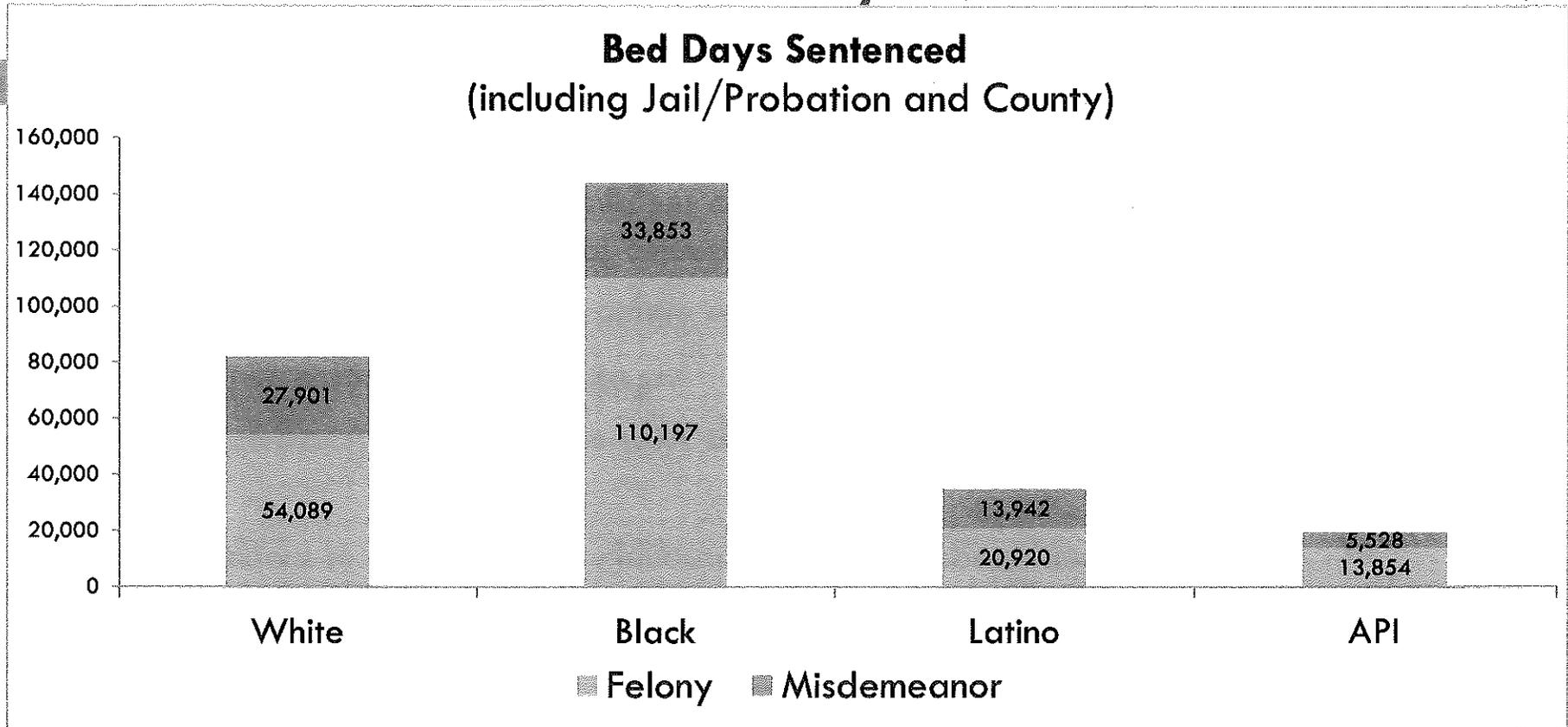


Average County Jail Sentences in Jail/Probation Sentences have decreased over time, but are consistently longer for Black and Latino Adults

Average Jail Time (in Days) for County Jail/Probation Sentences (Q1 2011-Q2 2014)



Total Sentenced Bed Days (Q3 2013-Q2 2014)



- Between Q3 2013 & Q2 2014, there were **288,177 bed days sentenced** as the result of court sentences to jail (either through county jail alone (50%) or as a part of a jail/probation sentence (50%).
- Proportion of bed days:
 - White adults account for 28 % of sentenced bed days in the time period.
 - **Black adults account for 50% of sentenced bed days in the time period.**
 - Latino adults account for 12% of sentenced bed days in the time period.
 - API adults account for 12% of sentenced bed days in the time period.

Next Steps/Recommendations

- I. **Build data capacity/address data limitations**
 - A. Appropriate existing committees (CMS and/or JUSTIS) should review reports and prioritize recommendations; ad hoc committees may need to be created.
 - B. Consider: Protocols and Documentation; Creating a Data Dictionary; Staff Training; Modifications to Data Systems; Generating Regular Reports and Using Data.

- II. **Develop capacity to answer key questions BI was unable to answer due to data limitations. For instance*:**
 - A. How do racial/ethnic disparities change when citations are included in arrests?
 - B. When bail is set, do defendants of color have higher bail amounts attached to their bail offer than White defendants? Are defendants of color less likely to post bail?
 - C. Are people of color more likely to plead guilty? Does the likelihood of a guilty plea increase for defendants who remain in custody pretrial?
 - D. Why are Motions to Revoke Probation or Parole filed? What are the outcomes of MTRs for clients of color?

**Additional questions are included in the report. These are examples.*

Next Steps/Recommendations *cont.*

- III. **Develop a system of reporting key indicators of racial and ethnic disparities on a regular basis; BI recommends quarterly. See sample table below.**

Pretrial Release Decision by Risk Assessment Score

		White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Total Booked in Jail	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							
Pretrial Release	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							
Release on Monetary Bail	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							
Remain in Jail	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							

- IV. **Institutionalize a process for deliberating on the data regularly, with traditional and non-traditional stakeholders.**

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THE W. HAYWOOD
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**SAN FRANCISCO JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE:
RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES ANALYSIS FOR THE REENTRY COUNCIL**

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Introduction

W. Haywood Burns Institute and the Importance of Data

The W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI) is a national non-profit organization that has worked successfully with local jurisdictions to reduce racial and ethnic disparities (R.E.D.) in the justice system by leading traditional and non-traditional stakeholders through a data-driven, consensus based process. It is BI's experience that local jurisdictions can implement successful and sustainable strategies that lead to reductions in racial and ethnic disparities at critical criminal justice decision-making points.

An essential component of reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system is the capacity to collect, analyze and use data. To target disparity reduction efforts, local stakeholders must have the ability to accurately identify the extent to which racial and ethnic disparities exist at key decision making points, which decision points exacerbate or mitigate the problem, and why people of color are involved at various points of contact in the justice system. To do so, system stakeholders and analysts must not only collect certain data, but they must know the appropriate data-related questions to ask to drive the work. Stakeholders and analysts must evaluate gaps in current data systems and the quality of the available data to assess their capacity to effectively identify and address disparities and sustain reductions. Finally, there must be an intentional process of deliberating on the data in collaborative meetings to drive policy.

BI encountered significant and repeated problems in using existing datasets to better understand disparities in San Francisco's criminal justice system. Data required to answer basic and fundamental questions about disparities were largely unavailable, or were in a format that required extensive clean up prior to analysis. This is troubling. If stakeholders are unable to understand the problem or review data on a regular basis, it will impede the development of appropriate policy solutions, and the sustainability of reform efforts. Importantly, the findings regarding the lack of data should serve as a call to action. If San Francisco is committed to reducing disparities, it must develop better data infrastructure to understand the problem.

This report is a first step in using available data to understand whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist at key decision making points. Despite the significant data access challenges, BI and San Francisco justice partners have confidence in the accuracy of the findings presented in this report.

Background

In February 2011, the Reentry Council of The City and County of San Francisco (Reentry Council) submitted a letter of interest to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to participate in the local Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). In May 2011, following BJA's selection of San Francisco as a JRI site, the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) at Community Resources for Justice (CRJ) began working with and providing technical assistance to the Reentry Council.

From CJI's presentations to the Reentry Council, and based on these preliminary findings, the Reentry Council identified three policy areas with potential for achieving cost savings and reinvestment opportunities:

1. Eliminate disproportionality in San Francisco's criminal justice system
2. Create a uniform early termination protocol for probation
3. Maintain and expand pretrial alternatives to detention

Reducing the disproportionate representation of people of color in San Francisco's criminal justice system remains a priority in JRI activities. Learning more about these disparities was a priority for Phase II.

In November 2014, CJI contracted BI to provide an analysis of whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist at the five following key decision making points:

- Arrest
- Bail and Pretrial Jail
- Pretrial Release
- Sentencing
- Motion to Revoke Probation (MTR)¹

The analysis in this report describes the nature and extent of racial and ethnic disparities in the decision making points above. The analysis does not explore the causes of disparities. BI did not perform statistical analyses to isolate the extent to which race/ethnicity – rather than a variety of other factors – predicts justice system involvement. Additionally, the analysis does not explore the extent to which individual bias impacts the disproportionate representation of people of color in the justice system.

The disparities analysis was contingent upon availability of reliable data in an agreed-upon

Due to the data limitations, BI narrowed its analysis to answer the following questions:

1. Arrest
 - i. Are people of color more likely than White people to be arrested in San Francisco?
 - ii. Are there certain categories of offenses that people of color are more likely to be arrested for?
 - iii. How have racial and ethnic disparities in arrests changed from 2011 to 2014?
2. Booking to Jail (pretrial)
 - i. Are defendants of color booked into jail pretrial at higher rates than White defendants?
 - ii. Are there racial and ethnic disparities in rates of booking to jail when broken down by gender?
 - iii. What are the top resident zip codes of adults booked into jail pretrial?
3. Pretrial Release
 - i. Are defendants of color who meet the criteria for pretrial release less likely to be released on Own Recognizance (OR) than White defendants?
 - ii. At what stage in the pretrial process are defendants released? (example: prior to or by duty commissioner review, before arraignment, or by arraignment judge)
 - iii. How have racial and ethnic disparities in pretrial releases changed from 2011 to 2014?
4. Sentencing
 - i. What types of sentences do defendants receive?
 - ii. How long are the sentences?
 - iii. Are defendants of color more likely to receive more restrictive sentences than White defendants?
 - iv. What sentences do defendants receive for top convicted charges?
 - v. How have racial and ethnic disparities in sentencing changed from 2011 to 2014?

¹ Due to lack of data, the analyses regarding Motions to Revoke (MTR) were not possible.

format. As mentioned above, there were many limitations related to data availability and data integrity.² These limitations can be broken down into the following categories³:

- Unavailability of key data.
- Lack of information system protections.
- Incomplete fields in databases.
- Lack of clear protocols in data collection.
- Data not available in format conducive to analysis.
- Definitions of certain variables were misunderstood or outdated.

Despite the significant challenges, basic questions about racial and ethnic disparities were answered and are summarized in the next section.

Prior to the release of this report, local justice system partners in San Francisco had the opportunity to review and vet the findings for accuracy. Thus, while the analysis included is only a first step in identifying disparities, BI and San Francisco justice partners have confidence in the accuracy of the findings presented in this report.

² The original list of questions the analysis sought to answer is included in Appendix A.

³ BI submitted an additional report to the Reentry Council (“Summary of Data Challenges Encountered during Analysis of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in San Francisco’s Criminal Justice System”), which provides examples of these limitations. Our observations informed the data-related recommendations in this report.

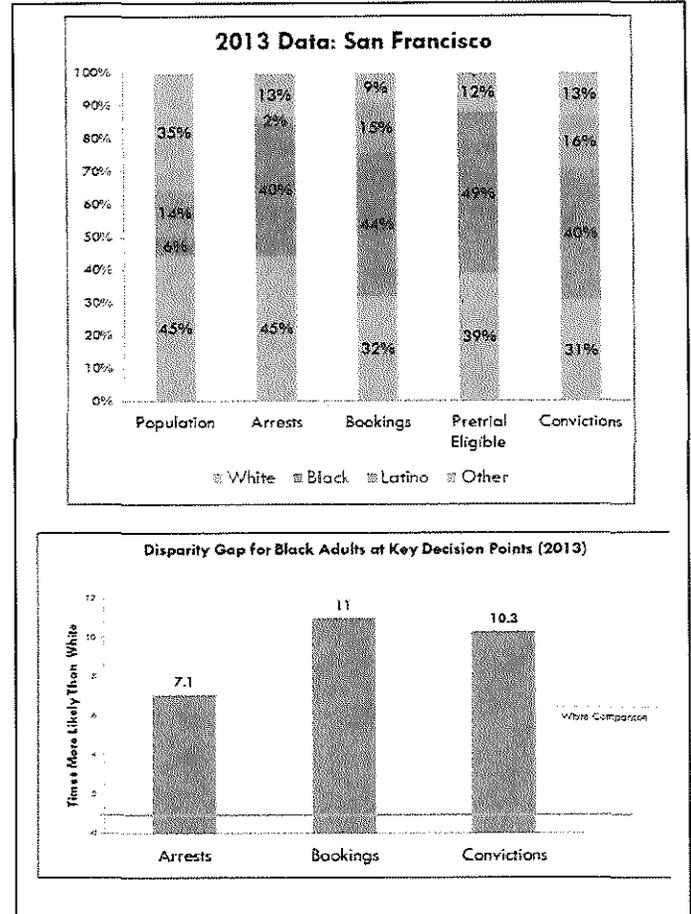
Summary of Key Findings

Demographic Shifts in San Francisco:

- Data indicate that San Francisco’s demographic make-up is changing. Between 1994 and 2013, the number of Black adults decreased by 21 percent. At the same time, the number of Latino adults increased by 31 percent.

Disproportionality at Every Stage:

- In 2013, there were a disproportionate number of Black adults represented at every stage of the criminal justice process. While Black adults represent only 6% of the adult population, they represent 40% of people arrested, 44% of people booked in County Jail, and 40% of people convicted.
- When looking at the relative likelihood of system involvement- as opposed to the proportion of Black adults at key decision points – disparities for Black adults remain stark. Black adults are 7.1 times as likely as White adults to be arrested, 11 times as likely to be booked into County Jail, and 10.3 times as likely to be convicted of a crime in San Francisco.



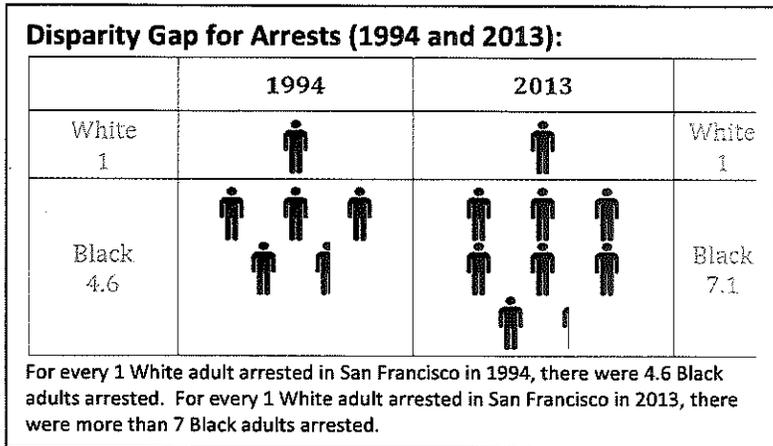
Findings Regarding Data Capacity:

- Data required to answer several key questions regarding racial and ethnic disparities were unavailable. As stakeholders move forward to more fully understand the disparities highlighted in the report, they will need to build capacity for a more comprehensive and system-wide approach to reporting data on racial and ethnic disparities.
- Lack of “ethnicity” data impeded a full analysis of the problem of disparities. Justice system stakeholders must improve their capacity to collect and record data on ethnicity of justice system clients. Lack of data regarding Latino adults’ involvement is problematic for obvious reasons—if we do not understand the extent of the problem, we cannot craft the appropriate policy and practice solutions. Additionally, when population data disregard ethnicity, and only focus on race, the vast majority of these “Hispanics” are counted as White. The result is a likely inflated rate of system involvement for White adults⁴, and an underestimation of the disparity gap between White and Black adults.

⁴ Nationally, when population data disregard ethnicity, and only focus on race, the vast majority of these “Hispanics” (89%) would be identified as “White.”). Puzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013.” Online Available: <http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

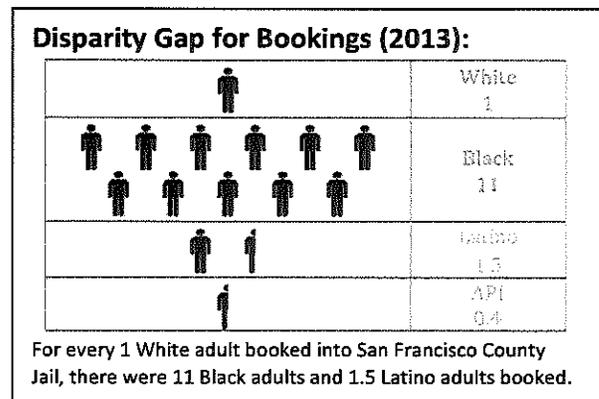
Arrests:

- In 2013, Black Adults in San Francisco were more than seven times as likely as White adults to be arrested.
- Despite a significant overall reduction in arrest rates in San Francisco, the disparity gap – relative rate of arrest for Black adults compared to White adults - is increasing.
- Whereas the disparity gap in arrests statewide is decreasing, the disparity gap in San Francisco is increasing.
- Rates of arrest are higher for Black adults than White adults for every offense category.
- Despite reductions in rates of arrest for drug offenses, the Black/White disparity gap increased for every drug offense category.



Bookings to Jail (Pretrial):

- Black adults in San Francisco are 11 times as likely as White adults to be booked into County Jail. This disparity is true for both Black men (11.4 times as likely) and Black Women (10.9 times as likely).
- Latino adults are 1.5 times as likely to be booked as White adults⁵.
- Booking rates for Black and Latino adults have increased over the past three years while booking rates for White adults have decreased.
- The top three residence zip codes of Black adults booked into County Jail were: 94102 (includes the Tenderloin), 94124 (Bayview-Hunters Point), and 94103 (South of Market).
- The top three residence zip codes for Latino adults booked into jail were: 94110 (Inner Mission/Bernal Heights), 94102 (includes the Tenderloin), and 94112 (Ingelside-Excelsior/Crocker-Amazon).
- A vast majority (83 percent) of individuals booked into jail in San Francisco had residence zip codes within the County. Overall, only 17 percent of individuals booked into jail had residence zip codes outside of San Francisco⁶.



Pretrial Release:

- Booked Black adults are more likely than booked White adults to meet the criteria for pretrial release⁷.

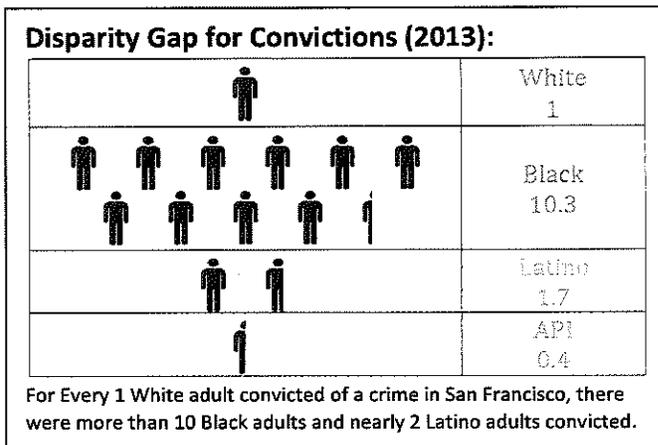
⁵ Data on Latino adults booked into County Jail is likely an undercount. When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults and White/Latino adults.

⁶ Data regarding the homeless population was unavailable. Of the total 19,273 bookings in 2013, there were 3,973 (21%) that did not include a zip code. Some of these missing zip codes may be homeless adults who reside in San Francisco.

- Black adults are less likely to be released at all process steps: Black adults are less likely to receive an “other” release (i.e., cited, bailed, and dismissed); less likely than White adults to be released by the duty commissioner; and less likely to be granted pretrial release at arraignment.
- Rates of pretrial releases at arraignment are higher for White adults for almost every quarter.
- Out of all adults who meet the criteria for pretrial release (the entirety of the SFPDP database):
 - 39 percent of Black adults had prior felony(ies) compared to 26 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a prior felony were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a prior felony;
 - 44 percent of Black adults had prior misdemeanor(s) compared to 45 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a prior misdemeanor were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a prior misdemeanor; and
 - 62 percent of Black adults had a high school diploma or GED compared to 66 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a HSD/GED were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a HSD/GED.

Convictions/Sentencing:

- For every White adult arrested and convicted in 2013, 1.4 Black adults were arrested and convicted.⁸ (Due to lack of data about Latinos at arrest, no comparison of convictions to arrest was made for Latinos.)
- Black adults in San Francisco (in the general population) are ten times as likely as White adults in San Francisco (in the general population) to have a conviction in court.
- Latino adults in San Francisco (in the general population) are nearly twice as likely as White adults in San Francisco (in the general population) to have a conviction in court.⁹
- The vast majority of all people convicted are sentenced to Jail/Probation. Black adults with Jail/Probation sentences are more likely to receive formal probation than White adults. Whereas 31 percent of White Adults receive formal probation, 53 percent of Black adults did.
- Black adults are more likely to be sentenced to State Prison and County Jail alone and less likely to be sentenced to Jail/Probation than White adults.
- When they receive Jail/Probation sentences, Black adults are more likely to have a longer jail sentence than White adults.
- Over the course of the last year, there were 288,177 bed days as the result of court sentences to jail (either through County Jail alone or as a part of a Jail/Probation sentence). Black adults account for 50 percent of these sentenced bed days.



⁷ Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases. Further analysis is needed to better understand this finding. For example, White adults may be more likely to be cited out and are therefore not included as “eligible” for pretrial release, and protocol for identifying “ethnicity” in the two information systems may not be consistent.

⁸ When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults and White/Latino adults.

⁹ See note above. It is important to note this for all of the analyses in the conviction/sentencing section which compare White and Latino rates.



- Although more White adults are convicted on DUI charges with blood alcohol levels greater than or equal to .08 than Black adults, Black and Latino adults convicted of these charges are more likely to have a longer jail sentence (as part of a Jail/Probation sentence) than White adults.¹⁰
- Of all Black adults convicted, 6 percent were convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances; of all White adults convicted, only 1 percent was convicted of this charge. While the number of adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances has decreased substantially over the past 3 years, the proportion is consistently higher for Black adults.¹¹
- Black adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances are more likely to be sentenced to State Prison than White adults convicted of the same offense.
- Black adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances are more likely to stay longer in County Jail as part of a Jail/Probation sentence.

¹⁰ Analysis of specific charges includes the entire timeframe, in order to increase the number of cases analyzed. The criminal code referenced here is VC 23152(b)/M.

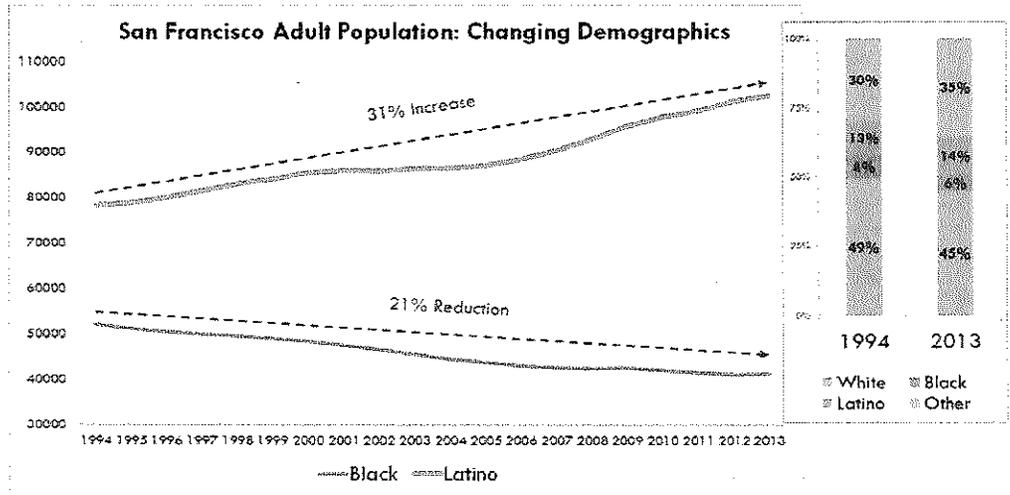
¹¹ Analysis of specific charges includes the entire timeframe, in order to increase the number of cases analyzed. The criminal code referenced here is HS 11352(a)/F.



San Francisco's Changing Demographics and Overrepresentation at Key Decision Points

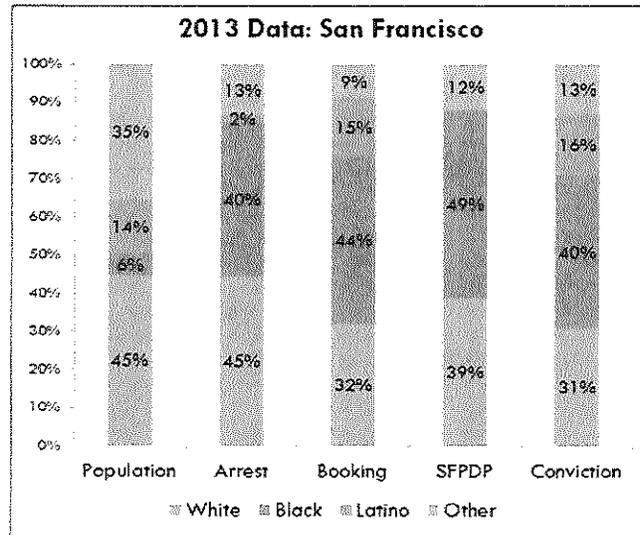
Data indicate that San Francisco's demographic make-up is changing. Between 1994 and 2013, the number of Black adults decreased by 21 percent. At the same time, the number of Latino adults increased by 31 percent.

The proportion of the adult population that is Black decreased from eight percent to six percent, and the proportion of the adult population that is Latino increased from thirteen percent to fourteen percent. While compared to White adults, Asian adults are underrepresented in criminal justice system involvement; the proportion of the population that is Asian has also increased, from 30 percent to 35 percent.



Latino Adults

The growing number of Latino adults in the County calls for a clear and consistent protocol for accurately identifying and recording ethnicity in all criminal justice information systems. As indicated in the Phase I findings, not only are Black adults disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system, race and ethnicity are inconsistently recorded in criminal justice departments' data systems. The lack of a standardized format for race and ethnicity data collection across criminal justice agencies makes it impossible to ascertain what disparities may or may not exist for all communities of color. As identified in Phase I of JRI, challenges include differences in the way race and ethnicity is recorded by law enforcement agencies leading to difficulties in comparing groups across the system. Since the issue has been identified, efforts have been made to improve properly identifying and recording race and ethnicity. However, as the analysis below describes, most of the existing information systems still lack data on ethnicity. As a result, the analysis of the extent to which Latino adults are involved in the criminal justice system is limited.



Although Latino adults represent 14 percent of the adult population, data indicates they represent only two percent of arrests and less than one percent of adults eligible for San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Program (SFPDP). While the proportion of Latino adults represented in booking and conviction data is higher, stakeholders BI worked with expressed concern that there is still work to be done to ensure they are using best practice for identifying and recording race and ethnicity.

Lack of data regarding Latino adults' involvement is problematic for obvious reasons—if we do not understand the extent of the problem, we cannot craft the appropriate policy and practice solutions. Additionally, when population data disregard ethnicity, and only focus on race, the vast majority of these “Hispanics” are counted as White. The result is a likely inflated rate of system involvement for White adults¹², and an underestimation of the disparity gap between White and Black adults.

Black Adults

Black adults are overrepresented at each stage of the criminal justice process investigated. In 2013, Black adults represented 6 percent of adults in the population, but they represented 40 percent of adult arrests; 44 percent of adults booked; 49 percent of adults eligible for SFPDP, and 40 percent of adults convicted.

Asian Pacific Islander and “Other” Adults

Due to lack of consistent data, this analysis did not focus on Asian Pacific Islander (API) or “other” adults. Future disparities analyses should include these populations but must account for differences between subgroups within the larger API population. Historical, cultural and economic differences between groups of Asian and Pacific Islander immigrants to the United States often result in a wide variety of experiences and outcomes within American society, including interaction with and rates of involvement in the criminal justice system. Improved data collection on race and ethnicity will support this type of analysis.

¹² (Nationally, when population data disregard ethnicity, and only focus on race, the vast majority of these “Hispanics” (89%) would be identified as “White.”) Easy Access to Juvenile Populations. <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>.



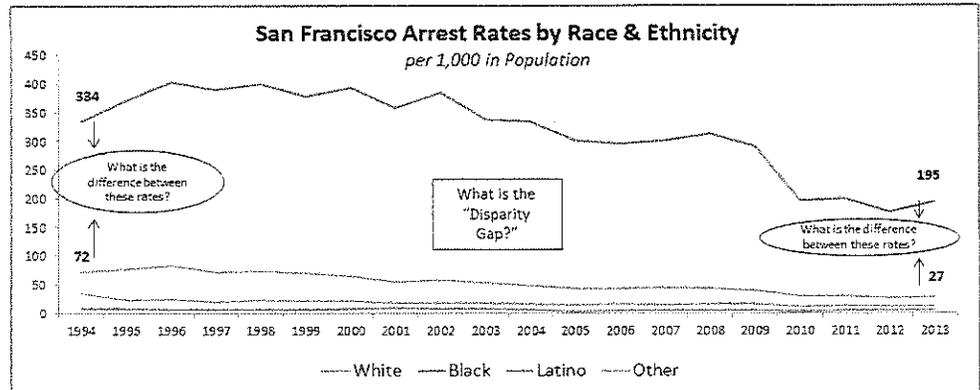
Arrests

San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) was unable to provide data on the total number of arrests in San Francisco disaggregated by race and ethnicity. In lieu of local data from the Reentry Council member agencies, BI used the State of California Department of Justice (DOJ) “Monthly Arrest and Citation Register” (MACR) to compile data on arrests in San Francisco. An “arrest” using these data includes “any person taken into custody because an officer has reason to believe the person violated the law¹³.” When an individual is arrested for multiple charges, MACR captures only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. Importantly, these arrest data do not include cite and release interactions with police. To understand the full scope of racial and ethnic disparities at arrest, SFPD must build capacity to collect and report on all arrests and contacts.

Key Findings

- In 2013, Black Adults in San Francisco were more than seven times as likely as White adults to be arrested¹⁴.
- Despite a significant overall reduction in arrest rates in San Francisco, the disparity gap – relative rate of arrest for Black adults compared to White adults - is increasing.
- Whereas the disparity gap in arrests statewide is decreasing, the disparity gap in San Francisco is increasing.
- Rates of arrest are higher for Black adults than White adults for every offense category.
- Despite reductions in rates of arrest for drug offenses, the Black/White disparity gap increased for every drug offense category.

Over the past two decades, arrest rates in San Francisco have decreased, but reductions for White adults outpaced Black adults. Between 1994 and 2013, arrests rates fell by 62 percent for White adults (from 72 arrests per 1,000 White adults in the



population to 27 arrests). During that same time, arrest rates fell by 42 percent for Black adults (from 334 arrests per 1,000 to 195 arrests).

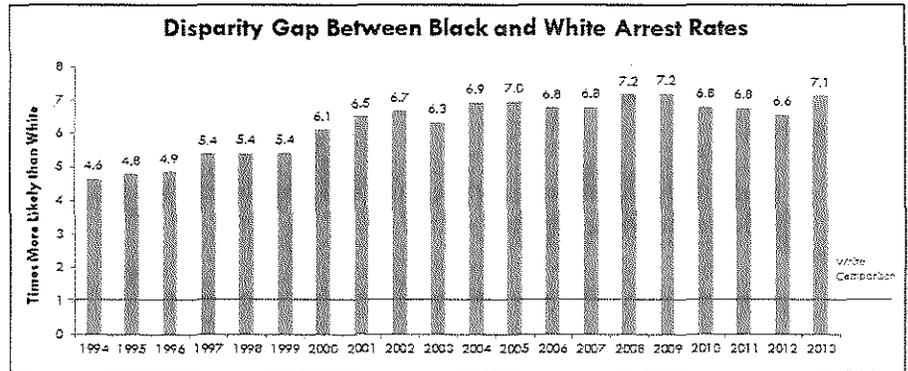
		1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2013	Percent Change 1994-2013
White	# of Arrests	22,011	23,466	18,052	13,026	9,151	8,836	
	Rate per 1000	72	74	58	44	29	27	-62%
Black	# of Arrests	17,374	19,809	17,896	12,735	8,198	8,027	
	Rate per 1000	334	400	385	296	196	195	-42%

¹³ California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR) Data Files; CJSC published tables (accessed November 2014).

¹⁴ When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults and White/Latino adults.

Disparity Gap in Arrests: San Francisco

The result of different arrest rate reductions is that despite significant reductions in arrest rates, the disparity between Black and White adults has increased. In 1994, for every White adult arrested, 4.6 Black adults were arrested, but in 2013 for every White adult arrested, 7.1 Black adults were arrested.



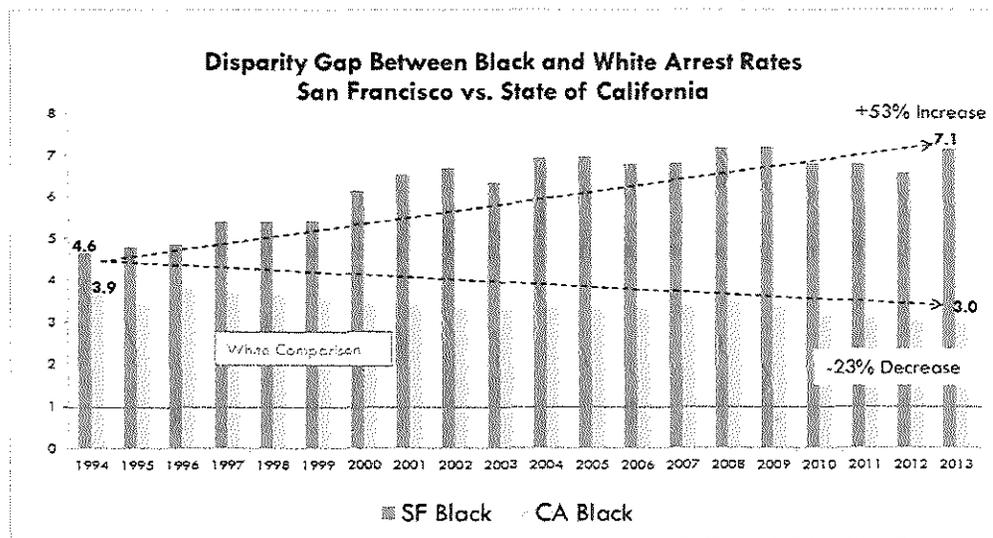
For every on 1 White adult arrested in 1994, 4.6 Black adults were arrested

	1994	2013	
White	1	1	White
Black	4.6	7.1	Black

For every on 1 White adult arrested in 2013, 7.1 Black adults were arrested.

Disparity Gap: San Francisco Arrests Compared to State of California Arrests

During the same time period that San Francisco's disparity gap increased by 45 percent, from Black adults being 4.6 times as likely as White adults to be arrested to 7.1 times as likely, the disparity gap in arrest rates for the State of California decreased. Statewide, in 1994, Black adults were 3.9 times as likely as White adults to be arrested. In 2013, Black adults were 3 times as likely.

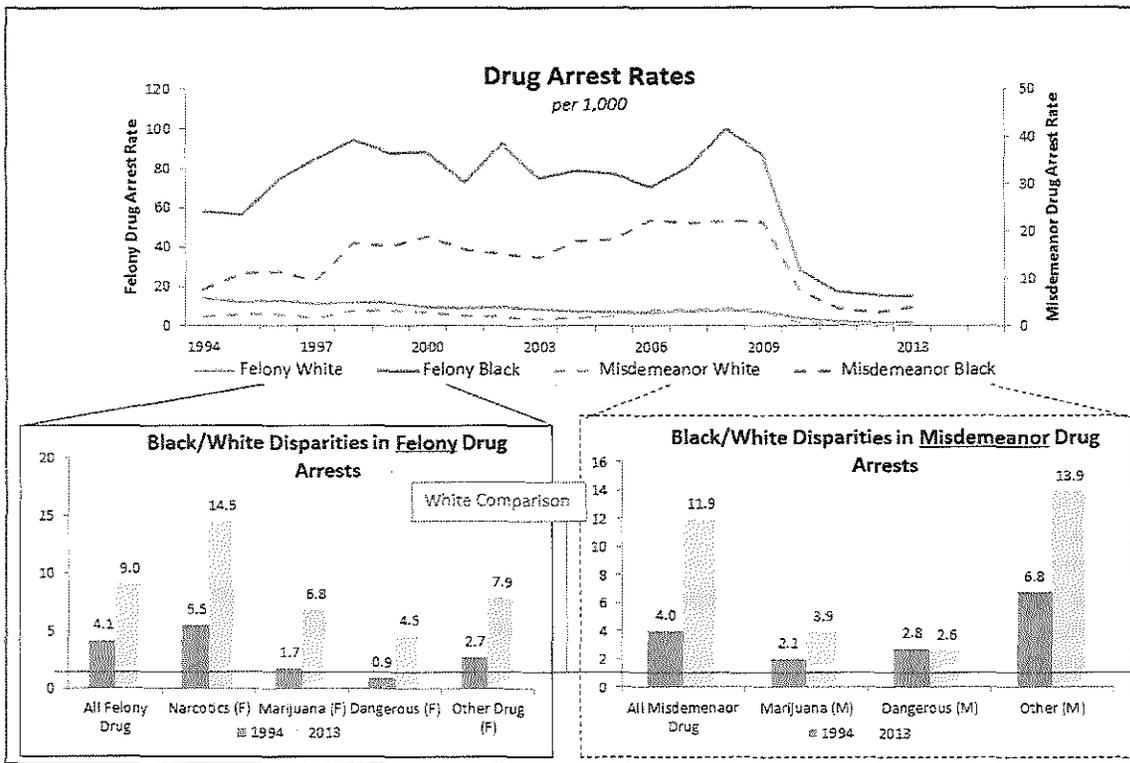




Disparities in Drug Arrest

Between 1994 and 2013, rates for felony drug arrests in San Francisco decreased by 88 percent for White adults (decreasing from 14.1 per 1,000 to 1.7) and by 74 percent for Black adults (decreasing from 58.5 per 1,000 to 15.5). During the same time, rates for misdemeanor drug offenses decreased by 85 percent for White adults (from 2 per 1,000 to 0.3 per 1,000), while rates for Black adults decreased by 48 percent (from 7.9 per 1,000 to 4.1).

The disparity gap between White and Black adult arrests has increased for almost every felony and misdemeanor drug offense.



A review of changes in the disparity gap for other offenses is available in Appendix B.

Bookings to Jail (Pretrial)

When an adult in San Francisco is arrested or has violated the terms and conditions of his or her probation or parole, he or she may be booked into County Jail. The following analysis explores pretrial bookings to County Jail. Unfortunately, the analysis was restricted due to limited data.

For this analysis, BI used data from the Court Management System (CMS) and supplemented it with race and ethnicity data from the Sheriff Department's Jail Management System (JMS). The full time frame for the data analyzed is January 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014. Data required extensive clean up to answer the most basic questions about booking to pretrial jail. Many questions we were interested in exploring could not be answered. After we cleaned up the data,¹⁵ there were 63,318 bookings to jail in the full time frame with data on race and ethnicity. In 2013, 19,273 cases included data on race and ethnicity.

Key Findings

- Black adults in San Francisco are 11 times as likely as White adults to be booked into County Jail. This disparity is true for both Black men (11.4 times as likely) and Black Women (10.9 times as likely).
- Latino adults are 1.5 times as likely to be booked as White adults¹⁶.
- Booking rates for Black and Latino adults have increased over the past three years while booking rates for White adults have decreased.
- The top three residence zip codes of Black adults booked into County Jail were: 94102 (includes the Tenderloin), 94124 (Bayview-Hunters Point), and 94103 (South of Market).
- The top three residence zip codes for Latino adults booked into jail were: 94110 (Inner Mission/Bernal Heights), 94102 (includes the Tenderloin), and 94112 (Ingelside-Excelsior/Crocker-Amazon).
- A vast majority (83 percent) of individuals booked into jail in San Francisco had residence zip codes within the County. Overall, only 17 percent of individuals booked into jail had residence zip codes outside of San Francisco¹⁷.

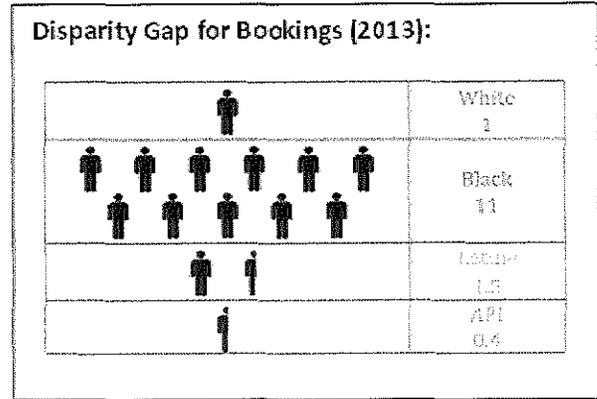
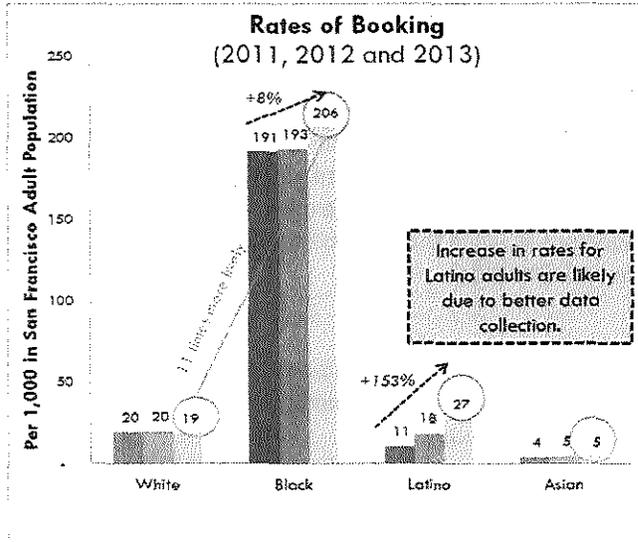
The rate of booking to County Jail has increased in San Francisco over the past 3 years for people of color, but it has decreased for White adults. The rate of booking for Black adults increased from 191 per 1,000 in 2011 to 206 per 1,000 in 2013.

Data indicate that the rate of booking for Latino adults increased by 153 percent. The significant increase is likely due – in some part – to better data collection practices to identify ethnicity. However, the data should be explored further. In 2013, Black and Latino adults were more likely to be booked into County Jail than White adults. For every one White adult booked into jail, there were eleven (11) Black adults and one and a half (1.5) Latino adults.

¹⁵ The data clean-up process for the booking data is described in the separate report BI submitted regarding data challenges ("Summary of Data Challenges Encountered during Analysis of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in San Francisco's Criminal Justice System").

¹⁶ Data on Latino adults booked into County Jail is likely an undercount. When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults and White/Latino adults.

¹⁷ Data regarding the homeless population were unavailable. Of the total 19,273 bookings in 2013, there were 3,973 (21%) that did not include a zip code. Some of these missing zip codes may be homeless adults who reside in San Francisco.

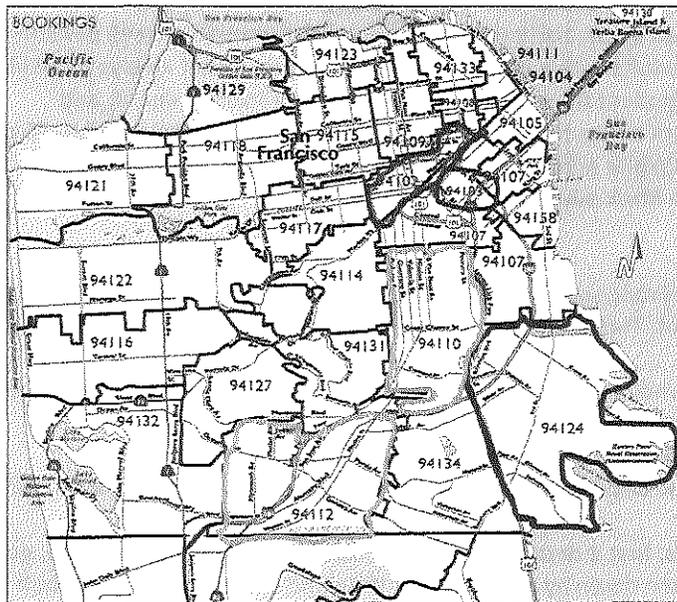
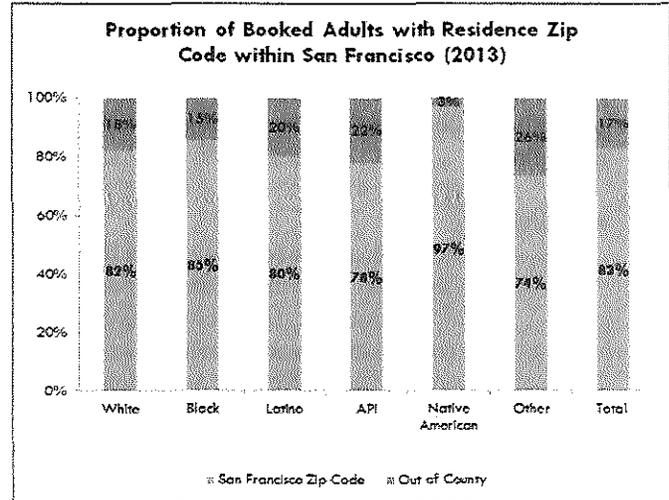


	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
2011 Pop.	319,436	41,404	99,104	243,503	2,223	n/a	705,670
2011 Booked	6,269	7,920	1,072	1,012	62	603	16,938
2011 Rate per 1,000	20	191	11	4	28		24
2012 Pop.	322,713	41,094	101,132	249,203	2,234	n/a	716,376
2012 Booked	6,493	7,940	1,863	1,228	66	684	18,274
2012 Rate per 1,000	20	193	18	5	30		26
2013 Pop.	324,372	41,237	102,261	255,069	2,248	n/a	725,187
2013 Booked	6,095	8,508	2,803	1,203	82	582	19,273
2013 Rate per 1,000	19	206	27	5	36		27

Zip Code Analysis

BI explored the top residence zip codes of adults booked into County Jail pretrial. The vast majority of all adults booked in County Jail in San Francisco have a residence zip code within San Francisco (83 percent)¹⁸.

The top zip codes were different for Black and Latino adults, but 94102 was a top zip code for both. Exploring top zip codes where people who are booked into jail reside can help local stakeholders better understand existing services and programs in those areas, as well as service gaps and needs. Additionally, justice stakeholders can explore policies and practices that impact justice system involvement such as police deployment and locations of neighborhood courts.



	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
94102	3177	3939	675	313	49	150	8303
94124	471	3915	386	237	8	115	5132
94103	1201	1464	301	129	12	74	3181
94110	1037	794	909	99	17	103	2959
94112	672	728	541	247	10	117	2315
94109	1123	752	160	149	11	67	2262

¹⁸ Zip Code analysis is based on cases for which zip code was recorded (in 2013, 15,272 cases). Data regarding the homeless population was unavailable. Of the total 19,273 bookings in 2013, there were 3,973 (21%) that did not include a zip code. Some of these missing zip codes may be homeless adults who reside in San Francisco.

Pretrial Release

Some defendants booked into County Jail are released pretrial. The types of release include release on own recognizance (OR), release to supervision programs operated by the San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Program (SFPDP), and other releases (released with a citation, case dismissal, bail posting, etc.). The mission of SFPDP is to facilitate, within various communities, positive and effective alternatives to fines, criminal prosecution, and detention.

Key Findings

- Booked Black adults are more likely than booked White adults to meet the criteria for pretrial release¹⁹.
- Black adults are less likely to be released at all process steps: Black adults are less likely to receive an “other” release (i.e., cited, bailed, and dismissed); less likely than White adults to be released by the duty commissioner; and less likely to be granted pretrial release at arraignment.
- Rates of pretrial releases at arraignment are higher for White adults for almost every quarter.
- Out of all adults who meet the criteria for pretrial release (the entirety of the SFPDP database):
 - 39 percent of Black adults had prior felony(ies) compared to 26 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a prior felony were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a prior felony;
 - 44 percent of Black adults had prior misdemeanor(s) compared to 45 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a prior misdemeanor were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a prior misdemeanor; and
 - 62 percent of Black adults had a high school diploma or GED compared to 66 percent of White adults, however, White adults with a HSD/GED were almost always more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults with a HSD/GED.

Overview of Data

BI analyzed the data from the San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project (SFPDP) database from the first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2014. This analysis was done with the goal of answering the following questions²⁰:

- Are defendants of color who meet the criteria for pretrial release less likely to be released on OR than White defendants?
- At what stage in the pretrial process are defendants released?
- How have racial and ethnic disparities in pretrial releases changed from 2011 to 2014?

The analysis was done in two parts: first a detailed look at the last full year of data received, quarter three of 2013 to quarter two of 2014, broken down by race and ethnicity; and second, three and a half year trends that looked at the relative release rates over time.

BI received four data files from SFPDP for 2011, 2012, 2013 and the first half of 2014. The full time frame of the data analyzed is January 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014. All four files were merged resulting in a single file of 26,657 cases. 161 cases (rows) were then deleted for lack of any data (blank), and 221 cases were excluded for lack of race and ethnicity data. The resulting number of valid cases is 26,496. For the last full year (quarter three 2013 to quarter two 2014), there are 7,840 valid cases.

¹⁹ Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases. Further analysis is needed to better understand this finding. For example, White adults may be more likely to be cited out and are therefore not included as “eligible” for pretrial release, and protocol for identifying “ethnicity” in the two information systems may not be consistent.

²⁰ These questions were not the entirety of this analysis but after careful study of the available data and numerous communications with staff at SFPDP, the limitations within the information system and data became clear, resulting in a need to limit the scope of the analysis. See Appendix A for full list of questions.

Limited Race and Ethnicity Data

In 2013, Latino adults represented 14.1 percent of the adult population in San Francisco. For the same year, the SFPDP data indicate that Latino adults represent only 0.2 percent of adults eligible for pretrial services. The relatively small numbers of Latinos, Asians, and Others in the SFPDP data make it difficult to identify meaningful trends.²¹ Therefore only White/Black disparities will be analyzed.²²

Pretrial Release Overview

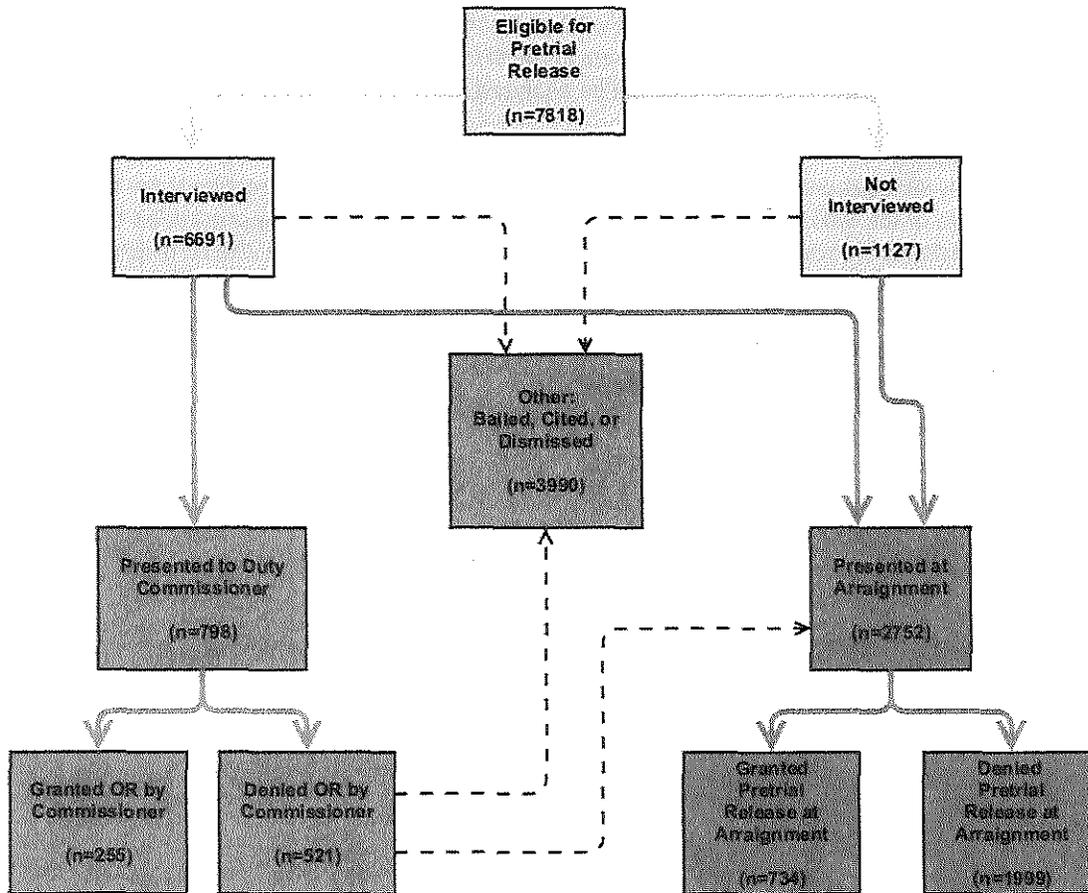
The following analysis includes only for Black and White adults.²³ The charts in this section show the number and respective percentage of the 6,801 individuals (3,118 White and 3,683 Black) as they proceeded through the various decision thresholds associated with pretrial release. The data indicate there was no disproportionality between White and Black adults who met criteria for pretrial release and were interviewed by SFPDP (both 85%). It should be noted that the 15 percent of White and Black adults who were not interviewed were not precluded from release at arraignment. Adults not interviewed by SFPDP are only precluded from being granted OR release by the duty commissioner, see Appendix C.

²¹ An analysis of racial and ethnic disparities depends heavily on the availability of relevant data at each stage with comparable population parameters. Counts, rates, and relative rate indices can fluctuate widely over time (e.g., year to year), especially with small case counts. When case counts are too low they tend to produce unreliable results. For example, in the last full year, there were only 25 Latinos (0.3%), 100 Asians (1.3%), and 892 "other" individuals (11.4%), compared to 3,118 Whites (40%) and 3,683 Blacks (47%). When these figures are broken down further into the various stages of the SFPDP process, the number of cases is even smaller. For example, of the 25 Latino individuals, five were presented to the duty commissioner. A comparison of what happened to those five individuals versus what happened to the 349 White individuals presented to the duty commissioner in the same time period would not yield meaningful results.

²² Note: When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are incorrectly identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults and White/Latino adults. It is important to note this for all of the analyses in the arrest section which compare White and Black arrest rates.

²³ This section highlights outcomes from the last full year of data BI received, Quarter 3 of 2013 to Quarter 4 of 2014

Pretrial Release Flow²⁴

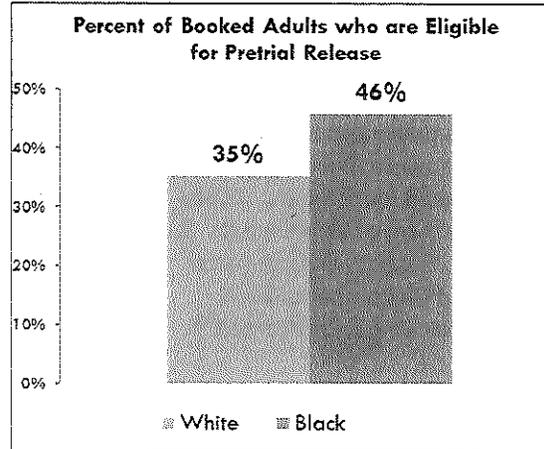


When adults booked into County Jail are identified as meeting the criteria for pretrial release (Eligible for Pretrial Release), they are interviewed to further assess appropriateness for pretrial release and SFPDP services. Once interviewed, their information packet may be presented to a duty commissioner where they may be granted or denied release on their own recognizance (OR). Adults who meet the criteria for pretrial release, but whose information is not presented to the duty commissioner or who are not granted OR by the duty commissioner may be granted or denied release at arraignment. In addition to those released by the duty commissioner or arraignment judge, adults may be released pretrial because their case was dismissed, they were cited out or they posted bail.

²⁴ Description of terms in this chart is included in Appendix C.

Pretrial Release Compared to Bookings

Black adults booked into San Francisco County Jail are more likely than White adults to be eligible for pretrial release. According to booking data, there were 5,940 White adults and 7,947 Black adults booked into County Jail during the most recent year. According to SFPD data, during the same time period, there were 3,118 White adults and 3,683 Black adults eligible for some form of pretrial release. By comparing these data, we can learn the proportion of adults booked that were eligible for pretrial release²⁵.



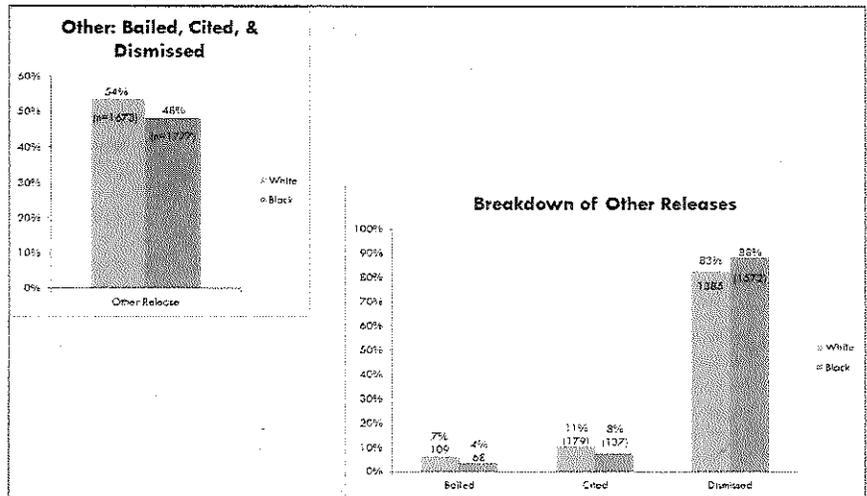
Whereas 35 percent of booked White adults were eligible for pretrial release, 46 percent of booked Black adults were eligible.²⁶

Q3 2013-Q2 2014	White	Black
Bookings	5,940	7,947
Pretrial Release Eligible	3,118	3,683
% of Booked Adults Eligible for Pretrial Release	35%	46%

Other Release: Bailed, Cited, and Dismissed

The data indicate that 51 percent of all cases that met the criteria for pretrial release were released under the “other releases” category. The proportion of White adults who met the criteria for pretrial release who were released in the “other” category (54%) was higher than the proportion of Black adults that met the criteria for pretrial release who were released under “other” (48%).

The vast majority of these released adults had their cases dismissed. Black adults were more likely than White adults to have their case dismissed. White adults were more likely to post bail or be cited out than Black adults.



²⁵ Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases. Further analysis is needed to better understand this finding. For example, White adults may be more likely to be cited out and are therefore not included within “eligible” for pretrial release, and protocol for identifying “ethnicity” in the two information systems may not be consistent.

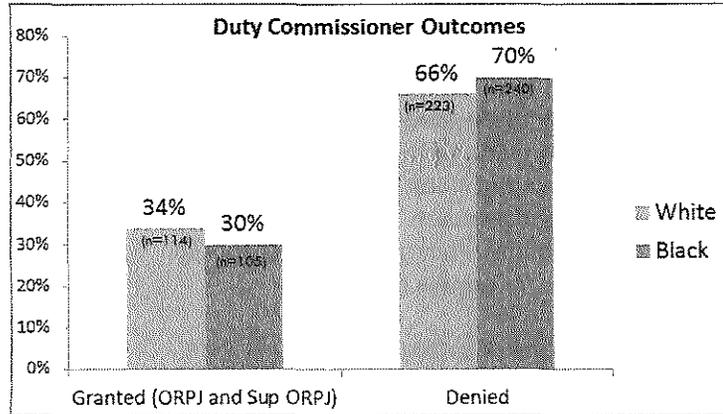
²⁶ Data for both Bookings and Pretrial eligible include the most recent year available (Q3 2013-Q2 2014). The data come from two distinct databases.



Presented to Duty Commissioner

Per Penal Code Section 1270.1, not everyone eligible for pretrial release or arraignment review is eligible for presentation to the duty commissioner. In the year analyzed, 682 people were presented to the duty commissioner.

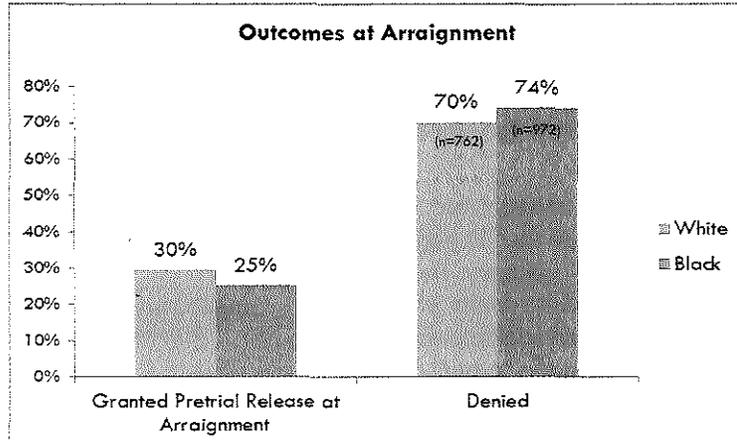
White adults presented to the duty commissioner were more likely to be granted OR than Black adults. Thirty-three (33) percent of White adults presented to the duty commissioner were granted OR compared to 30 percent of Black adults presented.²⁷



Presented at Arraignment

Sixty five percent of adults eligible for pretrial release were released prior to arraignment. Adults who meet pretrial release criteria, and who have not yet been released, are presented at arraignment.

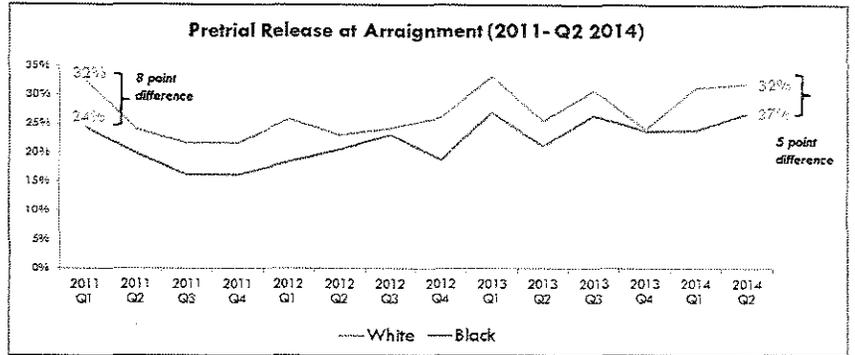
Black adults were less likely to be granted pretrial release at arraignment. Whereas 30 percent of White adults were released at arraignment, only 25 percent of Black adults were.



²⁷ See Appendix C for description of ORNF.

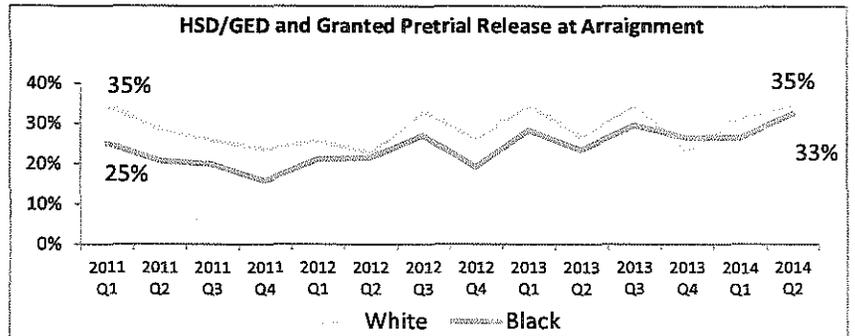
Trends in Pretrial Releases at Arraignment

White adults are consistently more likely to be granted pretrial release at arraignment than Black adults for nearly every quarter. In Quarter 1 2011, 24 percent of Black adults and 32 percent of White adults were granted pretrial release at arraignment. In Quarter 2 2014, the difference narrowed because a higher proportion of Black adults were granted pretrial release (27 percent), but White adults were still more likely to receive pretrial release.



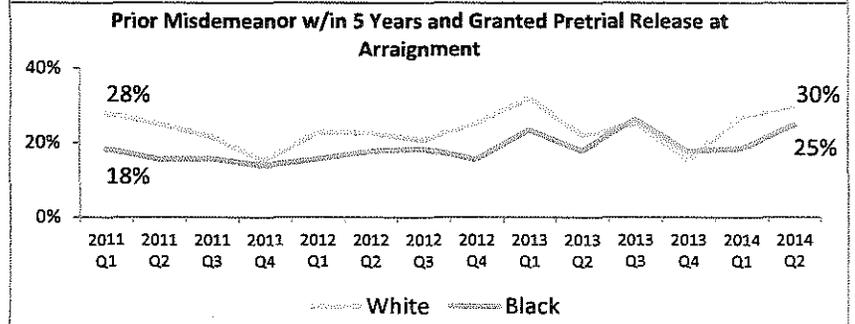
Educational Status

Out of all cases in the SFPDP database, 66 percent of White adults and 62 percent of Black adults in the full timeframe had a high school diploma (HSD) or a GED. However, when disaggregating data by educational status, White adults are still more likely to be released than Black adults in most quarters.



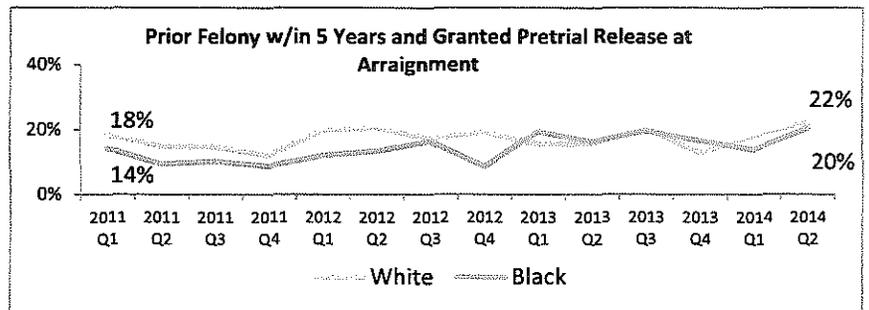
Prior Misdemeanor Convictions

Out of all cases in the SFPDP database, 45 percent of White adults and 44 percent of Black adults within the full timeframe had a prior misdemeanor within five years.²⁸ When limiting the pool of data to adults with a prior misdemeanor conviction within the last five years, White adults are still more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults in most quarters.



Prior Felony Convictions

Out of all cases in the SFPDP database, 26 percent of White adults and 39 percent of Black adults within the full timeframe had a prior felony within five years. When limiting the pool of data to adults with a prior felony conviction within the last five years, White adults are still more likely to be released at arraignment than Black adults in most quarters.



²⁸ Not all prior convictions are San Francisco convictions.

Sentencing

If the judge finds beyond a reasonable doubt that a person committed the alleged offense, the person is convicted and the judge imposes a sentence. The sentences included in this analysis include all adults sentenced, regardless of whether they were in custody pretrial.

Key Findings

- For every White adult arrested and convicted in 2013, 1.4 Black adults were arrested and convicted.²⁹ (Due to lack of data about Latinos at arrest, no comparison of convictions to arrest was made for Latinos.)
- Black adults in San Francisco (in the general population) are ten times as likely as White adults in San Francisco (in the general population) to have a conviction in court.
- Latino adults in San Francisco (in the general population) are nearly twice as likely as White adults in San Francisco (in the general population) to have a conviction in court.³⁰
- The vast majority of all people convicted are sentenced to Jail/Probation. Black adults with Jail/Probation sentences are more likely to receive formal probation than White adults. Whereas 31 percent of White Adults receive formal probation, 53 percent of Black adults did.
- Black adults are more likely to be sentenced to State Prison and County Jail alone and less likely to be sentenced to Jail/Probation than White adults.
- When they receive Jail/Probation sentences, Black adults are more likely to have a longer jail sentence than White adults.
- Over the course of the last year, there were 288,177 bed days as the result of court sentences to jail (either through County Jail alone or as a part of a Jail/Probation sentence). Black adults account for 50 percent of these sentenced bed days.
- Although more White adults are convicted on DUI charges with blood alcohol levels greater than or equal to .08 than Black adults, Black and Latino adults convicted of these charges are more likely to have a longer jail sentence (as part of a Jail/Probation sentence) than White adults.³¹
- Of all Black adults convicted, 6 percent were convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances; of all White adults convicted, only 1 percent was convicted of this charge. While the number of adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances has decreased substantially over the past 3 years, the proportion is consistently higher for Black adults.³²
- Black adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances are more likely to be sentenced to State Prison than White adults convicted of the same offense.
- Black adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances are more likely to stay longer in County Jail as part of a Jail/Probation sentence.

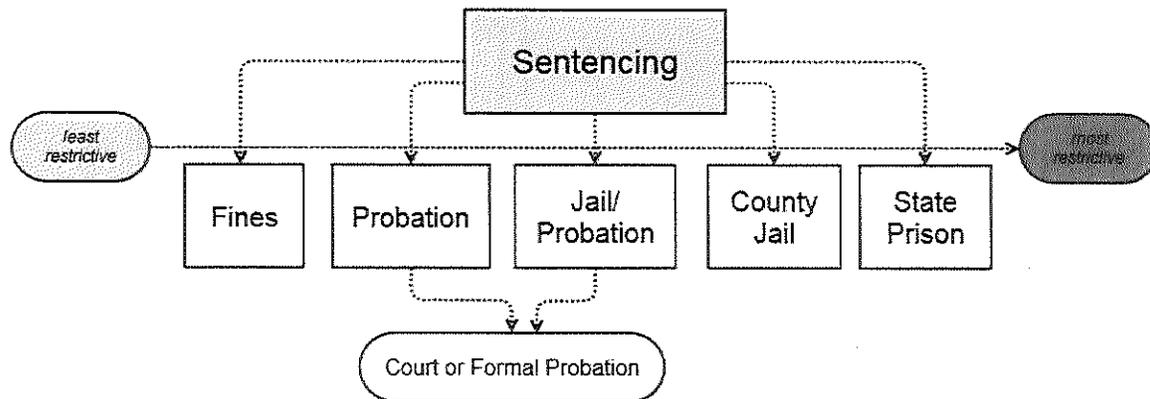
The analysis of sentencing was intended to explore basic questions around potential racial and ethnic disparities in sentences for convicted adults in San Francisco, not to answer questions regarding why the disparities exist or where the responsibility for the disparities lies. The figure on the next page illustrates sentencing options.

²⁹ When population data disregard ethnicity, the vast majority of Hispanic/Latino people are identified as White. This results in an *inflated* rate of system involvement for White adults; and subsequently an *underestimation* of the disparity gaps between White/Black adults and White/Latino adults.

³⁰ See note above. It is important to note this for all of the analyses in the conviction/sentencing section which compare White and Latino rates.

³¹ Analysis of specific charges includes the entire timeframe, in order to increase the number of cases analyzed. The criminal code referenced here is VC 23152(b)/M.

³² Analysis of specific charges includes the entire timeframe, in order to increase the number of cases analyzed. The criminal code referenced here is HS 11352(a)/F.



In analyzing sentencing, BI answers the following questions:

- What types of sentences do defendants receive?
- How long are the sentences?
- Are defendants of color more likely to receive more restrictive sentences than White defendants?
- What sentences do defendants receive for the top convicted charges?
- How have racial and ethnic disparities in sentencing changed from 2011 to 2014?

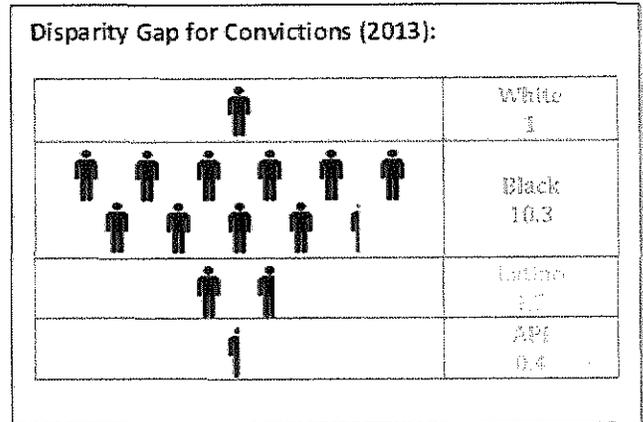
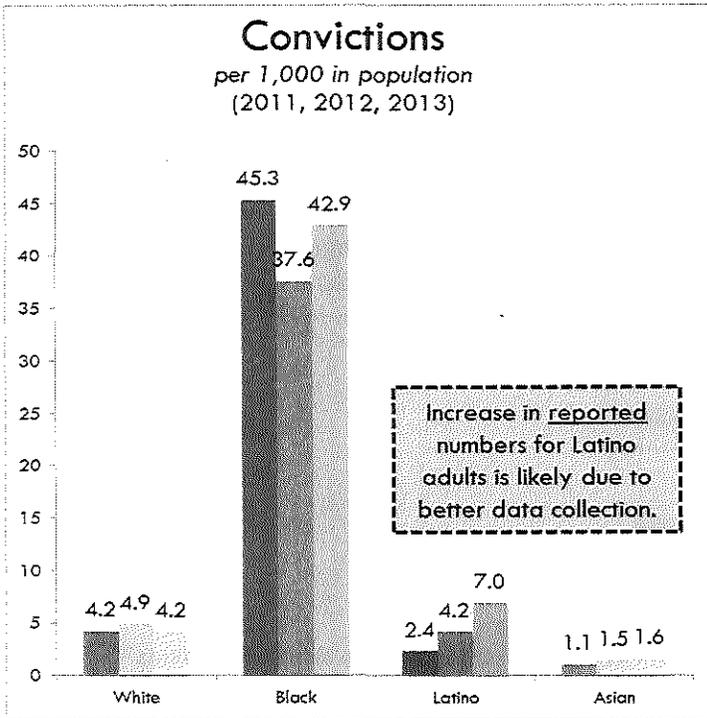
In answering these questions, BI used data from the Court Management System (CMS) and supplemented it with race and ethnicity data from the Sheriff Department's Jail Management System (JMS). The full time frame for the data analyzed is January 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014.³³

Disparity Gap in Convictions

In 2013, more than 10 Black adults were convicted for every White adult convicted in San Francisco. Almost two Latino adults were convicted for every White adult convicted. For every White adult arrested and convicted in 2013, 1.4 Black adults were arrested and convicted. (Due to lack of data about Latinos at arrest, no comparison of convictions to arrest was made for Latinos). The disparity gap in convictions between Black and White adults remains high, whether convictions are compared to arrests or to the total adult population.

Convictions per 1,000 in the population appear to be increasing quickly for Latinos, but this could be a reflection of changes in data collection practices. The number of convicted Latino adults increased by more than 200 percent between 2011 and 2013, rising from 235 to 711.

³³ There were a total of 18,621 convictions in this data set. The data required extensive clean up to answer the questions. This included removing 335 cases with no SF#, the only means of reliably identifying an individual, leaving 18,268 cases. BI was advised not use the "case disposition" field in the CMS data to inform its understanding of sentence types. Instead the four sentence types and length variables were used to create 15 unique combinations of sentences each with a unique code. Eight of these unique codes, representing 80 cases, were excluded because they appeared to be data entry errors. This left 18,206 valid cases; however, of these cases 3,588 (19.7%) were missing race and ethnicity data, leaving 14,618 cases with both an SF# and race and ethnicity data. In order to show the most recent information, pieces of this analysis limit the timeframe to the last full year of data, quarter 3 of 2013 to quarter 2 of 2014, which included 4,806 cases with valid data on race and ethnicity.

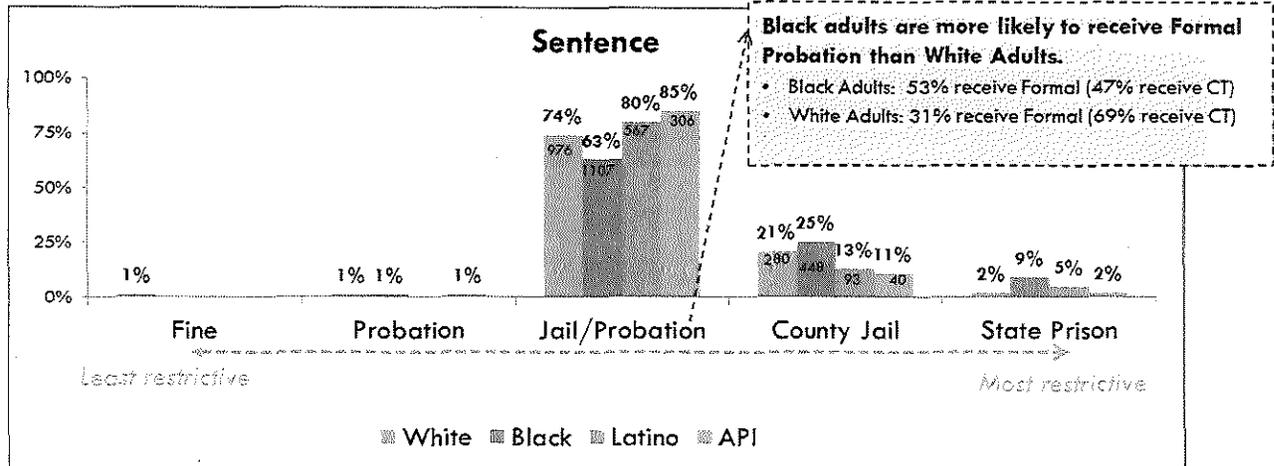


	White	Black	Latino	API	Native American
2011 Population	319,436	41,404	99,104	243,503	2,223
2011 Convictions	1,352	1,877	235	261	9
2011 Rate per 1,000	4.2	45.3	2.4	1.1	4.0
2011 Disparity Gap	1	10.7	.6	.3	1.0
2012 Population	322,713	41,094	101,132	249,203	2,234
2012 Convictions	1,588	1,544	426	370	6
2012 Rate per 1,000	4.9	37.6	4.2	1.5	2.7
2012 Disparity Gap	1	7.6	.9	.3	.5
2013 Population	324,372	41,237	102,261	255,069	2,248
2013 Convictions	1,355	1,769	711	406	24
2013 Rate per 1,000	4.2	42.9	7.0	1.6	10.7
2013 Disparity Gap	1	10.3	1.7	.4	2.6

Sentence Types

Black adults are more likely to be sentenced to State Prison and County Jail and less likely to be sentenced to Jail/Probation sentences than White adults.

Data shown is for the latest full year: Q3 2013-Q2 2014



The vast majority of all sentences were Jail/Probation. Convicted White adults were more likely than convicted Black adults to receive a Jail/Probation sentence. Whereas 74 percent of White adults received a Jail/Probation sentence, 63 percent of convicted Black adults were sentenced to Jail/Probation. For the probation portion of Jail/Probation sentence, Black adults were more likely to receive formal probation than Black adults. Fifty-three (53) percent of Black adults received Formal Probation and 47 percent received Court Probation (a form of informal probation). In contrast, only 31 percent received Formal Probation and 69 percent of White adults received Court Probation. While BI was unable to determine who was eligible for Court vs. Formal Probation from the data received, a next step would be to examine who was *eligible* for Court Probation but *received* Formal (disaggregated by race and ethnicity).³⁴

Convicted Black adults were more likely than convicted White adults to be sentenced to County Jail. Twenty-one (21) percent of White adults were sentenced to County Jail, whereas 25 percent of Black adults were sentenced to County Jail.

Convicted Black and Latino adults were also more likely than convicted White adults to be sentenced to State Prison. Whereas two (2) percent of convicted White adults were sentenced to State Prison, five (5) percent of Latino adults and nine (9) percent of Black adults were sentenced to State Prison.

³⁴ A variable to identify eligibility for Court Probation would need to be captured in the database.



Sentence Length

When they receive a Jail/Probation sentence, Black adults are more likely to have a longer jail sentence than White adults.

The tables below show mean and median sentences for Jail/Probation, County Jail, and State Prison sentences. The sentence lengths are further disaggregated by felony and misdemeanor offenses. Not surprisingly, the sentence lengths for felonies exceed the sentence length for misdemeanors.

Latest Full Year: Q3 2013 - Q2 2014	Mean Sentence				Median Sentence			
	Jail/Probation		County	Prison	Jail/Probation		County	Prison
	Probation	Jail (Days)	Jail (Days)	(Months)	Probation	Jail (Days)	Jail (Days)	(Months)
White	N=976		N=280	N=27	N=976		N=280	N=27
Felony	39.4	128.6	314.5	33.3	36	73	180	24
Misdemeanor	34.9	18.3	75.5	*	36	8	30	*
Total	35.7	38.3	160.3	33.3	36	10	60	24
Black	N=1,107		N=448	N=150	N=1,107		N=448	N=150
Felony	38.1	117.3	266	149	36	75	128	36
Misdemeanor	34.9	23.2	80.2	*	36	10	26	*
Total	36.3	62.9	166.1	149	36	20	71	36
Latino	N=567		N=93	N=37	N=567		N=93	N=37
Felony	39.2	110.3	282.5	37.2	36	71	210	36
Misdemeanor	36.5	19.8	78.9	*	36	10	30	*
Total	37.1	38.6	139.4	37.2	36	10	69	36
Asian Pacific Islander	N=306		N=40	N=7	N=306		N=11	N=7
Felony	38.9	129.7	334.2	46.7	36	62	365	30
Misdemeanor	35.9	15.3	85.2	*	36	7	180	*
Total	36.4	38.9	198	46.7	36	10	29	30

Jail/Probation sentences comprised 72 percent of all sentences in the latest year. The average number of days sentenced for White adults in the last year of data is 38 days in County Jail, compared to an average of 63 days for Black adults. The White-Black disparity persists when looking at the median; White adults have a median of ten days in County Jail compared to 20 days for Black adults.³⁵

There did not appear to be disparities in lengths of probation in the Jail/Probation sentences. In the last full year, the mean sentence to probation ranged from 34.2 months to 37.1 months, and the median sentence was 36 months for all groups.

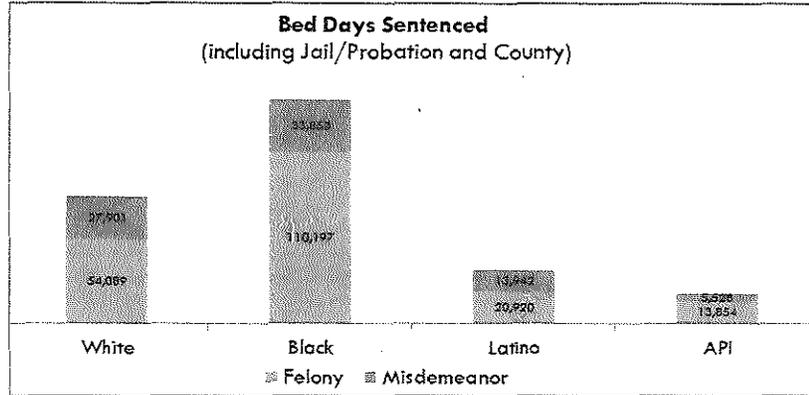
Black adults are more likely to receive a longer State Prison sentence than White adults. Whereas the average State Prison sentence for White adults was 33 months, the average for Black adults was 149 months. When looking at County Jail sentences alone, while the differences in sentences were not statistically significant, Black and Latino adults had longer sentences than White adults. Moreover, 68 percent of adults sentenced to County Jail in the last full year were people of color. This is cause for concern.

³⁵ The Mann-Whitney test was used to test significance in differences of median County Jail sentence length for Jail/Probation sentences and the results showed that there is a significant difference in the median jail sentence for Black and White adults. The Games-Howell Post Hoc test was used to determine if the differences in the mean sentences were significant, and the results showed that the mean sentence for Black adults is significant when compared to White.

County Jail Bed Days

Over the course of the last year, there were **288,177 sentenced bed days** as the result of court sentences to jail (either through county jail alone (50%) or as a part of a jail/probation sentence (50%).³⁶

- White adults account for 28 percent of sentenced bed days over the last year.
- Black adults account for 50 percent of sentenced bed days over the last year.
- Latino adults account for 12 percent of sentenced bed days over the last year.
- API adults account for 12 percent of sentenced bed days over the last year.



Sentences for DUI (VC 23152(b)/M)

DUI was selected for closer analysis because it is the top conviction charge.³⁷ In the full time frame, 14 percent of all convictions were for DUIs. The vast majority of sentences for DUI were Jail/Probation, comprising 98 percent of all sentences for DUIs.

DUI Sentences	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
County Jail	11 (1%)	10 (4%)	9 (2%)	1 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (1%)	33 (2%)
Probation	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0%)
Jail/Probation Jail (days)	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
N	888	268	384	276	3	177	1,996
Mean	13	17	18	12	7	15	15
Median	7	8	10	5	5	5	8

Although more White adults are convicted on DUI charges³⁸ than Black adults, Black and Latino adults are more likely to have a longer County Jail sentence (as part of a Jail/Probation sentence) than White adults.

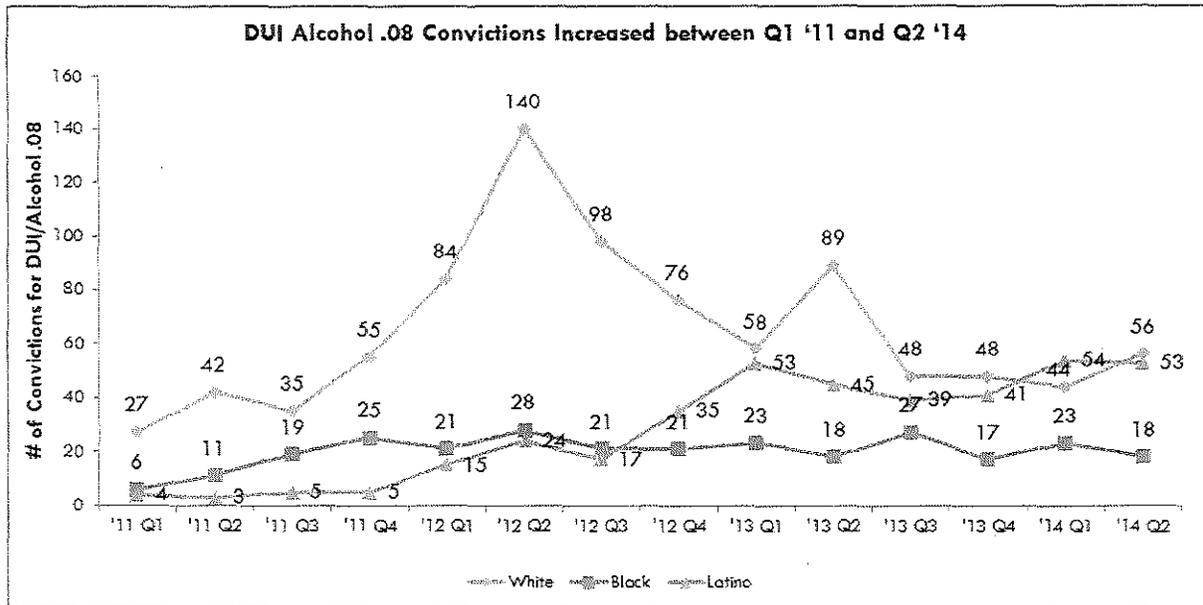
Whereas on average, Black and Latino adults were sentenced to 17 days and 18 days of County Jail, respectively, White adults were sentenced to 13 days County Jail.

Additionally, the number of DUI convictions has increased over time, signaling that this is an offense that is still relevant in San Francisco.

³⁶ This refers to sentenced bed days, not bed days served. The number of days served may be less than the number sentenced due to half time credits available for some convictions.

³⁷ See Appendix D for the top offenses for which people were convicted broken down by race and ethnicity.

³⁸ Analysis includes the entire timeframe, in order to include more cases. California code is VC 23152(b)/M, which is driving with a blood alcohol level greater than or equal to .08.



Sentences for Transporting or Selling Controlled Substances (HS 11352(A)/F)

In addition to analyzing DUIs, BI reviewed sentencing outcomes for adults convicted of felony transporting or selling controlled substances (Health and Safety Code 11352(A)). This offense was selected because it was the second most frequent offense for which Black adults were convicted. Of all Black adults convicted, 6 percent were convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances. Of all White adults convicted, only 1 percent was convicted of this charge.

Sentences for transporting or selling controlled substances—HS 11352(A)/F						
	White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
County Jail	6 (8%)	53 (15%)	3 (7%)	4 (31%)	1 (6%)	67 (13%)
Jail/Probation	64 (90%)	238 (66%)	33 (77%)	4 (31%)	13 (81%)	352 (70%)
State prison	1 (1%)	38 (11%)	7 (16%)	2 (15%)	2 (13%)	50 (10%)
Suspended State Prison to Jail/Probation	0 (0%)	32 (9%)	0 (0%)	3 (23%)	0 (0%)	35 (7%)
Total	71	361	43	13	16	504

Black adults convicted of transporting or selling controlled substances³⁹ are more likely to stay longer in jail as part of a Jail/Probation sentence. While the number of adults convicted for transporting or selling controlled substances has decreased substantially over the past 3 years, the proportion is consistently higher for Black adults.

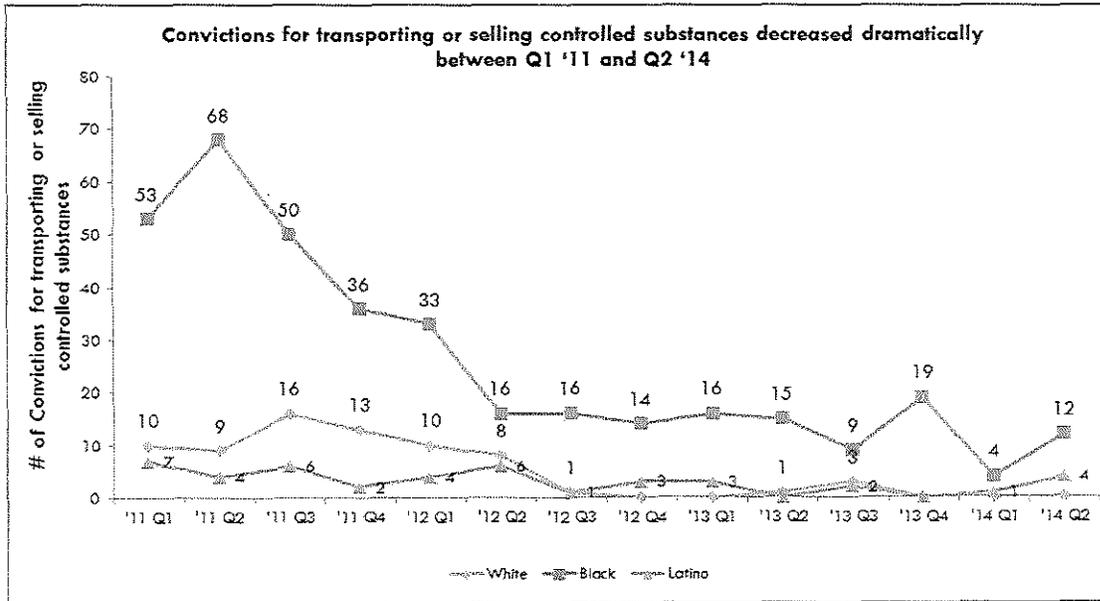
Jail/Probation Jail (days)	White	Black	Latino	API	Other	Total
N	64	238	33	4	13	352
Mean	86	151*	129	114	128	136
Median	43	120	74	92	120	91

³⁹ Analysis includes the entire timeframe, in order to include more cases. California code is HS 11352(A)/F.



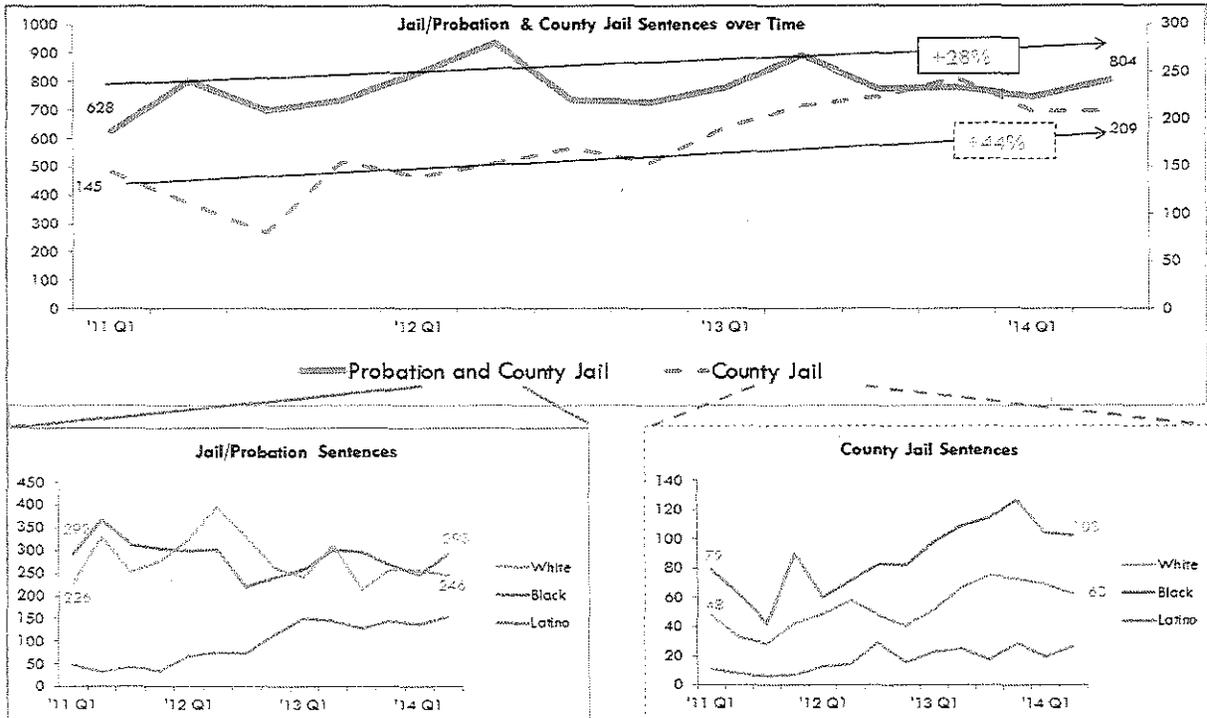
White adults convicted of transport /sell narcotics are more likely to receive a Jail/Probation sentence than Black adults, 90 percent compared to 66 percent. The County Jail portion of the Jail/Probation sentence is longer for Black and Latino adults convicted of transport/sell narcotics. Whereas White adults are sentenced to an average of 86 days, Black adults are sentenced to 151 days and Latino adults to 129 days. The number of convictions has decreased dramatically since the first quarter of 2011.

Black adults are more likely to be sentenced to County Jail or State Prison for transport/sell narcotics.



Sentencing Trends

State prison sentences decreased for all groups since the first quarter of 2011. During the same time period the use of Jail/Probation Sentences and County Jail Sentences has increased.



Given legal reforms in recent years, such as AB109 and Proposition 47, reductions in the use of State Prison sentences are not surprising. However, the time frame of our analysis suggests that the declining use of State Prison was a trend that began before the impacts of these reforms were fully realized. AB 109 went into effect in October 2011 and Prop 47 was passed and implemented in November 2014.

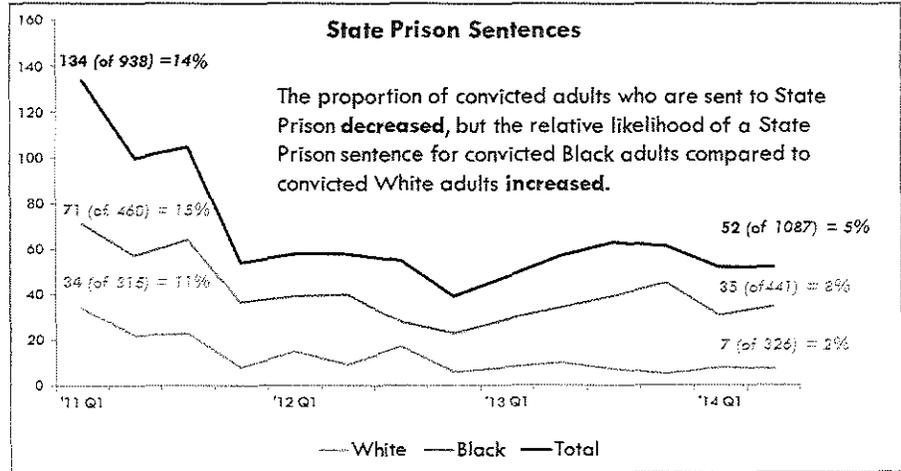
In the first quarter of 2011, 72 percent of White adults (226 of 315) received Jail/Probation compared to 63 percent of Black adults (292 of 460). In the second quarter of 2014, 75 percent of White adults (246 of 326) received Jail/Probation, compared to 64% of Black adults (293 of 441). Stated differently, in the first quarter of 2011 White adults are 1.13 times more likely to get a Jail/Probation sentence than Black adults, and in the second quarter of 2014 White adults are 1.14 times more likely to get a Jail/Probation sentence.

In the first quarter of 2011, 15 percent of White adults (48 of 315) and 17 percent of Black adults (79 of 460) received a County Jail sentence. In the second quarter of 2014, 20 percent of White adults (63 of 326) and 25 percent of Black adults (103 of 441) received a County Jail sentence. In other words, in the first quarter of 2011 Black adults were 1.13 times more likely to get a County Jail sentence than White adults, and in the second quarter of 2014, Black adults are 1.21 times more likely to get a County Jail sentence than White adults.

Trends in State Prison Sentences

Despite overall decreases, the use of State Prison sentences continues to be relevant to the discussion of disparities. The proportion of convicted adults sentenced to State Prison decreased from 14 percent of all convictions in the first quarter of 2011 to just five percent of all convictions in quarter 2 of 2014. In the first quarter of 2011, 15 percent of Black adults convicted received a sentence of State Prison, and 11 percent of White adults convicted received a sentence of State Prison. In the second quarter of 2014, eight percent of Black adults convicted were sentenced to State Prison, and two percent of White adults convicted were sentenced to State Prison.

In comparing sentences to State Prison for White and Black adults, the disparity grew. Whereas in the first quarter of 2011, convicted Black adults were 1.4 times as likely as convicted White adults to be

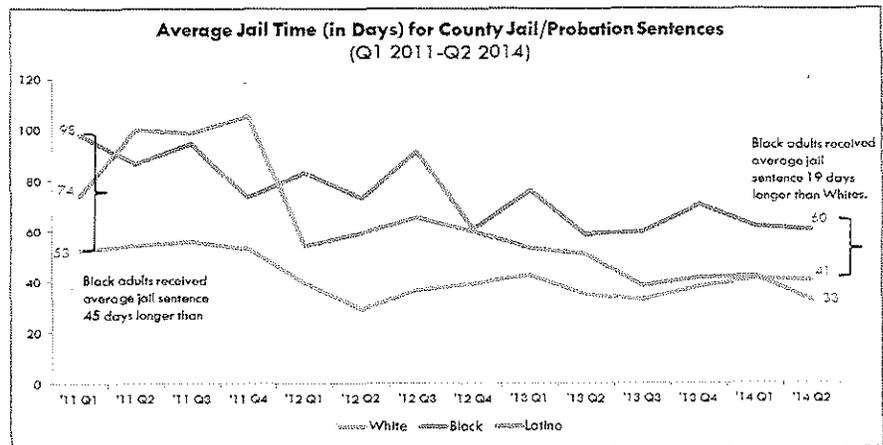


sent to State Prison, in quarter two of 2014, convicted Black adults were nearly four times as likely to be sent to State Prison. In other words, the proportion of Black adults sentenced to State Prison increased over time. During the first quarter of 2011, Black adults made up 53 percent of all State Prison sentences. By the second quarter of 2014, Black adults made up 67 percent of all State Prison sentences.

Trends in Length of County Jail (for Jail/Probation Sentences)

In Q1 2011, Black adults received an average jail sentence that was 45 days longer (85% longer) than White adults. In Q2 2014, Black adults received an average jail sentence that was 19 days longer (46% longer) than White adults.

Although the average length of a County Jail sentence for Jail/Probation sentences have decreased, they are still consistently longer for Black and Latino adults.



Building Data Capacity to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities

The purpose of these recommendations is to aid in the development of data capacity, including data collection, analysis, and use. These recommendations build on a separate report BI submitted to the Reentry Council detailing the problems we encountered with respect to data availability and data integrity.

Accessing reliable and accurate data is a common challenge for justice systems. Often criminal justice information systems are built for case management, not analytics. As a result, asking basic questions of the vast and often separate information systems is complicated. Based on our minimal experience in working with key criminal justice information systems in San Francisco, this will require a commitment.

In making our observations and recommendations, BI would like to acknowledge that the San Francisco Adult Probation Department spent a significant amount of time and effort outreaching to various internal and external partners to make sense of the data. This outreach often resulted in a new understanding of data variables. Often, BI discovered that the data variables required to answer questions about disparities in the system were meaningless or were previously misunderstood. What was clear is that the knowledge necessary to improve data capacity in a meaningful way is shared by individuals in different departments and agencies. Therefore, there must be collective and collaborative effort to build data capacity, or efforts will be severely hindered.

While BI recognizes that there is much we do not understand about the information systems and protocols in place, we hope these observations will help stakeholders continue to build capacity to use data to better understand decision-making in San Francisco's criminal justice agencies.

Both our identification of problems and recommendations are limited in nature as an information system or data capacity assessment was not part of our scope of work. However, due to the extensive challenges we encountered in attempting to perform our analysis, we felt it would be helpful to share our experiences and recommendations.

The appropriate existing committees that already focus on building data infrastructure (CMS Committee and/or JUSTIS Committee) should review these reports, and prioritize the most relevant recommendations for further investigation and implementation. Additional ad-hoc or subcommittees may also be helpful to focus upon specific issues that are identified.

Protocols and Documentation

I. Develop clear protocols for gathering and entering key data into the information systems

For instance, there is currently no clear and consistent procedure for collecting race and ethnicity data across criminal justice agencies. All agencies should adopt a consistent protocol and consistent race and ethnicity categories. The current best practice is to use a two-tiered questioning process:

- A. The first question: Do you identify as Hispanic or Latino?
- B. The second question: What is your race or ethnicity?

II. Relevant agencies should develop or review and update existing training manuals

It is not clear to BI which agencies have training manuals and when these were last reviewed and updated. A key component for ensuring strong data quality is having a detailed training process for users of the system. This is

accomplished in part by documentation. A training manual helps to ensure that users are trained according to a defined and agreed upon process. Additionally, agencies should evaluate quality assurance measures to ensure that data collection practice aligns with written protocol.

III. Create and Distribute a Data Dictionary

A significant portion of time was spent attempting to understand the terminology used in the various systems during our analysis of the data provided by the various stakeholders. While it is unavoidable to have some niche specific jargon within any professional environment, having a dictionary of this terminology and the meaning of the different variables in the various data systems can:

- A. Make each system more uniform and consistent by allowing its various users to have a common understanding of what it is they are inputting; and
- B. Act as a place to store knowledge that is currently known only to one or two people within the various stakeholder agencies, which will cut down the time in the future for this type of analysis.

Staff Training

I. Train staff to enter data according to protocol.

Training staff in data entry protocols is important. It is equally important to make the system as user friendly as possible and to develop protocols that are simple in relation to a more efficient and protected system.

II. Incentivize Proper Data Collection Procedures

In addition to a training manual, it is good practice to create incentives for users of IT systems to be invested in the quality of the data that they are capturing. Two suggestions for incentivizing stronger and more consistent data collection are:

- A. Develop and/or implement user logging system. Utilizing a user logging system is a valuable way to enforce data collection rules. Essentially a user logging system captures who, when, and where data was added or modified. With this information, statistics may be developed that suggest varying levels of data quality for system users. Data quality measures may provide valuable statistics for performance reviews while also providing greater transparency into where data quality issues are occurring so that they can be addressed more directly and quickly.
- B. Educate staff on the value of data. Educating users as to why the data they are collecting is important may also serve as a valuable tool for greater data quality. A particular approach that may be useful is to share data analytics with the users who collect the data that feeds into the statistics. In addition, consider creative ways to empower users to be part of the analytical process.

Modifications to Data Systems to Improve Data Integrity

I. Limit the number of open fields in information systems

This will help eliminate the problem of the same data being entered in multiple ways, such as encountered with the SFPDP database.

II. Leverage Constraint Potential of Information Systems/Enforce Protections

In addition to greater efficiency, this provides the opportunity to leverage the information system to recall and enforce data rules. A simple example is requiring release dates to be later than booking dates. These types of constraints might address a good portion of the challenges encountered within the MTR data.

Generating Reports and Using Data

I. Develop infrastructure to report on key data disaggregated by race and ethnicity

Jurisdictions that are committed to reforming any part of their system or ensuring that all people are being treated fairly and equitably must have the appropriate infrastructure in place. As a starting point in San Francisco, the relevant data committee should identify what information system modifications and data collection processes are required to answer the disparities questions developed by BI and refined by San Francisco stakeholders (as described in Appendix A).

II. Develop regular reports (BI recommends quarterly)

Once the capacity is in place, San Francisco should develop a report that will be reviewed regularly by stakeholders to measure progress on an ongoing basis.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Having worked in over 100 jurisdictions, BI continues to see racial and ethnic disparities similar to those in this report. The prevalence of these disparities undermines any notion of “justice” in our criminal justice system. Given the disparities in San Francisco outlined in this report, it is incumbent on local stakeholders to address the inequities within the criminal justice system.

We hope this analysis provides a starting point for stakeholders to consider more effective reform strategies that promote equity and reduce the significant racial and ethnic disparities outlined in this report.

To further disparity reduction efforts, BI recommends:

- (1) Build data capacity per the suggestions in this report.
- (2) Develop capacity to answer the key questions BI was unable to answer due to data limitations. For example:
 - Arrest:
 1. How do racial and ethnic disparities change (if at all) when citations are included in arrests?
 2. Are people of color more likely than White adults to have a more restrictive outcome to their arrest? (i.e. remain in jail vs. divert or citation for appearance);
 3. Where are people of color arrested most frequently?
 - Pretrial Jail and Bail Decisions:
 1. Do defendants of color remain in jail pretrial at higher rates than White defendants?
 2. When bail is set, do defendants of color have higher bail amounts attached to their bail offer than White defendants?
 3. Are defendants of color less likely to post bail?
 4. Do defendants of color have a longer pretrial length of stay than White defendants?
 5. How do lengths of stay differ by release types (i.e. cited out; dismissed; release on bail; release on pretrial services; release with credit for time served)?
 6. Are defendants of color more likely than White defendants to remain in jail during the trial?
 - Charging and Sentencing:
 1. Are defendants of color who remain in jail during trial more likely to have more restrictive sentences?
 2. How does race and ethnicity impact charging decisions?
 3. Are people of color more likely to plead guilty? Does the likelihood of a guilty plea increase for defendants who remain in custody pretrial?
 - Motions to Revoke Probation (MTR):
 1. Are probation clients (“clients”) of color more likely than White clients to have MTRs filed?
 2. Which departments or agencies are filing the MTRs?
 3. Why was the MTR filed? (new arrest, drug use, fail to report, violate stay away order, etc.)
 4. Do clients of color have their probation revoked for different reasons than White clients?
 5. What are the outcomes of MTRs for clients of color (i.e., modification of probation leading to jail? Modification leading to treatment mandate? Revocation leading to state prison?)
- (3) Develop a system of reporting key indicators of racial and ethnic disparities on a regular basis; BI recommends quarterly. These reports should be disseminated to key partners and be made publicly available. The reports can be used to both identify where disparities exist and to identify target populations for disparity reduction work. Regular reports may be used to monitor trends and whether system involvement for people of color is increasing or decreasing. Below are examples of basic tables that stakeholders may agree to populate. The tables are included as a starting point for discussion --for each key decision point, there are additional data to consider.



Key Decision Points to Monitor

	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Arrests							
Bookings to Jail							
Filings							
Declinations							
Convictions							

Jail Bookings by Most Serious Offense Category

		White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Felony	Person							
	Property							
	Drug							
	Public Order							
	Sex							
	Other							
	Total							
Misdemeanor	Person							
	Property							
	Drug							
	Public Order							
	Sex							
	Other							
	Total							
Technical/ Administrative	Violation of Probation							
	Bench Warrant							
	Other Technical Violation							

Average Daily Population in Jail

	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Average Daily Population (Total)							
ADP Felony Pretrial							
ADP Misdemeanor Pretrial							
ADP Probation Violation							
ADP FTA Warrant Hold							
ADP AWOL Warrant Hold							
ADP ICE Hold							
ADP Sentenced to Jail Misdemeanor							
ADP Sentenced to Jail Felony							

Length of Stay in Jail (Average and Median) by Release Type

	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Cite Out							
Dismiss							
Release on Bail							
Release to Pretrial Services							
Release with Credit for Time Served							



Bail Set and Post

		White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
\$1-\$100	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							
\$101-\$500	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							
\$501-\$1000	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							
\$1001-\$5000	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							
\$5001-\$10,000	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							
\$10,001-\$20,000	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							
\$20,000+	Bail Set							
	Bail Posted							

Pretrial Release Decision by Risk Assessment Score

		White	Black	Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Total Booked in Jail	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							
Pretrial Release	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							
Release on Monetary Bail	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							
Remain in Jail	High Risk Score							
	Medium Risk Score							
	Low Risk Score							
	Not assessed for Risk							

- (4) Institutionalize a process for deliberating on the data regularly. Importantly, not only should the data be collected and reported, the data must be discussed by a collaborative made up of traditional and non-traditional stakeholders. During these meetings, stakeholders should consider how local policy and practice change could result in reductions in disparities. As data capacity is strengthened, these are the types of focused conversations we encourage San Francisco stakeholders to have.

Appendix A: Initial Questions and Flow Charts⁴⁰

(1) Arrest/Booking

This analysis will explore disparities in arrests, including factors that may be related to arrest outcomes. The analysis will explore questions such as:

1. Are people of color more likely than White people to be arrested in San Francisco?
2. Are people of color more likely than White people to have more restrictive outcome to their arrest? (i.e. remain in jail vs. divert or citation for appearance)
3. Are there certain categories of offenses that people of color are more likely to be arrested for?
4. Where are people of color arrested most frequently?
5. What are the top 10 zip codes in which people of color who are arrested reside?
6. How have racial and ethnic disparities in arrest changed from 2011-2013/2014?

Examples of Policy Questions that may be asked: If disparities exist, are there strategies for increasing diversion for eligible Black and Latino residents who are arrested? Are there strategies for increasing the use of non-custodial options at arrest for Black and Latino residents?

What other policy questions should be explored?

(2) San Francisco Pre-Trial Diversion Project

This analysis will explore disparities in the use of pre-trial jail and explore whether there are disparities in the use of each SFPDP option. For example, the analysis will explore questions such as:

1. Are OR-eligible defendants of color less likely to be released on OR than eligible White defendants?
2. When OR-eligible defendants are denied Project OR, what is the average length of stay in jail pre-trial?
3. What is the likelihood of defendants of color being released on other SFPDP options (SPR and CAHS) compared to White defendants?
4. How have racial and ethnic disparities in SFPDP releases changed from 2011-2013/2014?

Examples of Policy Questions that may be asked: If disparities exist, are there strategies to increase the use of San Francisco Pre-Trial Diversion (SFPDP) and/or other options to reduce the reliance on pre-trial incarceration? How does capacity of SFPDP Programs impact the likelihood of remaining in jail pre-trial for people of color?

What other policy questions should be explored?

(3) Bail Decisions and Pre-Trial jail

This analysis will explore disparities in the use of bail, including questions such as:

1. Do defendants of color remain in jail pre-trial at higher rates than White defendants?
2. Are bail-eligible defendants of color less likely to be offered bail than White defendants?
3. When offered bail, do defendants of color have higher bail amounts attached to their bail offer than White defendants?
4. Are defendants of color who are offered bail less likely to be released on bail?
5. Do defendants of color have a longer pre-trial length of stay than White defendants?
6. What are the top 10 zip codes in which defendants of color who remain in jail reside?
7. How have racial and ethnic disparities in pre-trial decision making changed from 2011-2013/2014?

Examples of Policy Questions that may be asked: If disparities exist, how does inability to post bail impact the likelihood of pre-trial jail? Can the use of non-monetary options such as OR be increased?

What other policy questions should be explored?

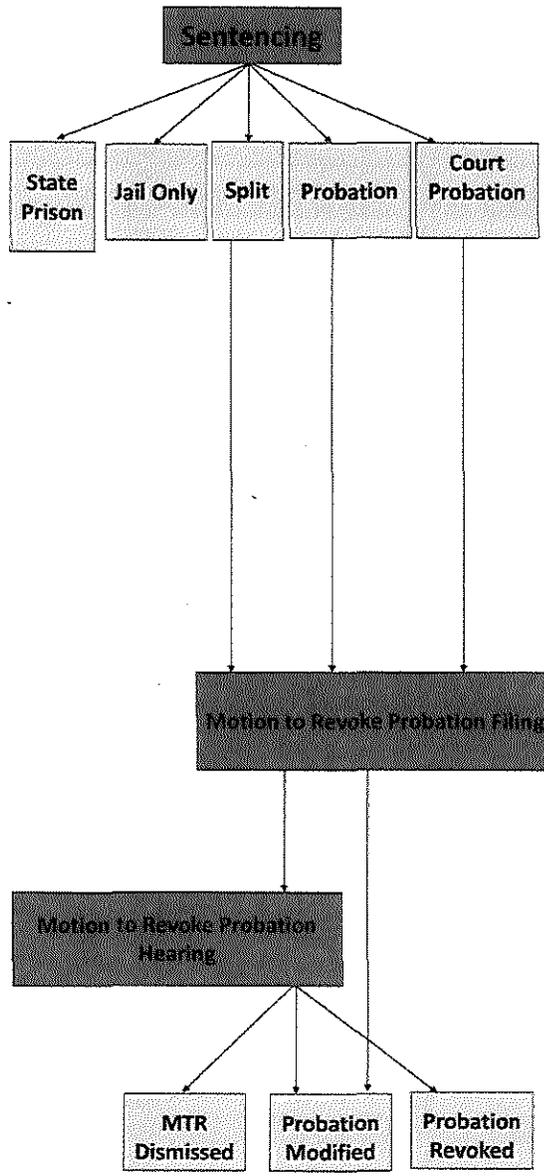
Notes

1. Everywhere that "people of color" are referenced, the following racial and ethnic groups will be used: Black, Latino, Asian, and Native American. If data are available, some of these groups may be broken down further. For instance, "Asian" may be disaggregated into "Asian" and "Pacific Islander". The criminal justice system involvements for each racial/ethnic demographic for whom data are available will be compared to criminal justice system involvement for White adults.
2. This analysis is a first step to determine whether and to what extent disparities exist at key decision-making points in the criminal justice system in San Francisco. It is intended to raise questions and start conversations focused on improving outcomes for people of color who are involved with the criminal justice system. As the goal of the analysis is ultimately to improve policy and practice, a few relevant policy questions are included as examples at each decision point. While solutions may not be developed or implemented in the current phase of the project, Reentry Council stakeholders should brainstorm additional policy questions to explore.
3. The charging decision was left out of this analysis because both the District Attorney and the Public Defender are conducting analyses of this decision point which will control for a variety of factors that influence decision making. In addition to these analyses, JRI may conduct a deeper investigation of the charging decision in a later stage of the project.

⁴⁰ This initial analysis focus purposefully excluded charging decisions, a key decision point. JRI stakeholders agreed that BI's analysis would not look at charging decisions, as both the Public Defender and District Attorney were already engaged in their own studies of this decision point. Their studies will provide a more in-depth look at charging decisions and will be shared with JRI partners.



Appendix A: Initial Questions and Flow Charts



(4) Sentencing

This analysis will explore disparities in sentencing outcomes, including factors that may be related to sentencing outcomes. For example, the analysis will explore questions such as:

1. Are defendants of color more likely to receive more restrictive sentences (sentence type and length of sentence) than White defendants?
2. Are defendants of color more likely than White defendants to remain in jail during the trial?
3. Are defendants who remain in jail during trial more likely to have more restrictive sentences?
4. Are defendants of color who remain in jail during trial more likely than White defendants who remain in jail during trial to have more restrictive sentences?
5. How have racial and ethnic disparities in sentencing changed from 2011-2013/2014?

Examples of Policy Questions that may be asked: If disparities exist, are there strategies to reduce our reliance on jail and prison as sentencing outcomes for people of color? What other policy questions should be explored?

(5) Motion to Revoke Probation (MTR)

This analysis will explore disparities in MTRs, including factors that are related to probation revocation. The analysis will answer the following questions:

1. Are Probation Clients ("clients") of color more likely than White clients to have MTRs filed?
2. Which departments or agencies are filing the MTRs?
3. Why was the MTR filed? (new arrest, drug use, fail to report, violate stay away order, etc.)
4. What are the outcomes of MTRs for clients of color (i.e., modification of probation leading to a violation in jail? Modification leading to treatment mandate? Revocation to state prison?)
5. Do clients of color have their probation revoked for different reasons than White clients?

Examples of Policy Questions that may be asked: If disparities exist, are there strategies to reduce MTRs and improve successful completion of probation for people of color? What other policy questions should be explored?

* Even where that "people of color" are referenced, the following racial and ethnic groups will be used: Black, Latino, Asian, and Native American. If data are available, some of these groups may be broken down further. For instance, "Asian" may be disaggregated into "Asian" and "Pacific Islander". The criminal justice system involvement for each racial/ethnic demographic for whom data are available will be compared to criminal justice system involvement for White adults.

Appendix B: Disparity Gap in Arrests (2013)

	Disparity Gap (Times More Likely Than White)	White Arrest Rate (per 1000)	Black Arrest Rate (per 1000)
Kidnapping (F)	62.9	0.003	0.19
Lewd or Lascivious (F)	23.6	0.003	0.07
Robbery (F)	17.0	0.34	5.77
Other Sex Law Violations (F)	15.7	0.05	0.73
Checks / Access Cards (M)	15.7	0.003	0.05
Narcotics (F)	14.5	0.69	10.04
Sex Offenses (F)	14.4	0.06	0.80
Other Drugs (M)	13.9	0.28	3.90
Weapons (M)	11.8	0.03	0.36
Weapons (F)	11.7	0.22	2.52
Forgery / Checks / Access Cards (F)	11.3	0.10	1.19
Other Felonies (F)	11.3	4.06	45.78
Other Offenses (F)	10.9	4.45	48.55
Burglary (F)	9.9	0.75	7.42
Homicide (F)	9.6	0.03	0.27
All Felony	9.4	10.56	98.82
Property Offenses (F)	9.0	1.81	16.34
Drug Offenses (F)	9.0	1.72	15.52
Other Misdemeanors (M)	8.9	1.33	11.91
Theft (F)	8.8	0.62	5.46
Failure to Appear Non-Traffic (M)	8.7	2.48	21.53
Other Drugs (F)	7.9	0.01	0.07
Disturbing the Peace (M)	7.4	0.06	0.41
Selected Traffic Violations (M)	7.2	2.86	20.59
Motor Vehicle Theft (F)	7.1	0.29	2.04
Violent Offenses (F)	7.0	2.52	17.61
Malicious Mischief (M)	6.9	0.02	0.17
Marijuana (F)	6.8	0.35	2.38
Trespassing (M)	6.0	0.57	3.40
Liquor Laws (M)	6.0	0.11	0.68
All Misdemeanor	5.7	16.68	95.84
Prostitution (M)	5.6	0.40	2.26
Other Theft (M)	5.3	0.09	0.46
Assault (F)	5.3	2.12	11.23
Forcible Rape (F)	5.2	0.03	0.15
Burglary Tools (M)	5.2	0.06	0.29
Assault and Battery (M)	5.2	1.98	10.23
Arson (F)	4.9	0.05	0.24
Dangerous Drugs (F)	4.5	0.67	3.03
Marijuana (M)	3.9	0.01	0.02
Petty Theft (M)	3.9	0.69	2.72
Drunk (M)	3.4	3.31	11.20
Lewd Conduct (M)	2.8	0.04	0.12
Dangerous Drugs	2.6	0.06	0.15
Hit and Run (M)	2.6	0.05	0.12
Manslaughter Vehicular (F)	2.6	0.01	0.02
Annoying Children (M)	2.6	0.01	0.02
City / County Ordinances (M)	2.6	0.01	0.02
Disorderly Conduct (M)	2.6	0.16	0.41
Driving Under the Influence (M)	2.3	1.80	4.20
Vandalism (M)	2.0	0.23	0.46
Indecent Exposure (M)	2.0	0.01	0.02
Hit and Run (F)	1.7	0.04	0.07
Obscene Matter (M)	1.3	0.02	0.02
Driving Under the Influence (F)	1.2	0.12	0.15

Appendix C: Description of SFPDP Process Diagram and Terminology

“Eligible for Pretrial Release” is the largest and most inclusive category in the SFPDP system. It includes all individuals in the entire SFPDP data set. Eligible for Pretrial Release is not a term used in the SFPDP database, but rather a term BI created, after discussions with Reentry Staff, to label everyone in the SFPDP database. “Eligible for Pretrial Release” is the base of comparison for much of the analysis conducted with regard to pretrial release.

“Interviewed,” indicates an individual was interviewed to determine eligibility for presentation to the duty commissioner. “Not Interviewed” is a term BI created to include all individuals that did not, for whatever reason, get interviewed to determine if they could be presented to the duty commissioner.

“Other: Bailed, Cited, or Dismissed” represents individuals that are cited out, bailed out, or have their case dismissed at some stage in the process, but not at arraignment or by the duty commissioner. Within this category “Bailed,” “Cited,” and “Dismissed”, some dispositions are distinguished within the SFPDP database as “Before Presentation” (BP), i.e., before presentation to the duty commissioner. These individuals were denoted by a BP prefix to their disposition in the SFPDP Rebooking Status variable. For example, both of these are dispositions within the SFPDP system: “Bailed” and “BP Bailed.” These distinctions are not relevant for this analysis and were therefore omitted.

“Presented to Duty Commissioner” means that an individual was interviewed for eligibility and then presented to the duty judge. BI focused on two types of dispositions: “Granted OR by Commissioner” and “Denied OR by Commissioner.” “Granted OR by Commissioner” indicates that an individual who was interviewed and presented to the duty commissioner was then released on their Own Recognizance (OR) by the duty judge. This can happen in two ways, either regular ORPJ or Supervised-ORPJ (terminology used within the SFPDP database), the only difference being the reporting requirements. Correspondingly “Denied OR by Commissioner” means that the individual was not granted ORPJ or Supervised-ORPJ. Another disposition at the Duty Commissioner stage is ORNF stands for “Own Recognizance Not Filed.” ORNF is a designation within the SFPDP system that means the staff did not file the case for a variety of reasons, for example a person would have been presented to the duty judge, but they paid bail before their case was concluded or their case was dismissed. These individuals were not counted in the “Granted OR by Commissioner” category. Persons who were considered “ineligible” (SFPDP database terminology) for a duty commissioner outcome were subtracted from the total number of individuals presented for a given quarter, i.e., the denominator, for each analysis conducted. These individuals are only included in the totals listed, for example at the top of the SFPDP System Flow, and are not part of the rate (percentage) calculations. An individual is considered “ineligible” because of a hold on their file that precludes a duty judge from releasing that individual, for example, an ICE hold. This applies to the entire three and a half year duty commissioner outcome trends.

“Presented at Arraignment” includes all individuals that were actually arraigned. There are several paths through the SFPDP process for a person to end in the “Presented at Arraignment” category. BI focused on whether a person was granted or denied “Pretrial Release at Arraignment.” Persons who had an arraignment status of “Hold” (SFPDP database terminology) were subtracted from the total number of individuals presented for a given quarter, i.e., the denominator. These individuals are only included in the totals listed, for example at the top of the SFPDP System Flow, and are not part of the rate (percentage) calculations. An individual with a hold is not eligible for release at arraignment due to, for example, an ICE hold. This applies to the entire three and a half year arraignment outcome trends.

“Granted Pretrial Release at Arraignment” is a category that means that a person at arraignment was released by the court either on CTOR or Supervised-CTOR (terminology in the SFPDP database), the only difference being reporting requirements. “Denied Pretrial Release at Arraignment” means that once an individual was arraigned, he or she was denied CTOR.

All the relevant information regarding this process is stored in four separate columns of data in the SFPDP data base: interview status (whether an individual was interviewed or not), rebooking status (whether an individual was released before presentation to the duty commissioner or before presentation at arraignment), duty judge⁴¹ outcome (whether an individual was released or denied release by the duty commissioner), and arraignment outcome (whether an individual was released or denied). Due to the fact that within the base of all individuals various conclusions could occur leading to a lack of contiguity and because of a lack of a non-variable base (for example, all arrested), the only basis for comparison in most cases was whether an individual was eligible for an interview (defined above).

⁴¹ The term “judge” is used in the SFPDP database and not “commissioner” which is the more appropriate term, according to staff.

Appendix D: Conviction/Sentencing Data

Conviction Numbers Broken Down by Gender and Race/Ethnicity for Each Year

TOTAL	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
2011	1352	1877	235	261	9	168	3902
2012	1588	1544	426	370	6	230	4164
2013	1355	1769	711	406	24	161	4426
2014	668	840	359	173	7	79	2126
Total	4963	6030	1731	1210	46	638	14618

MALE	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
2011	1155	1563	209	225	8	155	3315
2012	1291	1281	388	300	5	191	3456
2013	1126	1438	619	338	18	138	3677
2014	539	696	326	140	7	74	1782
Total	4111	4978	1542	1003	38	558	12230

FEMALE	White	Black	Latino	API	Nat. Am.	Other	Total
2011	197	314	26	36	1	13	587
2012	297	263	38	70	1	39	708
2013	229	331	92	68	6	23	749
2014	129	144	33	33	0	5	344
Total	852	1052	189	207	8	80	2388

Top 25 Charges Resulting In Conviction (2011 through Q2 2014)

	White	Black	Latino	API	Native American	Other	Total
DUI (M) [23152(B)VC]	900	278	393	280	4	178	2033
Burglary (F) [459PC]	249	412	47	38	2	22	770
Reckless Driving (M) [23103VC]	244	72	70	120	2	55	563
Burglary (M) [459PC]	200	256	37	47	3	11	554
Sale or Transport of Controlled Substance (F) [11352(A)HS]	71	361	43	13	0	16	504
DUI (M) [23152(A)VC]	205	73	59	67	1	49	454
"SOLICIT SPECIF H AND S ACTS" (M) [653F(D)PC]	150	206	31	13	0	11	411
Battery (M) [242PC]	120	101	54	31	1	21	328
Receiving Stolen Property (M) [496(A)PC]	103	147	34	19	0	13	316
Possession of Controlled Substance (M) [11350(B)HS]	53	189	19	8	0	9	278
Grand Theft (F) [487(C)PC]	32	201	28	10	0	7	278
Possession of Controlled Substance (F) [11350(A)HS]	50	195	16	7	0	6	274
Theft (M) [484A4905PC]	131	94	19	25	1	4	274
Possession of Methamphetamines (M) [11377(A)HS]	150	61	27	14	0	6	258
Robbery (F) [211PC]	27	176	32	14	0	6	255
Receiving Stolen Property (F) [496(A)PC]	64	98	30	15	0	5	212
ADW (F) [245(A)1PC]	58	98	29	12	2	10	209
Assault GBI (F) [245(A)4PC]	48	95	37	15	0	1	196
Possession for Sales (F) [11351HS]	19	141	13	4	1	6	184
Possession of Concentrated Cannabis (M) [11357(C)HS]	101	48	13	7	1	6	176
Drug Possession for Sale (F) [11351,5HS]	8	129	10	2	0	1	150
Possession of Methamphetamines for Sale (F) [11378HS]	78	35	18	14	1	4	150
Domestic Battery (M) [243(E)1PC]	46	58	29	8	0	6	147
Vandalism (M) [594(B)1PC]	63	51	20	7	1	5	147
Accessory After the Fact (M) [32PC]	32	64	20	14	0	2	132
All Other	1706	2236	584	397	21	177	5121
Total	4963	6030	1731	1210	46	638	14618

Top 25 Convicted Charges Resulting In Sentence to Jail/Probation (2011 through Q2 2014)

	White	Black	Latino	API	Native American	Other	Total
DUI (M) [23152(B)VC]	888	268	384	276	3	177	1996
Reckless Driving (M) [23103VC]	239	67	65	119	2	50	542
Burglary (F) [459PC]	138	249	30	27	1	13	458
DUI (M) [23152(A)VC]	202	68	56	67	0	47	440
Burglary (M) [459PC]	143	184	29	43	1	10	410
Sale or Transport of Controlled Substance (F) [11352(A)HS]	64	238	33	4	0	13	352
"SOLICIT SPECIFIC HANDS ACTS" (M) [653F(D)PC]	126	158	25	10	0	9	328
Battery (M) [242PC]	99	80	45	25	0	19	268
Possession of Controlled Substance (F) [11350(A)HS]	42	170	14	7	0	5	238
Receiving Stolen Property (M) [496(A)PC]	76	107	26	18	0	10	237
Possession of Controlled Substance (M) [11350(B)HS]	46	144	14	3	0	6	213
Grand Theft (F) [487(C)PC]	21	143	18	9	0	7	198
Possession of Methamphetamines (M) [11377(A)HS]	107	46	19	11	0	5	188
Theft (M) [484A4905PC]	83	57	12	15	0	2	169
Assault GBI (F) [245(A)4PC]	40	74	34	14	0	1	163
Possession of Concentrated Cannabis (M) [11357(C)HS]	91	35	11	6	1	6	150
Receiving Stolen Property (F) [496(A)PC]	44	68	24	8	0	4	148
Robbery (F) [211PC]	14	89	18	7	0	2	130
ADW (F) [245(A)1PC]	36	53	15	9	0	8	121
Vandalism (M) [594(B)1PC]	51	41	17	6	1	5	121
Domestic Battery (M) [243(E)1PC]	41	43	24	6	0	5	119
Drug Possession for Sale (F) [11351,5HS]	8	84	7	1	0	0	100
Possession of Methamphetamines for Sale (F) [11378HS]	54	21	12	8	0	3	98
Possession for Sales (F) [11351HS]	12	71	7	2	1	4	97
Assault (M) [245(A)1PC]	41	39	6	6	0	2	94
All Other	1219	1410	414	309	12	129	3493
Total	3925	4007	1359	1016	22	542	10871

Top 25 Convicted Charges Resulting In Sentence to County Jail (2011 through Q2 2014)

	White	Black	Latino	API	Native American	Other	Total
Burglary (M) [459PC]	57	71	8	4	2	1	143
Burglary (F) [459PC]	62	64	5	5	0	4	140
Theft (M) [484A4905PC]	46	36	6	10	1	2	101
"SOLICIT SPECIF H AND S ACTS" (M) [653F(D)PC]	23	47	6	3	0	2	81
Receiving Stolen Property (M) [496(A)PC]	27	40	8	1	0	3	79
Possession of Methamphetamines (M) [11377(A)HS]	43	15	8	3	0	1	70
Sale or Transport of Controlled Substance (F) [11352(A)HS]	6	53	3	4	0	1	67
Possession of Controlled Substance (M) [11350(B)HS]	7	43	5	5	0	3	63
Parole Revocation (F) [3455(A)PC]	8	42	7	3	1	1	62
Battery (M) [242PC]	20	21	9	5	1	2	58
Accessory After the Fact (M) [32PC]	4	27	5	3	0	0	39
Contempt of Court (M) [166(A)4PC]	13	17	1	4	1	0	36
Grand Theft (F) [487(C)PC]	6	22	6	0	0	0	34
DUI (M) [23152(B)VC]	11	10	9	1	1	1	33
Possession for Sales (F) [11351HS]	5	23	3	0	0	0	31
Possession of Methamphetamines for Sale (F) [11378HS]	17	8	4	2	0	0	31
Receiving Stolen Property (F) [496(A)PC]	11	13	5	1	0	0	30
Unlawful Taking of Vehicle (M) [10851(A)VC]	9	11	6	1	0	1	28
Drug Possession for Sale (F) [11351,5HS]	0	25	2	0	0	1	28
Domestic Battery (M) [243(E)1PC]	5	15	5	2	0	1	28
Vandalism (M) [594(B)1PC]	12	10	3	1	0	0	26
Driving Without License (M) [12500(A)VC]	5	15	5	0	0	0	25
Possession of Controlled Substance (F) [11350(A)HS]	5	17	1	0	0	1	24
Resisting Arrest (M) [148(A)1PC]	3	13	6	2	0	0	24
Possession of Concentrated Cannabis (M) [11357(C)HS]	7	13	2	1	0	0	23
All Other	279	398	98	50	6	22	853
Total	746	1224	245	120	18	48	2401

Top 25 Convicted Charges Resulting In Sentence to State Prison (2011 through Q2 2014)

	White	Black	Latino	API	Native American	Other	Total
Burglary (F) [459PC]	37	72	12	6	1	4	132
Robbery (F) [211PC]	9	63	10	6	0	3	91
ADW (F) [245(A)1PC]	21	37	13	0	2	2	75
Possession for Sales (F) [11351HS]	2	41	3	2	0	2	50
Sale or Transport of Controlled Substance (F) [11352(A)HS]	1	38	7	2	0	2	50
Inflict Corporal Injury on Spouse (F) [273,5(A)PC]	9	29	4	1	0	0	43
Grand Theft (F) [487(C)PC]	5	26	3	1	0	0	35
Felon/Addict in Possession of Weapon (F) [12021A1PC]	4	26	2	2	0	0	34
Receiving Stolen Property (F) [496(A)PC]	7	14	1	6	0	1	29
Assault GBI (F) [245(A)4PC]	5	15	3	0	0	0	23
Felon in Possession of Weapon (F) [29800A1PC]	2	17	1	1	0	1	22
Possession of Methamphetamines for Sale (F) [11378HS]	6	6	1	4	0	1	18
Reckless Evading of Police Officer (F) [2800,2AVC]	4	9	2	0	1	2	18
Drug Possession for Sale (F) [11351,5HS]	0	14	1	1	0	0	16
Elder Abuse (F) [368(B)1PC]	3	7	0	2	0	0	12
Unlawful Taking of Vehicle (F) [10851(A)VC]	4	4	1	1	0	1	11
Grand Theft (F) [487(A)PC]	2	5	2	1	0	0	10
Attempted Robbery (F) [664,211PC]	4	6	0	0	0	0	10
Possession of Controlled Substance (F) [11350(A)HS]	1	7	1	0	0	0	9
Possession of Methamphetamines (F) [11377(A)HS]	1	3	3	1	0	1	9
Criminal Threat (F) [422PC]	3	5	1	0	0	0	9
Possession of Marijuana for Sales (F) [11359HS]	0	5	2	1	0	0	8
Assault with Firearm (F) [245(A)2PC]	0	6	2	0	0	0	8
Voluntary Manslaughter (F) [192(A)PC]	0	4	1	1	0	1	7
Indecent Exposure (F) [314,1PC]	2	5	0	0	0	0	7
All Other	47	107	25	10	1	10	200
Total	179	571	101	49	5	31	936

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THE W. HAYWOOD
BURNS INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE FAIRNESS & EQUITY



1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10
11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration ("FMND") and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) ("CEQA"), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 "CEQA Guidelines") and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code ("Chapter 31");
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program ("MMRP"), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board's review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July __,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. ____; now therefore
2 be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility, if such contract is for more than \$10,000,000, and the
4 contract for the construction of the Proposed Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

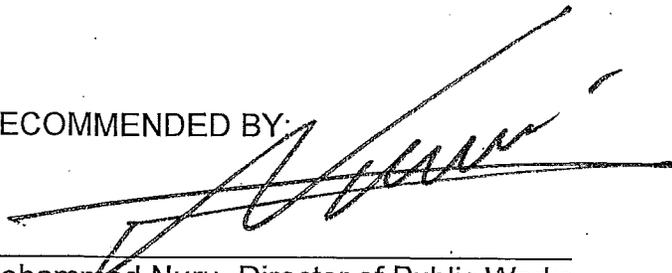
5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County's Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County's Controller or his or her designee, County's
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County's
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County's Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County's Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

1 RECOMMENDED BY:

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Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works

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<p>Item 2 File 15-0701</p>	<p>Department: General Services Agency - Department of Public Works (DPW)</p>
<p>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Legislative Objectives</p> <p>The proposed resolution would (1) authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for \$80,000,000 to be used towards the costs to replace County Jails No. 3 and 4 (Project); (2) outline the cash contributions funds for the proposed project; (3) conditionally approve the associated financing and construction documents; and (4) adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City's 2014-2023 Capital Plan recommends a project to replace County Jails #3 and #4. The proposed replacement jail is estimated to cost \$240,000,000, and construction is estimated to commence in 2018 and to be completed in early 2021. • Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes to finance the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities. The State issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) on June 10, 2015 in which counties with more than 700,000 residents are eligible to request up to \$80,000,000. <p style="text-align: center;">Fiscal Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the City is awarded the full requested amount of \$80,000,000, it would offset the estimated \$240,000,000 cost of developing and constructing the City's Jail Replacement Project by \$80,000,000, reducing the City's total costs to \$160,000,000. • In order to secure the \$80,000,000 in financing from the State, the City must provide a match of ten percent of the total estimated Jail Replacement Project cost using local funds. The required local match is \$24,000,000, based on an estimated Jail Replacement Project cost of \$240,000,000. The Board of Supervisors has previously appropriated \$10,190,000 for the replacement of County Jails #3 and #4. If the funding application receives a conditional award of financing from the State, the Board of Supervisors would need to appropriate an additional \$13,810,000 to the Project. <p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve the proposed resolution. Such approval is contingent on the Board of Supervisors approval of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. 	

MANDATE STATEMENT

California Senate Bill 863 (SB 863) Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on June 10, 2015 requires all counties applying for funds under SB 863 to include a Board of Supervisors resolution with the county's proposal. The Board of Supervisors resolution must contain certain designations, authorizations and assurances specified in the RFP.

BACKGROUND

The Hall of Justice Replacement Program

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department operates six jails in San Francisco and San Mateo County. Two of the jails, County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 are located on the sixth and seventh floors respectively of the Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street, which also houses the Superior Court, the District Attorney's office, the Adult Probation Department, and other City agencies. County Jail #3 and County Jail #4 have a combined total of 905 (826 rated) beds.¹

Constructed in 1958, the HOJ has been found to be highly susceptible to severe structural and non-structural damage that could pose "appreciable life hazard to occupants" in the event of an earthquake. Engineering consultants evaluated several alternatives for seismically retrofitting the HOJ, but found that each option would require a major reconfiguration of the building space and/or significant costs.²

Replacement of County Jail #3 and County Jail #4

In response to the City's low inmate population and uncertainty about the impact of State Public Safety Realignment, the City's 2014-2023 Capital Plan recommends a project to replace County Jails #3 and #4 with fewer beds than the current number of beds. The Controller's Office forecasts the need for a replacement jail in 2020 (the tentative completion date of a replacement jail) containing 384 beds to replace the 905 beds in County Jails #3 and #4.³ The Jail Replacement Project (Project) is the construction of a replacement jail estimated to cost \$240,000,000⁴ on adjacent property east of the current HOJ.⁵

¹ The number of "rated" beds is the maximum number of beds or inmates that may be housed in a jail as established by State or local rating officials.

² *Update to the Jail Population Forecast*, Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor, June 16, 2015.

³ *Update to the Jail Population Forecast*, Office of the Controller, City Services Auditor, June 16, 2015. The 2012-2021 Capital Plan's proposal for a replacement jail for County Jails #3 and #4 included one-to-one bed replacement, while the 2014-2023 Capital Plan includes less than one-to-one replacement.

⁴ The current revised estimated cost of the Jail Replacement Project is \$240,000,000, which is less than the estimated cost of \$278,000,000 in the 2014-2023 Capital Plan.

⁵ The adjacent property east of the current HOJ contains seven lots at the addresses 444, 450, 470 and 482 6th Street, and 804, 814-820, and 820 Bryant Street (Real Estate Division).

According to Ms. Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager at the Department of Public Works (DPW), construction of the proposed replacement jail is estimated to commence in 2018 and to be completed in early 2021. The estimated costs to construct the proposed Jail Replacement Project are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Estimated Project Costs for the Proposed Jail Replacement Project

Project Element	Amount
Construction	\$169,312,150
Project Control ⁱ	50,700,000
Site Control ⁱⁱ	14,375,000
Program Contingency	5,274,226
Bond Oversight	338,624
Total	\$240,000,000

Source: Department of Public Works

- i. Project control includes architectural and engineering, construction management, and project management services, as well as permits.
- ii. Site control includes the cost of purchasing the proposed property, consultant contract expenses related to due diligence, relocation expenses for displaced occupants, and demolition.

Construction of the Jail Replacement Project would be financed by Certificates of Participation. According to Ms. Nadia Sesay, Director of Public Finance in the Controller’s Office, the issuance of Certificates of Participation for construction of the \$240,000,000 Project in FY 2016-17 as currently planned would result in annual debt service that does not exceed the City’s 3.25% limit on the percentage of discretionary revenue that can be used to fund annual debt service costs.

In addition to the proposed issuance of Certificates of Participation for construction, the Board of Supervisors has appropriated \$10,190,000 from the City’s General Fund from FY 2011-12 to FY 2014-15 as a continuing project for architectural, engineering, and project management services related to the planning of the project. Ms. Akin-Taylor advises that \$2,616,653 of the \$10,190,000 in appropriated funds has been expended to date.

Senate Bill 863 Request for Proposals

Senate Bill 863 (SB 863), signed by the Governor on June 20, 2014, authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities.⁶ The California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) on June 10, 2015 in which counties with more than 700,000 residents are eligible to request up to \$80,000,000 or

⁶ Under SB 863, an “adult local criminal justice facility” may include any custodial housing, reentry program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population.

up to 90% of the estimated project costs, whichever is less, of the available SB 863 funding. SB 863 financing is distributed to counties for their jail projects. Participating counties are not responsible for any repayment of such State funds.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The proposed resolution would (1) authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for \$80,000,000 to be used towards the costs to replace County Jails No. 3 and 4 (Project); (2) outline the cash contributions funds for the proposed project; (3) conditionally approve the associated financing and construction documents; and (4) adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the project.

Application for Funding

The proposed resolution would authorize the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application for \$80,000,000 of financing for the City's Jail Replacement Project. The receipt of \$80,000,000 in financing from the State will leave \$160,000,000 to be financed through the City's issuance of Certificates of Participation. Proposals for projects are due to the State by August 28, 2015, and conditional awards are to be announced on November 12, 2015.

Funding preference will be given to counties that are most prepared to proceed successfully with this financing in a timely manner. Readiness to proceed, as defined in the State RFP, includes (1) approval of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors that authorizes adequate matching funds for the City's Jail Replacement Project, and approves project documents; and (2) documentation evidencing compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Approval of the subject resolution satisfies both of these requirements.

Approval of the subject resolution by the Board of Supervisors authorizes the City to proceed with the Jail Replacement Project if the City is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing. According to Mr. John Updike, Director of Real Estate, future Board of Supervisors approval is necessary to purchase the property planned on Bryant Street for construction of the Jail, to issue Certificates of Participation to finance the Project, and for professional services for the project exceeding \$10 million.

Conditionally Approve Construction and Financing Documents

The proposed resolution authorizes the execution of the Construction Documents and Financing Documents⁷, which are required to proceed with the Project. Under the financing structure authorized by SB 863, the State will own the completed jail facility during the time in which the State lease revenue bonds are being repaid by the State, and the City leases the jail from the State during this period. Ownership of the jail will revert to the City once the lease revenue bonds have been paid by the State. The Construction and Financing Documents detail this ownership and leasing structure between the State and the City for the City's proposed Jail Replacement Project.

Adopt Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The application for State financing requires that the City provide evidence that the Jail Replacement Project complies with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On June 25, 2015, the San Francisco Planning Commission approved the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (FMND) for the Project and prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) in compliance with CEQA.

The Board of Supervisors is scheduled to review the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at a public hearing on July 21, 2015.

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed resolution would authorize the City to submit a funding application to the State for \$80,000,000 under SB 863 to fund the construction of the City's proposed Jail Replacement Project to replace County Jails #3 and #4 at the Hall of Justice. If the City is awarded the full requested amount of \$80,000,000, it would partially offset the estimated \$240,000,000 construction cost of the City's Jail Replacement Project, reducing the City's construction costs to \$160,000,000. The State does not require the City to repay any of the State funds which are awarded to the City for the Jail Replacement Project.

In order to secure the \$80,000,000 in State funds, the City must provide a match of ten percent of the \$240,000,000 estimated Jail Replacement Project construction cost. Therefore, the required local match is \$24,000,000. The Board of Supervisors has previously appropriated \$10,190,000 for the replacement of County Jails #3 and #4. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors would need to appropriate an additional \$13,810,000 to the Project.

⁷ Construction Documents include a Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation. The Financing Documents include a Ground Lease, Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease.

SUMMARY

In summary, the proposed resolution authorizes the City to submit an application to the State for \$80,000,000 in SB 863 funds to pay a portion of the construction costs of a new jail to replace County Jails #3 and #4. If the State conditionally awards funding to the City, City staff shall submit legislation to the Board of Supervisors authorizing the appropriation of \$13,810,000 in commercial paper to the Jail Replacement Project.

Approval of the proposed resolution includes:

- Adoption of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program in compliance with CEQA;
- Authorization to proceed with the Jail Replacement Project if (a) the City is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing; (b) acquires the property to construct the Jail Replacement Project; (c) obtains sufficient financing to development and construction of the Jail Replacement Project, and (d) approves the professional services design contract if the contract exceeds \$10,000,000; and
- Approval of the form of the Construction and Financing Documents.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the proposed resolution. Such approval is contingent on the Board of Supervisors approval of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.



June 22, 2015

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

2015 JUN 22 AM 11:45

BJ

Through Naomi Kelly
City Administrator

Edwin M. Lee
Mayor

Mohammed Nuru
Director

San Francisco Public Works
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl.
Room 348
San Francisco, CA 94102
tel 415-554-6920

Honorable Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
#1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

sfpublicworks.org
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twitter.com/sfpublicworks
twitter.com/mrcleansf

Dear Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors:

Attached for your consideration is a resolution authorizing the San Francisco Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the California Board of State and Community Corrections for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4.

Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015, the State of California authorized an issuance of up to \$500,000,000 in lease revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovation and construction of approved local criminal justice facilities. On June 10, 2015, the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC") issued a Request for Proposals, and responses are due to the BSCC by August 28, 2015 by eligible counties. As San Francisco County would be eligible for up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds through participation in this RFP, we believe it prudent for this organization to make a timely application.

We therefore forward for Board of Supervisors' consideration the attached resolution and supplemental documents, and seek a hearing at the Budget and Finance Committee on July 15, 2015 on this matter. If you have questions regarding this item, please contact Jessie Rubin of the Controller's Office at (415) 554-4023.

Respectfully,

Mohammed Nuru
Director of San Francisco Public Works

cc: Honorable Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff



**Senate Bill 863
Adult Local Criminal Justice
Facilities Construction**

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

APPLICATION PACKET

Released June 10, 2015

Eligible Applicants:

***California Sheriffs' Departments and
County Departments of Corrections***

Proposals due by August 28, 2015 at 5:00 PM

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

2590 Venture Oaks Way Suite 200 ♦ SACRAMENTO CA 95833

Phone: 916.445.5073 ♦ Fax: 916.327.3317 ♦ www.bscc.ca.gov

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**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
13-MEMBER BOARD**

Chair, Board of State and Community Corrections **Linda M. Penner**

Secretary, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation **Jeffrey A. Beard**

Director, Division of Adult Parole Operations **Daniel Stone**
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

County Sheriff in charge of a local detention facility **Dean Growdon**
which has a jail rated capacity of 200 or less inmates Lassen County

County Sheriff in charge of a local detention facility **Geoff Dean**
which has a jail rated capacity of over 200 inmates Ventura County

County Supervisor or County Administrative Officer **Susan Mauriello**
Santa Cruz County

Chief Probation Officer **Michelle Brown**
from a county with a population over 200,000 San Bernardino County

Chief Probation Officer **Michael Ertola**
from a county with a population under 200,000 Nevada County

Judge **William R. Pounders**
Los Angeles County (retired)

Chief of Police **David L. Maggard, Jr.**
Irvine Police Department

Community provider of rehabilitative treatment or services **Scott Budnick**
for adult offenders Anti-Recidivism Coalition

Community provider or advocate with expertise in effective **David Steinhart**
programs, policies, and treatment of Commonweal – Juvenile Justice Program At-Risk
Youth and Juvenile Offenders

Public Member **Mimi H. Silbert**
Delancey Street Foundation

**EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS
SENATE BILL 863, CONSTRUCTION OF
ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES**

- Co-Chair**..... **Dean Growdon**
Board Member, Board of State and Community Corrections
Sheriff, Lassen County
- Co-Chair**..... **Ian Parkinson**
Sheriff, San Luis Obispo County
- Chief Probation Officer, Humboldt County **William Damiano**
- Chief Probation Officer, Orange County **Steve Sentman**
- Director Behavioral Science, San Francisco City/County **Jo Robinson**
- Supervisor, Sonoma County **Efren Carrillo**
- Assistant Chief Administrative Officer, Riverside County **George Johnson**
- Sheriff, Stanislaus County **Adam Christianson**
- Jail Programs Administrator, Orange County **Greg Boston**
- Chief Administrator, Tehama County **William Goodwin**

The BSCC Board appointed two co-chairs with direction to convene an ESC to develop recommendations on elements of the Request for Proposal and proposal evaluation criteria; review and rate proposals; and make conditional award recommendations to the BSCC Board. The ESC’s role is advisory to the BSCC Board, which makes all policy and conditional award decisions. A letter of Intent to Award conditional financing will be sent to each of the selected counties. Projects that are given a conditional award will be required to be certified by the BSCC, comply with the state’s capital outlay process as overseen by the Department of Finance (DOF) and State Public Works Board (SPBW), including obtaining and maintaining final approval of financing eligibility (ability to participate in the sale of lease-revenue bonds in connection with the project) as determined by the DOF for the SPWB. The timeline and process may be changed at any time by the BSCC Board. Counties will be notified if changes or modifications occur. In order to maintain objectivity and impartiality, members of the ESC and the BSCC Board request that applicants do not contact them about proposals at any time during this process. ESC members employed by a county will abstain from participation in discussions or evaluations of proposals submitted by that county, and all ESC members will abstain in situations where they have an actual or potential conflict of interest.

PURPOSE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

This Request for Proposals (RFP) provides the information necessary to prepare a proposal to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for conditional award as authorized by Senate Bill (SB) 863 for the construction of adult local criminal justice facilities (ALCJF). This legislation provides up to \$500 million in state lease-revenue bond financing authority for the acquisition, design and construction of adult local criminal justice facilities in California.

Prior to developing and submitting a proposal, applicants should carefully review the entire RFP application package. Applicants are encouraged to access the BSCC website (<http://www.bscc.ca.gov>) for information related to Frequently Asked Questions, standards, and construction issues.

BSCC staff cannot assist applicants with the actual preparation of the proposal. Any questions concerning the RFP, the proposal process, or programmatic issues must be submitted in writing, fax 916.327.3317, or email to:

Counties	Project Director	Contact Information
Alameda, Amador, Colusa, Fresno, Imperial, Kings, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Tuolumne, Yuba	Lenard LaChappell	Lenard.LaChappell@bscc.ca.gov 916.445.6023
Alpine, Butte, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sierra, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity	Robert Oates	Robert.Oates@bscc.ca.gov 916.445.5806
Calaveras, Humboldt, Kern, Lake, Modoc, Napa, Orange, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Shasta, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo	Michael Scott	Michael.Scott@bscc.ca.gov 916.341.7327
Magi Work, Deputy Director (A) Facilities Construction Division 2590 Venture Oaks Way Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95833 Magi.Work@bscc.ca.gov 916.327.3967		

PROPOSAL DUE DATE

Submit 1 original paper version of the proposal with the "wet signature", plus 1 electronic, read-only copy in Adobe Acrobat file (pdf). The proposal must be received by the BSCC's County Facilities Construction (CFC) Program by **5:00 p.m., August 28, 2015, at:**

Board of State and Community Corrections
 County Facilities Construction Program
 2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200
 Sacramento, CA 95833
 Attn: Magi Work, Deputy Director (A)

Proposals received after 5:00 p.m., August 28, 2015, will be deemed ineligible and will not be considered.

The electronic copy may also be submitted via compact disk, flash drive or email to ConstructionProgram@bscc.ca.gov. (After the technical review is complete, the county must provide 16 additional copies of the technically- reviewed proposal.)

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

June 10, 2015	The BSCC issues Senate Bill 863 RFP
June 26, 2015	Bidders' Conference in Sacramento
August 28, 2015	Proposals due to the BSCC
August 31, thru September 11, 2015	BSCC technical review. Counties are given opportunity to correct technical deficiencies.
September 16, 2015	Raters' training
September 16 thru October 16, 2015	ESC reviews the proposals and makes preliminary ratings
October 22, 2015	ESC convenes, makes final rating and ranks proposals for funding recommendations.
November 12, 2015	ESC recommendations presented to the BSCC for financing action/intent to make a conditional award at BSCC regularly scheduled meeting.

BIDDERS' CONFERENCE

BIDDERS' CONFERENCE SENATE BILL 863 CONSTRUCTION OF ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES

June 26, 2015
8:00 am – 12:00 pm
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
2590 VENTURE OAKS WAY, SUITE 200
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833 – OR OTHER LOCATION AS NOTIFIED

A Senate Bill (SB) 863 Bidders' Conference will be held at the Board of State and Community Corrections **June 26, 2015 from 8:00 am – 12:00 pm**. The intent of the bidders' conference is to provide counties and other interested parties with the opportunity to ask questions regarding the RFP and receive clarification on the RFP process. Attendance is optional. Following the conference, questions and answers from the session will be posted on the BSCC website.

Pre-registration for the conference is required. Please register for the conference by contacting BSCC staff via email at: ConstructionProgram@bscc.ca.gov.

Please reference SB 863 Bidders' Conference in the subject line, and in your e-mail, please include the following information:

- county name
- number of persons attending
- name of county contact person and title
- mailing address
- city, state, and zip code
- telephone and fax numbers
- e-mail address

Indicate any specific questions you have about information in the RFP or other questions about the RFP process. Your questions will be used to assist BSCC staff in preparing for the Bidders' Conference.

For general questions concerning the Bidders' Conference, contact BSCC staff at (916) 445-5073. Information may also be found at www.bscc.ca.gov

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On June 20, 2014, Senate Bill 863 (Chapter 37, Statutes of 2014 (SB 863) became law, authorizing state lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJFs. **Up to \$500,000,000 in financing is conditionally available at this time.** This RFP is intended to solicit proposals to establish a rank-ordered list of projects, and to conditionally allocate this financing to projects for the design and construction, including expansion or renovation of criminal justice facilities.

The Legislature found that “California’s current challenges in managing jail populations follow decades of overcrowded and aging jails, and piecemeal, erratic, and incomplete responses to dealing with these problems. Reversing course will require sustainable solutions that must include sound planning and implementation, and must be grounded in the principle that jail resources must be well planned and employed efficiently and effectively to prevent overcrowding and promote public safety through the broader use of evidence-based practices and policies in the criminal justice system. California needs a long-term, statewide strategy to effectively manage its jail population and jail resources. Without an ongoing analytical framework for taking into account factors such as population growth, criminogenic needs of the current and future jail populations, crime rates, custodial housing needs, and additional changes to realignment or sentencing laws and practices, California will continue to resort to reactive, fragmentary fixes to its jail condition and capacity problems instead of being fully prepared to develop an effective and sustainable system of local custodial facilities. The county adult criminal justice system needs improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space to manage the adult offender population under its jurisdiction. Improved county adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space will enhance public safety throughout the state by providing increased access to appropriate programs and treatment. By improving adult criminal justice housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space, this financing will serve a critical purpose by promoting public safety.” Government Code (GC) section 15890.933(a)—(e).

SB 863 (Stats. 2014, Chapter 37) authorizes state lease revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design and construction of ALCJFs. As part of this construction financing program, the State Public Works Board (SPWB), California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), and the BSCC are authorized to enter into agreements with participating counties to acquire, design, renovate, or construct ALCJFs.

The Senate Bill 863 adult local criminal justice facility financing is not a grant program; lease revenue bonds are issued for the construction of facilities and cannot be used to finance “programs” per se or operating costs. A county’s receipt of a conditional award for financing, as described here, does not guarantee the awarded county will receive any reimbursement or that the state will obtain interim financing, or that bonds will be issued. The conditional award is merely an expression that the county is qualified, at the point in time, to move forward in the process.

STATE LEASE REVENUE BOND FINANCING

Lease Revenue Bond Financing

ALCJF financing will be administered by the DOF and SPWB in connection with the issuance of lease-revenue bonds. This financing mechanism requires the SPWB to hold property rights, on behalf of the State of California, the ALCJF that is acquired, designed, renovated, and/or constructed with lease revenue bonds, subject to the bonds being sold and paid off (approximately 25-35 years). The SPWB will lease the ALCJF to the BSCC or CDCR, which will in turn sublease the ALCJF to the participating county for its use and operation in the care, custody, and rehabilitation of local adult offenders during the period of bond indebtedness. Once the bonds are paid in full, the participating county will own the ALCJF.

Counties that receive notice of a conditional award are responsible for the site acquisition, environmental determinations/mitigation measures, design, construction, staffing, operation, repair, and ongoing maintenance of the facility in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and any terms and conditions in the financing and BSCC/participating county agreements. Some, but not all, of these costs may be included as part of a county's local match requirement (see Budget Consideration section). Counties are obligated to successfully complete the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction project

(e.g., proposed scope, including the number of beds to be added, if applicable) within agreed upon timelines, build to code and standards, and remain within budget. Counties are also responsible to safely staff and operate the facility within 90 days after construction completion (GC section 15820.935 (c) (4)). Counties must acquire, design, renovate, or construct the ALCJF in conformance with operational, fire and life safety, and physical plant standards in California Code of Regulations Titles 15 and 24 "Part 2, section 1231". Counties must also complete the ALCJF in compliance with the state's capital outlay process including the oversight of finance and the SPWB.

It is anticipated that counties selected for financing through this RFP process will be issued a conditional Intent to Award by the BSCC at the November 2015 Board meeting. These awards are "conditional" in that they are predicated, at a minimum, on the requirements that: 1) each county's project be approved by the BSCC, DOF and the SPWB at various stages throughout planning, design, and construction, as defined in this RFP; 2) each selected county enters into the state/county agreements as required; and 3) lease revenue bonds are sold for each selected project. The lease revenue bonds provide the necessary long-term financing mechanism to repay all state debt in interim financing for the selected ALCJF projects. Participating counties are not responsible to the state for debt service or rent payments in connection with the lease revenue bonds.

Accurate project scope, cost, and schedule estimates must be prepared before a county responds to the RFP. After receiving a conditional award notification, successful applicant counties must translate the proposal into formal architectural plans and specifications that are submitted to, and approved by, the SPWB, DOF and BSCC (see the State Public Works Board/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Requirements section). Counties that proceed with architectural plans and specifications prior to SPWB establishment of their project's scope, costs, and schedule do so at their own financial risk. In addition, counties that proceed with working drawings prior to obtaining SPWB

and DOF approval of preliminary plans cannot obtain reimbursement for any preliminary plans expenditures. **Counties cannot obtain reimbursement for funds expended prior to SPWB establishment of their project scope, cost, and schedule.**

For planning purposes, please note counties cannot proceed with advertising their projects for construction, contract bids or solicit design-build proposals until after obtaining DOF approval to proceed to bid. Likewise, counties cannot award a construction or design-build contract until after obtaining DOF approval to award the contract. Additionally, each project must achieve construction completion and be available for use and occupancy within three years of the start of construction.

The BSCC will “not” increase financing amounts after a conditional award notification, or approve a reduction in the proposed and accepted scope of work, if counties receive higher than expected construction bids. Counties are solely responsible for the payment of higher than anticipated project costs.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

As defined in SB 863, \$500 million dollars is available in lease revenue bond financing to acquire, design, renovate, or construct ALCJFs. An ALCJF must be consistent with the legislative intent described in Sections 17.5 and 3450 of the Penal Code, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections and may include (Government Code (GC) section 15820.93):

1. Improved housing with an emphasis on expanding program and treatment space as necessary to manage the adult offender population.
2. Custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population.

A Reentry facility may include: construction of a secure and/or non-secure facility that may include housing, programming or other treatment space to facilitate a continuum of care for offenders under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff or County Department of Corrections. All facilities must comply with the requirements of Title 15 and Title 24, and shall be a Type II, III or IV facility (Please also review Penal Codes sections 4024, 1208).

Proposed projects may include replacing existing housing capacity, realizing only a minimal increase in capacity, using this financing authority, if the requesting county clearly documents an existing housing capacity deficiency (GC section 15820.936 (d)). A county's calculation of need should include any construction projects for which the county has received a conditional award under Assembly Bill (AB) 900 and or Senate Bill (SB) 1022.

Scoring consideration will be given to counties that have not received funding from Assembly Bill 900 or Senate Bill 1022 (GC section 15820.936(b)).

As a mandatory criterion, counties are required to submit documentation of the percentage of pretrial inmates in the county jail from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, inclusive, and a description of the county's current risk-assessment-based pretrial release program.

Funding preference shall be given to counties that are most prepared to proceed successfully with this financing in a timely manner, which includes a Board of Supervisors Resolution and documentation of California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. (GC 15820.936(b)). See "Proposed Project and Evaluation Factors" section on page 17 of this RFP.

Funding consideration shall be given to counties that are seeking to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity or are seeking to renovate existing or build new facilities that provide adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitative services, including mental health treatment. (GC 15820.936(c))

Consistent with the legislative intent of SB 863, and as stated in Penal Code sections 17.5 and 3450, "community based punishment" means evidence-based correctional sanctions and programming encompassing a range of custodial and noncustodial

responses to criminal or noncompliant offender activity. Intermediate sanctions may be provided by local public safety entities directly or through public or private correctional service providers and include, but are not limited to, the following: short-term, "flash" incarceration, intensive community supervision, home detention with electronic monitoring, mandatory community service, restorative justice programs, work training or education, work in lieu of confinement, day reporting, mandatory residential or nonresidential substance abuse treatment programs, mandatory random drug testing, mother-infant care programs, and community-based residential programs offering structure, supervision, drug and alcohol treatment, literacy programming, employment and psychological counseling and mental health treatment.

It's important to recognize that SB 863 authorizes state funded lease revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of county adult local criminal justice facilities for offenders under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections. Pursuant to Penal Code section 3450 (b)(9) and 17.5 (a)(9), "Evidence-based practices" means supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or post release supervision." The county proposal must take into consideration the sheriff's responsibility for these offenders when selecting the range of programming/treatment services identified in Penal Code sections 17.5 and 3450.

Any reference to "beds" means BSCC-rated beds that are dedicated to housing offenders in a local detention facility's single and double occupancy cells/rooms or dormitories. Beds can also include special use beds for medical, mental health and disciplinary purposes. All beds must be planned and designed in conformance with the standards and requirements contained in California Code of Regulations, (CCR) Titles 15 and 24.

Renovation projects or new construction proposed through SB 863 that is physically attached to an existing facility, requires that the scope of the proposed project include all work necessary for the existing facility to meet current fire and life safety standards, and meet or exceed a seismic level 3 performance standard (State Administrative Manual-FEMA section 301). These improvements may qualify as necessary renovation. This, together with all other aspects of each awarded project will be carefully reviewed and considered throughout the state capital outlay process.

Compliance with Titles 15 and 24, California Code of Regulations

Housing, programming and treatment space must be planned and designed in conformance with the standards and requirements contained in Titles 15 and 24, California Code of Regulations (CCR). The BSCC will adhere to its duly adopted regulations for the approval or disapproval of proposed ALCJFs (GC section 15820.935.). As stated in CCR Title 15 section 1712.3 (c) (1), court and temporary holding facilities may not be constructed under state bond financing.

Counties must ensure that the construction plans for any eligible project include all necessary ancillary space to enable the facility to comply with operational, fire and life safety, and physical plant standards as contained in CCR Titles 15 and 24, (e.g., dayrooms, education classrooms, dining, space for showers, recreation, medical exam, visiting, attorney visitation, mental health conferences). Ancillary space financed, in whole or in part, through state lease revenue bonds and/or county matching funds must be

reasonable and necessary for facility operations, including administrative support and rehabilitative program space.

This financing program requires a county to build a facility based on the county's current needs (only through the year 2019), see Title 15 section 1731 (a). SB 863 does not include any statement of intent that could be interpreted to allow for leasing beds or other facility space to other entities for financial gain. Any additional use of beds, which was not included within the original proposed project must be approved by the SPWB. GC section 15820.933 and Penal Code sections 17.5 and 3450, clarify that the intent of SB 863 was to provide public financing in order to finance improvements to the ALCJF.

Limit on Number of Projects/Set Asides

The state intends to provide conditional awards to as many meritorious projects as possible not to exceed the total \$500 million dollars in bond financing authorized. **Each county is restricted to submitting one project proposal for one designated facility project** (with the exception of one additional regional project proposal). Further, the county project proposal submitted is limited to one site location. Multiple site locations are considered multiple projects for the purpose of this program.

Regional Project Proposal- Counties that submit a proposal for a project in their county, may also participate in one regional project proposal. If a county submits more than one proposal (e.g., individual county project and lead county for a regional project), the county will be required to construct both of the projects if awarded, and to do so within both project timeline requirements referenced in this RFP. The county shall identify a distinct parcel of land for each project if the county is submitting an individual and regional proposal. Additionally, counties must be able to justify the need for both projects as required by this RFP.

Counties desiring to construct a regional ALCJF for the purpose of housing adult local offenders from multiple counties must submit one single proposal from the lead county in which the project is being constructed. The proposal must include a county Board of Supervisors' resolution from the lead county authorizing the construction and operation of the joint project with partner counties and a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Joint Power Authority (JPA) between and among all of the partner counties. The MOU or JPA must clearly identify the terms, conditions, rights, responsibilities, and financial obligations of all parties in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the regional facility will provide dedicated housing to adult local offenders from all partner counties.

To be considered as a regional facility for the purposes of this financing program, the MOU or JPA must justify need for the facility which is not based on the use of vacant beds on a per diem, space-available basis. If preliminary MOUs or JPAs are submitted with the proposal, final county Board of Supervisor's approved documents must be submitted within 90 days after the notification to the lead county of conditional intent to award state financing.

For regional projects, partnering counties must enter into an MOU or JPA. The state will consider the lead county to be the operator of the site/facility and that county will be the designated recipient of state financing with the obligation to complete the project.

Counties that are parties to a regional project will also be subject to all state lease revenue bond financing requirements, including but not limited to state contracts and leases pursuant to the lease-revenue bond process administered by the SPWB. The lead county may enter into agreements, as it deems appropriate, to ensure that its regional partners contribute cash in an amount necessary to meet its match requirements of this program, as provided in the MOU or JPA. The failure of any partner county to provide cash to the lead county does not relieve the lead county from its construction and match performance obligations under any state agreements.

The SB 863 ESC found that the regional facility concept is not intended for counties choosing to: 1) overbuild their current needs (beyond 2019); and/or 2) lease beds or other facility space to other entities for financial gain.

Set Asides

To ensure that large, medium, and small counties each have the opportunity to share in the available financing (see following population chart), the disbursement schedule for the available \$500 million has been set as follows:

- up to \$240 million has been set aside for large counties;
- up to \$160 million has been set aside for medium counties;
- up to \$100 million has been set aside for small counties.

The maximum amount that can be requested for a project proposal by one county in each county category is:

- **\$80 million for proposals in large counties,**
- **\$40 million for proposals in medium-sized counties**
- **\$20 million for proposals in small counties.**

For the purpose of regional proposed projects, the size of the lead county determines the maximum amount of funds that can be requested for the entire project. Any use of beds outside of the proposed project must be approved by the SPWB, and that approval reflected in the lease revenue bond financing documentation.

Population Chart			
Large Counties (pop. 700,001 +)	Medium Counties (pop. 200,001-700,000)	Small Counties (pop. 200,000 or fewer)	
Alameda	Butte	Alpine	Mendocino
Contra Costa	Marin	Amador	Modoc
Fresno	Merced	Calaveras	Mono
Kern	Monterey	Colusa	Napa
Los Angeles	Placer	Del Norte	Nevada
Orange	San Luis Obispo	El Dorado	Plumas
Riverside	Santa Barbara	Glenn	San Benito
Sacramento	Santa Cruz	Humboldt	Shasta
San Bernardino	Solano	Imperial	Sierra
San Diego	Sonoma	Inyo	Siskiyou
San Francisco	Stanislaus	Kings	Sutter
San Joaquin	Tulare	Lake	Tehama
San Mateo	Yolo	Lassen	Trinity
Santa Clara		Madera	Tuolumne
Ventura		Mariposa	Yuba

Department of Finance, Population Estimates, July 2014
<http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-1/view.php>

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS REVIEW

The proposal must be made and formatted using the Senate Bill 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility Construction Financing Program Proposal Form, including attachments, complete with signature on page 2 section E. of the Proposal Form from a designated county official, along with the proposal narrative to be attached as described in Section 5 of the instructions to the Proposal Form. For a checklist of the submittal requirements, please see page 17 of the instructions to the Proposal Form.

Project proposals must be received at the BSCC offices, 2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95833 **no later than 5:00 PM on August 28, 2015**. Late proposals will not be considered. For counties dropping off the project proposal application at the BSCC office, a time-stamped copy of the first page of the proposal will be provided as a receipt.

All proposals received under this program will be: 1) reviewed by BSCC staff for technical compliance with BSCC proposal submittal requirements (with opportunity given to counties to correct technical compliance deficiencies before proposals are sent to the ESC for review); 2) reviewed and rated by the ESC; and, 3) ranked by the ESC with award recommendations provided to the BSCC Board. The BSCC Board may accept, reject, or change any ESC recommendations before making conditional awards to counties.

BSCC staff will conduct a **technical review of the project proposals August 31-September 11, 2015**. Staff is unable to provide advice or judgment as to the merit of draft proposals or how proposals will be evaluated or ranked by reviewers.

BSCC staff's review of the technical compliance requirements will include verifying the following:

- Certification by the county of control of the ALCJF site (either fee simple ownership or comparable long-term possession of the site)
- Project eligibility (proposed scope of work items for the county ALCJF)
- Project timetable (including staffing and occupancy within 90 days of construction or renovation completion)
- State financing requested is within set-aside limits
- State financing requested does not exceed 90 percent of total eligible project costs (unless proposal indicates a match reduction petition for counties with a general population below 200,000))
- Minimum match percentage requirements are met
- Cost and budget summaries and net gain or loss in bed computations (if applicable) are free of mathematical errors
- Line item budget descriptions are clear
- Proposal Form is in original format, signed on page 2 section E., and each section is addressed as applicable

- Arial font size (12), number of narrative pages (35 pages), margins (one inch), and spacing (double) format is consistent with requirements
- Board of Supervisors' resolution contains necessary components, including the authorization of matching funds (see page 16 of the proposal form)
- a needs assessment (through 2019) study is submitted with the proposal
- For regional facilities, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) is submitted
- Documentation evidencing compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or status of CEQA certification, including a "Notice of Determination" or "Notice of Exemption", and letter from county counsel, as appropriate (see proposed project and evaluation section for further definition)
- One (1) additional attachment, maximum of four (4) pages, which only consists of schematics, graphs or charts

PROPOSED PROJECT AND EVALUATION FACTORS

The Proposal structure is designed to allow county applicants to demonstrate how their proposed project meets the need for ALCJFs as stated in SB 863, and how proposed expenditures of public funds meet the identified need and are justified. The presentation of information about the proposed project should allow both applicants and raters to make a step-by-step connection between the need addressed by the project and its associated budget request. The raters will ask many questions about the proposed project as they evaluate, including but not limited to:

- What need is the project designed to meet?
- What construction work does the county propose is necessary to meet this need?
- How will offender programming and/or treatment be served in the proposed new or renovated facility?
- What is the county plan of action to accomplish the legal, design, and build steps required for this project?
- What is the total project cost, what are the funding sources, and how will the county allocate expenditures of these funds?
- Will the county be prepared to proceed with the project in a timely manner if financing is approved?

SB 863 describes the purpose for which ALCFJ construction financing is to be awarded. Additionally, the legislation states specific factors to be considered in assessing how well a proposal suits those purposes. In each section of the proposal, the rater (1) assesses how well the narrative addresses the general merit factors that apply to this section, and (2) assesses special factors mentioned in the SB 863 legislation as criteria for funding.

- a. General merit is assessed on a 13-point scale:
 - 0 Fails to meet minimum standards for financing
 - 1-3 Reaches minimum standards despite deficiencies
 - 4-6 Generally adequate
 - 7-9 Good
 - 10-12 Excellent
- b. Special merit factors are scored from 0 to 4; depending on the factor, it may be scored on a 0-4 range, or as yes/no (0/4), or in one case with 3 values (0, 2, 4).

For an ALCJF construction project, county applicants must answer the following questions:

- 1. Statement of Need: What are the safety, efficiency, and offender programming and/or treatment needs addressed by this construction proposal? Please cite findings from the needs assessment (through 2019) submitted with this proposal.**

General Merit Factors

- A. To what extent does the need described in the proposal match the legislative intent of SB 863 (GC section 15820.933)?
- B. Does the applicant provide a compelling case for the use of state financing to meet this need?
- C. How well is the description of need supported by evidence provided by the applicant?

Special Factors:

- A. Has the applicant received financing under AB900 or SB1022?
(SB 863-GC section 15820.936(b) scoring consideration)
- B. To what extent does the need include expanded program or treatment space?
(SB 863-GC section 15820.936(c) funding consideration)

2. Scope of Work: Describe the areas, if any, of the current facility to be replaced or renovated, and the nature of the renovation, including the number of cells, offices, classrooms or other programming/treatment spaces to be replaced or added and the basic design of the new or renovated units.

General Merit Factors:

- A. How will the planned replacement, renovation, or new construction meet the needs described in Question 1 (Statement of Need)?
- B. How well does the proposed project plan suit general operational requirements for the type of facility in the proposal, including factors such as safety, security and efficiency?
- C. Where applicable, how well does the proposed project meet specific needs for programming and treatment space?

Special factors (GC section 15820.936(c)):

- A. How feasible is the county plan for seeking to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity; or, (SB 863-funding consideration)
- B. How feasible is the county plan for seeking to renovate existing or build new facilities that provide adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services, including mental health treatment.
(SB 863-funding consideration)

Note: Raters will award special points on the feasibility of the plan for replacing unsafe housing, providing adequate treatment space, or both.

- 3. Programming and Services: Describe the programming and/or treatment services currently provided in your facility. Provide the requested data on pretrial inmates and risk-based pretrial release services. Describe the facilities or services to be added as a result of the proposed construction; the objectives of the facilities and services; and the staffing and changes in staffing required to provide the services.**

General Merit Factors:

- A. How clearly described are the facility's current programming and/or treatment services?
- B. If improvements to programming and/or treatment services are expected as a result of the planned construction project:
- Are the improvements to programming and/or treatment services clearly described?
 - How strong is the evidence provided by the applicant that the programming and/or treatment services planned for inmates upon project completion will help reduce recidivism or meet inmates' health and treatment needs while incarcerated?
- C. If improvements are designed to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity:
- How are the program and treatment service needs of the facility population expected or planned to be met?
 - Are the improvements to housing deficiencies clearly described?
 - To what extent will the deficiencies be remedied by the proposed construction?
- D. How thoroughly are operational objectives met by the staffing plan and lines of authority (including interagency partnerships, if relevant) in program and treatment management?

Special Factors

- A. The county provided documentation that states the percentage of its inmates on pretrial status between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013?
(SB 863- GC section 15820.936(b), mandatory criterion)
- B. A description of the county risk-assessment-based pretrial release program is provided in the narrative of question 3.
(SB 863- GC section 15820.936(b), mandatory criterion)

- 4. Administrative Work Plan: Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, list the division/offices including personnel that will be responsible for each phase of the project, and how it will be coordinated among responsible officials both internally and externally.**

General Merit Factors:

- A. How clearly described are the elements of the work plan: timeline, assigned responsibilities, and coordination?
- B. Can the scope of work described in Question 2 (Scope of Work) feasibly be accomplished within the time allotted?

- 5. Budget Narrative:** Describe the amounts and types of funding proposed and why each element is required to carry out the proposed project. Describe how the county will meet its funding contribution (match) requirements for all project costs in excess of the amount of state financing requested and how operational costs (including programming costs) for the facility will be sustained.

General Merit Factors:

- A. Is the allocation of effort in the budget appropriately matched to the objectives described for the project under need, scope of work, offender treatment and programming, and administrative work plan?
- B. Are the budgeted costs an efficient use of state resources?
- C. Rate the applicant's plan for sustaining operational costs, including programming over the long term.

6. Readiness to Proceed

- A. Did the county provide a board resolution: 1) authorizing an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the counties' contribution 2) approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board (SPWB) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation, 3) authorizing the appropriate signatory or signatories to execute those documents at the appropriate times. The matching funds mentioned in the resolution shall be compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing. See page 4 of the Proposal Form and Instructions for more information regarding "compatible funds".) (SB-863 funding preference (GC section 15820.936(b))

Note: Finance and the SPWB will ultimately make the final determination of any fund sources compatibility with the SPWB's lease revenue bond financing.

- B. Did the county provide documentation evidencing CEQA compliance has been completed? Documentation of CEQA compliance shall be either a final Notice of Determination or a final Notice of Exemption, as appropriate, and a letter from county counsel certifying the associated statute of limitations has expired and either no challenges were filed or identifying any challenges filed and explaining how they have been resolved in a manner that allows the project to proceed as proposed. (SB 863-funding preference, GC section 15820.936(b))

The evaluation factors to be used and the maximum points that will be allocated to each factor are shown in the table below.

EVALUATION FACTOR		Scoring Method	Max Pts	Section Max	Weight	Total
1.	Statement of Need	0-12	12	20	1.2	24
	SF A: Past Funding	0,2,4	4			
	SF B: Need expanded program/treatment space	0-4	4			
2.	Scope of Work	0-12	12	16	1	16
	SF A/B: Feasible plan to replace compacted housing/expand program/treatment space	0-4	4			
3.	Offender Programming and Services	0-12	12	20	1.5	30
	SF A: Documents pretrial inmate percentage	0/4	4			
	SF B: Describes risk assessment-based pretrial release process	0/4	4			
4.	Administrative Work Plan	0-12	12	12	1	12
5.	Budget Narrative	0-12	12	12	1	12
6.	A. Readiness: Board Resolution	0/12	12	24	1	24
	B. Readiness: CEQA Compliance	0/12	12			
TOTAL POINTS			84	104		118

Notes:

SF Special Factor
0-12 Scored on a 0 to 12 pt. range
0, 2, 4 0- funded;
2- partially funded under AB900 or SB1022,
4- no funding provided under AB900 or SB1022
0-4 Scored on a 0 to 4 pt. range
0/4 Scored 4 if pass, 0 if fail
0/12 Scored 12 if pass, 0 if fail

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Program and Treatment Services Funding and Technical Assistance

The BSCC strongly supports the research that indicates supportive, rehabilitative services in a community-based setting promotes rehabilitation with great success; however, the SB 863 legislated financing program is limited to state lease-revenue bond financing for the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of county ALCJFs in California. The BSCC also recognizes the importance of the sheriff partnering with the community to enhance services that are provided to offenders while under the sheriff's jurisdiction or county department of corrections.

It may be helpful for applicants who are particularly interested in additional funding and/or technical assistance focused on a continuum of services for treatment and programs to explore funding streams administered by the BSCC's Corrections Planning and Programs (CPP) division. CPP's focus includes development and administration of programs related to services to integrate offenders back into the community and programs to reduce recidivism. CPP's responsibilities are comprised of the following:

- ensure the fair, prudent, and efficient distribution of state and federal funds
- prevent and reduce crime by encouraging use of evidence-based practices
- engage in collaborative planning, ongoing research, and information-sharing
- provide training and other technical assistance to facilitate grant compliance
- local adult and juvenile detention facility construction financing

For more information please visit the BSCC CPP Website.

"Green" Building

"Green" Building is encouraged. Sustainable or "green" building is the practice of designing, constructing, operating, maintaining, and removing buildings in ways that conserve natural resources and reduce their overall impact on the environment. Compliance is voluntary but will be one factor considered in the evaluation of proposals when assessing proposed scope of work and project impact. For more information on green building, visit the BSCC website, as well as consider the information provided by the following sources:

California's Integrated Waste Management Board

U.S. Green Building Council

Green California DGS

Needs Assessment Study/Letter of Intent

If a county intends to construct a new ALCJF or add beds (25 beds or more) to an existing facility, one copy of a needs assessment study, containing all required data elements as defined in CCR, Title 24, Part 1, Chapter 13, sec. 102 (c) 2 must be submitted concurrent with the funding Proposal Form and proposal narrative. Proposals fitting this description that are submitted without a needs assessment study will be rejected. The needs assessment study must reflect current needs and needs through 2019 but can be an update of a previous needs assessment study.

Projects for renovation or program space only, do not require a separate needs assessment study; however, a comprehensive documentation of need must be provided in the proposal narrative (see Section 5 of the Proposal Form).

Proposals submitted to the BSCC will suffice as a Letter of Intent to build, expand, or remodel a facility as required by CCR Title 24, sec.13-102(c) 1.

Site Assurance for Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility

Counties must possess a suitable project site (fee simple land title or comparable long term possession, adequately documented through a recorded lease) and provide assurance by a Board of Supervisors' resolution at the time a proposal is submitted, or no later than 90 days following the date of notification by the BSCC of the conditional Intent to Award financing (expected to be made at the November 2015 BSCC Board meeting). This means that any land purchase options must be exercised (and escrow closed) within 90 days following the notification of conditional Intent to Award. County land subject to this project must meet the approval of the SPWB.

If land is used for an in-kind match, the current fair market value must be supported by an independent appraisal of (on-site land value only) of new facility construction, or on-site land value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, and/or on-site land used for expansion of an existing facility. "On-site" refers to only the land upon which the improvements in the proposed project will be located which can be used as in-kind match. Land value cannot be claimed for land that is under an existing operational local jail facility. Multiple appraisals may be required during the course of a project and the county is responsible for any and all appraisals and/or land valuation fees and services.

Real Estate Due Diligence

The state will conduct its own real estate due diligence review of a county's proposed project site. This includes, but is not limited to, all work related to establishing site ownership and clean title (i.e., without liens, encumbrances, easements, etc.); ground/soil analysis, topography, hydrography, environmental impacts and other identified site-related issues. This review will confirm that the county's property interest in the site is sufficient to support the states lease revenue bond financing and that no exceptions or limitations (either recorded or unrecorded) exist that would interfere with the state's right to beneficial use and occupancy of the facility so long as the bonds are outstanding. Any necessary costs incurred by the state for appropriate title review will be charged to the county.

Environmental Requirements

For purposes of this financing, the county is the lead or responsible agency for ensuring that the project complies with the CEQA requirements.

Commitment to Staff and Operate the Facility

Consistent with Government Code section 15820.935 (c) (4), counties must commit to staffing, including program and treatment staff, and operating the facility in accordance with state standards, within 90 days of construction or renovation completion, including the State Fire Marshal (SFM) Certificate of Occupancy. The county must operate the facility continuously until the lease revenue bonds repayment period is expired.

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

Total Project Costs

The total project costs include all costs specifically attributable to activities directly necessary to complete the acquisition, design and construction of the ALCJF project, including all costs directly necessary to satisfy the requirements of this financing program. Eligible project costs consist of items identified in this RFP that may be reimbursed through state financing, county matching funds and those costs that are directly related to the proposed scope of work, as detailed below. All necessary ancillary, administrative and program facility space may be included; spaces shall be sized to state minimum standard, Title 24 CCR Part 2, Section 1231. These costs are defined as the total project costs for purposes of this financing program. Items not identified as eligible, known to be ineligible, or that are outside the proposed scope of work cannot be claimed for state dollar reimbursement or as county matching funds.

Each proposal submitted must include the total project costs, detailed within the appropriate cost categories: state reimbursement, county cash contribution and county in-kind contribution. All amounts for the types of costs identified as eligible for state reimbursement, as well as for county cash contribution, must be reported as total project costs in the Budget Summary Table within the Proposal Form.

Spaces shall be sized to state standards (Title 24) and all reasonable and necessary ancillary and administrative facility space may be included. If a county is not reporting land value as part of its in-kind contribution, a land appraisal is not needed for purposes of this financing program.

Eligible Costs for State Reimbursement

State financing can be used for design and construction activities that occur after the SPWB has established (by DOF and SPBW) the project's scope, cost, schedule, and the BSCC has approved the project's final architectural plans and specifications. Project costs eligible for this state financing are:

1. Costs for the design and construction of the BSCC-approved ALCJF project, incurred after establishment of the project by the Board, including site preparation, fixed equipment and fixed furnishings, installation of fixed equipment and fixed furnishings necessary for the operation of the facility.
2. Costs for real estate due diligence review, preparation of full or focused environmental reports necessary for compliance with CEQA by consultants or contractors.
3. Moveable equipment, and moveable furnishings necessary for the activation and operation of the facility.

Costs attributed to these reimbursable costs must be identified on the funding Proposal Form. Reimbursable costs cannot exceed ninety percent (90%) of the total project costs or the county's award amount. Costs in excess of 90%, including higher than expected construction bids, unanticipated costs, and cost overruns, shall be funded by the county.

Ineligible Costs

Project items or costs not eligible for state reimbursement shall include but are not limited to, the following:

1. Temporary holding or court holding facilities.
2. Local jail facilities or portions thereof operated by jurisdictions other than counties. City, state and federal facilities are not eligible for SB 863 financing.
3. Purchase, lease, or rent of land; personnel or operational costs; excavation of burial sites; public art; off-site costs (outside of the encumbered project area) including access roads, power generation and utilities development; supplies; bonus payments; and debt service or interest payments on indebtedness required to finance the county's share of project costs.

County Matching Funds/ County Contributions

Counties with a general population of 200,000 and above shall provide a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the total project costs in matching funds. Upon petition to the BSCC, counties with a general population below 200,000 may request to reduce the required match to an amount not less than the total non-state reimbursable project costs as provided in Section 1714.3 (a) (1) and (2) Title 15, CCR. Counties with a population below 200,000 intending to request BSCC Board approval of a reduction of in-kind match must indicate this on the funding Proposal Form.

Cash (Hard) Match: As provided in Section 1714.3 (b), cash match must be identified in the proposal and must be a minimum of 10 percent of the total project cost. Cash match cannot be used to replace funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated by counties for construction activities. Cash match cannot be claimed for salaries/benefits of regular employees of the county workforce, but may be claimed for the services of consultants or contractors engaged to perform project-related services as described below. Eligible cash match expenditures only include the following costs:

1. Items eligible for state financing;
2. Project and construction management by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
3. Architectural programming and design by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
4. Preparation of full or focused environmental reports necessary for compliance with CEQA by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
5. Off-site costs (outside of the encumbered project area), including access roads, power generation and utilities development, outside of a reasonable buffer zone surrounding the perimeter of the project facility building and parking lot;
6. Public art;

7. Real estate due diligence review costs, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
8. State Fire Marshal fees as billed to the county by the state;
9. Costs for appraisals and/or land valuation fees and services by consultants or contractors, prior to the establishment of the project by the Board;
10. Audit of state interim or permanent financing at the conclusion of the project by a contracted auditor;
11. Needs assessments performed by consultants or contractors;
12. Transition planning performed by consultants or contractors after June 20, 2014.

In-Kind (Soft) Match: As provided in Section 1714.3(c), in-kind match must be identified in the proposal. In-kind match may be kept at allowable maximum of 10 percent or reduced for each dollar that cash match is increased beyond the required minimum (see Cash Match section above). In-kind match may be claimed for project-related costs for activities performed by regular employees of the county directly for the SB 863 project.

Expenditures eligible as in-kind match for Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities shall be limited to any of the following:

1. Audit of state interim or permanent financing at the conclusion of the project as performed by an independent county auditor;
2. A needs assessment study as performed by county personnel;
3. Current fair market value supported by an independent appraisal of on-site land value only of new facility construction, or on-site land value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, and/or on-site land used for expansion of an existing facility. Land value cannot be claimed for land that is under an existing operational local jail facility. Multiple appraisals may be required during the course of a project and the county is responsible for any and all appraisals and/or land valuation fees and services, additional services may be used as in-kind match;
4. County administration costs for staff salary/benefits associated only with staff work directly related to the design and construction of the project, for activities after June 20, 2014. These costs may only be claimed as a project cost if all applicable county administration costs are claimed. Staff must have been hired specifically for the SB 863 project. Existing staff salary/benefits may be eligible as match if the county reports information such as the number of positions, salaries, and benefit costs. Detailed, itemized back-up documentation must be provided to support these costs if they are claimed as in-kind match, and;
5. Transition planning, including staff salary/benefits directly related to the design and construction of the project, for activities after June 20, 2014. Staff must have been hired specifically for the SB 863 project. Existing staff salary/benefits may be eligible as match if the county reports information such as the number of positions,

salaries, and benefit costs. Detailed, itemized back-up documentation must be provided to support these costs if they are claimed as in-kind match.

To qualify as match, all local expenditures must be directly for the SB 863 project.

Costs that may not be attributed to local matching requirements include, but are not limited to, construction or building of space for future capacity needs beyond the year 2019 (e.g., unused space or “shelled” space). If applicants are unsure if an item is eligible as match, please contact BSCC staff before submitting a proposal.

Timing and Nature of Local Match Requirements

The SPWB and BSCC cannot request a loan from the state Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) to initiate construction/renovation until a county demonstrates to the state’s satisfaction that local matching requirements will be available as necessary for the timely completion of the project. State interim loans will only reimburse county costs attributable to identified eligible state project costs. State interim loans will not be provided to cover local match requirements during construction of the project. In addition, local matching funds cannot be provided through any local bonding authority that would use the project facility or its revenues as security for the local bonds. Any local financing mechanism would include varying terms and conditions that govern the security, fiscal, and disclosure obligations associated with that financing; therefore, it is possible that these obligations could be incompatible with those of the state (SPWB) lease-revenue bond financing documents. SPWB financing cannot proceed if there is a superior security interest in all or part of the proposed facility. SPWB will analyze the local financing mechanism and will determine if it is compatible with the SPWB lease-revenue bond financing.

State Fire Marshal Fees

Counties will be responsible for timely payment of all fees generated by the State Fire Marshal (SFM) on the county’s project during design and construction. The total fees can vary among projects due to complexities of design and/or construction. The county should estimate a cost for these fees and include the cost. This project cost must be captured in the county cash contribution (match) within the Budget Summary Table in the Proposal Form (see “State Agency Fees” line item). All SFM fees must be paid in full before the BSCC will release the retention dollar amount being withheld by the state. (See “Payment of State Funds” on page 29 of the proposal form and instructions for explanation of the states retention.)

REQUIREMENTS AFTER NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO AWARD

All construction, including renovation, proposed to be financed within this program must meet all of the requirements as identified in this RFP and must enable facilities to: maintain compliance with safety and security considerations in facility operational standards as contained in Title 15, Div. 1, Chap.1, subchapters 4 and 6 of CCR; fire and life safety standards and physical plant requirements as contained in Title 24, Section 1231, of the CCR; If for any reason the proposed project is claimed to be exempt from any state or local laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, or requirements, counties must provide the BSCC with a statement citing the appropriate exemption.

In addition to the BSCC and SFM reviews and requirements, all projects financed within this program must comply with the state's capital outlay process. DOF and SPWB administrative oversight and approvals are required throughout the state capital outlay process and to facilitate the authorized state financing for this program. This is addressed in detail in the following State Capital Outlay/ State Public Works Board/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Requirements section.

Board of State and Community Corrections Staff

A designated BSCC staff person will be assigned to each county/project after counties receive notice of Intent to Award conditional financing. The assigned BSCC staff is the primary point of contact for county officials and is responsible for addressing questions or coordinating state responses to issues. The BSCC requires that all county communication with the BSCC staff be conducted by county-designated officials, not county contractors or consultants, since the state's relationship is with the participating county and its designated project officials as identified in the Proposal Form and by the Board of Supervisors' project resolution.

Pre-Design Meeting

After conditional award notification, county officials and their design team are required to meet with BSCC and SFM staff at the BSCC offices in Sacramento for a pre-architectural design meeting in order to review the state's requirements and answer any questions specific to the county's proposed project.

Design-Bid Build Plan Submittals

Preliminary plans are referred to as drawings through the design development phase. Working drawings are referred to as drawings through the construction document phase. For projects constructed via the design-bid-build method, sets of full-size (at least 1/8" scale) architectural drawings must be submitted to the BSCC for review at three sequential stages:

- 1) Two sets at schematic design (30 percent complete and accompanied by an operational program statement): the schematic design submittal (with operational program statement) is the first formal, official review point of construction or renovation plans. Any response to general or conceptual inquiries before the schematic design and program statement submittal and review do not constitute formal plan review or official acceptance by the BSCC.)
- 2) Three sets at design development (50 percent complete and accompanied by a preliminary staffing plan and operational and staffing cost statement); and

- 3) Two sets at construction documents (100 percent complete).

After BSCC/SFM approval of construction documents, a SFM- signed set of drawings must be submitted to the BSCC.

Design-Build Plan Submittals

Performance criteria and concept drawings are documents that establish the general design concept which is utilized by a design-build architect/contractor team to design and construct the project. Construction documents are prepared by the design-build architect/contractor team and submitted to the State Fire Marshal for review and approval. For projects constructed via the design-build method, sets of full-size (at least 1/8" scale) architectural drawings and other documents must be submitted to the BSCC (please see, generally, CCR Title 24.);

- 1) Two sets of performance criteria (or performance criteria and concept drawings) accompanied by an operational program statement
- 2) A preliminary staffing plan and operational and staffing cost statement, and
- 3) Two sets of construction documents.

After BSCC/SFM approval of construction documents, a SFM- signed set of drawings must be submitted to the BSCC. If there are general questions at this stage, counties should contact BSCC staff.

At each submittal stage, BSCC and SFM staff conduct plan reviews for safety, security, and compliance with regulations. Counties are encouraged to meet with BSCC and/or SFM staff for an on-site review meeting following each plan submittal phase. BSCC sends written plan review responses to the county after each submittal.

Counties may be required to make design changes necessary to comply with regulations or to remedy safety or security deficiencies. The BSCC may also recommend changes in construction materials to enhance facility safety and security.

For projects utilizing the design-bid-build project delivery method, if the project budget includes state reimbursements for working drawings/construction documents phase costs, the SPWB must approve preliminary plans/design development drawings before the county can commence work on the working drawings/construction documents phase. For any project that includes any state reimbursement of the working drawings/construction documents phase costs, if the county commences any working drawings/construction documents phase activities before obtaining approval of preliminary plans/design development drawings from the SPWB, the entire state portion of the project financing will be forfeited and the state will not reimburse any county project costs.

For projects utilizing a design-build project delivery method, if the project budget includes any state reimbursements for design-build phase costs, the SPWB must approve performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings before the county can commence work on the design-build phase. For any project that includes any state reimbursement of the design-build phase costs, if the county commences any design-build phase activities before obtaining approval of performance criteria or performance

criteria and concept drawings from the SPWB, the entire state portion of the project financing will be forfeited and the state will not reimburse any county project costs. SPWB staff will review preliminary plans (design development) and working drawings (construction documents) or performance criteria for consistency with the SPWB's previously approved project scope and cost. Any SPWB concerns will be relayed to the counties by BSCC staff for correction as necessary to comply with previously approved project scope and cost.

Project Bids

Counties must obtain DOF approval to proceed to bid prior to advertising for construction bids of soliciting design-build proposals. All costs in excess of the amount of state financing that the county is eligible to receive must be borne by the county, including all cost overruns resulting from higher than estimated bid results or any other unforeseen circumstances. No additional state financing will be made available. The county may choose to cancel the project once initial bids of proposals have been received, but before a construction or design-build contract has been awarded. If the county determines to cancel the project as outlined above, it will not be reimbursed for any prior costs and its conditional award in this financing program must be relinquished.

As part of the required project milestones, Counties must obtain SPWB/DOF approval to award a construction/design-build contract, and subsequently issue a Notice to Proceed for construction, within 42 months of conditional award by the BSCC.

State/County Relationship Regarding Construction

The state's relationship with the county is in the form of the agreements stipulated in the State Public Works Board/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Timing Requirements section. The county's relationship with its construction contractor is in the form of a county Agreement for Construction contract. The state does not contract for project design, construction or construction management. Counties are responsible for compliance with the requirements established by the local contracting authority, as well as compliance with county bidding and construction contracting rules and procedures. Resolution of bid disputes, or subsequent construction contract or consultant disputes, are the sole responsibility of the county.

Payment and Performance Bonding and Cost Scheduling

Counties that receive conditionally awarded state financing shall require the construction contractor to post payment and performance bonds, each of which shall be in an amount not less than 100 percent of the construction contract price. Construction costs breakdown and accounting shall be arranged by Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) divisions. Contractor profit and cost escalation factors must be included within the CSI divisions. Any construction contract contingency amount will be limited to no more than 10 percent of the approved construction contract amount. If applicable, in all requests for payment, the county must identify eligible costs and the contractor shall separately list work not eligible for payment with this state financing and matching funds, and the county construction administrator shall identify such work for the contractor.

Payment of State Funds

Payment will be made to counties in arrears (reimbursement) based on invoices (which may include progress reports) submitted to the BSCC on a monthly, every other month or quarterly basis. Counties will pay the construction contractor first and then submit reimbursement requests to the BSCC. Invoices are processed by the BSCC upon receipt, and then forwarded to the appropriate state agencies for payment. The typical turn-around time for payment to counties after submittal of an invoice is approximately 30-60 days. Counties should plan for needed cash flow to support the project on a monthly, every other month or quarterly reimbursement basis.

At such time as the balance of state remaining funds reaches 5 percent, of the total amount of reimbursement that the county is eligible for at the time, the state shall withhold this amount as security, to be released to counties upon compliance with all state/county agreement provisions. Requests for release of this state retention will only be considered after:

1. Completion of final inspection and approval by appropriate state and local officials;
2. The county has staffed and operated the facility within 90 days of construction completion, and
3. The state has received and approved the final fiscal audit report.

Accounting and Audit Requirements

Adequate supporting project documentation must be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (see *Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties*, State Controller's Office, and Division of Local Government Fiscal Affairs) and in such detail as will permit the tracing of transactions, from support documentation, to the accounting records, to the financial reports and billings.

Counties that receive state financing must perform a fiscal audit of the project within 90 days following receipt of the SFM Certificate of Occupancy. The audit must be performed under the direction of a certified public accountant or a county internal auditor who is organizationally independent from the county's project financial officer and its project management and accounting functions

The audit must be performed in accordance with *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, as promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, *Government Auditing Standards* (the "Yellow Book"), as promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States and with all California state auditing requirements. The auditor shall advise the county of any findings and recommendations. The final audit report shall be sent to the Board of Supervisors of the county and shall incorporate the county's response to findings of the audit, and, if applicable, the county's plan for corrective action.

Two copies of the final audit report, including management letters and corrective action plans (if applicable) must be submitted to the BSCC. The BSCC may disallow (that is, deny both use of this state financing and any applicable matching credit) for all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to be ineligible and not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the state financing agreements.

**STATE CAPITAL OUTLAY/STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD
BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROCESSES AND REQUIREMENTS**

The SPWB and DOF are the principal state entities responsible for the approval and oversight of most capital outlay projects of the state. The SPWB is empowered to issue lease-revenue bonds to finance and refinance the acquisition, design and construction of public buildings that have been authorized by the state legislature. In SB 863, the legislature authorized SPWB to issue lease-revenue bond financing for these county ALCJF projects, subject to SPWB and DOF project approval and oversight. This section details the SPWB approval and oversight process. Counties must comply with state capital outlay process requirements. Counties must also be familiar with the various agreements that will be required between the county and state and be authorized to execute these agreements as a condition of receiving state financing. Counties may be required to participate in key SPWB meetings and must provide supporting project documentation as requested by BSCC staff at various times throughout the duration of the project.

Project Scope

Counties will be required to incorporate state seismic and fire and life safety requirements into the scope of their projects. For projects attaching new construction to an existing facility, or remodeling an existing facility or building, both the new construction portion and the existing facility or building must be brought up to current fire and life safety standards and meet or exceed a seismic Level 3 performance standard as evaluated and determined by qualified licensed structural engineers. The following information should be considered when determining project scope:

A fundamental concept in lease-revenue bond financing is the beneficial use and occupancy of the facility for its intended governmental purpose. The financed facility is identified, in part, through a "metes and bounds" legal description. Generally, in SPWB financings there is a 5 to 15 foot "buffer" that is part of the legal description of the proposed project. This is usually the distance between the financed facility and other adjacent property buildings on the site. This buffer is unrelated to any building code requirement, and may be altered given particular site conditions. A proposed project with less than a 5 to 15 foot buffer will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

In addition to a "clean footprint" for inclusion in the financing leases, the issue of shared infrastructure may be a factor, e.g., electrical, water, sewer, HVAC, common areas, phone, etc. If a state-financed ALCJF is proposed to be "physically attached" to another structure by, for example, a corridor, there may be an issue of shared infrastructure with an adjacent building. Generally, all infrastructure components needed for the financed facility to fully function should be included in the footprint (i.e., the legal description should include a fully integrated facility).

Project Timelines

Throughout the project, counties will be required to submit documents and plans to the BSCC for processing and approval through the BSCC, DOF and SPWB. This chart provides counties with an overview of activities, including review and approval processes required of the various state agencies, combining typical BSCC activities with those of the DOF and SPWB. To the extent possible, counties should build into their project schedules (and proposal timetable) adequate time for these activities and reviews to occur. All timeframes are approximate (dates are subject to change) and will vary based upon the circumstances of each county's unique project. For activities that require SPWB approval, the SPWB meets monthly and agenda items must be submitted to finance at least 30 calendar days in advance of the scheduled meeting. Consequently, the activities that require SPWB approval must be submitted to the BSCC in advance for its review.

PROJECT TIMELINE - Design Bid-Build and Design Build

ACTIVITY	APPROXIMATE DURATION
Project Start-Up – Notices and Activities	4 months
BSCC notifies county of conditional-award for project financing.	
County to submit site assurance to BSCC within 90 days of the conditional award.	
County to submit real estate due diligence package within 120 days of the conditional award.	
Task 1: SPWB Meeting – Project establishment (scope, cost and schedule) (to be completed within 18 months of the conditional award)	4 months
State drafting of project scope. (description based on county submittal)	
County development of project schedule.	
County development of detailed cost estimate by phase (3-page estimate).	
Statement describing status of CEQA & status of any litigation.	
Real estate due diligence letter from Department of General Services.	These activities are not necessarily completed as part of Task 1, but can be. They must be completed in concert with Task 2 and before Task 3.
Cash match approval.	
In-kind match approval.	
County signs Certifications of Matching Funds.	
County signs PDCA and BSCC Agreement.	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal (within 24 months of award)	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits schematic design drawings & specifications to BSCC/SFM (with operational program statement for BSCC only).	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits design development drawings & specifications/preliminary plans to BSCC/SFM (with staffing plan and analysis of anticipated operating costs for BSCC only).	

Task 2: SPWB Meeting – Preliminary Plan Approval (occurs after BSCC/SFM review)	6 weeks
Review of project scope.	
Review project schedule.	
Development of preliminary plan and review of cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Documentation that CEQA is complete.	
Preliminary plans (design development) submittal.	
Task 3: Consent to Ground Lease / Right of Entry	2 months
Meeting with DOF, SPWB Counsel, BSCC, DGS & county scheduled.	
County signs Ground Lease/Easement Agreement/Right of Entry.	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits construction document drawings & specifications (working drawings), to BSCC/SFM for plan check/review and approval.	
Task 4: Finance Action to Approve Working Drawings and Proceed to Bid	6 weeks
Development of scope of bid package.	
Working drawings estimate reconciliation.	
Development of project milestone schedule.	
Review of project scope.	
Review of project schedule.	
Review of cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Working drawings & specifications submittal.	
Task 5: SPWB Meeting – Resolution Authorizing Interim Financing and Pooled Money Investment Board – Loan Request	4 months
Certification that the County has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in statute for the financing of the project.	
Twelve month cash flow projection.	
Task 6: Finance Action to Approve Award of a Construction Contract (NTP within 42 months of award)	5 weeks
Updated cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Bid tabulations.	
Updated project schedule.	
Board of Supervisors approval.	
Notice to Proceed/NTP (milestone – within 42 months of award)	

PROJECT TIMELINE – Design-Build

ACTIVITY	APPROXIMATE DURATION
Project Start-Up – Notices and Activities	4 months
BSCC notifies county of conditional award for project financing.	
County to submit site assurance to BSCC within 90 days of award.	
County to submit real estate due diligence package within 120 days of award.	
Task 1: SPWB Meeting – Project Establishment (scope, cost and schedule) (to be completed within 18 months of award)	4 months
State drafting of project scope. (description based on county submittal)	
County development of project schedule.	
County development of detailed cost estimate by phase (3-page estimate).	
Statement describing status of CEQA & status of any litigation.	
Real estate due diligence letter from Department of General Services.	These activities are not necessarily completed as part of Task 1, but can be. They must be completed in concert with Task 2 and before Task 3.
Cash match approval.	
In-kind match approval.	
County signs Certifications of Matching Funds.	
County signs PDCA and BSCC Agreement.	
Task 2: SPWB Meeting – Approval of Performance Criteria or Performance Criteria and Concept Drawings and Resolution Authorizing Interim Financing (occurs after BSCC/SFM review)	6 weeks
Review of project scope.	
Updated project schedule.	
Updated cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Development of preliminary estimate.	
Documentation that CEQA is complete.	
Performance criteria/concept drawings submitted.	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal (within 30 months of award)	BSCC/SFM 8 weeks
County submits performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings to BSCC/SFM (with operational program statement, staffing plan and analysis of anticipated operating costs for BSCC only).	
Task 3: SPWB Meeting – Consent to Ground Lease / Right of Entry	2 months
Meeting with DOF, SPWB Counsel, BSCC, DGS & county scheduled.	
County signs Ground Lease/Easement Agreement/Right of Entry.	

Task 4: Finance Action to Approve Request for Proposals	6 weeks
Development of scope of request for proposals.	
Development of project milestone schedule.	
Review of project scope.	
Review of project schedule.	
Review of cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
Request for proposals submitted.	
Task 5: Pooled Money Investment Board – Loan Request	4 months
Certification that the County has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in statute for the financing of the project.	
Twelve month cash flow projection.	
Task 6: Finance Action to Approve Award of a Design-Build Contract (NTP within 42 months of award)	5 weeks
Review updated cost estimate (3-page estimate).	
RFP results.	
Review updated project schedule.	
Board of Supervisors approval.	
Notice to Proceed (NTP) for construction (milestone – within 42 months of award)	
BSCC Plan Review Submittal	8 weeks
County submits construction document drawings & specifications to BSCC/SFM for plan check/review and approval.	

LIST of AGREEMENTS

This section provides a list of the various agreements necessary involving county and state entities for the ALCJF construction/expansion/renovation project. The link to these contracts are provided for the counties' benefit in an effort to better inform counties of the expected contractual nature of the types of agreements that will be required. The contracts are located at the following link:
http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_cfcformofdocuments.php.

Depending on the types of proposals and other unknowns (e.g., operation of a regional ALCJF), other individual, county-specific agreements may be necessary. Please review the listed contracts, each contract provides important information for the county applicants.

1. Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA)

An agreement between the SPWB, BSCC or CDCR, and participating county. The PDCA sets forth the roles, responsibilities, and performance expectations of the parties for participation in and financing through the state's lease-revenue bond program for adult facilities.

2. BSCC Agreement

An agreement between BSCC and the participating county. The BSCC agreement sets forth the roles, responsibilities and performance expectations of the parties for the construction of the adult local criminal justice facility.

3. Ground Lease (includes Site Lease)

An agreement between the BSCC or CDCR and participating county with the consent of the SPWB and the approval of the Department of General Services (DGS). The Ground Lease may require an associated Easement Agreement for Grants Access, Utilities and Repairs. The ground lease relates to the real property upon which the ALCJF will be constructed.

4. Right of Entry for Construction and Operation

An agreement between BSCC or CDCR and participating county with consent of the SPWB and the approval of the DGS. The agreement relates to the site to be leased to the BSCC or CDCR via the Ground Lease for construction related activities.

5. Facility Lease

An agreement between the SPWB and BSCC or CDCR. The agreement relates to the lease of real property to be used in connection with the state financing.

6. Facility Sublease

An agreement between the BSCC or CDCR and participating county with the consent of the SPWB. The agreement relates to the same property referred to in No. 6, above.

Title 15 and 24 DEFINITIONS

“Adult local criminal justice facility” means a facility or portion thereof which may include any custodial housing, reentry, program, mental health, or treatment space necessary to manage the adult offender population consistent with the legislative intent described in Sections 17.5 and 3450 of the Penal Code, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or county department of corrections.

“BSCC-rated capacity” means the number of inmate occupants for which a facility's single- and double-occupancy cells or dormitories, except those dedicated for health care or disciplinary isolation housing, were planned and designed in conformance with the standards and requirements contained in Title 15 and in Title 24.

“CCR” refers to the California Code of Regulations.

“Cash (hard) match” means cash dedicated to the project by the applicant for eligible expenditures as identified in the RFP and as listed in the state/county funding agreement.

“Concept drawings” means, with respect to a design-build project, any drawings or architectural renderings that may be prepared, in addition to performance criteria, in such detail as the participating county determines necessary to sufficiently describe the participating county's needs.

“Construction bid” means a construction bid price.

“Construction documents” means architectural plans and specifications that are one hundred percent (100%) complete and generally include: completed specifications with bid proposal documents; completed construction drawings, and special items (corrections, modifications, or additions made to the documents).

“Construction management” means a specialized, multi-disciplinary function provided by a firm or individual acting as the county's representative with the responsibility to guide the county through all phases of delivery of the construction project.

Design-bid-build means a construction procurement process independent of the design process and in which the construction of a project is procured and based on completed construction documents.

Design-build means a construction procurement process in which both design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity.

“Design Capacity” includes all housing areas, even those specialized units that are not included in the rated capacity. It does not, however, include temporary holding cells, such as those in the reception and booking areas of the facility. Design capacity is used in calculating costs per bed and square foot.

“Design development” means architectural plans and specifications that are fifty percent (50%) complete and generally include: outline specifications (detention hardware, equipment, and furnishings); floor plans (to scale with dimensions, room designation,

references, wall types, and ratings); building sections (heights and dimensions); interior elevations; and preliminary structural, mechanical, and electrical drawings.

“Detention alternatives” means programming efforts designed to reduce jail crowding as well as recidivism among local offenders.

“Fixed equipment and fixed furnishings” means furniture, fixtures, and equipment that are physically attached to an immovable object, such as a floor or wall.

“Ground lease” means a lease between a participating county and CDCR or BSCC with the consent of the Board, to place possession and control of the real property upon which the Board financed project will be constructed with CDCR or BSCC as described in Section 1752.

“Hard match” and **“Cash match”** are used interchangeably and mean cash dedicated to the project by the applicant for eligible expenditures as defined in Sections 1714, 1714.1, 1714.2, and 1714.3.

“In-kind and soft match” are used interchangeably and mean local funds in the form of property value or management/administrative services dedicated to the project by the applicant for eligible expenditures as defined in Sections 1714, 1714.1, 1714.2, and 1714.3.

“Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings” means furniture, fixtures, and equipment that are not fixed equipment and fixed furnishings, not including consumable items beyond those included in the initial construction contract.

“Net gain in beds” means the number of beds (rated capacity and special use beds) to be added, minus the number of existing beds (rated capacity and special use beds) to be eliminated in the county (if any) as a result of the project constructed through the Phase I of the Local Jail Construction Financing Program.

“Operational program statement” means a description of the intended operation of a local jail (see Title 24 13-102 (a) for further details) or Adult Local Criminal Justice Facility.

“Performance criteria” means, with respect to a design-build project, the information that fully describes the scope of the proposed project and includes, but is not limited to, the size, type, and design character of the buildings and site; the required form, fit, function, operational requirements, and quality of design, materials, equipment, and workmanship; and any other information deemed necessary to sufficiently describe the participating county’s needs; including documents prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 20133 of the Public Contract Code.

“Preliminary plans” means a site plan, architectural floor plans, elevations, outline specifications, and a cost estimate for each utility, site development, conversion, and remodeling project. The drawings shall be sufficiently descriptive to accurately convey the location, scope, cost, and the nature of the improvement being proposed. See also “design development.”

“Program space” means space in which offenders receive services in the form of programming or treatment to reduce recidivism or as an alternative to incarceration.

“Schematic design” means architectural plans and specifications that are 30 percent (30%) complete and generally include: a site plan; floor plan; exterior elevations and cross sections; types of construction and actual gross floor area.

“Staffing plan” means an assessment and identification of staffing levels needed to operate the proposed project.

“Working Drawings” means a complete set of plans and specifications showing and describing all phases of a project, architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, civil engineering, and landscaping systems to the degree necessary for the purposes of accurate bidding by contractors and for the use of artisans in constructing the project. See also “construction documents.”

For additional definitions please refer to the complete list in Titles 15 and 24 CCR.



CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

Todd Rydstrom
Deputy Controller

July 7, 2015

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors,

This letter serves to certify that funding has both been appropriated in the City's Budget and will be made available to meet the State's Community Corrections 10% County match required to apply for a grant to construct jail facilities. The County is qualified to receive up to \$80 million of state funding through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of \$24 million. From FY 2011-12 through FY 2014-15, \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility. If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), staff will submit legislation authorizing the use and appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to the Board of Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC. As of June 2015, the outstanding principal amount of commercial paper notes is \$156.6 million, out of a total authorization of \$250 million. The Controller attests to the terms and conditions identified in the resolution of the Board of Supervisors approving this grant as follows:

- (1) The City's cash contribution funds have been derived from lawfully available funds.
- (2) Payment of City's cash contribution funds (i) is within the power, legal right and authority of City, (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of City a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of City under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which City is party or by which City or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over City or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) is duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of City.
- (3) The City's cash contribution funds are not and will not (i) be mortgaged, pledge, or hypothecated by City in any manner or for any purpose, (ii) the subject of a grant of a security interest by City, (iii) mortgaged, pledged or hypothecated for the benefit of City or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose, or (iv) the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the City or its creditors.

Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors

July 7, 2015

Page 2

(4) The City shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the Proposed Facility (State Bonds) or the trustee for the State Bonds.

Kindly let me know if you have any questions regarding the legality or availability of the County match appropriated for the jail construction project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Rosenfield', written over a horizontal line.

Ben Rosenfield
Controller

cc. Kate Howard, Mayor's Budget Director
Carol Wong, City Attorney
Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff

**PROJECT DELIVERY AND CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT
[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] FINANCING PROGRAM**

by and among

**STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

and

**[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA]**

and

**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

and

[ENTER COUNTY NAME]

Effective Date of [MONTH] [DAY], 20[YEAR]

**(FOR A [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] FACILITY
LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME])**

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FORM ONLY DOCUMENT

PROJECT DELIVERY AND CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT
[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] FINANCING PROGRAM
(FOR A [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] FACILITY
LOCATED IN [ENTER COUNTY NAME] COUNTY)

This PROJECT DELIVERY AND CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is entered into as of [MONTH] [DAY], 20[YEAR], (the "Effective Date") by and among the STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Board"), an entity of state government of the State of California (the "State"), [the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State,] the BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "BSCC"), an entity of state government of the State, and the COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County"), a Political Subdivision of the State. For purposes of this Agreement, the Board, the Department, the BSCC and the Participating County are referred to collectively as the "Parties," and individually as a "Party." The Board, the Department and the BSCC are referred to collectively herein, as the "Agencies" and individually as an "Agency."

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] (the "Law"), the Board is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility approved by the BSCC pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter [ENTER SUBCHAPTER] and this Agreement and other agreements relating to this Project, the cost of certain design and construction activities will be eligible for reimbursement under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County has proposed to build or renovate a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility, as more particularly described in **Exhibit A** attached hereto (the "Project"), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, the Participating County intends to lease the Site to the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] pursuant to a Ground Lease in substantially the form attached hereto as **Exhibit B** (the "Ground Lease") executed by and between the Participating County and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] and consented to by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], as lessee under the Ground Lease, and the Participating County intend to enter a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation (the "Right of Entry") in substantially the form attached hereto as **Exhibit C** concurrently with the execution of the Ground Lease authorizing the Participating County to enter the Site for the purpose of constructing the Project on the Site and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction (the Site and the Project, collectively, the "Facility"), as more particularly described herein; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of this Agreement, the BSCC and the

Participating County, with the consent of the Board, [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], intend to enter into an agreement to assist in complying with BSCC's rules and regulations concerning jail construction for the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program (the "BSCC Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to oversee and issue lease revenue bonds for the Project, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and requirements of the Board, including but not limited to establishment of Project scope, cost and schedule; approval of performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings; involvement in approval of the Design-Build Solicitation Package (as hereinafter defined) and authorization for the Participating County to solicit design-build bids or proposals; requesting actions to be taken to obtain one or more interim loans in connection with the Project (the "Interim Loan") and, subject to section 1.3 below, the Board intends to issue and sell its lease revenue bonds to repay the Interim Loan and provide additional financing for the Project, as necessary (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, prior to authorization by the Board of actions to be taken to provide for the Interim Loan, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall have certified to the Board that the Participating County is a participating county as required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code and the BSCC shall have approved the Project in accordance with Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code; and

WHEREAS, an Interim Loan for the Project may be made pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313 of the California Government Code (Pooled Money Investment Board loans), Section 15849.1 of the California Government Code (General Fund loans), and/or any other appropriate source in an amount or amounts, which in the aggregate do not exceed the Maximum State Financing (as hereinafter defined); and

WHEREAS, the agent for sale for all Board bonds is the State Treasurer; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], as lessee under the Ground Lease, intends to enter into a Site Lease whereby the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], as lessor, shall lease the Site to the Board, as lessee (the "Site Lease"); and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of the Site Lease, the Board, as lessee under the Site Lease, intends to enter into a Facility Lease whereby the Board, as lessor, shall lease the Facility to the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], as lessee (the "Facility Lease"); rental payments under the Facility Lease shall secure the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of the Facility Lease, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], as lessee under the Facility Lease, and the Participating County intend to enter a Facility Sublease in substantially the form attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, whereby the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], as sublessor, shall lease the Facility to the Participating County, as sublessee (the "Facility Sublease"), for its use, operation and maintenance; and

WHEREAS, in the event the Board is unable to issue the Bonds to finance the Project and the Interim Loan has been provided, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall commit

a sufficient amount of its annual support appropriation to repay the Interim Loan and any other interim financing costs associated with the Interim Loan.

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual agreements of the Parties set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, the adequacy and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged by the Parties, and intending to be legally bound, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

GENERAL

1.1 General Covenants, Acknowledgements and Agreements of the Parties.

(a) The Parties hereto acknowledge and agree that an authorization by the Board to request the Interim Loan and the issuance of the Bonds by the Board is done in reliance upon, among other things, the promise of the relevant Parties to execute, deliver and perform their respective obligations, as applicable, under the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the Facility Sublease, a Tax Agreement and Certificate in a form satisfactory to the Board to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (the "Tax Certificate"), a Continuing Disclosure Agreement in a form satisfactory to the Board to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement") and all related certificates, agreements or other documents, including an indenture and supplemental indenture, if any, authorizing the Bonds that the Chair or Executive Director of the Board or a duly authorized designee thereof may deem necessary or desirable to effectuate the sale of the Bonds. Such indenture, supplemental indenture, if any, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the Facility Sublease, the Tax Certificate and the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, are collectively referred to herein as the "Bond Documents."

(b) The Parties accept and agree to comply with, to the extent respectively applicable to them, all terms, provisions, conditions, and commitments of this Agreement, the Project Documents (as hereinafter defined) and the Bond Documents, including all incorporated documents, and that they will do and perform all acts and things permitted by law to effectuate the issuance of the Bonds.

(c) The Participating County, the Department and the BSCC agree and acknowledge that the Project is subject to approval and oversight by the Board and the State Department of Finance ("Finance") consistent with the policies and laws governing the expenditure of a State capital outlay appropriation.

1.2 Approvals, Consents and Actions Necessary to Maintain Eligibility in the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program. The Participating County acknowledges its eligibility for Project financing pursuant to the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program is subject to and contingent upon the following approvals, consents and actions:

(a) A determination by the Board that the Site meets the standard requirements for a site being leased in connection with the issuance by the Board of its lease revenue bonds;

(b) A determination by the Board that the Participating County match as set forth in Article 3 has been satisfied as required by the Law and the source of the Cash (hard) Match (as hereinafter defined) and any associated security or terms related thereto has been determined by the Board to be compatible with the financing of the Project pursuant to the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program;

(c) The Board has established the scope, cost and schedule for the Project consistent with the Participating County's initial proposal submitted to the BSCC and the Participating County has agreed that the Project shall be constructed and completed in accordance with such Project scope, cost and schedule established by the Board, except to the extent any modifications thereof may be approved by the Board through the State's standard capital outlay process;

(d) The Board has approved the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry and the Facility Sublease;

(e) Both the Board and Finance have approved the Performance Criteria or Performance Criteria and Concept Drawings for the Project. As used herein "Performance Criteria" shall mean the information that fully describes the scope of the proposed project and includes, but is not limited to, the size, type, and design character of the buildings and site; the required form, fit, function, operational requirements, and quality of design, materials, equipment, and workmanship; and any other information deemed necessary to sufficiently describe the Participating County's needs; including documents prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 20133 of the California Public Contract Code. As used herein "Concept Drawings" shall mean any drawings or architectural renderings that may be prepared, in addition to performance criteria, in such detail as the Participating County determines necessary to sufficiently describe the Participating County's needs;

(f) Finance has approved the Design-Build Solicitation Package for the Project and authorized the Participating County to proceed with soliciting competitive bids or proposals for design and construction of the Project. As used herein "Design-Build Solicitation Package" shall mean the performance criteria, any concept drawings, the form of contract, and all other documents and information that serve as the basis on which competitive bids or proposals will be solicited from the design-build entities;

(g) Finance has approved award of the Design-Build Contract (as hereinafter defined) for the Project;

(h) BSCC and the State Fire Marshal have approved the Construction Documents for the Project. As used herein "Construction Documents" shall mean architectural plans and specifications that are one hundred percent (100%) complete and generally include: completed specifications and construction drawings; and special interest items (corrections, modifications, or additions made to the documents). The Construction Documents shall include a complete set of plans and specifications showing and describing all phases of a project, architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, civil engineering, and landscaping systems to the degree necessary for the purposes of construction by the design-build entity;

(i) The [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] has provided the Board the

certification required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code, which certification the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] intends to provide upon satisfaction of the required statutory and regulatory conditions;

(j) The Board has adopted a Resolution authorizing steps be taken to seek the Interim Loan together with declaring its intent to reimburse any such Interim Loan with the proceeds from the Bonds;

(k) A determination by the Board that it will receive with respect to the Bonds the normal and customary opinions and certificates delivered in connection with an issuance of lease revenue bonds by the Board; and

(l) The sale of the Bonds.

1.3 [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Lease Revenue Bond Financing. State financing for the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program is predicated on the Board's ability to issue Bonds for the Project. The Board, acting in good faith, intends to authorize the request for the Interim Loan and, subject to approvals, consents, and actions set forth in section 1.2, to issue Bonds for the Project. The Agencies will make reasonable and good faith efforts to assist in gaining assurance that the Site, the Project, the Participating County's ultimate use of the Project and the Cash (hard) Match (as hereinafter defined) are developed and implemented in such a way to facilitate the financing of the Project through the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

Prior to the Board's authorization to request the Interim Loan, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall have certified to the Board that the Participating County is a participating county as required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code and the BSCC shall have approved the design and construction of the Project in accordance with Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code. Certification from the Department to the Board regarding BSCC and State Fire Marshal approval of the Construction Documents must be provided as soon as those approvals have been received and before the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

Notwithstanding the Board's good faith efforts to authorize and provide financing for the Project, the State (including without limitation the Board, the Department, and the BSCC) shall not be obligated to issue Bonds for the Project or authorize the Interim Loan request upon the Board's good-faith determination that such financing is not feasible or appropriate, based upon any one or more of the following factors: the lack of suitability of the Project's configuration or site for lease revenue bond financing, local funding that is incompatible with the issuance of lease revenue bonds by the Board, adverse market conditions, adverse outcomes to legal challenges, inability to obtain access to the financial markets or inability to obtain reasonable rates, inability to receive opinions and certificates customarily delivered in connection with the issuance of lease revenue bonds, or another occurrence or state of affairs that would make it objectively infeasible or inappropriate for the Board to issue Bonds or authorize the Interim Loan request.

In the event the Board determines that it is not feasible or appropriate to issue Bonds or to authorize the Interim Loan request, the Participating County is not entitled to receive the Maximum State Financing (as hereinafter defined) or other State funding for the Project, and

shall not receive reimbursement from the State for any Project costs. However, in the event the Board is unable to issue the Bonds to finance the Project and the Interim Loan has been provided, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall commit a sufficient amount of its annual support appropriation to repay the Interim Loan and any other interim financing costs associated with the Interim Loan and all associated costs.

1.4 The [Department and the] BSCC Act as Liaison of the Board and Finance to the Participating County. The Parties hereto acknowledge that obtaining the approvals and consents of the Board and/or Finance and the provision of documents to the Board and/or Finance as set forth in this Article I and otherwise herein shall be a responsibility of [the Department and] the BSCC. The [Department and the] BSCC will act as liaisons between the Participating County and the Board and Finance, and on their own behalf and behalf of the Board and Finance, will work with the Participating County to obtain such consents and approvals, and to provide such documents to the Board and Finance, as applicable.

1.5 Representations and Warranties of the Participating County.

(a) Under the provisions of the State Constitution, the applicable State statutes, and applicable jurisprudence of the State, the Participating County has the power to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(b) The Participating County has taken all actions and has obtained all consents necessary to enable the Participating County to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The person executing and delivering this Agreement on behalf of the Participating County has been duly authorized and empowered to do so.

(d) The execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the Participating County will bind and obligate the Participating County to the extent provided by the terms hereof.

(e) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending or threatened against the Participating County that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the Participating County to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby or to perform its obligations hereunder.

(f) The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the BSCC Agreement and the Facility Sublease, the consummation of the transactions herein and therein contemplated and the fulfillment of or compliance with the terms and conditions hereof and thereof, will not conflict with or constitute a violation or material breach of or default (with due notice or the passage of time or both) under any applicable law or administrative rule or regulation, or any applicable court or administrative decree or order, or any indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, loan agreement, lease, contract or other agreement or instrument to which the Participating County is a party or by which it or its properties are otherwise subject or bound, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge or

encumbrance of any nature whatsoever upon any of the property or assets of the Participating County, which conflict, violation, breach, default, lien, charge or encumbrance might have consequences that would materially and adversely affect the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the BSCC Agreement or the Facility Sublease, or the financial condition, assets, properties or operations of the Participating County.

1.6 Representations and Warranties of the Board.

(a) Under the provisions of the State Constitution, the applicable State statutes, and applicable jurisprudence of the State, the Board has the power to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(b) The Board has taken all actions and has obtained all consents necessary to enable the Board to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The person executing and delivering this Agreement on behalf of the Board has been duly authorized and empowered to do so.

(d) The execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the Board will bind and obligate the Board to the extent provided by the terms hereof.

(e) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending against the Board (with service of process having been accomplished) that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the Board to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby or to perform its obligations hereunder.

1.7 Representations and Warranties of the [Department and the BSCC].

(a) Under the provisions of the State Constitution, the applicable State statutes, and applicable jurisprudence of the State, the [Department and the BSCC] each have the power to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(b) The [Department and the BSCC] have each taken all actions and have obtained all consents necessary to enable the [Department and the BSCC] to enter into this Agreement, to be bound hereby, to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby and to perform its obligations hereunder.

(c) The persons executing and delivering this Agreement on behalf of the [Department and the BSCC] have been duly authorized and empowered to do so.

(d) The execution and delivery of this Agreement on behalf of the [Department and the BSCC] will bind and obligate the [Department and the BSCC] to the extent provided by the terms hereof.

(e) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending against the

[Department or the]BSCC (with service of process having been accomplished) that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the [Department or the]BSCC to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby or to perform its obligations hereunder.

(f) The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the BSCC Agreement and the Facility Sublease, the consummation of the transactions herein and therein contemplated and the fulfillment of or compliance with the terms and conditions hereof and thereof, will not conflict with or constitute a violation or breach of or default (with due notice or the passage of time or both) under any applicable law or administrative rule or regulation, or any applicable court or administrative decree or order, or any indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, loan agreement, lease, contract or other agreement or instrument to which the [Department or the]BSCC is a party or by which it or its properties are otherwise subject or bound, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge or encumbrance of any nature whatsoever upon any of the property or assets of the [Department or the]BSCC, which conflict, violation, breach, default, lien, charge or encumbrance might have consequences that would materially and adversely affect the consummation of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry, the BSCC Agreement or the Facility Sublease, or the financial condition, assets, properties or operations of the [Department or the]BSCC.

1.8 Compliance with Terms and Conditions of the Project Documents. The Parties agree to comply with all terms and conditions relating to the respective Party of this Agreement, the BSCC Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry and all exhibits and schedules attached hereto and thereto relating to the Party (collectively, the "Project Documents"), as well as all applicable laws including, without limitation, the Law and those laws, regulations and guidelines set forth in the BSCC Agreement.

1.9 Conflicts Between Terms of Documents. In the event of any inconsistency in the Project Documents, except as otherwise provided herein, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order: 1) this Agreement; 2) the Ground Lease, 3) the BSCC Agreement and all exhibits and schedules attached thereto, and 4) the Right of Entry. In the event the Bonds are issued, any inconsistency between the Project Documents and the Bond Documents shall be resolved by giving precedence to the Bond Documents. To the extent the Parties mutually agree that a provision of a particular document should control with respect to an inconsistency between that document and another document or documents, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, such provision shall control.

1.10 Indemnity. As required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code, the Participating County hereby agrees to indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, including but not limited to the Board, the Department and the BSCC, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants, and agents (collectively, "Indemnitees") for any and all claims and losses arising at any time out of the acquisition, design, construction, operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project. The Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense where the claim arises out of the active negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. These obligations shall survive any termination of this agreement.

1.11 Assignment or Subletting of the Facility.

(a) *Assignment of Rights and Interest under this Agreement.* Except as otherwise contemplated hereunder, the Participating County may not sublicense, assign, or otherwise confer upon any other person or entity its rights or interests under this Agreement, nor may the Participating County delegate any of its duties or responsibilities required by this Agreement, whether by operation of law or otherwise, without the express, prior written consent of the Agencies, the rights and obligations hereunder imposed being personal to the Participating County.

(b) *Assignment or Subletting of the Facility.* The Participating County and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] hereby covenant and agree that none of the Ground Lease, the Facility Lease or the Facility Sublease nor any interest of such Parties thereunder shall be sold, mortgaged, pledged, assigned, or transferred by the Parties thereto by voluntary act or by operation of law or otherwise; provided, however, that the Facility may be subleased in whole or in part by the Participating County with the prior written consent of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] and the Board to the form and substance of such sublease, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, and, provided further that, any such sublease shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) Any sublease of the Facility by the Participating County shall explicitly provide that such sublease is subject to all rights of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] and the Board under the Facility Sublease, including, the right to re-enter and re-let the Facility or terminate such lease upon a default by the Participating County, and

(ii) At the request of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] or the Board, the Participating County shall furnish the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], the Board and the State Treasurer with an opinion of nationally-recognized bond counsel acceptable to the Board to the effect that such sublease will not, in and of itself, cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

(c) *Restrictions on Private Use of the Facility.* The Participating County acknowledges that its ability to assign or sublet the Facility is subject to the provisions of section 6.1.2 hereof.

1.12 Relationship of the Parties. The Parties hereto acknowledge and agree that, to the extent expressly provided in this Agreement, the relationship of the Participating County to the Agencies is that of an agent to the Agencies and that the Participating County is principally responsible for the acquisition, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the Project. Other than as set forth herein, nothing in this Agreement shall create between the Participating County and any of the Agencies the relationship of joint venturers, partners or any other similar or representative relationship, and the Participating County shall not hold itself out as an agent (except as expressly provided herein), representative, partner, member or joint venturer of the Agencies. The Participating County shall not make for or on behalf of the Agencies, or subject the Agencies to, any contract, agreement, warranty, guaranty, representation, assurance or other obligation, which has not been approved in advance in writing by the applicable Agency. This Agreement is for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns, and no third party (including without limitation the owners of the Bonds)

is intended to or shall have any rights hereunder.

ARTICLE 2

TERM AND TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

2.1 Term of Agreement. This Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date and shall terminate upon the later of (i) completion of the construction of the Project or (ii) if the Board issues the Bonds, execution and delivery of the Facility Sublease, unless terminated earlier as provided in section 2.2. The provisions of certain sections hereof as indicated by the express terms thereof will survive termination of this Agreement.

2.2 Termination of Agreement.

(a) *Termination by the State.* The [Department or the] BSCC, with the consent of the Board, or the Board may terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following occurs:

(i) The Participating County's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws (as defined in the BSCC Agreement) provided the Participating County has not cured such breach in all respects within thirty (30) days from notice of said breach, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of the Agencies if the Participating County demonstrates that such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(ii) Substantive alteration of the Board approved scope, cost or schedule for the Project as set forth in Exhibit A without the prior written approval of the Board;

(iii) Failure to execute the Ground Lease or the Right of Entry;

(iv) Failure to provide the Participating County Funding (as hereinafter defined) when and as required under this Agreement, the Law or any Project agreement to which the Participating County is a party;

(v) In the event the Board determines the Participating County is no longer eligible for Project financing under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program as set forth in section 1.2 hereof; or

(vi) Termination of the BSCC Agreement as provided for in Article 1, Section C of the BSCC Agreement.

(b) *Termination by the Participating County.* The Participating County may, prior to the State providing any amount of financing, terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following occurs:

(i) The State's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws (as defined in the BSCC Agreement) provided the State has not cured such breach in all respects within thirty (30) days from notice of said breach, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of the Participating

County if the State demonstrates that such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(ii) Failure of the State to execute the Ground Lease or the Right of Entry;

(iii) In the event the Board determines the Participating County is no longer eligible for Project financing under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program as set forth in section 1.2 hereof.

(c) *Agreement.* The Parties may terminate this Agreement by mutual agreement. The Agencies agree to terminate this agreement in the event that the Participating County determines it cannot proceed with the Project after initial design-build bids or proposals are received, but before any design-build contract is awarded.

(d) *Notice of Termination.* Prior to terminating this Agreement under the provisions of this Article 2, the Parties shall provide to each other as applicable, at least thirty (30) calendar days written notice, stating the reason(s) for termination and effective date thereof.

(e) *No Impairment.* Nothing in this Article 2 in any way alters or limits the authority of the Agencies to withhold all or a portion of the Maximum State Financing (as hereinafter defined) in accordance with law or otherwise as permitted hereunder or any other right or remedy available to the State at law or in equity for breach of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

COST SHARING OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Financing Eligibility of the Project.

(a) *General.* Subject to the terms and provisions hereof, the costs for design and construction of the Project shall be shared by the State and the Participating County with the State providing financing up to a maximum of [REDACTED] dollars (\$ [REDACTED]) ("Maximum State Financing") and the Participating County providing the Cash (hard) Match (as hereinafter defined) funding and the In-Kind (soft) Match (as hereinafter defined) funding (collectively, the "Participating County Funding" and together with other Participating County-borne project costs not included as the Participating County Funding and the Maximum State Financing, the "Total Project Costs"). Provided, however, that the Board may provide all or a portion of the Maximum State Financing for Project costs at its discretion as set forth herein. The sources for the Maximum State Financing shall be limited to the proceeds of the Interim Loan, and the proceeds of the Bonds. If Bonds are issued and sold, the proceeds will be used to repay the Interim Loan and to provide additional financing for the Project as appropriate. If the Bonds are issued and sold, in no event or circumstance shall the State or the Agencies be obligated to pay the Participating County under this Agreement or any other Project Document any amount in excess of the Maximum State Financing.

(b) *Cash (hard) Match.* Subject to all terms and provisions of this

Agreement, the Participating County agrees to appropriate and spend cash (hard) matching funds for the Project as provided in the BSCC Agreement ("Cash (hard) Match"). **Exhibit E-1** is a detailed description of and certification related to the source or sources of the Cash (hard) Match and any associated security or terms related thereto as approved by the Agencies, which detail and assurance of has been deemed sufficient by the Board to determine that the use of such funds as the Cash (hard) Match is compatible with the financing of the Project pursuant to the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program. Any modifications to the source or sources of the Cash (hard) Match or the associated security and terms related thereto as described in **Exhibit E-1** must be approved by the Agencies. The Participating County shall ensure that all Cash (hard) Match is encumbered prior to Finance approval to proceed to bid the Design-Build Solicitation Package.

(c) *In-Kind (soft) Match.* Subject to all terms and provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County agrees to provide in-kind (soft) match for the Project as provided in the BSCC Agreement ("In-kind (soft) Match"). The Participating County has provided in **Exhibit E-2** a detailed description of the In-kind (soft) Match for the Project as approved by the Agencies. Any modifications to the In-kind (soft) Match as described in **Exhibit E-2** must be approved by the Agencies.

3.2 Excess Project Costs. In no event shall any Project scope, cost, budget or schedule changes be authorized by the Participating County which would cause the amount of Total Project Costs to be exceeded unless the Participating County covenants to fund such excess with lawfully available funds and the Participating County first obtains the consent of the Agencies. The Participating County is solely responsible for any and all cost, expenses or fees of the Project which exceed the Maximum State Financing and the Participating County covenants to use its best efforts to promptly appropriate sufficient amounts to cover such cost, expenses or fees. The Participating County waives any and all claims against any of the Agencies or the State in the event that Total Project Costs exceed the amount initially established by the Board.

3.3 Project Cost Savings. To the extent there exists Project cost savings during the Project the amount of such savings shall be applied first to the Participating County to the extent the Participating County has identified Participating County Funding in an amount more than required by the Applicable Laws (as defined in the BSCC Agreement). Thereafter, cost savings shall be shared by the State and the Participating County on a pro rata basis determined by the percentage of the total amount of Project costs financed by the State and the Participating County Funding, respectively. However, in no case may savings be applied to the Participating County that would (1) result in the State providing financing for activities other than eligible design and construction costs; or (2) result in the Participating County contributing less than the percentage of Total Project Costs required by the Applicable Laws.

ARTICLE 4

PROJECT SCOPE, COST AND SCHEDULE

4.1 The Project. See **Exhibit A** for a description of the scope, cost and schedule of the Project, including a narrative description of the Project, budgeted costs related to the Project and a schedule for completion of design and construction of the Project.

4.2 Modification of Project Scope, Cost or Schedule. No substantial change or other substantial modifications to the Project scope, cost or schedule may be made by the Participating County without prior written permission of Finance and recognition by the Board ("Scope Change"). Minor modifications to the project do not require Finance approval and Board recognition, but must be documented and reported on routine progress reports to the BSCC as set forth in the BSCC Agreement. Without limiting the foregoing, the Participating County shall notify the [Department and the]BSCC, and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall in turn notify Finance and the Board upon any of the following events or circumstances that may constitute a Scope Change:

- (a) More than minor changes which affect the design, project configuration, cost or schedule of the Project;
- (b) A delay or change in the substantial completion or final completion dates for the Project;
- (c) A more than minor change to the design, location, size, capacity or quality of major items of equipment;
- (d) A change in approved budget categories, or movement of dollars between budget categories as indicated in the Board approved scope cost and schedule as identified in **Exhibit A**.

As used herein "substantial" is as defined in Section 6863 of the State Administrative Manual. As used herein a minor change is any change which does not rise to the level of a substantial change as defined in Section 6863 of the State Administrative Manual. Finance shall determine whether any reported event or circumstance requires its approval and recognition or other formal action by the Board.

The Participating County agrees that it will give prompt notification in writing to the [Department and the]BSCC of the occurrence of any of the above events and promptly report, in writing, to the [Department and the]BSCC any modifications to the Design-Build Contract (as hereinafter defined) with respect to the Project. The [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] will provide the aforementioned notices and reports to the Board. The Participating County agrees further that, for purposes of the immediately preceding clause (a) and (c), if unsure whether a particular change is minor it will discuss the appropriate characterization with the [Department and the]BSCC.

4.3 Excess Project Costs. In no event shall any scope, cost or budget changes be authorized which would cause the amount of Total Project Costs to be exceeded unless the Participating County covenants to fund such excess with lawfully available funds and with the consent of the Agencies and so appropriates such funding.

ARTICLE 5

BIDDING AND DESIGN-BUILD PHASE OF THE PROJECT

5.1 Design-Build Covenant of the Participating County. The Participating County

acting as agent of the Board and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], hereby covenants and agrees to provide and perform or cause to be performed all activities required to acquire, design and construct the Project on behalf of the Board in accordance with the Participating County's established policies and procedures for the design and construction of major capital projects such as the Project. The Participating County shall be responsible to contract for all pre-design, design and construction services, and shall manage the day-to-day design and construction of the Project. The Participating County shall cause the design and construction of the Project to be consistent with the requirements, limitations, and other terms of this Agreement, the other Project Documents, the Law and all Applicable Laws. The Participating County shall also manage all aspects of the development and construction of the Project in accordance with the Project Documents.

5.2 Procurement and Enforcement of Design-Build Contract. The Participating County shall follow and adhere to all pertinent bidding rules and policies applicable to Participating County capital projects of this type and size. If there is an ambiguity as to the applicability of certain contracting rules and/or policies to the Project, the Participating County will seek advice from its counsel, follow that advice and use its best efforts to enforce the general design-build contract (the "Design-Build Contract") between the Participating County and the design-build entity selected by the Participating County.

5.3 Completion of the Project. The Participating County acknowledges it is obligated to undertake and complete the design and construction of the Project in compliance with all of the applicable terms and conditions of the Project Documents and the Participating County agrees to use its best efforts to cause the completion of design and construction of the Project in compliance with the applicable terms and conditions of such documents. The Participating County agrees to complete the Project in accordance with this Agreement and consistent with the scope, cost and schedule established by the Board and attached hereto in **Exhibit A**, as such scope, cost and schedule may be modified with the approval of Finance and the recognition of the Board.

5.4 Project Access. To the extent not inconsistent with the Bond Documents, at all times during design and construction of the Project and after final completion, the Participating County shall provide to employees, subcontractors, and consultants of the Agencies reasonable unrestricted access to observe, monitor and inspect the Project. The Agencies' access to observe, monitor and inspect shall include the right to review all documents and files relating to the Project, as well as construction on the Site, including all tests and inspections relating to design or construction of the Project.

5.5 Insurance.

(a) Insurance Obligations of the Participating County.

(i) Requirements during construction. Not later than the start of construction, and continuing through completion of construction of the Project, the Participating County, at its own cost and expense, shall secure and maintain or cause to be secured and maintained (i) fire, lightning and extended coverage insurance on the Project, which initially may be in the form of a builder's risk policy providing coverage in an amount not less than the construction costs expended for the Project and, if no builder's risk insurance is in effect, shall be in the form of a

commercial property policy in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the then current replacement cost of the Project, excluding the replacement cost of the unimproved real property constituting the Site (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss), and (ii) earthquake insurance (if such insurance is available on the open market from reputable insurance companies at a reasonable cost) on any structure comprising part of the Project in an amount equal to the full insurable value of such structure or the amount of the attributable portion of the Interim Financing, whichever is less (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss). The extended coverage endorsement shall, as nearly as practicable, cover loss or damage by explosion, windstorm, riot, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke, vandalism and malicious mischief and such other hazards as are normally covered by such endorsement.

If such policy is expected to expire in accordance with its terms prior to execution of the Facility Sublease, the Participating County shall give written notice to the Agencies forty-five (45) days prior to the expected expiration date.

(ii) Requirements after construction completion. The Participating County, at its own cost and expense, shall secure and maintain or cause to be secured and maintained from an insurance company or companies approved to do business in the State and maintain after completion of construction and/or when placing the Project in operation, the following insurance coverage for the Project:

a. General liability insurance in an amount not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Evidence of such insurance shall be on a General Liability Special Endorsement form and should provide coverage for premises and operations, contractual, personal injury and fire legal liability;

b. By signing this Agreement, the Participating County hereby certifies that it is aware of the provisions of Section 3700, *et seq.*, of the California Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code, and that it will comply, and it will cause its subtenants and assignees to comply, with such provisions at all such times as they may apply during the term of this Agreement.

c. Auto insurance (written on ISO policy form CA 00 01 or its equivalent) with a limit of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Such insurance shall include coverage for all "owned," "hired" and "non-owned" vehicles or coverage for any auto.

(iii) Additional Insureds. The Participating County agrees that the Board [the Department] and the BSCC and their respective officers, agents and employees shall be included as additional insured in all insurance required herein.

(iv) Insurance Certificate. Any and all insurance policies related to the Project shall name the Board and the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] as additional insured parties and the Participating County shall deliver to the Agencies a certificate or certificates of insurance

authorized by the insurers describing the insurance coverage and stating that it is in full force and effect.

(v) Self-Insurance. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Participating County may satisfy the insurance obligations hereunder by a combination of commercial insurance, formal risk pooling under the statutory provisions of the State, and/or a self-funded loss reserve in whatever proportions are deemed appropriate by the Participating County. The Participating County shall furnish the Agencies with a certificate or other written evidence of the Participating County's election to provide or cause to be provided all or part of its coverage under a risk pooling, risk retention, or self-insurance program or any combination thereof.

(b) Insurance Obligations of the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"]. If the insurance required in (a)(i) expires in accordance with its terms prior to execution of the Facility Sublease, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] shall, at its own cost and expense, procure and maintain or cause to be procured and maintained (i) property casualty insurance in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the then current replacement cost of the Project, excluding the replacement cost of the unimproved real property constituting the Site (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss), and (ii) earthquake insurance (if such insurance is available on the open market from reputable insurance companies at a reasonable cost) on any structure comprising part of the Project in an amount equal to the full insurable value of such structure or the amount of the attributable portion of the Interim Financing, whichever is less (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause not to exceed [five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000)] for any one loss). The extended coverage endorsement shall, as nearly as practicable, cover loss or damage by explosion, windstorm, riot, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke, vandalism and malicious mischief and such other hazards as are normally covered by such endorsement. The property casualty insurance shall be in a form satisfactory and with carriers which are acceptable to the Board.

(c) Disposition of Insurance Proceeds. The Participating County agrees and acknowledges that the Board, in its sole discretion, may elect to use the proceeds of insurance procured pursuant to this Agreement to repay the Interim Loan and related costs. However, in the event of (i) damage or destruction of the Project caused by the perils covered by the insurance procured pursuant to this Agreement and (ii) if the Board elects to repay the Interim Loan and related costs, and (iii) if any insurance proceeds remain after the Interim Loan and related costs have been repaid, and (iv) such remaining insurance proceeds are distributed to the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"], then the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] agrees to distribute such remaining proceeds to the Participating County.

ARTICLE 6

CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS POST PROJECT COMPLETION

6.1 Private Use of the Project.

6.1.1 *Provision of Information Regarding Private Use.* The Participating

County acknowledges that under the terms of the Facility Sublease, a form of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, the Participating County will covenant to provide updated information to the Board, the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] and the State Treasurer annually regarding private use, if any, of the Project.

6.1.2 *Restriction on Private Use of Bond Financed Project.* The Participating County acknowledges that under the terms of the Facility Sublease, a form of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, the Participating County will covenant to restrict private use of the Project as required by the terms thereof.

6.2 No Liens. The Participating County acknowledges that except as permitted under the terms of the Facility Sublease, a form of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**, the Participating County will covenant not to allow any liens on the Facility.

ARTICLE 7

RECORD RETENTION

7.1 Establishment of Official Project File. The Participating County shall establish an official file for the Project (the "Official Project File"). The file shall contain adequate documentation of all actions that have been taken with respect to the Project, in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and the requirements for record retention for capital projects constructed with the proceeds of tax exempt bonds. The Participating County will provide a copy of such file to the [ENTER "Department" OR "BSCC"] upon termination of this Agreement. The documents to be retained shall include, but is not limited to contracts, payment of invoices, transfer of funds and other related accounting records.

7.2 Preservation of Records. The Participating County agrees to protect records adequately from fire or other damage. When records are stored away from the Participating County's principal office, a written index of the location of records stored must be on hand and ready access must be assured. All the Participating County records contained in the Official Project File must be preserved for a minimum of three years after the last date on which no Bonds are outstanding. These records shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, examination, monitoring, copying, excerpting, transcribing, and audit by the Agencies or designees, by state government auditors or designees, or by federal government auditors or designees. If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the relevant time period set forth in the third sentence of this paragraph, the related records must be retained until the completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it if such date is later than the end of the afore-mentioned three-year period.

ARTICLE 8

MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes and contains the entire agreement between the Parties hereto with respect to the transactions contemplated hereby and supersedes any prior oral or written understanding or agreement of the Parties with respect to the

transactions contemplated hereby.

8.2 Amendment. The Parties may, by mutual agreement in writing, amend this Agreement in any respect.

8.3 Waiver. The Parties hereto may, from time to time, waive any of their rights under this Agreement unless such waiver is contrary to law, provided that any such waiver shall be in writing and signed by the Party making such waiver.

8.4 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, any one of which need not contain the signatures of more than one Party, but all of which when taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument, notwithstanding that all Parties have not signed the same counterpart hereof.

8.5 Headings. The article and section headings contained in this Agreement are inserted as a matter of convenience and shall not affect in any way the construction or terms of this Agreement.

8.6 Further Assurances. Each of the Parties shall execute such other instruments, documents and other papers and shall take such further actions as may be reasonably required or desirable to carry out the provisions hereof and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby.

8.7 Survival. The representations, warranties, covenants and agreements made herein or in any certificate or document executed in connection herewith shall survive the execution and delivery hereof or thereof, as the case may be, and all statements contained in any certificate or document delivered by any Party hereto shall be deemed to constitute a representation and warranty made herein by such Party.

8.8 Governing Law. The laws of the State shall govern this Agreement, the interpretation thereof and any right or liability arising hereunder. Any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Agreement shall be brought, commenced or prosecuted in the courts of the State located in the County of Sacramento. All parties expressly assert that Sacramento County is not a forum inconvenience.

8.9 Compliance with Laws. At all times during the performance of this Agreement by the Parties, they shall strictly comply with all applicable governmental, administrative and judicial laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, orders, covenants and findings, including, without limitation, all applicable environmental laws and regulations.

8.10 Partial Invalidity. If any provisions of this Agreement are found by any competent authority to be void or unenforceable, such provision shall be deemed to be deleted from this Agreement and the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

8.11 Notices. All notices and other official communications between the Parties shall be in writing and shall be given by hand delivery or by recognized overnight courier who maintains verification of delivery (deemed to be duly received on the date delivered), or by

registered mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested (deemed to be duly received five (5) days after such mailing) or by telecopy (deemed to be received on the date sent providing that the facsimile was properly addressed and disclosed the number of pages transmitted on its front sheet and that the transmission report produced indicates that each of the pages of the facsimile was received at the correct facsimile number) to each of the respective Parties as follows:

If to the Board: State Public Works Board
915 L. St., 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-449-5739

[If to the Department: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Deputy Director, Facility Planning, Construction and
Management
Facsimile: 916-322-5717]

If to the BSCC: Board of State and Community Corrections
600 Bercut Dr.
Sacramento, CA 95811
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-327-3317

If to the Participating County: County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME]
[ENTER STREET ADDRESS]
[ENTER CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE]
Attention: [ENTER POSITION TITLE]
Facsimile: [ENTER FAX NUMBER]

or to such other address or number for any of the Parties hereto as may from time to time be designated by notice given by such Party to the other Parties in the manner hereinabove provided.

8.12 Force Majeure. None of the Parties shall be liable or responsible for any delay or failure resulting from (and the times for performance by the Parties hereunder shall be extended by the duration of) causes beyond the control of, and without the fault or negligence of, such Party, including without limitation acts of God, acts of the public enemy, acts of war or terrorism, acts of the government or governmental or quasi-governmental agency or instrumentality, significant market disruptions, fires, floods, earthquakes, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, civil commotion, casualties, embargoes, severe or inclement weather beyond that usually encountered in [ENTER COUNTY NAME] County, California, shortages in labor or materials, or similar cause.

8.13 Exculpation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, in any Bond Document, Project Document or other certificate, agreement, document or instrument executed in connection with the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing

Program, the liability of the Board hereunder shall be limited to and satisfied solely out of proceeds of the Interim Loan, if any, or the Bonds, if any, permitted to be used for such purpose. Except as provided above, the Participating County shall not have the right to obtain payment from the Agencies or from any other assets of the Agencies. The Participating County shall not enforce the liability and obligation of the Agencies to perform and observe the obligations contained in this Agreement, or any other documents delivered in connection herewith in any action or proceeding wherein a money judgment in excess of the available proceeds of the foregoing sources shall be sought against the Agencies.

8.14 Benefits of this Agreement Limited to the Parties. Except for the Parties to this Agreement, nothing contained in this Agreement, expressed or implied, is intended to give to any person (including without limitation the owners of the Bonds) any right, remedy or claim under or by reason hereof. Any agreement or covenant required herein to be performed by or on behalf of any Party shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the other Parties to this Agreement.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the Parties hereto has executed this Agreement, either individually or by an authorized representative, on the day and year first set forth above.

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
[Name]
[Executive Director or Deputy Director]

[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA]

By: _____
[Name]
[Title]

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
[Name]
[Title]

COUNTY OF [COUNTY NAME]

By: _____
[Name]
[Title]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT A

PROJECT SCOPE, COST AND SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION{TC \L 0
"000000000001"}]

[Include narrative description of Project per Section 4.1]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT B

FORM OF GROUND LEASE{TC \L 0 "000000000001"}

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT C

FORM OF RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION TC \L 0
"000000000001"

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT D

FORM OF FACILITY SUBLEASE{TC \L 0 "000000000001"}

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT E-1

DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATING COUNTY FUNDING {TC \L 0 "000000000001"}

Cash Contribution

**CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] REGARDING ITS
CASH (HARD) MATCH FOR THE [ENTER COUNTY NAME] COUNTY JAIL
PROJECT.**

All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement.

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] (the "Law"), the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter [ENTER SUBCHAPTER], only the cost of certain design and construction activities are potentially eligible for reimbursement under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program – acquisition, pre-design and other specified design and construction costs are not eligible; and

WHEREAS, the County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County") has proposed to build a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility, the [ENTER PROJECT NAME] project, (the "Project"), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Law, the Participating County is paying a portion of the costs of the Project (the "Cash (hard) Match") as described in Exhibit 1; and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to assist in the oversight and financing of the Project, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and requirements of the Board, and the Board may in its sole, reasonable discretion, issue lease revenue bonds for the Project (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, the interests of both the Board and the Participating County require confirmation of certain facts and certain assurances concerning the Cash (hard) Match.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Participating County, acting through its duly authorized representative, does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

(A) Lawfully Available Funds. The Cash (hard) Match, as described in Exhibit 1, has been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the Participating County.

(B) Cash (hard) Match Is Legal and Authorized. The payment of the Cash (hard) Match for the Project (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the Participating County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the Participating County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the Participating County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the Participating County is a party or by which the Participating County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the Participating County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the Participating County. The authorized representative of the Participating County executing this Certificate is fully authorized and empowered to take such actions for and on behalf of the Participating County.

(C) Governmental Consents. The execution, delivery, and performance by the Participating County of this certificate and the use of the Cash (hard) Match for certain costs of the Project do not require the consent, approval, permission, order, license, or authorization of, or the filing, registration, or qualification with, any governmental authority other than the Participating County in connection with the execution, delivery, and performance of this Certificate, the consummation of any transaction herein contemplated, or the offer, issue, sale, or delivery of the Bonds, except as shall have been obtained or made and as are now in full force and effect.

(D) No Prior Pledge. The Cash (hard) Match and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the Participating County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the Participating County. In addition, the Cash (hard) Match and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the Participating County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the Participating County or its creditors. The Participating County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned duly authorized representative of the Participating County has executed and delivered this Certificate to the Board on the date set forth below.

Date: [ENTER DATE FROM PDCA COVER PAGE]

COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME]

By: _____

[NAME]
[TITLE]

Exhibit 1-Description of Cash (hard) Match

[ENTER COUNTY NAME] County's Cash (hard) Match for the Project will be funded from [ENTER NUMBER OF SOURCES] sources: (1) _____, (2) _____, and (3) _____.

FORM OF DOCUMENT

**CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] REGARDING ITS
OTHER PARTICIPATING COUNTY FUNDING FOR THE [ENTER COUNTY NAME]
COUNTY JAIL PROJECT**

All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement.

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] (the “Law”), the State Public Works Board (the “Board”) is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the “BSCC”) pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code (the “[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program”); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter [ENTER SUBCHAPTER], only the cost of certain design and construction activities are potentially eligible for reimbursement under the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program – acquisition, pre-design and other specified design and construction costs are not eligible; and

WHEREAS, the County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the “Participating County”) has proposed to build a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility, the [ENTER PROJECT NAME] project, (the “Project”), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the “Site”); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Law, the Participating County is contributing funding in addition to its Cash (hard) Match and In-Kind (soft) Match (the “Other Participating County Funding”); and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to assist in the oversight and financing of the Project, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and requirements of the Board, and the Board may in its sole, reasonable discretion, issue lease revenue bonds for the Project (the “Bonds”); and

WHEREAS, the interests of both the Board and the Participating County require confirmation of certain facts and certain assurances concerning the Other Participating County Funding.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Participating County, acting through its duly authorized representative, does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

(A) *Lawfully Available Funds.* The Other Participating County Funding, as described in Exhibit 1, has been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the Participating County.

(B) *Other Participating County Funding Is Legal and Authorized.* The payment of the Other Participating County Funding for the Project (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the Participating County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the Participating County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the Participating County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage,

deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the Participating County is a party or by which the Participating County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the Participating County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the Participating County. The authorized representative of the Participating County executing this Certificate is fully authorized and empowered to take such actions for and on behalf of the Participating County.

(C) Governmental Consents. The execution, delivery, and performance by the Participating County of this certificate and the use of the Other Participating County Funding for certain costs of the Project do not require the consent, approval, permission, order, license, or authorization of, or the filing, registration, or qualification with, any governmental authority other than the Participating County in connection with the execution, delivery, and performance of this Certificate, the consummation of any transaction herein contemplated, or the offer, issue, sale, or delivery of the Bonds, except as shall have been obtained or made and as are now in full force and effect.

(D) No Prior Pledge. The Other Participating County Funding and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the Participating County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the Participating County. In addition, the Other Participating County Funding and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the Participating County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the Participating County or its creditors. The Participating County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned duly authorized representative of the Participating County has executed and delivered this Certificate to the Board on the date set forth below.

Date: [ENTER DATE FROM PDCA COVER PAGE]

COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME]

By: _____
[NAME]
[TITLE]

Exhibit 1-Description of Other Participating County Funding

[ENTER COUNTY NAME] County's Other Participating County Funding for the Project will be funded from [ENTER NUMBER OF SOURCES] sources: (1) _____, (2) _____, and (3) _____.

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT E-2

DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATING COUNTY FUNDING {TC \L 0 "0000000000001"}

In-kind (soft) Match

[DESCRIPTION TO BE INSERTED]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

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FORM OF DOCUMENT

GROUND LEASE

THIS GROUND LEASE, dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only (this "Ground Lease"), is entered into by and between COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County"), a Political Subdivision of the State of California (the "State"), as Landlord, and the ["DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION" OR "BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS"] OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State, as Tenant. The Participating County and the Department are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Parties", and individually as a "Party".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE], the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a jail facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER SECTION] and following, as amended, (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"), the Participating County, [the Department, BSCC and the Board entered into the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (the "PDCA") dated as of _____, 20__, for reference only; and

WHEREAS, further to the PDCA, the Participating County has proposed to build a [ENTER TYPE OF FACILITY] facility as more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Project"), to be located on real property owned in fee simple by the Participating County and legally described in Exhibit B attached hereto (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, further to the PDCA, the Department desires to ground lease the Site from the Participating County to assist the Participating County in obtaining eligibility for the Board lease revenue bond financing to finance a portion of the construction of the Project (the "Bonds"); and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Board desire that the term of this Ground Lease not terminate or expire until the Bonds have been paid in full or retired under the provisions of the Bond Documents; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County is desirous of maintaining its eligibility to receive financing for the Project, and to achieve this end, the Participating County is willing to lease the Site to the Department; and

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of this Ground Lease, the Department as the Licensor and the Participating County as the Licensee, have entered into a Right of Entry for Construction and Operation (the "Right of Entry") in substantially the form attached as Exhibit C to the PDCA, authorizing the Participating County to enter the Site for the purpose of constructing the Project and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction; and

WHEREAS, if the Participating County maintains its eligibility in the [ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program, and the Board in its sole discretion, is able to issue the

Bonds to finance the Project in its typical and customary manner, the Department will concurrently sublease the Site to the Board, (the "Site Lease"), and enter into a Facility Lease (the "Facility Lease") providing for the Board to sublease to the Department the Site and the Project (together the "Facility"). The Site Lease and the Facility Lease will provide security for the Bonds to be issued by the Board under an indenture (the "Indenture") between the Board and the Treasurer of the State, as trustee (the "State Treasurer"); and

WHEREAS, if the Board is able to issue the Bonds for the Project in its typical and customary manner, concurrently with executing the Site Lease and the Facility Lease, the Department and the Participating County intend to enter into a Facility Sublease (the "Facility Sublease") whereby the Department will sublet the Facility to the Participating County pursuant to the terms of the Facility Sublease; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual obligations of the Parties hereto, the Participating County hereby leases to the Department, and the Department hereby leases from the Participating County, the Site subject to the terms, covenants, agreements and conditions hereinafter set forth, to each and all of which the Participating County and the Department hereby mutually agree.

SECTION 1. Definitions.

As used herein, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (a) "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (b) "Abatement Event" shall have the meaning given to such term in the Facility Lease.
- (c) "Board" means the State Public Works Board of the State of California, an entity of state government of the State.
- (d) "Bond Documents" mean each and every document evidencing the Bonds, including, but not limited to, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, the Facility Sublease, and the Indenture.
- (e) "Bonds" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (f) "BSCC" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (g) "Claims" has the meaning given to such term in Section 23 of this Ground Lease.
- (h) "Department" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (i) "DGS" means the Department of General Services of the State of California, an entity of state government of the State.

(j) “Easements” mean the access, utilities and repairs easements described in Subsection 4(b) of this Ground Lease.

(k) “Easement Agreement” means an easement agreement memorializing the grant of Easements by the Participating County, as grantor, to the Department, as grantee, in the form of Exhibit C attached hereto.

(l) “Easement Property” means real property owned by the Participating County that is burdened by the Easement Agreement as described in Exhibit 2 to the Easement Agreement.

(m) “Effective Date” means the date this Ground Lease is valid, binding and effective as provided in Section 2 of this Ground Lease.

(n) “Facility” has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(o) “Facility Lease” has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(p) “Facility Sublease” has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(q) “Ground Lease” has the meaning given to such term in the preamble, including all exhibits attached hereto.

(r) “Hazardous Materials” mean any substance, material, or waste which is or becomes, regulated by any local governmental authority, the State, or the United States Government, including, but not limited to, any material or substance which is (i) defined as a “hazardous waste”, “extremely hazardous waste” or “restricted hazardous waste” under Section 25115, 25117 or 25122.7 of the California Health and Safety Code, or listed pursuant to Section 25140 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (Hazardous Waste Control Law), (ii) defined as “hazardous substance” under Section 25316 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.8 (Carpenter-Presley-Talmer Hazardous Substance Account Act), (iii) defined as a “hazardous material”, “hazardous substance”, or “hazardous waste” under Section 25501 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(s) “Improvements” mean the physical construction of the Project and other buildings, improvements, structures, furnishings and equipment placed in, under or upon the Site by the Participating County under the terms and conditions in the Right of Entry or this Ground Lease.

(t) “Indemnitees” has the meaning given to such term in Section 24 of this Ground Lease.

(u) “Indenture” has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.

(v) “Landlord” has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.

(w) “Leasehold Estate” means the real property right and interest held by the Department as Tenant to possess, use and access the Site and the Project under the terms and conditions of this Ground Lease.

- (x) "Participating County" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (y) "Parties" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (z) "Party" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (aa) "PDCA" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (bb) "Permitted Encumbrances" has the meaning given to such term in Subsection 3(b)(4) of this Ground Lease.
- (cc) "Project" means the buildings, structures, works and related improvements constructed or to be constructed on the Site, as are more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto, and any and all additions, betterments, extensions and improvements thereto.
- (dd) "Resolution" has the meaning given to such term in Subsection 3(b)(1) of this Ground Lease.
- (ee) "Right of Entry" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (ff) "Right of First Offer" has the meaning given to such term in Section 13 of this Ground Lease.
- (gg) "Site" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (hh) "Site Lease" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (ii) "State" means the state government of the State of California.
- (jj) "State Treasurer" has the meaning given to such term in the Recitals.
- (kk) "Tenant" has the meaning given to such term in the preamble.
- (ll) "Term" has the meaning given to such term in Section 10 of this Ground Lease.

SECTION 2. Effective Date.

The Parties hereby confirm and agree that this Ground Lease is effective and binding on the Parties upon the first day (the "Effective Date") on which this Ground Lease has been consented to by the Board and a duly authorized representative of the Board has consented to this Ground Lease by executing it below.

SECTION 3. Representations, Warranties and Covenants.

(a) Representations and Warranties of the Department. In addition to any express agreements of Tenant herein, the Department makes the following representations and warranties to the Participating County as of the Effective Date:

(1) The Department has full legal right, power and authority to enter into this Ground Lease as Tenant and to carry out and consummate all transactions contemplated by this Ground Lease and by proper action has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease. The Department shall cause an opinion, dated as of [the date in the preamble of this Ground Lease] and in substantially the form of Exhibit D attached to this Ground Lease, to be delivered to the Board contemporaneously with the Department's execution of this Ground Lease;

(2) The officers of the Department executing this Ground Lease are duly and properly holding their respective offices and are fully authorized to execute this Ground Lease; and

(3) This Ground Lease has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Department, and will constitute a legal, valid and binding agreement of the Department, enforceable against the Department in accordance with its terms on the Effective Date.

(b) Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Participating County. In addition to any express agreements of Landlord herein, the Participating County makes the following representations, warranties and covenants to the Department as of the Effective Date:

(1) The Participating County, by Resolution of the Board of Supervisors ("Resolution"), has full legal right, power and authority to enter into this Ground Lease as Landlord, to transfer and convey the Leasehold Estate to the Department under this Ground Lease, and to carry out and consummate all transactions contemplated by this Ground Lease and by proper action has duly authorized the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease. The Participating County shall cause an opinion, dated as of [the date in the preamble of this Ground Lease] and in substantially the form of Exhibit D attached to this Ground Lease, to be delivered to the Board contemporaneously with the Participating County's execution of this Ground Lease.

(2) The officers of Participating County executing this Ground Lease are duly and properly holding their respective offices and have the legal power, right and are fully authorized to execute this Ground Lease pursuant to the Resolution.

(3) This Ground Lease has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by Participating County, and will constitute a legal, valid and binding agreement of Participating County, enforceable against the Participating County in accordance with its terms upon the Effective Date.

(4) The Participating County is the owner in fee simple of the Site and has marketable and insurable fee simple title to the Site, there is no suit, action, arbitration, legal, administrative, or other proceeding or inquiry pending against the Site or pending against the Participating County which could affect the Participating County's title to the Site, affect the value of the Site, or subject an owner of the Site to liability and there are no outstanding mortgages, deeds of trust, bond indebtedness, leaseholds, pledges, conditions or restrictions, liens or encumbrances against the Site except as identified in Exhibit E, attached hereto, collectively, the "Permitted Encumbrances".

(5) No consent, permission, authorization, order, license, or registration with any governmental authority is necessary in connection with the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease, except as have been obtained.

(6) There exists no litigation or other proceeding pending or threatened against the Participating County except as identified in Exhibit F, attached hereto, that, if determined adversely, would materially and adversely affect the ability of the Participating County to perform its obligations under this Ground Lease.

(7) This Ground Lease is, and all other instruments, documents, exhibits, and agreements required to be executed and delivered by the Participating County in connection with this Ground Lease are and shall be, duly authorized, executed and delivered by the Participating County and shall be valid, legally binding obligations of and enforceable against the Participating County in accordance with their terms.

(8) Neither the execution and delivery of this Ground Lease and documents referenced herein, nor the incurrence of the obligations set forth herein, nor the consummation of the transactions herein contemplated, nor compliance with the terms of this Ground Lease and the documents referenced herein conflict with or result in the material breach of any terms, conditions or provisions of, or constitute a default under, any agreements or instruments to which the Participating County is a party or affecting the Site.

(9) There are no attachments, execution proceedings, or assignments for the benefit of creditors, insolvency, bankruptcy, reorganization or other proceedings pending against the Participating County.

(10) There are no and have been no:

(A) actual or pending public improvements which will result in the creation of any liens, encumbrances or assessments upon the Site, including public assessments or mechanics liens, other than the Permitted Encumbrances, and the Participating County agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the Department free and harmless from and against any claims, liabilities, losses, costs, damages, expenses and attorneys' fees arising from any liens, encumbrances or assessments that have been, or may be, imposed upon the Site as a consequence of actual or impending public improvements at or after the Effective Date, including any obligations to pay a fee or assessment for infrastructure to the extent such liability survives or continues at or after the Effective Date, and the Department agrees to cooperate with the Participating County, at the Participating County's costs and to the extent permitted by law, with respect to the Participating County's efforts to remove any such liens, fees, assessments, or encumbrances.

(B) uncured notices from any governmental agency notifying the Participating County of any violations of law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, including Environmental Laws, occurring on the Site.

(C) notices of any condemnation, zoning or other land-use regulation proceedings, either instituted or planned to be instituted, which would detrimentally affect the use, operation or value of the Site.

(11) The Participating County hereby agrees that it will not enter into any new leases or any other obligations or agreements that will affect the Site at or after the Effective Date, without the express prior written consent of the Department and approval of the Board.

(12) The Participating County will not subject the Site to any additional liens, encumbrances, covenants, conditions, easements, rights of way or similar matters after the Effective Date without the express prior written consent of the Department and the approval of the Board.

(13) The Participating County shall promptly notify the Department of any event or circumstance that makes any representation or warranty of the Participating County under this Ground Lease untrue or misleading, or of any covenant of the Participating County under this Ground Lease incapable or less likely of being performed. The Participating County's obligation to provide the notice described in the preceding sentence to the Department shall in no way relieve the Participating County of any liability for a breach by the Participating County of any of its representations, warranties or covenants under this Ground Lease.

(14) The Department shall at all times during the Term have access to and from the Site.

(15) No representation, warranty or statement of the Participating County in this Ground Lease or in any document, certificate, exhibit or schedule furnished or to be furnished to the Department pursuant hereto contains or will contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omits or will omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements or facts contained therein not misleading.

SECTION 4. Lease of the Site, Access, Utilities and Repairs Easements and Recordation of Lease.

(a) Lease of the Site and Recordation of Ground Lease. The Participating County hereby leases the Site to the Department and the Department leases the Site from the Participating County. The Participating County further agrees to provide, or cause to be provided, to the Department and its assigns or sublessees, adequate parking spaces at no cost, and such utility services as the Participating County customarily provides or causes to be provided to facilities similar to the Project, including without limitation electricity, gas, water, sewer, garbage disposal, heating, air conditioning and telephone. The Department and the Board shall have the right to record this Ground Lease in the Official Records of the Participating County as of the Effective Date or anytime thereafter.

[Use Note: Section 4(b) and the Easement Agreement are necessary if Site access and utilities are provided by other real property. The execution form of the Easement Agreement is attached as Exhibit C.]

(b) Access, Utilities and Repairs Easement. As of the Effective Date, the Participating County agrees to grant to the Department, for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the Department and its lessees, successors and assigns, and their respective employees, invitees, agents, independent contractors, patrons, customers, guests and members of the public using or

visiting the Site or the Project, a non-exclusive easement over, across and under the Easement Property for the purpose of: a) ingress, egress, passage or access to and from the Site by pedestrian or vehicular traffic; b) installation, maintenance and replacement of utility wires, cables, conduits and pipes; and c) other purposes and uses necessary or desirable for access to and from the Site for the repair, operation and maintenance of the Facility (collectively the "Easements"). The grant of the Easements shall be memorialized in that certain Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs (the "Easement Agreement") in substantially the form of Exhibit C attached to this Ground Lease. The Department and the Board shall have the right to record the Easement Agreement in the Official Records of the Participating County as of the Effective Date or anytime thereafter. The Easements to be granted by the Participating County are subject to the limitations set forth in the Easement Agreement. In the event of a conflict or ambiguity, with respect to the terms of the Easements, between this Ground Lease and the Easement Agreement, the terms of the Easement Agreement shall control.

SECTION 5. Landlord Right of Entry for Construction and Operation.

(a) Landlord Right of Entry for Construction and Operation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, Landlord has reserved the right to enter and use the Site for construction of the Project pursuant to the terms and conditions in the Right of Entry.

(b) Quiet Enjoyment. The Participating County covenants that the Department, its assigns or sublessees, may quietly have, hold, and enjoy all of the Site and the Improvements during the Term of this Ground Lease and any extended term hereof, without hindrance or interruption by the Participating County or by any other person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming by, through or under the Participating County, except as limited by the Permitted Encumbrances.

SECTION 6. Purpose and Use.

The Parties reasonably expect for the Site to be used by the Department, and each of its assignees or sublessees during the Term of this Ground Lease, for the purpose of causing the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project and appurtenances thereto; provided however, the Parties acknowledge that the Site may be utilized for other types of correctional housing or other public purposes as may be required to exercise the Board's obligations, rights and remedies under the Bond Documents.

The Participating County acknowledges and confirms that the Department's use of the Leasehold Estate created hereunder includes, but is not limited to, allowing for potential financing and construction of the Project and the leasing of the Site and/or the Facility pursuant to the Site Lease, the Facility Lease, and the Facility Sublease and for such other purposes as may be incidental thereto. The Participating County further acknowledges and confirms the Board's right to relet the Facility in the event of a default under the Facility Lease and to provide for all other rights and remedies of the Board, the State Treasurer, and the owners of the Bonds in the event of a default under the Bond Documents.

SECTION 7. Assignment or Sublease.

The Department may sublet or assign all or a portion of the Site or the Project or assign

this Ground Lease or any interest therein, without the prior consent or approval of the Participating County; provided, however, any sublet or assignment shall be subject to the prior approval of the Board and Participating County is provided notice of said sublet or assignment. Notwithstanding that the Participating County's consent or approval is not required for any subletting of the Site or the Project, to assist with the Board's financing of the Project, the Participating County hereby consents to and approves the sublease of the Site, together with the Improvements, to the Board under the Site Lease and the further subletting of the Facility by the Board to the Department under the Facility Lease.

SECTION 8. No Commitment to Issue the Bonds and Non-Liability of the Department and the State.

The delivery of this Ground Lease shall not directly, indirectly or contingently, obligate the Department, the Board or any other subdivision of the State to issue the Bonds or levy any form of taxation or to make any appropriation with respect to the Project. Any obligation of the Department created by or arising out of this Ground Lease shall not impose a debt or pecuniary liability upon the Department, the Board or any other subdivision of the State, or a charge upon the general credit or taxing powers thereof but shall be payable solely out of funds duly authorized and appropriated by the State.

SECTION 9. Cooperation.

The Participating County has a duty to fully cooperate and provide all necessary assistance to the Department and the Board to aid them in their efforts to finance the Project. The Participating County acknowledges that it is authorized and directed to provide cooperation concerning the issuance of the Bonds, including without limitation, executing and delivering such certificates, legal opinions or instruments as the Department or the Board may reasonably request. The Participating County's legal counsel, Chief Administrative Officer and its Sheriff are authorized and directed to cooperate in the issuance of the Bonds and to execute all documents reasonably needed to accomplish such financing.

SECTION 10. Term and Extension.

The Term of this Ground Lease shall commence on the Effective Date and shall terminate on the same date as the Facility Lease, unless such Term is extended by the parties thereto, or unless sooner terminated as provided herein, except no termination of this Ground Lease shall occur until all the Bonds and all other indebtedness incurred by the Board for the Project, if any, have been fully repaid.

SECTION 11. Rental.

The Department shall pay the Participating County rental in the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per year, all of which rental shall be deemed to have been prepaid to the Participating County by the Department on the Effective Date and, thereby acknowledges the Participating County's match funding requirement has been sufficiently met. The Participating County agrees that the payment of such rental is adequate consideration for the leasing of the Site, together with the Improvements, under this Ground Lease.

SECTION 12. Taxes and Assessment.

The Department shall pay or cause to be paid all lawful taxes that may be levied at any time upon any interest the Department may have under this Ground Lease (including both the Site and the Improvements after the Effective Date). The Participating County and the Department each represent and acknowledge that neither Party believes or expects that its respective interests in the Site are subject to payment of property taxes. The Department shall have the right to contest the validity of any levy or tax assessment levied upon the Department's interest in the Site.

SECTION 13. Right of First Offer and Priority of Ground Lease.

(a) Right of First Offer. Should the Participating County decide to sell the Site at any time during the Term of this Ground Lease, the Participating County shall notify the Department and the Board in writing of such intention prior to soliciting offers from any prospective purchasers. In such event, the Department and the Board shall have fifteen (15) months from receipt of such notification of intention to sell to inform the Participating County of the Department's interest in acquiring the Site. The Participating County understands that the State's acquisition process requires an appropriation of funds and the approval of the Board. The Participating County agrees to reasonably cooperate with the Department in obtaining such approval and in meeting any other State property acquisition requirements that may exist at that time. If the Department informs the Participating County of the Department's intention to acquire the Site within said fifteen (15) month period, the Parties agree to negotiate a purchase agreement in good faith and at a price that is the fair market value of the Site at the time the Department exercises its Right of First Offer.

(b) Priority of Ground Lease. If the Department and the Participating County are unable to agree on the terms and conditions for the purchase and sale of the Site, or if the Board does not approve the acquisition of the Site by the Department, the Participating County shall be free to market and sell the Site to a third party; provided, however, any new owner of the Site shall acquire the Site subject to this Ground Lease and any encumbrances related to the Bonds and the Bond Documents. The Department and the Board shall have no obligation to subordinate the Ground Lease, the Bonds or the Bond Documents to accommodate the new owner or lender(s).

SECTION 14. Damage or Destruction.

Damage or destruction to the Project shall not act to terminate or cancel this Ground Lease. In the event of any damage or destruction of the Project, the use of the proceeds of any property casualty or builder's risk insurance required to be procured and maintained pursuant to the PDCA, or any insurance required by the Facility Lease or Facility Sublease shall be governed by the terms of the agreement that required the procurement of such insurance.

SECTION 15. Insurance.

Except for insurance obligations that may arise as a result of the issuance of the Bonds by the Board, or as may be required by the PDCA, the Department shall have no obligation to purchase insurance for the Site or the Project, including but not limited to any general liability,

earthquake, flood, fire or extended casualty coverage.

SECTION 16. Condition and Title to the Improvements on Termination.

Upon termination or expiration of this Ground Lease, the Department shall have no obligation, to remove the Improvements. Title to the Improvements, including the Project, during the Term shall be vested in the State. Subject to the terms and conditions in the Bond Documents, at the termination or expiration of this Ground Lease, fee title to the Improvements, including the Project, shall vest in the Participating County and become the property of the Participating County without further action of any Party and without the necessity of a deed from the Department to the Participating County.

SECTION 17. The Department's Right to Terminate.

The Department, with the approval of the Board, shall have the right to terminate this Ground Lease upon thirty (30) days written notice to the Participating County without any liability; provided, however, no termination of this Ground Lease or re-vesting of title to any portion of the Site or vesting of title to the Project may occur until the Bonds have been fully paid or retired under the provisions of the Bond Documents.

SECTION 18. The Participating County's Right to Terminate

Participating County's proper exercise of its termination rights pursuant to Article 2, section 2.2(b) of the PDCA serves to terminate this Ground Lease effective on the date of termination of the PDCA.

SECTION 19. Non-Termination, Default and Damages.

This Ground Lease shall expire at the end of the Term. It is expressly agreed by the Parties to this Ground Lease that any default under this Ground Lease will not allow either Party to terminate or otherwise interfere with the Department's quiet enjoyment and beneficial use of the Site and the Project under this Ground Lease, the Site Lease or the Facility Lease. Until such time as the Bonds have been fully paid or retired under the provisions of the Bond Documents, the sole remedy of any Party upon such default shall be a suit for money damages or specific performance to remedy such a default.

SECTION 20. Waste and Hazardous Materials.

Neither the Participating County nor the Department shall knowingly commit, suffer or permit any waste or nuisance on the Site or any acts to be done thereon in violation of any laws or ordinances. To the Participating County's best knowledge, after having examined its documents, public records and other instruments and having made inquiry of appropriate departments and agencies with respect to the Site and, except as specifically provided in this Ground Lease, no Hazardous Materials, were used, generated, stored, released, discharged or disposed of on, under, in, or about the Site or transported to or from the Site. The Participating County represents with respect to the Site that neither the Participating County nor any other person or entity under the control of, or with the knowledge of the Participating County will cause or permit the use generation, storage, release, discharge, or disposal of any Hazardous

Materials on, under, in, or about the Site or transported to or from the Site.

SECTION 21. Eminent Domain.

If the whole or any portion of the Site or the Project shall be taken in eminent domain proceedings, or by sale in lieu of such taking by a governmental entity threatening to use the power of eminent domain, and which taking in the collective judgment of the Department, the Board, and the State Treasurer renders the Site and/or the Project unsuitable for the continued use by the State, then this Ground Lease shall terminate when possession is taken by the condemning entity.

If this Ground Lease is terminated because of such taking and any of the Bonds are outstanding, then all proceeds from any permanent or temporary taking shall be used to repay any outstanding Bonds as provided in the Bond Documents, including any outstanding or accrued interest, and upon full repayment of the Bonds then the remaining proceeds, if any, shall be distributed to the Department and the Participating County according to their respective interests as provided in the Bond Documents. The Participating County and the Department shall each have the right to represent its own interest, at its own cost and expense, in any proceedings arising out of such taking, and each of the Participating County and the Department shall reasonably cooperate with the other, including without limitation, settling with the condemning authority only with the other Party's consent if such settlement would affect the other Party's rights.

If this Ground Lease is not terminated because of such taking, then it shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the remainder of the Site and the Project. The Participating County and the Department each waives the provisions of the California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1265.130, or any similar law that permits a Party to petition a court to terminate this Ground Lease upon a taking affecting the Site or the Project, the Parties agreeing that any such termination rights shall be only as expressly set forth in this Ground Lease.

SECTION 22. Non-Discrimination.

During the performance of this Ground Lease, the Participating County shall not deny benefits to any person on the basis of religion, color, ethnic group identification, sex, age, physical or mental disability, nor shall they discriminate unlawfully against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, age, or sex. The Participating County shall ensure that the evaluation and treatment of employees and applicants for employment are free of such discrimination.

The Participating County shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code, Section 12900 et seq.), the regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 7285.0 et seq.), the provisions of Article 9.5, Chapter I, Part I, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code (Government Code, Sections 11135 - 11139.5), and the regulations or standards adopted to implement such article.

SECTION 23. Liens.

In the event the Department, the Board or their designees, at any time during the Term, causes any changes, alterations, additions, improvements, or other work to be done or performed or materials to be supplied, in or upon the Project or the Site, the Department, the Board or their designees shall pay, when due, all sums of money that may become due for any labor, services, materials, supplies or equipment furnished to or for the Department or the Board, upon or about the Project or the Site and which may be secured by any lien against the Project or the Site or the Department's or the Board's interest therein, and will cause each such lien to be fully discharged and released at the time the performance of any obligation secured by any such lien matures or comes due; except that, if the Department or the Board desires to contest any such lien, it may do so. If any such lien is reduced to final judgment and such judgment or other process as may be issued for the enforcement thereof is not promptly stayed, or if so stayed, said stay thereafter expires, the Department or the Board shall forthwith pay and discharge said judgment.

SECTION 24. Indemnification.

As required by Section [ENTER SECTION] of the California Government Code, the Participating County hereby agrees that it shall indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless the State, including but not limited to, the Department, the Board, DGS, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants and agents (collectively the "Indemnitees"), for any and all claims, liabilities and losses arising out of the use of the Site or the Project, including, but not limited to, all demands, causes of action and liabilities of every kind and nature whatsoever arising out of, related to, or in connection with (a) any breach of this Ground Lease by the Participating County; (b) the construction, operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project; (c) any acts or omissions of any contractor hired by the Participating County or its agents or subcontractor hired by such contractor (collectively the "Claims"). The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend, and save harmless the Indemnitees shall extend to all Claims arising, occurring, alleged, or made any time, including prior to, during, or after this Ground Lease is in full force and effect. The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend, and save harmless the Indemnitees shall apply regardless of any active and/or passive negligent act or omission of the Indemnitees, but the Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense for Indemnitees wherein the Claims arise out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. The indemnification obligation of the Participating County set forth in this Section shall survive the expiration of the Term or earlier termination of this Ground Lease.

SECTION 25. Non-Encumbrance.

The Participating County covenants that the Facility is not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated in any manner or for any purpose and has not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the Participating County without the written consent of the Department and the Board. The Participating County further covenants that it shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

SECTION 26. Miscellaneous.

(a) Amendments. This Ground Lease may only be amended, changed, modified or

altered in writing by the Parties. As long as any of the Bonds are outstanding the Board must consent to any amendment hereto to be effective.

(b) Waiver. The waiver by any Party of a breach by the other Party of any term, covenant or condition hereof shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other term, covenant or condition hereof.

(c) Law Governing. This Ground Lease shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the laws of the State and any action arising from or relating to this Ground Lease shall be filed and maintained in Sacramento County Superior Court, Sacramento, California.

(d) Section Headings. All articles, paragraph and section headings, titles or captions contained in this Ground Lease are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Ground Lease.

(e) Conflicts Between Terms of Documents. Nothing in this Ground Lease is intended to amend, modify or supersede the PDCA except as expressly provided herein. In the event of any inconsistency in the PDCA and this Ground Lease, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving preference to the PDCA. In the event of any inconsistency between this Ground Lease and the Bond Documents, the inconsistencies shall be resolved by giving preference to the Bond Documents.

(f) Relationship of Parties. The Department and its agents and employees involved in the performance of this Ground Lease shall act in an independent capacity and not as officers, employees or agents of the Participating County.

(g) Successors and Assigns. The terms and provisions hereof shall extend to and be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the respective Parties.

(h) Partial Invalidity. If any one or more of the terms, provisions, covenants or conditions of this Ground Lease shall to any extent be declared invalid, unenforceable, void or voidable for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction and the finding or order or decree of which becomes final, none of the remaining terms, provisions, covenants or conditions of this Ground Lease shall be affected thereby, and each provision of this Ground Lease shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

(i) Notices. All notices herein which are to be given or which may be given by either Party to the other, shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been given three (3) business days after deposit in the United States Mail, certified and postage prepaid, return receipt requested and addressed as follows:

[To the Department: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Deputy Director, Facility Planning, Construction
and Management
Facsimile: 916-322-5717]

To the Board: State Public Works Board
915 L Street, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-449-5739

To the Participating County: County of [ENTER COUNTY NAME]
[ENTER STREET ADDRESS]
[ENTER CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE]
Attention: [ENTER POSITION TITLE]
Facsimile: [ENTER FAX NUMBER]

Nothing herein contained shall preclude the giving of any such written notice by personal service, in which event notice shall be deemed given when actually received. The address to which notices shall be mailed to a Party may be changed by written notice given to all Parties as hereinabove provided.

(j) Execution and Counterparts. This Ground Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same Ground Lease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Ground Lease may separately be executed by the signatories to this Ground Lease, all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by all of the signatories.

(k) Bankruptcy. In the event of any bankruptcy proceeding, this Ground Lease will not be treated as an executory contract and cannot be rejected by the Participating County.

(l) Exhibits. The following Exhibits are attached to this Ground Lease and incorporated by reference herein.

- Exhibit A: Project Description
- Exhibit B: Legal Description of the Site
- Exhibit C: Form of Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs
- Exhibit D: Form of Legal Opinion Letter
- Exhibit E: List of the Permitted Encumbrances
- Exhibit F: Pending and Threatened Lawsuits

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Ground Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first written above.

[PARTICIPATING COUNTY]

By: _____
Name:
Title:

**[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA]**

By: _____
Name:
Title:

**CONSENT: STATE PUBLIC WORKS
BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

By: _____
Name:
Title: [Executive Director or Deputy Director]

Date: _____

**APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL
SERVICES OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA**

(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name:
Title:

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that, pursuant to Section 27281 of the California Government Code, the interest in real property conveyed by the Ground Lease dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only from the County of _____, a Political Subdivision of the State of California to the State of California on behalf of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer on behalf of the State Public Works Board pursuant to authority conferred by said Board in its duly adopted delegation resolution on December 13, 2013.

Note to Recorder: If this certificate is for a correction deed, all corrections and/or changes to the previously recorded deed must be reviewed and accepted by the State prior to recording a correction deed. All correction deeds require a new Certificate of Acceptance dated subsequent to recordation of the original deed or the most recent correction deed if any.

ACCEPTED

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT A

(Project Description)

(to be inserted)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT B

(Legal Description of the Site)

(to be inserted)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT C

(Form of Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs)

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND
WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:**

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE. This Ground Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

[THE AREA ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR RECORDER'S USE]

**EASEMENT AGREEMENT FOR GRANTS OF
ACCESS, UTILITIES AND REPAIRS**

This Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs (this "Easement Agreement"), dated for reference only as of _____, 20__ is made by and between COUNTY OF _____ (the "Participating County"), a Political Subdivision of the State of California, as grantor, and the [DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OR BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS] OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State of California, as grantee.

RECITALS

A. The Participating County, as landlord, and the Department as tenant, entered into a ground lease dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only, (the "Ground Lease") for the lease of that certain real property located in the County of [_____] and more particularly described in Exhibit 1, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "Site"); and

B. The Ground Lease provides that the Participating County, as owner of certain real property adjacent to the Site, shall grant Easements to the Department in the Easement Property, which is more particularly described in Exhibit 2, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

C. The Participating County and the Department desire to the grant of Easements in the Easement Property on the terms and conditions contained in this Easement Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. Unless otherwise required by the context, all capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned to such terms in the Ground Lease or the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement.

2. Grant and Description of Easements.

2.1 Grant of Access Easement. The Participating County, as the owner of the Easement Property, hereby establishes and grants to and for the benefit of the Department and the Board and their respective contractors, subcontractors, employees, lessees, licensees, permittees, successors and assigns a non-exclusive easement over and across the Easement Property as shown in Exhibit 2 hereto for purposes of ingress and egress to and from the Site and the Project (the "Access Easement"); provided, however, that rights pursuant to such Access Easement shall only be exercised if there is no reasonable access to the Site and the Project via adjacent public streets and roadways and subject to the security limitations set forth in Section 2.3 hereof; and provided further, that such Access Easement is only effective (i) during such times where the Department, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Sublease or (ii) during such times where the Board, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Lease.

2.2 Grant of Utilities and Repairs Easement. The Participating County, as the owner of the Easement Property, hereby grants to and for the benefit of the Department and the Board and their respective contractors, subcontractors, employees, lessees, licensees, permittees, successors and assigns a non-exclusive easement across, over and under the Easement Property as shown in Exhibit 2 hereto for the purpose of a) installation, maintenance and replacement of utility wires, cables, conduits and pipes for "Utilities", as defined below; and b) other purposes and uses necessary or desirable for the repair, operation and maintenance of the Facility (the "Utilities and Repairs Easement" and together with the Access Easement, the "Easements"); provided, however, that such Utilities and Repairs Easement is subject to the security limitations set forth in Section 2.3 hereof; and, provided further, that such Utilities and Repairs Easement is only effective (i) during such times where the Department, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Sublease or (ii) during such times where the Board, or its lessees, successors or assigns, is in possession of the Facility and is responsible for maintenance and repair of the Facility under the terms of the Facility Lease. "Utilities" shall mean any and all wet and dry utilities (including sewer) necessary or required to service the Facility, including, without limitation, all electrical, natural gas, water, sewer, telephone, data, and other telecommunications services.

2.3 Security Limitation on Easements. The exercise of the rights granted under the Easements will be expressly subject to the limitations and requirements imposed by the Participating County's customary security measures for the Participating County's facilities that may be located on the Easement Property (the "Security Measures"). Prior to the exercise of any rights under the Easements, the Department or the Board, as the case may be, or their respective lessees, successors or assigns shall contact the [Title of Appropriate Individual at Participating County] to ensure that such exercise of rights granted under the Easements will be in compliance

with the requirements of the Security Measures.

3. No Unreasonable Interference. The Participating County shall not conduct any activity on, under or about the Easement Property that would unreasonably interfere with the use of the Easements.

4. Term of Easement Agreement; No Termination by Breach. The term of this Easement Agreement shall be coextensive with the Term of the Ground Lease, as such Term may be extended or terminated as provided in the Ground Lease. No breach of this Easement Agreement shall entitle any of the parties hereunder to cancel, rescind, or otherwise terminate this Easement Agreement, but such limitation shall not affect in any manner any other rights or remedies which a party may have hereunder by reason of any breach.

5. Character. The Easements granted by this Easement Agreement shall be appurtenant to the Site and nonexclusive and for the use and benefit of the Department and the Board. This Easement Agreement is not intended to grant a fee interest in the Easement Property, nor is it intended to be a lease or a license. The Department acknowledges that the Easements herein granted are nonexclusive easements and that the Participating County and its successors and assigns may grant one or more additional non-exclusive easements in the Easement Property to third parties, so long as the rights granted by such easements do not materially interfere with or hinder the use of the Easements by the Department or the Board or that of their respective lessees, successors or assigns.

6. Covenants Running with the Land; Binding on Successors. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1468, this Easement Agreement and the Easements are covenants related to the use, repair, maintenance and improvement of the properties benefited and burdened hereby, and, as such, the covenants set forth herein shall be binding upon the Easement Property and shall be binding upon all parties having or in the future acquiring any interest in the Easement Property.

7. Binding Effect. This Easement Agreement shall be binding on and shall inure to the benefit of the lessees, successors and assigns of the Participating County, the Department, and the Board.

8. Recordation of Easement Agreement. This Easement Agreement shall be recorded in the Official Records of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] County, State of California, and shall serve as notice to all parties succeeding to the interest of the parties hereto that their use of the Site and the Project and the Easement Property shall be benefited or restricted, or both, in the manner herein described.

9. Entire Agreement; Amendments. This Easement Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties hereto relating to the Easements herein granted. Any representations or modifications concerning this Easement Agreement shall be of no force and effect, excepting a subsequent modification in writing, signed by the Department and approved by the Board and the current owner of the Easement Property and recorded in the Official Records of [ENTER COUNTY NAME] County, State of California.

10. Warranty of Authority. The Participating County represents and warrants as of

the Effective Date that (i) it is the legal owner of the Easement Property, (ii) it has full power and authority to place the encumbrance of this Easement Agreement on the Easement Property, (iii) it has not conveyed (or purported to convey) any right, title or interest in or to the Easement Property, except as has been disclosed in writing to the Department prior to the Effective Date, and (iv) if necessary, it has the written consent of any lenders, tenants and subtenants of the Easement Property to the terms and conditions of this Easement Agreement.

11. Counterparts. This Easement Agreement may be signed in multiple counterparts which, when signed by all parties, shall constitute a binding agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Easement Agreement to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first written above.

THE COUNTY OF [COUNTY]
By: _____
Name:
Title:

**[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA]**
By: _____
Name:
Title:

**CONSENT: STATE PUBLIC WORKS
BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
By: _____
Name:
Title: **[Executive Director or Deputy Director]**

**APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL
SERVICES OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA**
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)
By: _____
Name:
Title:

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer.)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

State of California)

County of _____)

On _____, 20__ before me, _____, notary,
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____ who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

(Seal)

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that, pursuant to Section 27281 of the California Government Code, the easement interest in real property conveyed by the Easement Agreement for Grants of Access Utilities, and Repairs dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only from the County of _____, a Political Subdivision of the State of California to the State of California on behalf of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer on behalf of the State Public Works Board pursuant to authority conferred by said Board in its duly adopted delegation resolution on December 13, 2013.

Note to Recorder: If this certificate is for a correction deed, all corrections and/or changes to the previously recorded deed must be reviewed and accepted by the State prior to recording a correction deed. All correction deeds require a new Certificate of Acceptance dated subsequent to recordation of the original deed or the most recent correction deed if any.

ACCEPTED

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT 1 TO EASEMENT AGREEMENT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

(To Be Attached)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT 2 TO EASEMENT AGREEMENT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EASMENT PROPERTY

(To Be Attached)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT D

(Form of Legal Opinion Letter)

[LEGAL COUNSEL LETTERHEAD]

[Client]

State Public Works Board
of the State of California
Sacramento, California

Re: Ground Lease By and Between [insert name of the Participating County] and the Department for the [insert name of the Project] Located at [insert address of the Site]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am legal counsel for [insert name of client] with respect to the above referenced matter. I have examined originals or copies, certified or otherwise identified to my satisfaction, of such documents, exhibits, public records and other instruments in connection with the Ground Lease dated as of _____, 20__ for reference only between [insert name of the Participating County], as landlord, and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California (the "Department"), as tenant, (the "Ground Lease"), and have conducted such other investigations of fact and law as I have deemed necessary for the purpose of this opinion.

I am of the opinion that:

[Use one of the following alternatives]

[Alternative 1: If the Participating County is the client]

1. The [insert name of the Participating County] is a political subdivision of the State of California created in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of California, with full legal right, power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under the Ground Lease *[if easements are being granted under the terms of an Easement Agreement in the form of Exhibit C to the Ground Lease, add: "and Easement Agreement in the form attached as Exhibit C to the Ground Lease" and revise letter accordingly]*.

[Alternative 2: If the Department is the client]

1. The Department is an entity of state government of the State of California with full legal right, power and authority to enter into and perform its obligations under the Ground

Lease [if easements are being granted under the terms of an Easement Agreement in the form of Exhibit C to the Ground Lease, add: "and Easement Agreement in the form attached as Exhibit C to the Ground Lease" and revise letter accordingly].

[The following provisions apply regardless of the client]

2. The Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] [has/have] been duly authorized, executed and delivered by [insert name of client], and [is/are] valid and binding upon and enforceable against the [insert name of client] in accordance with [its/their] terms if [it is/they are] in like fashion valid and binding upon and enforceable against the respective other parties thereto, except that enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally and by the application of equitable principles if equitable remedies are sought.

3. The execution and delivery by the [insert name of client] of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] and compliance with the provisions thereof do not and will not materially conflict with or constitute on the part of the [insert name of client] a breach of or a default under the law, administrative regulation, judgment, decree or any agreement or other instrument known to me which the [insert name of client] is a party or otherwise subject.

4. All actions on the part of the [insert name of client] necessary for the execution and performance of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] have been duly and effectively taken, and no consent, authorization or approval of, or filing or registration with, any governmental or regulatory officer or body not already obtained or not obtainable in due course by the [insert name of client] is required to be obtained by the [insert name of client] for the making and performance of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement] .

5. There is no action, suit or proceeding pending (with the service of process having been accomplished) to restrain or enjoin the execution and delivery of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement], or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Ground Lease [and Easement Agreement].

Very truly yours,

[INSERT NAME OF CLIENT]

By: _____

Name: _____

Its: _____

FORM 1000

EXHIBIT E

(List of the Permitted Encumbrances)

(to be inserted)

- [1. Right of Entry for Construction and Operation]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT F

(Pending and Threatened Lawsuits)

(to be inserted)

FORM OF DOCUMENT

Holiday Compensation Examples by Work Schedule and Overtime Status

Legal Holiday Pay (LH) - paid time off an employee receives when off on a legal holiday

If an employee works on a legal holiday,

- the employee is paid 8 hours LH if that employee is regularly scheduled to work that day
- the employee earns 8 hours legal holiday in-lieu (HE) if that employee is not regularly scheduled to work that day

Holiday Work Pay (HP) - equivalent to overtime rate of pay (1.5x) for working on a legal holiday

- If an employee works on a legal holiday, that employee receives holiday work pay (one-and-one-half time) for all hours worked
- Employees in classifications designated 'Z' (FLSA exempt) receive compensatory time off (CT) at the rate of one-and-one-half times in lieu of HP

Other Relevant Regular Pay Codes

OT - Overtime at one-and-one-half times

OE - Compensatory time earned (at one-and-one-half times)

HE - Holiday in-lieu earned

Examples: all employees are regularly scheduled for five 8-hour shifts (full time)

Employee A regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Sat

Employee B regularly scheduled Tue-Sat, this week works Tue-Sat

Employee C regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Fri

Employee D regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Thu, off Fri

Employee E regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Thu, off Fri, and works Sat

Employee F (FLSA Exempt) regularly scheduled Mon-Fri, this week works Mon-Sat

Employee G (FLSA Exempt) regularly scheduled Tue-Sat, this week works Tue-Sat

Legal Holiday: Date: Day of the Week:	(Observed) 11/10 Friday	Veterans' Day 11/11 Saturday
Employee A	8 WK 8 HE	8 OT (12 hours pay)
Employee B	8 WK	8 HP (12 hours pay) 8 LH
Employee C	8 WK 8 HE	-
Employee D	8 LH	-
Employee E	8 LH	8 OT (12 hours pay)
Employee F	8 WK 8 HE	8 OE (12 hours earned)
Employee G	8 WK	8 OE (12 hours earned) 8 LH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
JAIL CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT**

FOR [REDACTED]

This Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement (“**Agreement**”) is entered into as of _____, 20__ (“**Effective Date**”), by and between the Board of State and Community Corrections (“**BSCC**”), an entity of the state government of the State of California (“**State**”), and [REDACTED] (“**Participating County**”), a Political Subdivision of the State. BSCC and Participating County are referred to collectively herein as the “**Parties**,” and individually as a “**Party**.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Participating County has proposed to build a jail facility as more particularly described in Exhibit B attached hereto (“**Project**”) located at [REDACTED] (“**Site**”) under Chapter 3.12, Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code and the corresponding regulations set forth in Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6 of the California Code of Regulations (collectively, the “**AB 900 Jail Financing Program**”).

WHEREAS, this Agreement is being executed concurrently with the execution of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (“**PDCA**”) entered into between the Participating County, BSCC, the State Public Works Board of the State of California (“**Board**”) and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (“**Department**”). The Department, the Board and BSCC are referred to collectively herein as “**Agencies**.”

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the roles, responsibilities and performance expectations of the Parties with respect to the Participating County’s construction of the Project under the authority of the BSCC and the procedures for reimbursement by the State of those Participating County costs eligible for reimbursement as provided for under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program. This Agreement is intended to be read in conjunction with the other agreements necessary for the construction and financing of the Project under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program including, without limitation, the PDCA and the other agreements described in the PDCA recitals. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to amend or modify the rights and obligations of the Parties under those other agreements including, without limitation, the PDCA.

WHEREAS, the Total Project Costs for the Project shall be defined in Article 3, Section 3.1(a) of the PDCA. The State will provide financing (“**State Financing**”) (up to a maximum of [REDACTED] dollars (\$ [REDACTED]) (“**Maximum State Financing**”) and the Participating County will provide the Cash (hard) Match (as defined in Article 6(C) below) and the In-Kind (soft) Match (as defined in Article 6(C) below) (with the Cash (hard) Match and the In-kind (soft) Match collectively referred to as “**Participating County Funding**” and together with the Maximum State Financing, the “**Total Eligible Project Costs**”). Total Eligible Project Costs shall be used in determining Cash (hard) Match credit and In-kind (soft) Match credit to the Participating Counties as specified in Exhibit A to this Agreement. As stated in Article 1, Section 1.3 of the PDCA, the AB 900 Jail Financing Program is predicated on the Board’s ability

to issue bonds for the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and of the mutual agreements, provisions and covenants contained in this Agreement, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. TERM AND TERMINATION

A. Term. This Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date and shall terminate upon the completion and State acceptance of the Final Audit (as defined below in Article 4(C)) unless terminated earlier as provided in Article 1(C) below.

B. Survival. The provisions of Articles 1(C)(3), 1(C)(4), 3(D), 4(C), 4(D), 6(B)(5), 6(B)(6), 9, 10 and 11, and Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, 11 of Exhibit A shall survive termination of the Agreement.

C. Termination.

1. BSCC in consultation with the other Agencies may terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following events or conditions occurs:

(a) Participating County's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws provided Participating County has not cured such breach in all respects within such thirty (30) day period, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of BSCC if the Participating County demonstrates that such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(b) Termination of the PDCA as provided for in Article 2, Section 2.2(a)(i)-(v) and (b) of the PDCA;

(c) Substantive alteration of the scope, cost or schedule of the Project without the prior written approval of BSCC and the Board as required under this Agreement and the PDCA; or

(d) Participating County's refusal or inability to complete the Project in a manner consistent with the Agreement, and the other Project Documents (as defined below in Article 3) including all timelines, plans, and specifications as approved by BSCC, or refusal or inability to comply with any Applicable Law.

2. The Participating County may, prior to the State providing any amount of financing, terminate this Agreement in the event any of the following occurs:

(a) The State's breach of a material term of this Agreement, any Project Document or any Applicable Laws provided the State has not cured such breach in all respects within thirty (30) days from notice of said breach, which cure period may be extended for a reasonable time with the consent of the Participating County if the State demonstrates that

such additional time is required to cure such breach in a diligent and commercially reasonable manner;

(b) Termination of the PDCA as provided for in Article 2, Section 2.2(a)(i)–(v) and (b) of the PDCA;

(c) Failure of the State to execute the Ground Lease or the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation; or

(d) In the event the Board determines the Participating County is no longer eligible for Project financing under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program as set forth in Article 1, Section 1.2 of the PDCA.

3. In the event of termination as provided in Article 1(C)(1), and unless the Parties agree in writing otherwise, Participating County shall, upon notification, refund to the Agencies an amount equal to all State Financing previously disbursed to the Participating County. Any State Financing so remitted to the Agencies may be subject to interest equal to the rate earned by the State Pooled Money Investment Account. Participating County shall not be required to refund any State Financing in the event of termination solely because, through no fault of Participating County, the Board determines it is not feasible or appropriate to issue bonds or is unable to issue bonds to finance the Participating County's Project.

4. Nothing in this Article 1 in any way alters or limits the authority of BSCC or the Agencies to withhold State Financing in accordance with Applicable Laws (as defined below) or any other right or remedy available to the State at law or in equity for breach of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 2. PROJECT OFFICIALS

A. BSCC Representative. The BSCC Executive Director or his or her designee shall be the State's representative ("**Agency Representative**") for administration of this Agreement. Any amendment to this Agreement, including any exhibit, schedule or attachment hereto, shall be binding on the State only if signed by the Agency Representative. This Article 2(A) shall not limit any requirements for amendment of any other agreement that is a Project Document.

B. Participating County Construction Administrator. The Participating County has appointed a County Construction Administrator as identified below. Participating County agrees that its County Construction Administrator shall be its representative for the administration of the Agreement and shall have full authority to act on behalf of the Participating County. Participating County agrees that all communications given to its County Construction Administrator shall be binding as if given to the Participating County. Participating County agrees that any documents required to be submitted to the Agencies, including but not limited to, quarterly progress reports and final project summary reports, shall be certified for accuracy by its County Construction Administrator in form reasonably acceptable to BSCC. Any Amendment to this Agreement and any other Project Document shall be binding on the Participating County only if signed or certified in form reasonably acceptable to BSCC by the County Construction Administrator.

County Construction Administrator: [REDACTED]

Title: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City, State, Zip: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

C. Participating County Project Financial Officer. The Participating County has appointed a Project Financial Officer as identified below. Participating County agrees that its Project Financial Officer shall be responsible for establishing an official project file and a separate account for depositing of funds paid under this Agreement, and ensuring that project accounting procedures and practices are in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and practices (see Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties, California State Controller, Division of Local Government Fiscal Affairs) with adequate supporting documentation maintained in such detail so as to provide an audit trail which will permit tracing transactions from support documentation, to the accounting records, to the financial reports and billings. Participating County agrees that all fiscal documents, including all invoices and expenditure statements, required to be submitted to BSCC shall be certified for accuracy by its Project Financial Officer.

Project Financial Officer: [REDACTED]
Title: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City, State, Zip: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

D. Participating County Project Contact Person. The Participating County has appointed a County Project Contact Person as identified below. Participating County agrees that its County Project Contact Person shall be responsible for coordinating and transmitting information to BSCC and receiving and disseminating information from BSCC. Participating County agrees that all communications given to its County Project Contact Person shall be binding as if given to the Participating County.

County Project Contact Person: [REDACTED]
Title: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City, State, Zip: [REDACTED]
Telephone: [REDACTED]
Facsimile: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

Either Party may change its Project representatives upon written notice to the other Party.

ARTICLE 3. PROJECT DOCUMENTS AND APPLICABLE LAWS.

A. Project Documents. The Participating County agrees to construct the Project in accordance with the following agreements and documents each as may be amended in accordance with its terms and which, together with the Agreement, shall be referred to herein as the “**Project Documents**”: (1) BSCC Jail Construction Agreement Standard Conditions attached hereto as Exhibit A; (2) Participating County’s Project Proposal Insert Name and Date of Participating County’s Bid Proposal (“**County Project Proposal**”); (3) County Project Description Detail and Budget (“**Project Description**”) in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B; (4) Ground Lease, Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, Facility Lease and the Facility Sublease as those terms are defined in the PDCA; and (5) the PDCA .

B. Applicable Laws. The Participating County agrees to comply with all federal, state or local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances and guidelines applicable to the construction of the Project including, without limitation the following (collectively “**Applicable Laws**”):

1. The Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities and Local Jail Construction Financing Program regulations contained in Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapters 4 and 6 of the California Code of Regulations (“**CCR**”)
2. The Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities and the fire and life safety regulations contained in Title 24 of the CCR.
3. California Public Contract Code
4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) contained in Section 21000 *et seq.* of the California Public Resources Code and Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 *et seq.* of the CCR.
5. Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties, California State Controller, Division of Local Fiscal Affairs.
6. Construction Financing Agreement Administration and Audit Guide.

C. Incorporation of Approved Changes. Upon their completion, all Participating County assurances and submittals, submitted to and approved in writing by BSCC are incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this Agreement.

D. Precedence. In the event of any inconsistency in the Project Documents, except as otherwise provided herein, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order: 1) PDCA; 2) the Ground Lease (as defined in the PDCA); 3) this Agreement including the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement Standard Conditions attached hereto as Exhibit A; 4) the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation (as defined in the PDCA); 5) Participating County’s Project Proposal; 6) Participating County Project Description Detail and Budget; and 7) the Participating County’s proposal(s), modification(s), and submittals. In the event the Bonds are issued, any inconsistency between the Project Documents and the Bond Documents shall be resolved by giving precedence to the Bond Documents. To the extent the Parties mutually agree that a provision of a particular document should control with respect to an

inconsistency between that document and another document or documents, notwithstanding the other provisions of this Section, such provision shall control.

ARTICLE 4. PARTICIPATING COUNTY OBLIGATIONS

Participating County agrees to the following covenants, assurances and submittals:

A. Participating County's Construction of Jail. The Participating County shall construct the Project to ensure and enable compliance with all Applicable Laws, and Participating County agrees that State Financing and Cash (hard) Match funds shall not supplant funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated for construction activities. No review or approval provided by the State, the Agencies or the State Fire Marshal of documents or submittals shall relieve Participating County of its obligation to design and construct the Project in accordance with this Agreement and all Applicable Laws including, without limitation environmental, procurement, safety and health, the AB 900 Jail Financing Program, and Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR. The Agencies' review and approval of any Project Document is for the Agencies' purposes only. No alleged failure or oversight related to the Agencies' review of the Project or the Project Documents shall be construed as a waiver of any rights of the Agencies or the State of California, or construed as an excuse to performance by Participating County under this Agreement or any other agreement. All Plans (as defined below) prepared by the Participating County shall be consistent with the Participating County Project Proposal.

B. Valley Fever. California is one of several states in the country with soils that may contain spores known to cause the disease *Coccidioidomycosis* (sometimes called "Valley Fever"), which spores may be transmitted through contact with dirt and fugitive dust associated with construction activities. The Participating County shall disclose this information to contractor in or prior to execution of a Construction Agreement. The Participating County, its contractor and any lower-tier subcontractors shall take appropriate precautionary measures designed to minimize the exposure of their respective employees and other workers, Agencies' employees, and other individuals or personnel who may be present during construction activities.

C. Record Keeping and Audit Requirements. Participating County shall keep such full and detailed account records as are necessary for proper financial management of the Project. Participating County shall maintain a complete and current set of all books and records relating to the design and construction of the Project. Agencies shall be entitled, upon forty-eight (48) hour written notice, to inspect all books, records, and accounts kept by Participating County relating to the work contemplated by this Agreement. Within ninety (90) calendar days after Final Completion (as defined below), Participating County shall deliver to Agencies a financial audit of the Project ("**Final Audit**"). The Final Audit shall be performed by a Certified Public Accountant or a Participating County auditor that is organizationally independent from the Participating County's project financial management functions. Nothing in this Article 4(C) shall limit the Participating County's record retention obligations as set forth in Article 7 of the PDCA. For purposes of this Agreement, "**Final Completion**" shall mean completion of the Project.

D. Compliance with Project Documents and Applicable Laws. Participating County agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of this Agreement, the other Project Documents

and all exhibits and schedules attached hereto or thereto and all Applicable Laws.

E. Project Plans. In addition to all submission requirements under the PDCA, the Participating County shall submit to BSCC the architectural and design documents, drawings, specifications, calculations, general and special conditions, submittals, Project budgets, schedules and contracts (collectively, “Plans”) within the time frames as specifically set forth in Exhibit B and as otherwise may be required by the Project Documents and Applicable Laws. As a condition to the financing to be provided by the State through interim financing or the sale of bonds, Participating County shall cause to be prepared all required Plans and documents necessary to solicit design-build bids or proposals, and complete the Project on time and within budget. Participating County is solely responsible for preparing all Plans and other documents for the design-build solicitation process, as provided by Applicable Law. In addition, Participating County is solely responsible for ensuring the final construction documents and specifications are approved by both the BSCC and the State Fire Marshal before issuance and sale of State lease revenue bonds for the Project as set forth in Article 1, Section 1.2 of the PDCA.

F. Construction. Participating County shall be responsible to contract for all design and construction services, and shall manage the day-to-day design and construction of the Project. Participating County shall cause the design and construction of the Project to be consistent with the requirements, limitations, and other terms of this Agreement, the Project Documents, all Applicable Laws, as well as all other agreements between the Agencies and Participating County.

G. Operation of Jail. Participating County shall be responsible to maintain the jail upon Final Completion and staff and operate the jail no later than ninety (90) days after Final Completion.

H. Professional Services. Participating County shall be responsible for providing all necessary professional services in order to carry out the design and construction of the Project. Participating County shall obtain all professional services from properly licensed design professionals. All Plans prepared by such design professionals shall bear the signature and seal of the design professional. All construction work on the Project shall be performed by properly licensed contractors and subcontractors. Participating County is encouraged to utilize a qualified construction manager and claims avoidance experts to facilitate timely and efficient construction of the Project.

I. Completion of Project. Participating County agrees to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the Project in accordance with the Project Documents and Plans as approved by the BSCC and the Agencies and/or as incorporated in all provisions of this Agreement. Participating County acknowledges and understands that failure to meet application assurances, construction timelines and any other milestones or timelines as set forth in the Project Documents or Plans as approved by the Agencies and/or as incorporated in all provisions of this Agreement, may result at any time in award adjustments or Agreement termination by the BSCC.

ARTICLE 5. SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES.

In addition to the modification requirements set forth in Article 4, Section 4.2 of the PDCA, no substantial change to the Project Documents or other substantial modification to the Project may be made by Participating County without the prior written permission of the BSCC. Minor modifications to the Project do not require BSCC approval, but must be documented and reported on routine progress reports to the BSCC. Without limiting the foregoing, BSCC approval shall be required upon any of the following events or circumstances:

1. more than minor changes which affect the design or scope of the Project;
2. a delay or change in the date of substantial completion or Final Completion;
3. a more than minor change to the design, location, size, capacity or quality of major items of equipment. As used herein "substantial" is as defined in the State Administrative Manual, Section 6863. As used herein a minor change is any change which does not rise to the level of a substantial change under the State Administrative Manual, Section 6863;
4. a change in approved budget categories, or movement of dollars between budget categories as indicated in Exhibit B; or
5. any change that would impact BSCC or State Fire Marshal construction or operational regulations including, without limitation, Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR, or which affects the security or fire and life safety of the facility.

Participating County agrees that its County Construction Administrator will give prompt notification in writing to the BSCC of the occurrence of any of the above events and report any substantial modifications to the Agreement for Construction with its contractor. BSCC shall notify the Department consistent with Article 4 of the PDCA, and the Department shall make a Scope Change Request to the Board. Approval of this Scope Change Request by the Board shall be required before material change to the Project Documents or other substantial modification to the Project may be made by the Participating County.

In no event shall any budget changes be authorized which would cause the amount of Total Project Costs to be exceeded unless the Participating County covenants to fund such excess with lawfully available funds and with the consent of the Agencies and so appropriates such funding.

ARTICLE 6. PROJECT FUNDING

A. Invoices. Invoice and progress/final reports and all required audit reports shall be submitted to the BSCC in a timely manner as specified in this Agreement and Exhibit A.

B. State Financing Obligations.

1. In no event or circumstance shall the State or Agencies be obligated to pay the Participating County under this Agreement or any other Project Document any amount in excess of the Maximum State Financing. Participating County waives any and all claims against the Agencies or the State of California for any costs which exceed the Maximum State

Financing. The Participating County is solely responsible for any and all cost, expenses or fees of the Project which exceed the Maximum State Financing. Reimbursement of county costs from State Financing shall be limited to those costs permitted under Article 1(A) of Exhibit A and/or specifically identified in Exhibit B as “**Eligible State Costs**” provided, however, the State’s obligations to reimburse Participating County for any State Financing is contingent on (1) the availability of Interim Financing and (2) even if Interim Financing is provided, the successful sale of bonds sufficient to cover all remaining Eligible State Costs. State Financing shall be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the PDCA.

2. Eligible State Costs subject to reimbursement shall in no event or circumstance exceed Maximum State Financing. Because the funds to be paid are limited, Participating County shall be obligated to complete the Project without additional State Financing. No additional State Financing will be available, and Participating County should take all necessary precautions to ensure that the Project is designed and constructed within the Project budget. The Participating County shall be responsible for any costs exceeding the Total Eligible Project Costs.

3. State shall reimburse the Participating County for Eligible State Costs provided Participating County’s performance of the Project is consistent with the Project Documents, including the Construction Schedule, and Participating County is not in breach of any term or condition of this Agreement, any Project Document, or any Applicable Law. At mutually agreed upon intervals as set forth in Exhibit A, Article 7, Participating County shall submit to BSCC a reimbursement request for payments of Eligible State Costs for which Participating County has already paid.

4. BSCC may reject any invoice or item on an invoice should it be determined that such invoice or item is ineligible for reimbursement under the terms of this Agreement, the Project Documents or any Applicable Laws (“**Improper Expenditure**”). Should it later be determined Participating County has been reimbursed for an Improper Expenditure or the State has made a payment to Participating County in excess of the amount for which the State is obligated (“**Excess Payment**”), BSCC may withhold future payments or repayments in amounts equal to the Improper Expenditure or the Excess Payment. In the event the amount of an Improper Expenditure exceeds the total reimbursement amount due Participating County, or should the discovery of the Improper Expenditure or Excess Payment occur after payment of the Withhold Amount (as defined below), Participating County shall immediately pay to BSCC the amount of the Improper Expenditure or Excess Payment.

5. At such time as the unreimbursed balance of the Eligible State Costs equals Five percent (5%) of the total Eligible State Costs (“**Withhold Amount**”), BSCC shall withhold that amount as security for Participating County’s performance of all its obligations under this Agreement. The Withhold Amount shall be released upon satisfaction of all of the following conditions: (a) there has been Final Completion of the Project, (b) delivery by Participating County and acceptance by Agencies of the Final Audit and the Final Project Summary Report, (c) Participating County has staffed and operated the jail as required under Article 4(G) above, and (d) Participating County is not in breach of any provisions of this Agreement, the other Project Documents and Applicable Laws.

6. All agreements with the contractor and any other contractor or subcontractor of Participating County or the contractor providing services or goods on the Project and for which reimbursement with State Financing for all or any portion of the payment for such services or goods is sought, shall require the contractor or subcontractor to list construction costs according to the CSI Divisions for the approved Schedule of Values.

C. Participating County Funding. Subject to all terms and provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County agrees to appropriate and spend cash (hard) matching funds as provided in Exhibits A and B (“**Cash (hard) Match**”). Subject to all terms and provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County agrees to provide in-kind (soft) match in accordance with Exhibits A and B (“**In-kind (soft) Match**”). Participating County agrees to expend Cash (hard) Match funds on a schedule that is at least pro-rata with the percentage expenditure of Eligible State Costs.

ARTICLE 7. ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT BY BOARD

Notwithstanding any other term or condition of this Agreement or any other Project Document, the scope and cost of the Project shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the Board, as required by California Government Code Section 15820.911.

ARTICLE 8. PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENT BONDS

Participating County shall require the contractor to procure and maintain a payment bond and a performance bond each of which shall be in an amount not less than one hundred percent (100%) of the contractor’s total contract price as set forth in the agreement between Participating County and contractor. The bonds shall be issued by one or more surety companies acceptable to the Agencies. The performance bond required by this Article 8 shall name the State as an additional beneficiary under the bonds.

ARTICLE 9. INDEMNITY

As required by California Government Code Section 15820.911(d), the Participating County hereby agrees to indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, including but not limited to the Board, the Department and the BSCC, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants, and agents (collectively, “Indemnitees”) for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, construction, operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project. The Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense where the claim arises out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. These obligations shall survive any termination of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10. DISPUTES

Disputes arising under or relating to this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of Exhibit A.

ARTICLE 11. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The general terms and conditions published by the Department of General Services at <http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/ols/GTC-610.doc> and applicable to all State of California contracts are hereby incorporated by reference into this Agreement. In the event of a conflict between GTC-610 and any sections herein, the sections herein take precedence. In signing below, the Participating County's authorized representative represents and warrants that the Participating County has read and understands these general terms and conditions.

ARTICLE 12. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, any one of which need not contain the signatures of more than one Party, but all of which when taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument, notwithstanding that all Parties have not signed the same counterpart hereof.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement, as of the Effective Date.

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

By: _____
Signature of Executive Director or Designee

Name and Title: [Redacted]
Date: [Redacted]

“PARTICIPATING COUNTY”

County of:

By: _____
Signature

Name and Title: [Redacted]
Date: [Redacted]

FORM OF DOCUMENT

B. Participating County must provide a minimum of at least [redacted] percent ([redacted]%) of the Total Eligible Project Costs as any combination of Cash (hard) Match and In-kind (soft) Match funds. (Note to drafter: Large and Medium counties must provide a minimum of 10%). Cash (hard) Match funds cannot be used to supplant or replace funds otherwise dedicated or appropriated by the Participating County for construction activities. Cash (hard) Match funds cannot be claimed for salaries/benefits of regular employees of the Participating County Workforce but may be claimed for the services of consultants or contractors engaged to perform Project related services as described below. Cash (hard) Match funds only include costs of:

1. Items eligible for Eligible State Costs as described above;
2. Preparation costs for full or focused environmental reports (for activities by consultants and contractors);
3. Off-site costs, including access roads and utilities development, outside of a reasonable buffer zone surrounding the perimeter of the security fence, detention facility building and parking lot; and
4. Public art.

C. In-kind (soft) Match funds may be claimed for Project related costs for activities performed by Participating County staff or consultants. Eligible In-kind (soft) Match funds only includes:

1. Audit of Total Eligible Project Costs at the conclusion of the Project (staff salary/benefits of independent Participating County auditor or services of contracted auditor);
2. Needs assessments (staff salary/benefits and/or consultant costs directly related to the Project);
3. Site acquisition cost or current fair market land value supported by independent appraisal (on-site land only regardless of acquisition date) and as approved by the Department of General Services. This can be claimed for on-site land cost/value for new facility construction, on-site land cost/value of a closed facility that will be renovated and reopened, or on-site land cost/value used for expansion of an existing facility. It cannot be claimed for land cost/value under an existing operational local jail facility;
4. Participating County administration (staff salary/benefits directly related to the Project for activities after October 1, 2011);
5. Transition planning (staff salary/benefits and consultant activities directly related to the Project for activities after October 1, 2011); and
6. Real estate due diligence costs as billed to the Participating County by the State.

D. Participating County shall not under any circumstance be reimbursed by the State from Board interim financing sources, lease-revenue bond funds or from any other financing

EXHIBIT A

CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT STANDARD CONDITIONS

ARTICLE 1. TOTAL ELIGIBLE PROJECT COSTS

A. Participating County shall only be reimbursed by the State from State Financing for Eligible State Costs. “**Eligible State Costs**” means reasonable and necessary Project costs actually incurred in construction of the Project and as specified in Exhibits A and B attached to the Agreement. Eligible State Costs also must be eligible for lease-revenue bond financing pursuant to this Agreement (including all Exhibits referenced therein) and all California state laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies including, without limitation, ~~Title 15~~ Local Jail Construction Financing Program regulations and any other Applicable Laws. Such Eligible State Costs shall include, but are not limited to, the items set forth in subsection (1) through (8) below. Participating County shall receive BSCC’s written consent prior to Participating County’s incurring the expense for any Project costs not listed below and for which Participating County wants State reimbursement provided such expenses do not fall within Participating County Costs as defined below in subsection (B).

1. On-site costs of facility construction of the BSCC-approved local jail facility project, including site preparation (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
2. Architectural programming and design (for activities by consultants and contractors; eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
3. Construction management (for activities by consultants and contractors; eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
4. Building permit fees, sewer/utility use or unit fees, and building inspection fees (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
5. Fixed equipment items (e.g., heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing, lighting, communications, surveillance, security and life/safety equipment, etc.) as necessary for the operation of the BSCC-approved local jail facility (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
6. Fixed furnishings items (e.g., built-in and/or permanently affixed counters, tables, cabinets, seats, etc.) as necessary for the operation of the BSCC-approved local jail facility (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
7. Installation of existing fixed equipment and furnishings as necessary for the operation of the BSCC-approved local jail facility (eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).
8. Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings (subject to State review and approval; eligible for State Financing or Cash (hard) Match).

source for Ineligible Project Costs. “**Ineligible Project Costs**” means all costs which are not eligible for lease-revenue bond financing or Participating County matching funds pursuant to the PDCA (including all Exhibits attached thereto) or pursuant to any California state law, rule, regulation, guideline, or policy including, without limitation, the AB 900 Jail Financing Program or any other Applicable Law. Participating County shall be responsible for all Ineligible Project Costs (“**Participating County Costs**”). Ineligible Project Costs also shall include but are not limited to the following:

1. Those Project Costs that are determined by the BSCC to be unreasonable or unnecessary costs.
2. Detention facility personnel and operational costs and related costs of supplies.
3. Soil and water contamination assessment/mitigation.
4. Excavation of burial sites.
5. Preparation of Environmental Impact Reports (ineligible for State Financing; eligible for Cash (hard) Match only if performed by consultants or contractors outside the regular county work force, eligible for In-kind (soft) Match if performed by county-paid employees).
6. Bonus payments for early completion of work.
7. Interest charges for late payments.
8. Interest on bonds or any other form of indebtedness required to finance Project costs.
9. Costs outside the scope of the BSCC-approved Project.
10. Fines and penalties due to violation of or failure to comply with federal, state or local laws, ordinances, or regulations.
11. Personal injury compensation or damages arising out of or connected with the Project, whether determined by adjudication, arbitration, negotiation, or otherwise.
12. All costs incurred in violation of the terms, provisions, conditions, or commitments of this Agreement.
13. Travel and per diem costs.
14. All costs arising out of or connected with contractor claims against the Participating County, or those persons for whom the Participating County may be vicariously liable, including, but not limited to, any and all costs related to defense or settlement of such claims.

15. Maintenance costs.
16. Supplanting of existing construction, programs, projects, or personnel.
17. All costs arising out of or attributable to Participating County's malfeasance, misfeasance, mismanagement, or negligence.
18. Temporary holding or court holding facilities.
19. Local Jail facilities or portions thereof operated by jurisdictions other than Participating County.

ARTICLE 2. PARTICIPATING COUNTY'S GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY

Participating County is solely responsible for design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project as identified in Exhibit B of this Agreement. Review and approval of plans, specifications, or other documents by BSCC, the Agencies and the State Fire Marshal, is solely for the purpose of proper administration of State Financing by the BSCC and the Agencies and shall not be deemed to relieve or restrict the Participating County's responsibility.

ARTICLE 3. PARTICIPATING COUNTY ASSURANCES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Compliance with Laws and Regulations. This Agreement is governed by and shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Participating County shall at all times comply with all Applicable Laws (as defined in the Agreement).

B. Fulfillment of Assurances and Declarations. Participating County shall fulfill all assurances, declarations, representations, and statements made by the Participating County in the County Project Proposal, documents, amendments, and communications filed in support of its request for lease-revenue bond funds including adoption of a BSCC approved staffing plan for staffing and operating the facility in accordance with state standards within ninety (90) calendar days of construction completion.

C. Use of State Financing. Participating County shall expend all State Funds and identified matching funds solely for Eligible Project Costs. Participating County shall, upon demand, remit to the BSCC any State Financing not expended for Eligible Project Costs or an amount equal to any State Financing expended by the Participating County in violation of the terms, provisions, conditions, or commitments of this Agreement. Any State Financing so remitted to the BSCC shall include interest equal to the rate earned by the State Pooled Money Investment Account.

D. Permits and Licenses. Participating County agrees to procure all permits and licenses necessary to complete the Project, pay all charges and fees, and give all notices necessary or incidental to the due and lawful proceeding of the Project work.

E. Compliance with Deliverables, Drawings, and Specifications. Participating County agrees that deliverables, drawings, and specifications, upon which prime and subcontracts are awarded, shall be the same as those submitted to and approved by the BSCC.

F. Prime and Subcontracting Requirements. In accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, the Participating County may contract with public or private contractors of services for activities necessary for the completion of the Project. Participating County agrees that in the event of an inconsistency between the Agreement and any other Project Document and Participating County's Construction Agreement with a contractor, the Project Documents will prevail. Participating County shall ensure that the contractor complies with all requirements of the Project Documents and all instructions of the County Construction Administrator regarding compliance with the Project Documents.

Participating County assures that for any contract awarded by the Participating County, such insurance (e.g., fire and extended coverage, workers' compensation, public liability and property damage, and "all-risk" coverage) as is customary and appropriate will be obtained.

Participating County agrees that its contractor will list construction costs according to the CSI Divisions for the approved Schedule of Values. Since certain portions of the Project may not be eligible for State Financing in all requests for reimbursement, the Participating County's contractor shall separately list work not eligible for State Financing, and the County Construction Administrator shall identify such work for the contractor.

Participating County agrees that it is the County Construction Administrator's responsibility to provide a liaison between the Participating County, the BSCC, and its contractor. Participating County agrees that its contractor is not responsible nor required to engage in direct discussion with the BSCC or any representative thereof, except that the contractor shall in good faith exert its best effort to assist the Participating County in fully complying with all requirements of the contract.

Participating County agrees to place appropriate language in all contracts for work on the Project requiring the Participating County's contractor(s) to:

1. Books and Records. Maintain adequate fiscal and Project books, records, documents, and other evidence pertinent to the contractor's work on the Project in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to permit tracing transactions from the invoices, to the financial statement, to the accounting records, and to the supporting documentation. These records shall be maintained for the period set forth in Article 5 below, and shall be subject to examination and/or audit by the BSCC or designees, state government auditors or designees.

2. Access to Books and Records. Make such books, records, supporting documentations, and other evidence available to the BSCC or designees, the Department, the Board, the Department of General Services, the Department of Finance, the Bureau of State Audits, their designated representatives, during the course of the Project and for the period set forth in Article 5 below, and provide suitable facilities for access, monitoring, inspection, and copying thereof. Further, the Participating County agrees to include a similar right of the state to audit records and interview staff in any subcontract related to the performance of this Agreement.

3. Contractor Advisement. Be advised that a partial source of financing for the agreement between the Participating County and contractor for construction of the Project is the State Financing, and that the Participating County may not have funds to finance the Construction Agreement independently of the State Financing. The contractor shall in all ways cooperate with the Participating County and the BSCC in maintaining a good working relationship. The contractor shall cooperate as instructed by the County Construction Administrator in resolving any disputes arising under the Agreement.

ARTICLE 4. PROJECT ACCESS

To the extent not inconsistent with the Bond Documents, as that term is defined in Article 1 Section 1.1(a) of the PDCA, at all times during construction of the Project and after final completion, the Participating County shall provide to employees, subcontractors, and consultants of the Agencies reasonable unrestricted access to observe, monitor and inspect the Project. The Agencies' access to observe, monitor and inspect shall include the right to review all documents and files relating to the Project, as well as construction on the Site, including all tests and inspections relating to design or construction of the Project.

ARTICLE 5. RECORDS

Participating County shall establish an Official Project File, as defined in Article 7, Section 7.1 of the PDCA.

Participating County shall establish separate accounting records for receipt, deposit, and disbursement of all Project funds as specified in Exhibit A Article 9.

Participating County shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence sufficient to reflect properly the amount, receipt, and disposition of all Project funds, including State Financing, any matching funds provided by the Participating County and the total cost of the Project. The maintenance requirements extend to books of original entry, source documents supporting accounting transactions, the general ledger, subsidiary ledgers, personnel and payroll records, canceled checks, and related documents and records. Source documents include copies of all awards, applications, and required financial and narrative reports. Personnel and payroll records shall include the time and attendance reports for all individuals reimbursed under the award, whether they are employed full-time or part-time. Time and effort reports are also required for consultants and contractors. Supporting documentation for matching funds, goods or services shall, at a minimum, include the source of the match, the basis upon which the value of the match was calculated, and when the matching funds, goods, or services were provided. Receipts, signed by the recipient of donated goods and/or services should be issued and a copy retained. Generally accepted government accounting principles and adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to provide an audit trail which will permit tracing transactions from the invoices to the financial statement, to the accounting records, and to the supporting documentation for the purpose of determining compliance with Section 10115 *et seq.* of the California Public Contract Code, Section 8546.7 of the California Government Code, and Title 2, Division 2, Chapter 3, Subchapter 10.5 Section 1896.60 *et seq.* of the CCR (as applicable).

Participating County shall maintain all records for the period set forth in the PDCA (“**Record Maintenance Period**”). Participating County agrees to protect records adequately from fire or other damage. When records are stored away from the Participating County’s principal office, a written index of the location of records stored must be on hand and ready access must be assured. All Participating County records shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, examination, monitoring, copying, excerpting, transcribing, and audit by the BSCC or designees, the Agencies, and by state government auditors or designees. If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the Record Maintenance Period, the records must be retained until the completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it or until the end of the Record Maintenance Period, whichever is later.

ARTICLE 6. ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

All funds received by the Participating County shall be deposited into separate fund accounts which identify the funds and clearly show the manner of their disposition. Participating County agrees that the audit and accounting procedures shall be in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and practices (see Accounting Standards and Procedures for Counties, California State Controller, Division of Local Government Fiscal Affairs) and adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to provide an audit trail which will permit tracing transactions from support documentation to the accounting records to the financial reports and billings. Participating County further agrees to the following audit requirements:

A. Pre-payment Audit. Prior to the deposit of State Financing into the separate account, the BSCC may require the Participating County to have a system audit performed by an auditor satisfactory to the BSCC to insure that the Participating County’s accounting system meets generally accepted government accounting principles;

B. Interim Audit. The BSCC reserves the right to call for a program audit or a system audit at any time between the execution of this Agreement and the completion or termination of the Project. At any time, the BSCC may disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to be not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or take other remedies legally available; and

C. Final Audit. Within ninety (90) calendar days of Final Completion, the Participating County must obtain and submit a final program audit to the BSCC (see Construction Financing Program Agreement Administration and Audit Guide). The audit shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and government auditing standards for financial and compliance audits. The audit may be performed by the Participating County subject to the terms hereinafter described, or the Participating County may hire, at Participating County cost, an independent auditor to complete the final audit. Participating County should obtain assurances that the personnel selected to perform the audit collectively have the necessary skills. It is important that a sound procurement practice be followed when contracting for audit services. Sound contract and approval procedures, including the monitoring of contract performance, should be in place. The objectives and scope of the audit should be

made clear. In addition to price, other factors to be considered include: the responsiveness of the bidder to the request for proposal; the past experience of the bidder; availability of bidder staff with professional qualifications and technical abilities; and whether the bidder organization participates in an external quality control review program. It should be noted that these steps are important whether the Participating County is hiring auditors from an outside CPA firm or within its own internal auditing unit.

Since the audit function must maintain organizational independence, the County Financial Officer for this Project shall not perform audits of the contract-related activities. If the Participating County internal auditor performs the audit, the auditor must be organizationally independent from the Participating County's accounting and project management functions. Additionally, Participating County internal auditors who report to the Project Financial Officer, or to whom the Project Financial Officer reports, shall not perform the audit. The person conducting the audit shall be a certified public accountant, unless a Participating County auditor completes the audit. Failure to comply with these qualifications standards could result in the rejection of the audit report.

At any time, the BSCC may disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to be not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, or take other remedies legally available.

The BSCC reserves the right to have an audit conducted (at the BSCC's expense) at any time between execution of the Agreement up to and including the final audit of the Project.

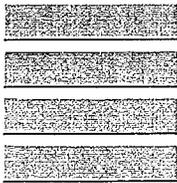
ARTICLE 7. REPORTS

Participating County agrees to submit fiscal invoices and progress/final reports in a format specified by the BSCC, and at mutually agreed upon intervals as defined below, during the period of the Agreement. Reports are due to the BSCC even if State Financing is not expended or requested in the reporting period. Not submitting invoices and progress/final reports in a timely manner may result in disbursements being withheld. In addition, Participating County shall immediately advise the BSCC of any significant problems or changes arising during the course of the Project.

Without limitation of the foregoing, the following reports are required:

A. Fiscal Invoice and Progress/Final Report. Participating County agrees to submit fiscal invoices and progress/final reports to the BSCC on the appropriate form provided to the Participating County during the term of this Agreement and shall do so on a regular schedule of either monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly. The reports shall include, but not be limited to, Project construction activities, change orders issued, problems identified, assistance needed, state funds and match expenditures made, State Financing received, and State Financing requested.

Invoicing/progress reporting interval: The indicate interval fiscal and progress/final report must be submitted within forty-five (45) calendar days after the end of indicate interval. The due dates for the invoices and progress reports are no later than:



B. Final Fiscal Invoice and Project Summary. Participating County agrees to submit to the BSCC a Final Fiscal Invoice and Project Summary on the appropriate form provided to the Participating County within forty-five (45) calendar days of the scheduled construction completion date identified in Exhibit B. The report shall include, but not be limited to, total state funds and match expenditures made by budget division, total State Financing received, remaining State Financing requested, number of BSCC-rated beds added and modified, number of special use beds added and modified, and a detailed description of the finished Project including pre-construction and post-construction photographs or other visual material suitable for public distribution. For purposes of this Exhibit A, “**BSCC-rated beds**” means the number of beds dedicated to housing adult offenders for which a facility’s single- and double-occupancy cells/rooms or dormitories were planned and designed in conformity to the standards and requirements contained in Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR. “**Special use beds**” means beds for the purpose of appropriately housing offenders in medical, mental health, or disciplinary rooms, cells or units that are planned and designed in conformity to the standards and requirements contained in Titles 15 and 24 of the CCR.

ARTICLE 8. WITHHOLDING OF STATE DISBURSEMENTS

A. BSCC may withhold all or any portion of the State Financing provided for by this Agreement in the event that:

1. Participating County Breach of Agreement. Participating County has materially and substantially breached the terms and conditions of this Agreement or any other Project Document.
2. Insufficient County Funds. Participating County is unable to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the BSCC’s Executive Director, continuous availability of sufficient funds to complete the Project.
3. Insufficient Match Disbursement. Participating County has not expended its Cash (hard) Match requirement on a schedule that is at least pro-rata with the percentage expenditure of, collectively, interim financing and lease-revenue bond funds.

B. In the event that State Financing is withheld from the Participating County, the BSCC’s Executive Director or designee shall notify the Participating County of the reasons for withholding and advise the Participating County of the time within which the Participating County may remedy the failure or violation leading to the withholding.

The BSCC will not reimburse counties for costs identified as ineligible for State Financing. If State Financing has been provided for costs subsequently discovered to be ineligible, the BSCC may either withhold an equal amount from subsequent payments to the

Participating County or require repayment of an equal amount to the State by the Participating County. Any State Financing so remitted to the BSCC may be subject to interest equal to the rate earned by the State Pooled Money Investment Account.

ARTICLE 9. DISBURSEMENT

Participating County shall be paid in arrears on invoices of expenditures and requests for funds submitted to BSCC at mutually agreed upon intervals, see Article 7(A), on the Fiscal Invoice and Progress/Final Report. Participating County shall supply BSCC with appropriate expenditure documentation and request for funds on form(s) provided by BSCC and certify to the accuracy of the report(s) in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles and BSCC regulations, guidelines, policies and procedures. Participating County shall further certify that all listed expenditures are actual and that all funds were expended for the purpose of liquidating obligations identified in Exhibit B and legally incurred.

The State will issue a warrant for eligible funds within approximately thirty (30) to sixty (60) days of receipt of Participating County invoice and documentation of eligible expenditures. All requests for payment shall be accompanied by any documentation as may be required by BSCC or the Board and with such certification(s) as may be required by BSCC.

ARTICLE 10. DISPUTES

Participating County shall continue with the responsibilities under this Agreement during any disputes. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, any dispute concerning a question of fact arising under, or relating to, the performance of this Agreement which is not resolved by agreement between Participating County and BSCC staff shall be decided by the BSCC. This clause does not preclude consideration of legal questions; nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as making final the decision of any administrative official, representative, or BSCC on a question of law.

Participating County may appeal on the basis of alleged misapplication, capricious enforcement of regulations, or substantial differences of opinion as may occur concerning the proper application of regulations or procedures. Such appeal shall be filed within thirty (30) calendar days of the notification of the action with which the Participating County is dissatisfied. The request shall be in writing stating the basis for the dissatisfaction and the action being requested of the BSCC.

A hearing shall be conducted by a hearing panel designated by the Chairperson of the BSCC Board at a reasonable time, date, and place, but not later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after the filing of the request for hearing with BSCC, unless delayed for good cause. BSCC shall mail or deliver to the appellant or authorized representative a written notice of the time and place of hearing not less than fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the hearing. The procedural time requirements may be waived with mutual written consent of the parties involved.

Appeal hearing matters shall be set for hearing, heard, and disposed of by a notice of decision by the BSCC Board within ninety (90) calendar days from the date of the request for appeal hearing, except in those cases where the appellant withdraws or abandons the request for hearing or the matter is continued for what is determined by the hearing panel to be good cause.

An appellant may waive a personal hearing before the hearing panel and under such circumstances, the hearing panel shall consider the written information submitted by the appellant and other relevant information as may be deemed appropriate.

The hearing is not formal in nature. Pertinent and relevant information, whether written or oral, will be accepted. Hearings will be tape recorded. After the hearing has been completed, the hearing panel shall submit an advisory recommendation on the matter to the BSCC Board. The decision of the BSCC Board shall be final.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 10, this Article 10 shall not limit any other rights or remedies available to the State or any other Agency under any other Project Document including, without limitation, the PDCA.

ARTICLE 11. REMEDIES

Participating County agrees that any remedy provided in this Agreement is in addition to and not in derogation of any other legal or equitable remedy available to the BSCC as a result of breach of this Agreement by the Participating County, whether such breach occurs before or after completion of the Project. In the event of litigation between the Parties hereto arising from this Agreement, it is agreed that the prevailing Party shall be entitled to such reasonable costs and/or attorney fees and costs as may be ordered within the discretion of the Court.

ARTICLE 12. WAIVER

The Parties hereto may, from time to time, waive any of their rights under this Agreement unless such waiver is contrary to law, provided that any such waiver shall be in writing and signed by the Party making such waiver.

FORM OF DOCUMENT

EXHIBIT B

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BUDGET

Capitalized terms not defined in this Exhibit B shall have the meaning as set forth in the Agreement to which this Exhibit B is attached.

County (County):

Name of Facility Subject to Construction:

SECTION 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Provide a description of the Project scope as presented in Exhibit A of the PDCA.

SECTION 2. PROJECT TIMETABLE

Provide an updated Project timetable to include start and completion dates for each of the following key events: 1) Schematic Design and Operational Program Statement; 2) Design Development with Staffing Plan; 3) Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis; 4) Construction Documents; 5) Construction Bids; 6) Notice to Proceed; 7) Construction; and 8) Occupancy. Note that construction should be substantially complete within three (3) years from Notice to Proceed and occupancy must occur within ninety (90) days of Final Completion.

SECTION 3. CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Provide a general outline of the construction management plan, including methods to monitor/control the Project and ensure a successful, on schedule completion:

SECTION 4. KEY PERSONNEL

Provide a listing of the names, titles, and roles of key construction and management personnel:

SECTION 5. BUDGET CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

In a format acceptable to BSCC, provide budget categories for State Financing, Cash (hard) Match and In-kind (soft) Match.

FORMAL AGREEMENT

Location of Site

**RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION**

Agency: [Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation of the State of California]

Real Property:

This RIGHT OF ENTRY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION AGREEMENT (this "License") is entered into as of _____, 20____, by and between the ["DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OR "BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS"] OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State of California (the "State"), as licensor, and the COUNTY OF [ENTER COUNTY NAME] (the "Participating County"), a political subdivision of the State of California, as licensee. The Department and the Participating County are sometimes individually referred to as "Party" and collectively as "Parties".

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to [ENTER STATUTE] of the California Government Code, the State Public Works Board (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design and construction of a jail facility approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections (the "BSCC") pursuant to Section [ENTER STATUTE] of the California Government Code (the "[ENTER PROGRAM NAME] Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, the Participating County has proposed to build a jail facility, the _____ project (the "Project"), to be located at [ENTER PHYSICAL ADDRESS], real property controlled by the Participating County through fee-simple ownership (the "Site"); and

WHEREAS, contemporaneous with entry into this License, Participating County intends to lease the Site to the Department pursuant to a Ground Lease executed by and between the Participating County and the Department and consented to by the Board (the "Ground Lease"); and

WHEREAS, the Department, as lessee under the Ground Lease intends to provide the Participating County access to the Site for the purpose of jail construction-related activities and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction.

WITNESSETH

NOW THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the mutual agreements by the Parties set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, this License is subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Grant of License – The Department hereby grants to the Participating County, its employees, consultants, representatives and contractors a non-exclusive, temporary license to enter the Site for site analysis, Project construction-related activities, and for operation of the Project upon substantial completion of construction (“Activities”), all as contemplated by that certain Project Delivery and Construction Agreement by and among the Department, the Board, the BSCC and the Participating County (the “PDCA”). This License is subordinate to all prior or future rights and obligations of the Department and the Board in the Site, except that the Department and the Board shall grant no rights inconsistent with the reasonable exercise by the Participating County of its rights under this License.
2. License Term – This License shall commence on the Effective Date of the Ground Lease and shall terminate on the date of termination of the PDCA (the “Term”).
3. Compliance with Laws – The Participating County shall conduct all Activities in compliance with all Federal, State and municipal statutes and ordinances, and with all regulations, orders and directives of appropriate governmental agencies (“Laws and Regulations”), as such Laws and Regulations exist during the Term of this License.
4. Inspections – The Department, the Board, and their representatives, employees, agents or independent contractors may enter and inspect the Site or any portion thereof or any improvements thereon, and the Project at any time and from time to time at reasonable times to verify the Participating County’s compliance with the terms and conditions of this License.
5. Special Condition – In the performance of the required studies and tests, the Participating County acknowledges that the Participating County will practice all due diligence to protect the Site.
6. Cooperation – In the event the Department or the Board has business on the Site or the Project, the Participating County agrees to coordinate the Activities with the Department or the Board to minimize any impairment of access to the Site or the Project and any inconvenience to or disruption of the Department’s or the Board’s business. Department and Board agree to coordinate their business at the Site or the Project so as to minimize any delay or disruption of the Participating County’s Activities.
7. Indemnity – As required by California Government Code Section [ENTER STATUTE] the Participating County hereby agrees that it shall indemnify, defend and save harmless the State, including but not limited to the Board, CDCR and BSCC, and each of their respective officers, governing members, directors, officials, employees, subcontractors, consultants, and agents (collectively, “Indemnitees”) for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, construction, and operation of the Project, including, but not limited to all demands, causes of actions and liabilities of every kind and nature whatsoever arising out of, related to, or in connection with (a) any breach of this License by the Participating County; (b) operation, maintenance, use and occupancy of the Project; (c) any acts or omissions of any contractor hired by the Participating

County or its agents or subcontractor hired by such contractor; and (d) personal injury, bodily injury or property damage resulting from the Activities of the Participating County, its employees, consultants, representatives and contractors (collectively, "Claims"). The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend and save harmless the Indemnitees shall extend to all Claims arising, occurring, alleged, or made at any time, including prior to, during, or after the period that this License is in full force and effect. The Participating County shall not be obligated to provide indemnity or defense for an Indemnitee where the claim arises out of the active negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitee. The indemnification obligations of the Participating County set forth in this Section shall survive any termination of this License.

8. Insurance – The Participating County shall maintain the following insurances: 1) Commercial General Liability with limits of no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence and Fire Legal Liability of no less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000); 2) Automobile Liability with a combined single limit of no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per accident and 3) Workers Compensation as required by law and Employers Liability with limits of no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. The Participating County shall be solely responsible for monitoring and ensuring that the necessary Workers Compensation Insurance is in effect for all persons entering onto the Site.
9. Utilities – The Department makes no guarantee as to the reliability or availability of utility services. The Department shall not supply any utility services to the Site or the Project.
10. Taxes and Assessments – It is expressly understood that this License is not exclusive and does not in any way whatsoever grant or convey any permanent easement, lease, fee or other interest in the Site or the Project to the Participating County. Any such acquisition of use rights shall be separate agreements at the sole discretion of the Department and the Board. Should taxes or assessments be levied upon any interest in this License, the Participating County agrees to pay all lawful taxes, assessments or charges created by this License. It is understood that this License may create a possessory interest subject to property taxation and the Participating County may be subject to the payment of property taxes levied on such interest.
11. Continuing Liability – No termination of this License shall release the Participating County from any liability or obligations hereunder resulting from any acts, omissions or events happening prior to the termination of this License and restoration of the Site to its prior condition.
12. Attorneys' Fees – In the event of a dispute between the Parties with respect to the terms or condition of this License, it is agreed that each Party, including the prevailing Party, must bear its own costs and attorneys' fees.
13. Assignment, Subletting and Change in Use – The Participating County shall not transfer or assign this License and shall not sublet, license, permit or suffer any use of the Site or the Project or any part thereof.

14. Notices –

- a. All notices or other communications required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be personally delivered (including by means of professional messenger service), sent by overnight courier, or sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the addresses set forth below.
- b. All such notices or other communications shall be deemed received upon the earlier of 1) if personally delivered or sent by overnight courier, the date of delivery to the address of the person to receive such notices or 2) if mailed as provided above, on the date of receipt or rejection.

[To the Department: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Deputy Director, Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Facsimile: 916-322-5717]

To the Board: State Public Works Board
915 L Street, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director
Facsimile: 916-449-5739

To the Participating County: _____ [County Name]
_____ [Address 1]
_____ [Address 2]
Attention: _____
Facsimile: _____

- c. Notice of change of address or telephone number shall be given by written notice in the manner described in this Paragraph. The Participating County is obligated to notice all State offices listed above and the failure to provide notice to all State offices will be deemed to constitute a lack of notice.

15. Entire Agreement – This License contains all the agreements of the Parties regarding right of entry for construction and supersedes any prior License or negotiations. There have been no representations by the Department or understandings made between the Department and the Participating County regarding right of entry for construction and operation other than those set forth in this License. This License may not be modified except by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties hereto with the consent of the Board.

16. Counterparts – This License may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed as original but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this License by their duly authorized representatives on the date first above written.

THE COUNTY _____

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

**[DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA]**

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

**CONSENT: STATE PUBLIC
WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: **[Executive Director or Deputy
Director]**

**APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF
GENERAL SERVICES OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
(Pursuant to Government Code Section 11005)

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____



DOC # 2014-0509226



NOV 21, 2014 10:33 AM

OFFICIAL RECORDS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., COUNTY RECORDER
FEES: 0.00

PAGES: 26



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RECORDING REQUESTED BY)
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:)
STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH)
660 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1600)
Newport Beach, California 92660)
Attention: Robert J. Whalen, Esq.)

[Space above for Recorder's use]

FACILITY LEASE

by and between the

**STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
as Lessor**

and

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
as Lessee**

Dated as of October 15, 2014.

**(SAN DIEGO JAIL)
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)**

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE.

This Facility Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California documentary transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

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FACILITY LEASE

THIS FACILITY LEASE, dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Facility Lease"), by and between the STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Board"), as lessor, and the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), as lessee;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Board has financed a portion of the costs of the construction of the Project (as defined herein) by obtaining an interim loan (the "Loan") from the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to California Government Code Sections 16312 and 16313; and

WHEREAS, the Board intends to repay the Loan and finance the remaining costs of the construction of the Project (as defined herein) with a portion of the proceeds of the issuance and sale of the Board's Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) 2014 Series D (Various Correctional Facilities) (the "Bonds") as authorized by the Act (as defined herein) and the Law (as defined herein), which Bonds will be secured, in part, by the Base Rental payments to be made under this Facility Lease;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in this Section shall, for all purposes of this Facility Lease, have the meanings below. All defined terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Indenture (defined below).

The term "Act" means the State Building Construction Act of 1955 (being Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code commencing at Section 15800) and all laws amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

The term "Additional Rental" means the additional rental payments payable by the Department to or upon the order of the Board pursuant to Section 3(b) and Section 5(b) hereof for the purposes described in such Sections.

The term "Base Rental" means the base rental payments payable by the Department to the Board pursuant to Section 3(a) in order to pay a portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

The term "Board" means the State Public Works Board of the State of California, an entity of state government duly organized and validly existing under and pursuant to Part 10.5 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code, commencing at Section 15752.

The term "Bonds" means the State Public Works Board of the State of California Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) 2014 Series D (Various Correctional Facilities) which are being issued by the Board under and pursuant to the Indenture, in part, to finance and refinance the costs of the construction of the Project and certain related costs.

The term "Business Day" means a day of the year other than a Saturday or Sunday or a day on which the State of California offices or banking institutions located in the State of California are required or authorized to remain closed.

The term "Continuing Disclosure Agreement" means that certain Continuing Disclosure Agreement among the Board, the Department, and the State Treasurer dated the date of issuance and delivery of the Bonds.

The term "Department" means the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California, an entity of state government duly organized and validly existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State, and any successor entity thereto.

The term "Facility" means the Site and the Project. The Facility is located at 451 Riverview Parkway, Santee, California 92071, and is known as the "San Diego Jail".

The term "Indenture" means, collectively, the Master Indenture as supplemented by the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture, as said Indenture may from time to time be further amended or supplemented pursuant to the provisions thereof.

The term "Law" means Government Code sections 15820.90 through 15820.907, inclusive.

The term "Master Indenture" means the indenture for the Series I Projects, dated as of April 1, 1994, as amended by the Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1996, the Forty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2002, the Fifty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2004, and the Ninety-Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 12, 2009, each by and between the Board and the State Treasurer.

The term "One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture" means the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2014, between the Board and the State Treasurer, which is supplemental to the Master Indenture in accordance with the terms thereof.

The term "Participating County" means the County of San Diego and any successor entity thereto.

The term "Permitted Encumbrances" means as of any particular time: (1) liens for general ad valorem taxes and assessments, if any, not then delinquent; (2) the Site Lease and this Facility Lease, as they may be amended from time to time; (3) easements, rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, which exist of record as of the date of issuance of the Bonds; (4) easements, rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, established following the date of issuance of the Bonds and to which the Board consents in writing; (5) the Ground Lease (as defined in the Site Lease); and (6) that certain Facility Sublease, dated as of October 15, 2014, to be entered into by and between the Department and the Participating County in accordance with the provisions of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement dated as of September 13, 2013 by and among the Board, the Department, the Participating County and the Corrections Standards Authority of the State of California.

The term "Project" means the buildings, structures, works and related improvements constructed or to be constructed on the Site, as more particularly described in Exhibit B hereto, and any and all additions, betterments, extensions and improvements thereto.

The term "Site" means that certain real property on which the Project is located, as more particularly described in Exhibit A to this Facility Lease.

The term "Site Lease" means the Site Lease, dated as of October 15, 2014, by and between the Department, as lessor, and the Board, as lessee, related to the Site, as originally executed and as it may from time to time be amended or supplemented pursuant to the provisions thereof.

The term "State" means the State of California.

The term "State Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the State of California, or his successor, acting as trustee under and pursuant to the Indenture.

SECTION 2. Purpose and Term.

The Board leases the Facility to the Department and the Department leases the Facility from the Board on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth and subject to all easements, encumbrances and restrictions of record as of the date hereof. The Department agrees and covenants during the term of this Facility Lease that, except as hereinafter provided, it will use the Facility only as part of a facility to afford the public the benefits contemplated by the Act, the Law and by this Facility Lease and so as to permit the Board to carry out its agreements and covenants contained in the Indenture and further agrees that it will not abandon the Facility.

The term of this Facility Lease will commence on the date of issuance of the Bonds and shall end on September 1, 2029, unless such term is extended or sooner terminated as hereinafter provided. If on September 1, 2029, the Bonds or other indebtedness incurred by the Board to pay for the Project are not fully paid and retired as a result of the Base Rental set forth on Schedule I not being paid when due, or as a result of the Base Rental payable hereunder having been abated at any time and for any reason, then the term of this Facility Lease shall be extended until the date upon which all Bonds and other indebtedness outstanding as a result of the nonpayment of such Base Rental are fully paid and retired, except that the term of this Facility Lease shall in no event be extended beyond September 1, 2039. If, prior to September 1, 2029, the portion of the Bonds and other indebtedness of the Board payable from the Base Rental shall have been fully paid and retired or the Site Lease shall have been terminated, then the term of this Facility Lease shall end simultaneously therewith.

SECTION 3: Rental.

The Department agrees to pay to the Board, its successors or assigns, without deduction or offset of any kind (except as set forth in Section 3(g) below), as rental for the use and occupancy of the Facility, the following amounts at the following times:

(a) Base Rental. In order to allow the Board to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due, subject to the provisions of Section 3(g) below, the Department shall pay to the Board Base Rental hereunder in the semiannual installments set forth on attached Schedule I. Such Base Rental shall be due and payable on or before February 15 and August 15 in each year through August 15, 2029 and the first Base Rental installment will be due on February 15, 2015. If any date

for the payment of Base Rental is not a Business Day, such Base Rental shall be paid on the next succeeding Business Day. The payments of the Base Rental due on February 15 and August 15 of a calendar year as set forth in the attached Schedule I shall be for the right to the use and occupancy of the Facility for the preceding six-month period.

(b) Additional Rental. In addition to any amounts payable by the Department pursuant to Section 5(b) hereof, the Department shall pay to or upon the order of the Board as Additional Rental hereunder such reasonable amounts in each year as shall be required by the Board for the payment of all administrative costs and other expenses of the Board in connection with the Facility, including all expenses, compensation and indemnification of the State Treasurer payable by the Board under the Indenture, fees of accountants, fees of the Attorney General or attorneys, litigation costs, insurance premiums and all other necessary costs of the Board and the State Treasurer or charges required to be paid by them in order to comply with the terms of the Act, the Law, the Indenture or the Bonds. Such Additional Rental shall be billed by the Board or the State Treasurer from time to time, together with a statement certifying that the amount so billed has been paid by the Board or by the State Treasurer on behalf of the Board for one or more of the items above described, or that such amount is then payable by the Board or the State Treasurer on behalf of the Board for such items. Amounts so billed shall be due and payable by the Department within thirty (30) days after receipt of the bill by the Department.

(c) Total Rental. Such payments of Base Rental and Additional Rental for each rental payment period during the term of this Facility Lease shall constitute the total rental for such rental payment period, and shall be paid by the Department in each rental payment period for and in consideration of the right to the use and occupancy, and the continued quiet enjoyment, of the Facility during each such rental payment period for which such rental is paid. The parties hereto have agreed and determined that the amount of such total rental is consistent with and does not exceed the fair rental value of the Facility. In making such determination, consideration has been given to the costs of the construction of the Project, other obligations of the parties under this Facility Lease, the uses and purposes which may be served by the Facility and the benefits therefrom which will accrue to the Department and the general public.

(d) Payment Terms. Each installment of rental payable hereunder shall be paid in lawful money of the United States of America to or upon the order of the Board in Sacramento, California, or such other place as the Board shall designate. Any such installment of rental accruing hereunder which shall not be paid when due shall bear interest at the legal rate of interest per annum at which judgments for money in the State bear interest from the date when the same is due hereunder until the same shall be paid. Notwithstanding any dispute between the Board and the Department, the Department shall make all rental payments when due without deduction or offset of any kind and shall not withhold any rental payments pending the final resolution of such dispute.

(e) Covenant to Budget. The Department covenants to take such action as may be necessary to include or cause to be included all such rental payments due hereunder in that portion of the budget of the State related to the Department and to make or cause to be made the necessary annual allocations for all such rental payments. The Department further covenants to take all actions necessary and appropriate to assist in implementing the procedure contained in California Government Code Section 15848 for making rental payments under this Facility Lease if the required rental payments have not been included in the annual budget adopted by the State or the State is operating without a budget. The covenants on the part of the Department herein contained shall be deemed to be and shall be construed to be duties imposed by law and it shall be the duty of each and

every public official of the Department to take such action and do such things as are required by law in the performance of the official duty of such officials to enable the Department to carry out and perform the agreements and covenants in this Facility Lease agreed to be carried out and performed by the Department.

(f) Order of Payments. All rental payments received shall be applied first to the Base Rental due hereunder and thereafter to all Additional Rental due hereunder, but no such application of any payments which are less than the total rental due and owing shall be deemed a waiver of any default hereunder.

(g) Rental Abatement. The rental shall be abated proportionately during any period in which, by reason of any damage or destruction (other than by eminent domain which is provided for in Section 9 of this Facility Lease), or title defect in the Site, there is substantial interference with the use and occupancy of the Facility or any portion thereof by the Department. Such abatement shall continue for the period commencing with such damage or destruction or title defect and ending when such use and occupancy are restored. The Department waives the benefits of California Civil Code Sections 1932(2) and 1933(4) and any and all other rights to terminate this Facility Lease by virtue of any such damage or destruction.

SECTION 4. Financing the Project.

The Board agrees to use a portion of the proceeds of the Bonds to finance and refinance the costs of the construction of the Project and certain related costs (or for making reimbursements to the Board or any other state agency, public agency, person, firm or corporation for such costs theretofore paid by him, her or it), to pay the Loan and all costs incidental to or connected with such construction, and to pay for the costs of issuance related to the Bonds.

SECTION 5. Maintenance, Utilities, Taxes and Assessments.

(a) During such time as the Department is in possession of the Facility, all maintenance and repair, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the Facility shall be the sole responsibility of the Department, which shall at all times maintain or otherwise arrange for the maintenance of the Facility in good condition, and the Department shall pay for or otherwise arrange for the payment of all utility services supplied to the Facility and shall pay for or otherwise arrange for the payment of the costs of the repair and replacement of the Facility resulting from ordinary wear and tear or want of care on the part of the Department or any other cause and shall pay for or otherwise arrange for the payment of all insurance policies required to be maintained with respect to the Facility. In exchange for the rentals herein provided, the Board agrees to provide only the Facility.

(b) The Department shall also pay to the Board or upon the order of the Board, as Additional Rental hereunder such amounts, if any, in each year as shall be required by the Board for the payment of all taxes and assessments of any type or nature assessed or levied by any governmental agency or entity having power to levy taxes or assessments charged to the Board or the State Treasurer affecting or relating to the Facility or the respective interests or estates therein, or the amount of rentals received by the Board hereunder.

SECTION 6. Changes to the Facility.

At its sole cost and expense, the Department shall have the right during the term of this Facility Lease to make additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility or to attach fixtures, structures or signs to the Facility if such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements or fixtures, structures or signs are necessary or beneficial for the use of the Facility by the Department; provided, however, that any such changes to the Facility shall be made in a manner that does not result in an abatement of Base Rental hereunder.

SECTION 7. Insurance.

(a) The Department shall maintain or cause to be maintained (i) fire, lightning and extended coverage insurance on the Facility which shall be in the form of a commercial property policy in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the then current replacement cost of the Facility, excluding the replacement cost of the unimproved real property constituting the Site (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause of not to exceed Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000) for any one loss), and (ii) earthquake insurance (if, in the sole discretion of the Board, such insurance is available on the open market from reputable insurance companies at a reasonable cost) on any structure comprising part of the Facility in an amount equal to the full insurable value of such structure or the principal amount of the portion of the Outstanding Bonds issued to finance the Project, whichever is less (except that such insurance may be subject to a deductible clause of not to exceed Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000) for any one loss). The extended coverage endorsement shall, as nearly as practicable, cover loss or damage by explosion, windstorm, riot, aircraft, vehicle damage, smoke, vandalism and malicious mischief and such other hazards as are normally covered by such endorsement. Each such policy of insurance shall be in a form satisfactory to the Board and shall contain a clause making all losses payable to the Board, the State Treasurer and the Department, as their interests may appear, and all proceeds thereof shall be paid over to the party contractually responsible for making repairs of casualty damage or to the Board to redeem the Bonds or any Related Series of Bonds as hereinafter provided.

In the event of any damage to or destruction of the Facility caused by the perils covered by the insurance described in the preceding paragraph, or in the event of a loss of use of all or a portion of the Facility due to a title defect for which the Board or the Department has obtained any title insurance, the proceeds of such insurance shall be utilized, in the discretion of the Board, either (i) to redeem Outstanding Bonds or a Related Series of Bonds to the extent possible and in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture, but only if the Base Rental payments due after such a redemption together with other Revenues available under the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture would be sufficient to retire the Bonds then Outstanding in accordance with their terms, or (ii) for the repair, reconstruction or replacement of the Facility to the end that the Facility shall be restored to at least the same condition that it was in prior to such damage, destruction or loss of use. If the Board so elects to repair, reconstruct or replace the Facility, it shall do so with all practicable dispatch in an expeditious manner and in conformity with the law so as to complete the same as soon as possible. Any balance of such proceeds not required for such repair, reconstruction or replacement shall be transferred to the Board and treated as Revenues and applied in the manner provided in Section 4.03 of the Indenture.

(b) The Department shall maintain or cause to be maintained rental interruption insurance or use and occupancy insurance to cover loss, total or partial, of the use of the Facility as a result of any of the hazards covered by the insurance required by subsection (a) of this Section in an

amount not less than the succeeding two (2) consecutive years' Base Rental. Any such insurance policy shall be in a form satisfactory to the Board and shall contain a loss payable clause making any loss thereunder payable to the State Treasurer. Any proceeds of such insurance shall be used by the State Treasurer to reimburse the Department for any rental theretofore paid by the Department under this Facility Lease for a period of time during which the payment of rental hereunder is abated, and any proceeds of such insurance not so used shall be applied as provided in Section 4.03 of the Indenture to the extent required to pay annual debt service on the Bonds or shall be applied as provided in the Indenture to the extent required to pay administrative costs of the Board in connection with the Facility.

(c) The Department will deliver or cause to be delivered to the Board and the State Treasurer in the month of July in each year a schedule, in such detail as the State Treasurer in his discretion may request, setting forth the insurance policies then in force pursuant to this Section, the names of the insurers which have issued the policies, the amounts thereof and the property and risks covered thereby. Each such insurance policy shall require that the State Treasurer and the Board be given thirty (30) days' notice of any intended cancellation thereof or reduction of the coverage provided thereby. Delivery to the State Treasurer and the Board of the schedule of insurance policies under the provisions of this Section shall not confer responsibility upon the State Treasurer or the Board as to the sufficiency of coverage or amounts of such policies. If so requested in writing by the Board or the State Treasurer, the Department shall also deliver or cause to be delivered to the Board or the State Treasurer duplicate originals or certified copies of each insurance policy described in such schedule.

SECTION 8. Breach.

(a) If the Department shall fail to pay any rental payable hereunder when the same becomes due and payable, time being expressly declared to be of the essence of this Facility Lease, or the Department shall fail to keep, observe or perform any other term, covenant or condition contained herein to be kept or performed by the Department for a period of sixty (60) days after notice of the same has been given to the Department by the Board or the State Treasurer plus such additional time as may be reasonably required in the sole discretion of the State Treasurer to correct any of the same, or upon the happening of any of the events specified in subsection (b) of this Section, the Department shall be deemed to be in default under this Facility Lease and it shall be lawful for the Board to exercise any and all remedies available pursuant to law or granted pursuant to this Facility Lease. Upon any such default, the Board, in addition to all other rights and remedies it may have at law, shall have the option to do any of the following:

(1) To terminate this Facility Lease in the manner hereinafter provided on account of default by the Department, notwithstanding any re-entry or re-letting of the Facility as hereinafter provided for in subparagraph (2) hereof, and to re-enter the Facility and remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place. In the event of such termination, the Department agrees to immediately surrender possession of the Facility, without let or hindrance, and to pay the Board all damages recoverable at law that the Board may incur by reason of default by the Department, including, without limitation, any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Board or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained. Neither notice to pay rent or to deliver up possession of the Facility given pursuant to law nor any entry or re-entry by the Board nor any proceeding in unlawful detainer, or otherwise,

brought by the Board for the purpose of effecting such re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility nor the appointment of a receiver upon initiative of the Board to protect the Board's interest under this Facility Lease shall of itself operate to terminate this Facility Lease, and no termination of this Facility Lease on account of default by the Department shall be or become effective by operation of law or acts of the parties hereto, or otherwise, unless and until the Board shall have given written notice to the Department of the election on the part of the Board to terminate this Facility Lease. The Department covenants and agrees that no surrender of the Facility or of the remainder of the term hereof nor any termination of this Facility Lease shall be valid in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever unless stated or accepted by the Board by such written notice.

(2) Without terminating this Facility Lease, (i) to collect each installment of rent as it becomes due and enforce any other term or provision hereof to be kept or performed by the Department, or (ii) to exercise any and all rights of entry and re-entry upon the Facility. If the Board does not elect to terminate this Facility Lease in the manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof, the Department shall remain liable and agrees to keep or perform all covenants and conditions herein contained to be kept or performed by the Department, and, if the Facility is not re-let, to pay the full amount of the rent to the end of the term of this Facility Lease or, if the Facility is re-let, to pay any deficiency in rent that results therefrom; and further agrees to pay such rent and/or rent deficiency punctually at the same time and in the same manner as hereinabove provided for the payment of rent hereunder, notwithstanding the fact that the Board may have received in previous years or may receive thereafter in subsequent years rental in excess of the rental herein specified, and notwithstanding any entry or re-entry by the Board or suit in unlawful detainer or otherwise, brought by the Board for the purpose of effecting such re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility. Should the Board elect to re-enter as herein provided, the Department irrevocably appoints the Board as the agent and attorney-in-fact of the Department to re-let the Facility, or any part thereof, from time to time, either in the Board's name or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions and for such use and period as the Board may deem advisable and to remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and to place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place for the Department, for the account of and at the expense of the Department, and the Department exempts and agrees to save harmless the Board from any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon and re-letting of the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Board or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained except for any such costs, loss or damage resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Board or its agents. The Department agrees that the terms of this Facility Lease constitute full and sufficient notice of the right of the Board to re-let the Facility in the event of such re-entry without effecting a surrender of this Facility Lease, and further agrees that no acts of the Board in effecting such re-letting shall constitute a surrender or termination of this Facility Lease irrespective of the use or the term for which such re-letting is made or the terms and conditions of such re-letting, or otherwise, but that, on the contrary, in the event of such default by the Department, the right to terminate this Facility Lease shall vest in the Board to be effected in the sole and exclusive manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof. The Department further waives the right to any rental obtained by the Board in excess of the rental herein specified and conveys and releases such excess to the Board as compensation to the Board for its services in re-letting the Facility. The Department further agrees to pay the Board the cost of any alterations or additions to the Facility necessary to place the Facility in condition for re-letting immediately upon notice to the Department of the completion and installation of such additions or alterations.

The Department waives any and all claims for damages caused or which may be caused by the Board in re-entering and taking possession of the Facility as herein provided and all claims for damages that may result from the destruction of or injury to the Facility and all claims for damages to or loss of any property belonging to the Department, or any other person, that may be in or upon the Facility, except for such claims resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Board or its agents.

Upon the occurrence of an event of default, payments of Base Rental hereunder may not be accelerated.

Each and all of the remedies given to the Board hereunder or by any law now or hereafter enacted are cumulative and the single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege hereunder shall not impair the right of the Board to other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any or all other rights, powers or privileges. The term "re-let" or "re-letting" as used in this Section shall include, but not be limited to, re-letting by means of the operation or other utilization by the Board of the Facility. If any statute or rule of law validly shall limit the remedies given to the Board hereunder, the Board nevertheless shall be entitled to whatever remedies are allowable under any statute or rule of law.

If the Board shall prevail in any action brought to enforce any of the terms and provisions of this Facility Lease, the Department agrees to pay a reasonable amount as and for attorney's fees incurred by the Board in attempting to enforce any of the remedies available to the Board hereunder, whether or not a lawsuit has been filed and whether or not any lawsuit culminates in a judgment.

(b) In addition to any default resulting from breach by the Department of any term or covenant of this Facility Lease, if (1) the interest of the Department in this Facility Lease or any part thereof be assigned, sublet or transferred without the written consent of the Board, either voluntarily or by operation of law, or (2) the Department or any assignee shall file any petition or institute any proceedings under any act or acts, state or federal, dealing with or relating to the subject of bankruptcy or insolvency or under any amendment of such act or acts, either as a bankrupt or as an insolvent or as a debtor or in any similar capacity, wherein or whereby the Department asks or seeks or prays to be adjudicated a bankrupt, or is to be discharged from any or all of the debts or obligations of the Department, or offers to the Department's creditors to effect a composition or extension of time to pay the Department's debts, or asks, seeks or prays for a reorganization or to effect a plan of reorganization or for a readjustment of the Department's debts or for any other similar relief, or if any such petition or if any such proceedings of the same or similar kind or character be filed or be instituted or taken against the Department, or if a receiver of the business or of the property or assets of the Department shall be appointed by any court, except a receiver appointed at the instance or request of the Board, or if the Department shall make a general or any assignment for the benefit of the Department's creditors, or (3) the Department shall abandon the Facility, then the Department shall be deemed to be in default hereunder.

(c) The Board shall in no event be in default in the performance of any of its obligations hereunder unless and until the Board shall have failed to perform such obligations within sixty (60) days, or such additional time as is reasonably required to correct any such default, after notice by the Department to the Board properly specifying wherein the Board has failed to perform any such obligation.

SECTION 9. Eminent Domain.

If the whole or any portion of the Facility shall be taken by eminent domain proceedings (or sold to a governmental entity threatening to exercise the power of eminent domain), the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited with the State Treasurer in a special fund in trust and shall be applied and disbursed by the State Treasurer as follows:

(a) If less than the entire Facility shall have been so taken and the remainder is usable for purposes substantially similar to those for which it was constructed, then this Facility Lease shall continue in full force and effect as to such remainder and (i) if the portion taken is replaced by a facility of equal or greater utility and of equal or greater fair rental value within or adjacent to such remainder, the State Treasurer shall disburse such proceeds to the party that incurred the expense of making such replacement and there shall not be any abatement of rental under this Facility Lease, or (ii) failing the making of such replacement, there shall be a partial abatement of rental under this Facility Lease and the State Treasurer shall apply such proceeds as specified in subsection (b).

(b) If less than the entire Facility shall have been so taken and the remainder is not usable for purposes substantially similar to those for which it was constructed, or if the entire Facility shall have been so taken, then the term of this Facility Lease shall cease as of the day that possession shall be so taken, and the State Treasurer shall apply such proceeds, together with any other money then available to the State Treasurer for such purpose, for the payment of the entire amount of principal then due or to become due upon the portion of the Outstanding Bonds issued to finance the Project, together with the interest thereon so as to enable the Board to retire such portion of the Bonds then Outstanding by redemption or by payment at maturity; except that if such proceeds, together with any other money, then lawfully available to it for such purpose, are insufficient to provide for the foregoing purpose, the State Treasurer shall apply such proceeds in accordance with the provisions of Section 8.03 of the Indenture so far as the same may be applicable.

SECTION 10. Right of Entry.

The Board shall have the right to enter the Facility during daylight hours (and in emergencies at all times) but only after giving notice to the Department and to the chief administrator at the Facility at least one hour prior to such entry to inspect the same for any purpose connected with the Department's rights or obligations under this Facility Lease, and for all other lawful purposes; provided, however, that any entry by, or denial of entry to, the Board or its agents shall at all times be subject to the security procedures of the Department.

SECTION 11. Liens; Prohibitions Against Encumbrance.

(a) In the event the Department shall at any time during the term of this Facility Lease cause any additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility to be constructed or materials to be supplied in or upon the Facility, the Department shall pay or cause to be paid when due all sums of money that may become due, or purporting to be due for any labor, services, materials, supplies or equipment furnished or alleged to have been furnished to or for the Department in, upon or about the Facility and shall keep the Facility free of any and all mechanics' or materialmen's liens or other liens against the Facility or the Board's interest therein. In the event any such lien attaches to or is filed against the Facility or the Board's interest therein, the Department shall cause each such lien to be fully discharged and released at the time the performance of any obligation secured by any such lien matures or becomes due, except that if the Department desires to

contest any such lien it may do so. If any such lien shall be reduced to final judgment and such judgment or such process as may be issued for the enforcement thereof is not promptly stayed, or if so stayed and such stay thereafter expires, the Department shall forthwith pay or cause to be paid and discharged such judgment. The Department agrees to and shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold the Board, the State Treasurer, and their members, directors, agents, successors and assigns harmless from and against and defend each of them against any claim, demand, loss, damage, liability or expense (including attorneys' fees) as a result of any such lien or claim of lien against the Facility or the Board's interest therein.

(b) The Department agrees it will not create or suffer to be created any recorded or unrecorded mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, easement, rights of way or other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions, restrictions or encumbrance upon the Facility except Permitted Encumbrances. The Department acknowledges and agrees that notwithstanding the Board's consenting to the Facility Sublease as a Permitted Encumbrance, the execution and delivery of the Facility Sublease by the Department and Participating County shall in no way relieve the Department of any of its obligations under this Facility Lease.

SECTION 12. Quiet Enjoyment.

The parties hereto mutually covenant that the Department, so long as it keeps and performs the agreements and covenants herein contained and is not in default hereunder, shall at all times during the term of this Facility Lease peaceably and quietly have, hold and enjoy the Facility without suit, trouble or hindrance from the Board.

SECTION 13. Board Not Liable.

The Board and its members, officers and employees shall not be liable to the Department or to any other party whomsoever for any death, injury or damage that may result to any person or property by or from any cause whatsoever in, on or about the Facility, except any liability due to entry by the Board onto the Facility. The Department shall, to the extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold harmless the Board and its members, officers and employees from, and defend each of them against, any and all claims, liens and judgments for death of or injury to any person or damage to property whatsoever occurring in, on or about the Facility; provided, however, that such indemnity and holding harmless shall not include any such claims, liens and judgments arising due to the negligent or willful acts of the Board in connection with its entry onto the Facility.

SECTION 14. Title and Jurisdiction to Facility.

Upon the termination or expiration of this Facility Lease (other than as provided in Sections 8 and 9 of this Facility Lease), all interests in the Facility previously transferred to the Board under the Site Lease shall transfer in accordance with the Ground Lease (as defined in the Site Lease).

SECTION 15. Status of Private Activity Use of the Facility.

The Department hereby covenants and agrees to provide updated information to the Board and the State Treasurer annually regarding the private activity use, if any, of the Facility. The information that must be updated annually is set forth in the Tax Certificate that was executed and delivered by the Board upon the initial issuance of the Bonds.

SECTION 16. Tax Covenants.

The Department covenants that it will not use or permit any use of the Facility, and shall not take or permit to be taken any other action or actions, which would cause any Bond to be a "private activity bond" within the meaning of Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any applicable regulations promulgated from time to time thereunder. The Department further covenants that it will not take any action or fail to take any action, if such action or the failure to take such action would adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds. The Department hereby covenants and agrees that it will cooperate with the Board and will provide all information reasonably requested by the Board regarding the Facility in connection with maintaining and using the Facility in compliance with covenants in the Tax Certificate or Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any applicable regulations promulgated from time to time thereunder.

SECTION 17. Continuing Disclosure.

The Department hereby covenants and agrees that it will cooperate with the Board and the State Treasurer to comply with and carry out all of the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement applicable to it, and will provide all information reasonably requested by the Board or the State Treasurer regarding the Facility in connection with continuing disclosure obligations. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Facility Lease, failure of the Department to comply with the Continuing Disclosure Agreement shall not be considered an event of default hereunder and shall not be deemed to create any monetary liability on the part of the Board, the Department or the State Treasurer to any other persons, including any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds; however, the State Treasurer may (and, at the request of the Holders or Beneficial Owners of at least twenty-five percent (25%) aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Bonds, shall), or any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds may, take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the Department to comply with its obligations under this Section. For purposes of this paragraph, "Beneficial Owner" means any person which has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to make investment decisions concerning ownership of any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries).

SECTION 18. Law Governing.

This Facility Lease shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the laws of the State as the same from time to time exist. Any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Facility Lease, to the extent permitted by law, shall be brought, commenced or prosecuted in Sacramento County, California.

SECTION 19. Notices.

All approvals, authorizations, consents, demands, designations, notices, offers, requests, statements or other communications hereunder by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given and served upon the other party if delivered personally or if mailed by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and, if to the Department, addressed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California 95827, Attention: Director, or, if to the Board, addressed to the Board, State of California, Department of General Services, Contracted Fiscal Services,

707 Third Street, 6th Floor, West Sacramento, California 95605, Attention: Manager of Contracted Fiscal Services, with a copy to the State Treasurer addressed to the Office of the State Treasurer, Public Finance Division, 915 Capitol Mall, Room 261, Sacramento, California 95814.

SECTION 20. Validity and Severability.

If for any reason this Facility Lease or any part thereof shall be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, voidable, or unenforceable by the Board or by the Department, all of the remaining terms of this Facility Lease shall nonetheless continue in full force and effect. If for any reason it is held by such a court that any of the covenants and conditions of the Department hereunder, including the covenant to pay rentals hereunder, is unenforceable for the full term hereof, then and in such event this Facility Lease is and shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year under which the rentals are to be paid by the Department annually in consideration of the right of the Department to possess, occupy and use the Facility, and all the other terms, provisions and conditions of this Facility Lease, except to the extent that such terms, provisions and conditions are contrary to or inconsistent with such holding, shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 21. Waiver.

The waiver by the Board of any breach by the Department of any agreement, covenant or condition hereof shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other agreement, covenant or condition hereof.

SECTION 22. Net Lease.

This Facility Lease shall be deemed and construed to be a "net lease" and the Department agrees that the rentals provided for herein shall be an absolute net return to the Board, free and clear of any expenses, charges or set-offs whatsoever.

SECTION 23. Section Headings.

All section headings contained herein are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Facility Lease.

SECTION 24. Amendment.

This Facility Lease may only be amended by a written instrument duly authorized and executed by the Board and the Department with the written consent of the State Treasurer; provided, however, that no such amendment shall materially adversely affect the owners of the Bonds.

SECTION 25. Execution.

This Facility Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all together shall constitute but one and the same Facility Lease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Facility Lease may be separately executed by the Board and the Department all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by both the Board and the Department.

SECTION 26. No Merger.

The parties hereto intend that there shall be no merger of any estate or interest created by this Facility Lease with any other estate or interest in the Facility, or any part thereof, by reason of the fact that the same party may acquire or hold all or any part of the estate or interest in the Facility created by this Facility Lease as well as another estate or interest in the Facility.

SECTION 27. Binding Effect.

This Facility Lease shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Board and the Department and their respective successors and assigns.

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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board and the Department have caused this Facility Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By: Stephen Benson
Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

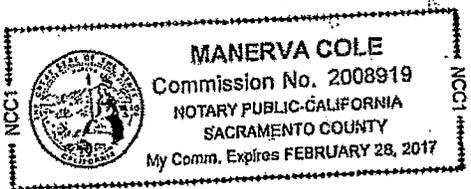
By: _____
Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO)

On October 24, 2014 before me, Manerva Cole, Notary Public, personally appeared Stephen G. Benson, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument the person, or the entity upon behalf of which the person acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal



Manerva
SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Board and the Department have caused this Facility Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

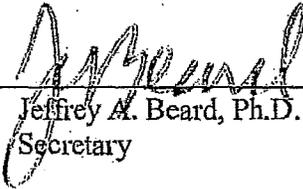
STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____

Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____


Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

On October 22, 2014 before me, Krystal Powell, Notary Public, personally appeared Jeffrey A. Beard, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s)/is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Krystal Powell
SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SCHEDULE I

\$108,185,000

State Public Works Board of the State of California
Lease Revenue Bonds
(Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation)
2014 Series D
(Various Correctional Facilities)

**SCHEDULE OF BASE RENTAL PAYMENTS
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

<i>Payment Date</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total Base Rental Payments</i>
2/15/2015		\$1,388,370.80	\$1,388,370.80
8/15/2015	\$3,990,000	2,031,700.00	6,021,700.00
2/15/2016		1,971,850.00	1,971,850.00
8/15/2016	4,130,000	1,971,850.00	6,101,850.00
2/15/2017		1,889,250.00	1,889,250.00
8/15/2017	4,300,000	1,889,250.00	6,189,250.00
2/15/2018		1,803,250.00	1,803,250.00
8/15/2018	4,500,000	1,803,250.00	6,303,250.00
2/15/2019		1,690,750.00	1,690,750.00
8/15/2019	4,730,000	1,690,750.00	6,420,750.00
2/15/2020		1,572,500.00	1,572,500.00
8/15/2020	4,970,000	1,572,500.00	6,542,500.00
2/15/2021		1,448,250.00	1,448,250.00
8/15/2021	5,225,000	1,448,250.00	6,673,250.00
2/15/2022		1,317,625.00	1,317,625.00
8/15/2022	5,495,000	1,317,625.00	6,812,625.00
2/15/2023		1,180,250.00	1,180,250.00
8/15/2023	5,775,000	1,180,250.00	6,955,250.00
2/15/2024		1,035,875.00	1,035,875.00
8/15/2024	6,075,000	1,035,875.00	7,110,875.00
2/15/2025		884,000.00	884,000.00
8/15/2025	6,385,000	884,000.00	7,269,000.00
2/15/2026		724,375.00	724,375.00
8/15/2026	6,710,000	724,375.00	7,434,375.00
2/15/2027		556,625.00	556,625.00
8/15/2027	7,055,000	556,625.00	7,611,625.00
2/15/2028		380,250.00	380,250.00
8/15/2028	7,415,000	380,250.00	7,795,250.00
2/15/2029		194,875.00	194,875.00
8/15/2029	7,795,000	194,875.00	7,989,875.00

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE
SAN DIEGO JAIL

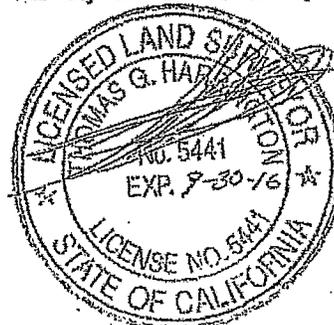
Parcel No. 2013-0171-A

(9-07-2013)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as Instrument 2006-0905062, more particularly described as follows:

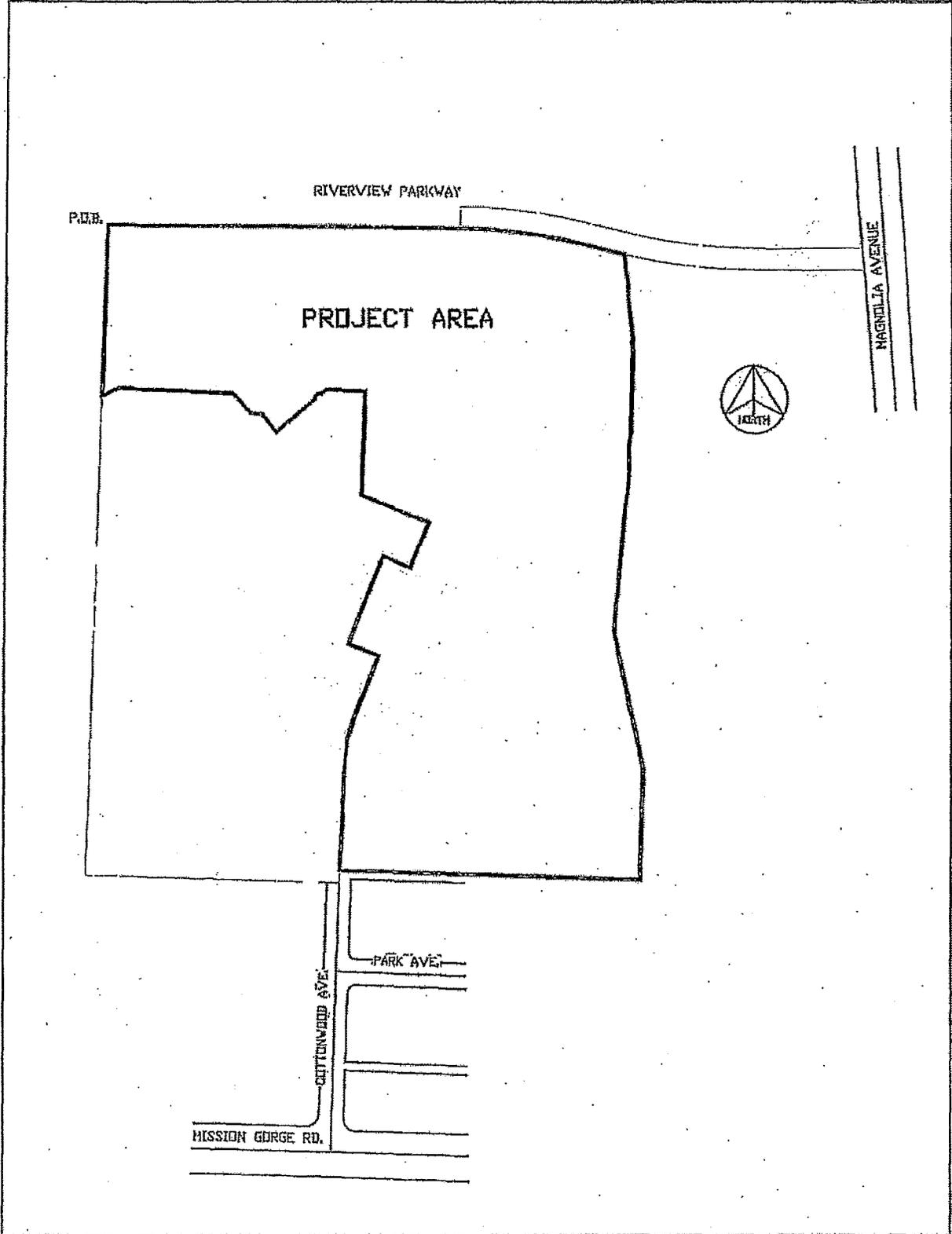
BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Remainder Parcel of said Parcel Map 20177, also being the Southerly 51 foot half width sideline of Riverview Parkway as shown on said Parcel Map;
THENCE along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel and said sideline, South 89°27'57" East, 851.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 1349 foot radius curve concave Southerly;
THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, Easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 12°32'02", an arc distance of 295.10 feet;
THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, tangent to said curve, South 76°55'55" East, 114.24 feet;
THENCE leaving the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, South 06°11'22" East, 198.57 feet;
THENCE South 01°30'36" West, 297.89 feet;
THENCE South 05°27'52" West, 389.08 feet;
THENCE South 12°24'57" East, 332.78 feet;
THENCE South 01°43'22" West, 259.86 feet to the Southerly line of said Remainder Parcel;
THENCE along said Southerly line, North 88°16'38" West, 729.15 feet to the centerline of Cottonwood Avenue as said road is shown in Map 817 filed in said County Recorder's Office;
THENCE leaving said Southerly line, North 03° 01' 15" East, 307.30 feet;
THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 210.76 feet;
THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 77.99 feet;
THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 221.62 feet;
THENCE South 68° 05' 20" East, 71.80 feet;
THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 113.92 feet;
THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 173.41 feet;
THENCE North 01° 50' 17" East, 242.66 feet;
THENCE North 87° 31' 24" West, 93.66 feet;
THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 13.91 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent 13.50 foot radius curve, concave Southeasterly, a radial to said curve at said point bears North 11° 42' 45" East;
THENCE Westerly and Southwesterly along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 101° 10' 39" a distance of 23.84 feet;
THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 123.31 feet;
THENCE North 38 04' 45" West, 54.32 feet;
THENCE North 85 16' 31" West, 27.32 feet;
THENCE North 42 14' 44" West, 62.08 feet;
THENCE North 87 32' 23" West, 279.35 feet;
THENCE South 66 03' 42" West, 43.78 feet to a point on the Westerly line of said remainder parcel;
THENCE along the Westerly line of said remainder parcel, North 01°45'11" East, 400.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Said described parcel contains 28.05 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

**Map of Site
San Diego Jail**



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DRIVEWAY
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

Parcel No. 2009-0171-C

(9-07-13)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, being a private access easement 51 feet in width, also a portion of the Southerly 51 foot wide half width of Riverview Parkway as dedicated to and accepted by the City of Santee on said Parcel Map 20177, the Southerly line of said strip being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northeasterly corner of Parcel 6 of said Parcel Map 20177;
THENCE Easterly along the Southerly line Of Riverview Parkway per said Parcel Map 20177, a distance of 851.84 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING**;
THENCE continuing along the Southerly line of said Riverview Parkway, **TERMINATING** at the Westerly 51 foot half width sideline of Magnolia Avenue as shown on said Parcel Map 20177.

Said described parcel contains 2 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



**Map of Project Driveway
San Diego Jail**

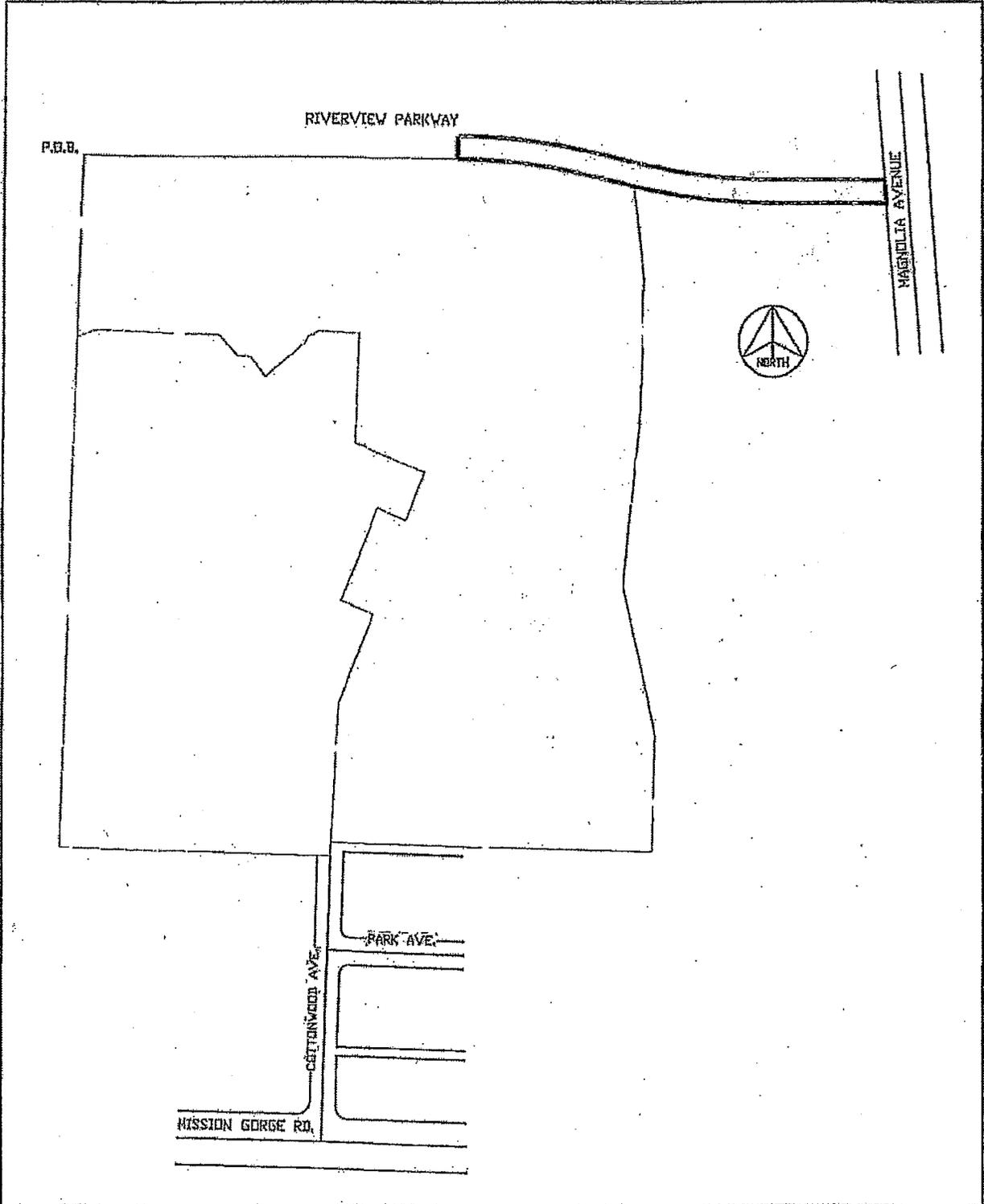


EXHIBIT B

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

San Diego Jail:

The San Diego Jail project (the "San Diego Project") is located within the City of Santee in San Diego County on approximately 28 acres of county owned land. The San Diego Project consists of the construction of a new women's detention facility. The San Diego Project consists of an approximately 350,000 square feet facility and includes 16 housing units in eight buildings, a medical services building, a visitation and administration building, and a food services building, as well as necessary associated administration, security, health care treatment, program, and support services space. The San Diego Project includes, but is not limited to, electrical; plumbing; mechanical; computerized heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; security; and fire protection systems. Approximately 240 parking spaces are provided for staff and visitor parking. The staff parking area includes a gate with access control and security cameras. The San Diego Project also includes a central plant.

The structural aspects of the buildings include structural steel framing, fully grouted Concrete Masonry Units ("CMU"), and metal stud framing. The second and tier levels of the housing units are constructed of fully grouted CMU walls. The roofs of the buildings are supported by structural steel framing and concrete on metal deck with insulation and membrane roofing above. The buildings are equipped with fire alarm, public address, intercom, radio, telephone, door control and personal duress systems. The San Diego Project also includes an emergency power backup system to accommodate fire and life safety, security, and operational functions in the event primary power is interrupted.



NOV 21, 2014 10:33 AM

OFFICIAL RECORDS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., COUNTY RECORDER
FEES: 0.00

PAGES: 13



RECORDING REQUESTED BY)
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:)

STADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH)
660 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1600)
Newport Beach, California 92660)
Attention: Robert J. Whalen, Esq.)

FF
101
101

[Space above for Recorder's use]

SITE LEASE

by and between the

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
as Lessor**

and the

**STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
as Lessee**

Dated as of October 15, 2014

**(SAN DIEGO JAIL)
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)**

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE.
This Site Lease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California documentary transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

SITE LEASE

THIS SITE LEASE, dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Site Lease"), by and between the STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Board"), an entity of state government of the State of California, as lessee, and the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "Department"), an entity of state government of the State of California, as lessor;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Board intends to assist the Department by financing and refinancing the construction of the Project as defined in the Facility Lease dated as of October 15, 2014 between the Board and the Department (the "Facility Lease") on the Site (as defined below) (the Site, together with the Project, the "Facility");

WHEREAS, the Board intends to lease the Facility to the Department pursuant to the Facility Lease, and the Department proposes to enter into this Site Lease with the Board as a material consideration for the Board's agreement to finance and refinance the construction of the Project for and on behalf of the Department;

WHEREAS, the Department is the ground lessee of certain real property, as more particularly described in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof (the "Site"), which was leased to the Department by the County of San Diego (the "Participating County") pursuant to the terms of that certain Ground Lease dated as of September 13, 2013, by and between the Participating County, as landlord, and the Department, as tenant, and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673995 (the "Ground Lease");

WHEREAS, simultaneous with the execution of the Ground Lease, the Department and the Participating County also entered into that certain Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs dated as of September 13, 2013 and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673994 (the "Easement Agreement") pursuant to which the Participating County granted to the Department and the Board certain easements in certain property adjacent to the Site (the "Property");

WHEREAS, the Board is authorized under the State Building Construction Act of 1955 (being Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code, commencing at Section 15800), and all laws amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto (the "Act") to acquire the real property interests being leased hereunder, and the Department is authorized to lease such interests to the Board pursuant to applicable law and the terms hereof; and

WHEREAS, the Board wishes to lease the Site hereunder and to obtain rights to the Property as described herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY AGREE as follows:

SECTION 1. Lease of Site; Effect of Easement Agreement. The Department hereby leases to the Board and the Board hereby leases from the Department, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the Site and all rights appurtenant thereto, including rights granted under the

Easement Agreement with respect to the Property, subject, however, to any conditions, reservations, and easements of record as of the date hereof.

SECTION 2. Term. The term of this Site Lease shall commence on the date of issuance and initial delivery of the Bonds (as defined in the Facility Lease) and shall end on September 1, 2029, unless such term is extended or sooner terminated as hereinafter provided. If on September 1, 2029 any Bonds or other indebtedness of the Board incurred to pay for the Project shall not be fully paid and retired as a result of the Base Rental (as defined in the Facility Lease) not being paid when due or being abated, then the term of this Site Lease shall be extended until ten (10) days after all Bonds and other indebtedness of the Board outstanding as a result of the nonpayment of Base Rental under the Facility Lease shall be fully paid and retired, except that the term of this Site Lease shall in no event be extended beyond September 1, 2039. If, prior to September 1, 2029, the portion of the Bonds and other indebtedness of the Board payable from the Base Rental shall be fully paid and retired, the term of this Site Lease shall end ten (10) days thereafter.

SECTION 3. Purpose. The Board shall use the Site solely for the purpose of causing the Project to be constructed thereon and leasing the Facility to the Department pursuant to the Facility Lease and for such purposes as may be incidental thereto; provided, that in the event of default by the Department under the Facility Lease, the Board may exercise the remedies provided in the Facility Lease.

SECTION 4. Rental. The Board shall pay to the Department as and for rental hereunder the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) per year, all of which rental shall be deemed to have been prepaid to the Department upon the date of issuance of the Bonds from proceeds of the Bonds deposited in the Construction Fund under the Indenture. The Department agrees that the payment of such rental is adequate consideration for the lease by the Department to the Board of the Site hereunder.

SECTION 5. Nonsubordination; Assignments and Subleases. This Site Lease shall be nonsubordinated and unless the Department shall be in default under the Facility Lease, the Board shall not assign its rights under this Site Lease or sublet the Site without the prior written consent of the Department.

SECTION 6. Termination. The Board agrees that upon the termination or expiration of this Site Lease, any permanent improvements and structures existing upon the Site at the time of such termination or expiration of this Site Lease shall vest in accordance with the provisions of the Ground Lease.

SECTION 7. Quiet Enjoyment and Prohibition Against Encumbrance. The parties hereto mutually covenant that the Board at all times during the term of this Site Lease shall peaceably and quietly have, hold and enjoy all of the Site without suit, trouble or hindrance from the Department, subject only to the right of the Department to occupy the Facility as set forth in the Facility Lease. The Department agrees it will not create or suffer to be created with respect to the Facility any recorded or unrecorded mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, easement, rights of way or other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions, restrictions or encumbrance upon the Facility except Permitted Encumbrances (as defined in the Facility Lease).

SECTION 8. Taxes. The Department covenants and agrees to pay any and all lawful assessments of any kind or character and also all lawful taxes, including possessory interest taxes, if applicable, levied or assessed upon the Site (including both land and improvements).

SECTION 9. Partial Invalidity. If any one or more of the terms, provisions, covenants or conditions of this Site Lease shall to any extent be declared invalid, unenforceable, void or voidable for any reason whatsoever by a court of competent jurisdiction, the finding or order or decree of which becomes final, none of the remaining terms, provisions, covenants and conditions of this Site Lease shall be affected thereby, and each provision of this Site Lease shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

SECTION 10. Notices. All notices and communications hereunder by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given and served upon the other party if delivered personally or if mailed by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and, if to the Department, addressed to Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California 95827, Attention: Director, or, if to the Board, addressed to the Board, c/o Department of General Services, Contracted Fiscal Services, 707 Third Street, 6th Floor, West Sacramento, California 95605, Attention: Manager of Contracted Fiscal Services, with a copy to the State Treasurer addressed to the Office of the State Treasurer, Public Finance Division, 915 Capitol Mall, Room 261, Sacramento, California 95814, or to such other addresses as the respective parties may from time to time designate by notice in writing.

SECTION 11. Default. In the event the Board shall be in default in the performance of any obligation on its part to be performed under the terms of this Site Lease, which default continues for sixty (60) days following notice and demand for correction thereof to the Board, the Department may exercise any and all remedies granted by law, except that no merger of this Site Lease and of the Facility Lease shall be deemed to occur as a result thereof, provided, however, that the Department shall have no power to terminate this Site Lease by reason of any default on the part of the Board if such termination would affect or impair any assignment or sublease of all or any part of the Site then in effect between the Board and any assignee or subtenant of the Board (other than the subtenancy created under the Facility Lease); and provided, further, that, so long as any bonds or other indebtedness incurred by the Board to pay for the Project is outstanding and unpaid in accordance with the terms of any indenture authorizing such bonds or other indebtedness, the rentals or any part thereof payable to the trustee pursuant to such indenture (by the terms of such assignment or sublease) shall continue to be paid to said trustee. So long as any such assignee or subtenant of the Board shall duly perform the terms and conditions of this Site Lease and of its then existing sublease (if any), such assignee or subtenant shall be deemed to be and shall become the tenant of the Department hereunder and shall be entitled to all of the rights and privileges granted under any such assignment or sublease; provided, further, however, that, so long as any bonds or other indebtedness incurred by the Board to pay for the Project are outstanding and unpaid in accordance with the terms of any indenture authorizing such bonds or other indebtedness, the rentals or any part thereof payable to the trustee pursuant to such indenture (by the terms of such assignment or sublease) shall continue to be paid to said trustee.

SECTION 12. Waiver of Personal Liability. All liabilities under this Site Lease on the part of the Board are solely liabilities of the Board as an entity of state government, and the Department hereby releases each and every member, officer, agent and employee of the Board of and from any personal or individual liability for negligence under this Site Lease. All liabilities under this Site Lease on the part of the Department are solely liabilities of the Department as an entity of state government, and the Board hereby releases each and every member, officer, agent and employee of the Department of and from any personal or individual liability for negligence under this Site Lease.

SECTION 13. Eminent Domain. In the event the whole or any part of the Site or the improvements thereon (including the Project) is taken permanently or temporarily under the power of

eminent domain, the interest of the Board shall be recognized and is hereby determined to be the amount of the then unpaid indebtedness incurred by the Board to finance or refinance the construction of the Project, including the unpaid principal of and interest on any then outstanding bonds or other indebtedness of the Board, and shall be paid to the trustee under any indenture authorizing such bonds or other indebtedness and applied as provided in said indenture. The term "unpaid indebtedness," as used in the preceding sentence, includes the face amount of the indebtedness evidenced by any outstanding bonds or notes of the Board issued to finance or refinance the construction of the Project, together with the interest thereon and all other payments required to be made by the trustee pursuant to the indenture authorizing the issuance of said bonds or notes on account of said indebtedness, until such indebtedness, together with the interest thereon, has been paid in full in accordance with the terms thereof.

SECTION 14. Section Headings. All section headings contained herein are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Site Lease.

SECTION 15. Amendment. This Site Lease may only be amended by a written instrument duly authorized and executed by the Department and the Board; provided, however, that no such amendment shall materially adversely affect the owners of the Bonds.

SECTION 16. Execution. This Site Lease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original but all together shall constitute but one and the same Site Lease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Site Lease may separately be executed by the Department and the Board, all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by both the Department and the Board.

SECTION 17. Binding Effect. The rights granted herein shall run with the ownership of the Site and this Site Lease shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Board and the Department and their respective successors and assigns.

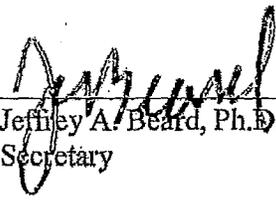
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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
SITE LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Board have caused this Site Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____


Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____

Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

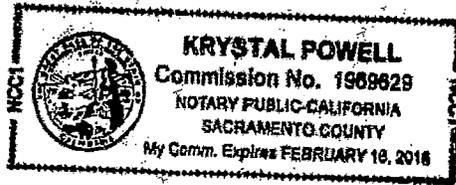
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

On October 22, 2014 before me, Krystal Powell, Notary Public, personally appeared Jeffrey A. Beard, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Krystal Powell
SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SPWB 2014 SERIES D
SITE LEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Board have caused this Site Lease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Jeffrey A. Beard, Ph.D.
Secretary

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE STATE
OF CALIFORNIA

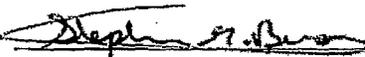
By:  _____
Stephen Benson
Deputy Director

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE
SAN DIEGO JAIL

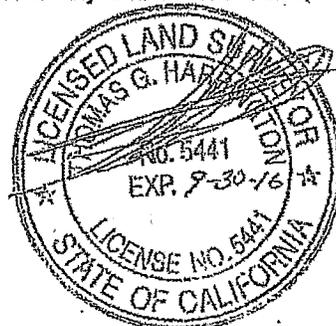
Parcel No. 2013-0171-A

(9-07-2013)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, more particularly described as follows:

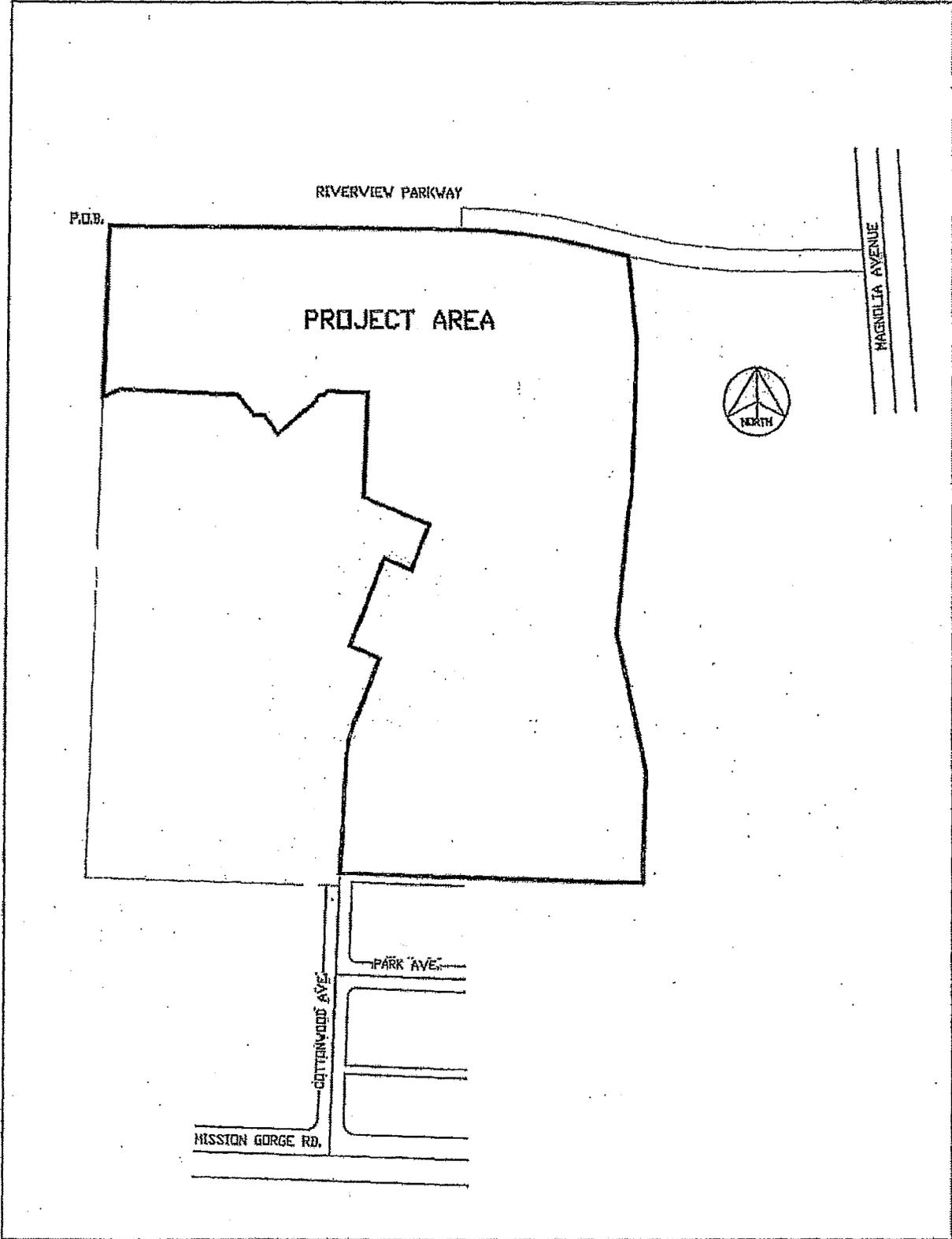
BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Remainder Parcel of said Parcel Map 20177, also being the Southerly 51 foot half width sideline of Riverview Parkway as shown on said Parcel Map;
THENCE along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel and said sideline, South 89°27'57" East, 851.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 1349 foot radius curve concave Southerly;
THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, Easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 12°32'02", an arc distance of 295.10 feet;
THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, tangent to said curve, South 76°55'55" East, 114.24 feet;
THENCE leaving the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, South 06°11'22" East, 198.57 feet;
THENCE South 01°30'36" West, 297.89 feet;
THENCE South 06°27'52" West, 389.08 feet;
THENCE South 12°24'57" East, 332.78 feet;
THENCE South 01°43'22" West, 259.86 feet to the Southerly line of said Remainder Parcel;
THENCE along said Southerly line, North 88°16'38" West, 729.15 feet to the centerline of Cottonwood Avenue as said road is shown in Map 817 filed in said County Recorder's Office;
THENCE leaving said Southerly line, North 03° 01' 15" East, 307.30 feet;
THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 210.76 feet;
THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 77.99 feet;
THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 221.62 feet;
THENCE South 68° 05' 20" East, 71.80 feet;
THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 113.92 feet;
THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 173.41 feet;
THENCE North 01° 50' 17" East, 242.66 feet;
THENCE North 87° 31' 24" West, 93.66 feet;
THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 13.91 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent 13.50 foot radius curve, concave Southeasterly, a radial to said curve at said point bears North 11° 42' 45" East;
THENCE Westerly and Southwesterly along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 101° 10' 39" a distance of 23.84 feet;
THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 123.31 feet;
THENCE North 38 04' 45" West, 54.32 feet;
THENCE North 85 16' 31" West, 27.32 feet;
THENCE North 42 14' 44" West, 62.08 feet;
THENCE North 87 32' 23" West, 279.35 feet;
THENCE South 66 03' 42" West, 43.78 feet to a point on the Westerly line of said remainder parcel;
THENCE along the Westerly line of said remainder parcel, North 01°45'11" East, 400.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Said described parcel contains 28.05 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

**Map of Site
San Diego Jail**



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DRIVEWAY
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

Parcel No. 2009-0171-C

(9-07-13)

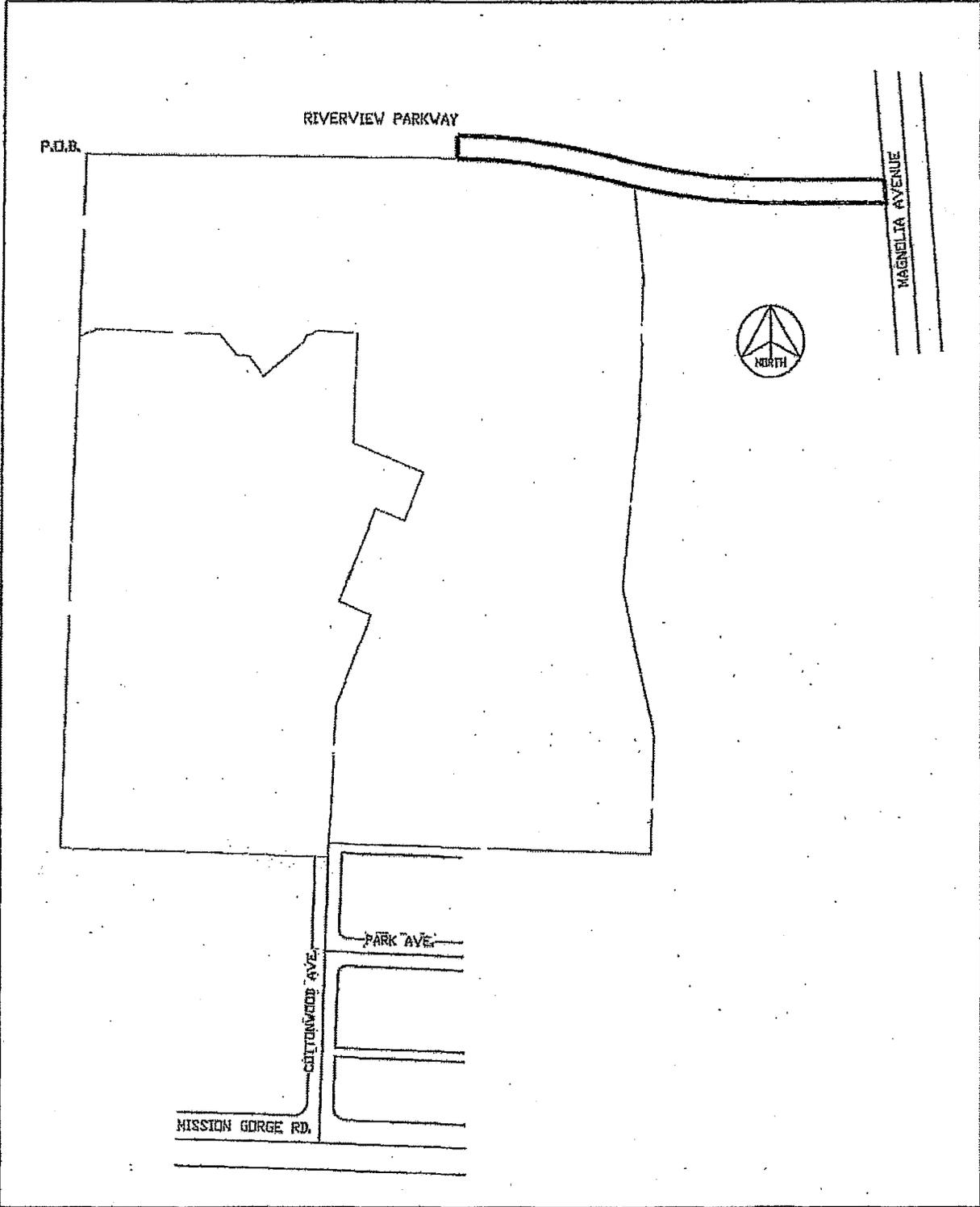
That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, being a private access easement 51 feet in width, also a portion of the Southerly 51 foot wide half width of Riverview Parkway as dedicated to and accepted by the City of Santee on said Parcel Map 20177, the Southerly line of said strip being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Northeasterly corner of Parcel 6 of said Parcel Map 20177;
THENCE Easterly along the Southerly line Of Riverview Parkway per said Parcel Map 20177, a distance of 851.84 feet to the **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING**;
THENCE continuing along the Southerly line of said Riverview Parkway, **TERMINATING** at the Westerly 51 foot half width sideline of Magnolia Avenue as shown on said Parcel Map 20177.

Said described parcel contains 2 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



**Map of Project Driveway
San Diego Jail**



DOC # 2014-0509227



NOV 21, 2014 10:33 AM

OFFICIAL RECORDS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., COUNTY RECORDER
FEES: 0.00

PAGES: 28



RECORDERING REQUESTED BY
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH
660 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1600
Newport Beach, California 92660
Attention: Robert J. Whalen, Esq.

FO
28P
10/21/14

FACILITY SUBLEASE

by and between the

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
as Sublessor**

and

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO,
as Sublessee**

Dated as of October 15, 2014

**SAN DIEGO JAIL
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)**

NO DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX DUE. This Facility Sublease is recorded for the benefit of the State of California and is exempt from California documentary transfer tax pursuant to Section 11928 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code and from recording fees pursuant to Sections 6103 and 27383 of the California Government Code.

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FACILITY SUBLEASE

This Sublease, dated as of October 15, 2014 (this "Facility Sublease"), is made and entered into by and between the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, as sublessor (the "Department"), and the COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, a political subdivision of the State of California, as sublessee (the "Participating County").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 3.11 of Part 10b of Division 3 of the California Government Code (the "Law"), the State Public Works Board of the State of California (the "Board") is authorized to finance the acquisition, design, and construction of a local jail facility approved by the Corrections Standards Authority¹ (the "CSA") pursuant to Section 15820.906 and following, as amended, of the Government Code of the State (the "AB 900 Jail Financing Program"); and

WHEREAS, the Participating County, the Board, the Department and the CSA have previously entered into that certain Project Delivery and Construction Agreement dated as of September 13, 2013 (the "Project Agreement") with respect to the construction of a jail facility (the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Project Agreement the Participating County has constructed the Project, which is located at 451 Riverview Parkway, Santee, California 92071, on the real property described in Exhibit A hereto (the "Site"), fee title to which is owned by the Participating County; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County, as fee owner of the Site, has leased the Site to the Department pursuant to a Ground Lease, dated September 13, 2013, executed by and between the Participating County, as landlord, and the Department, as tenant, and consented to by the Board, and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673995 (the "Ground Lease"); and

WHEREAS, further to the terms of the Ground Lease, the Department and the Participating County also entered into that certain Easement Agreement for Grants of Access, Utilities and Repairs Easements dated as of September 13, 2013 and recorded on November 14, 2013 in the Official Records of the County of San Diego as Document No. 2013-0673994 (the "Easement Agreement") pursuant to which the Participating County granted to the Department and the Board certain appurtenant easements in certain property adjacent to the Site (the "Easement Property") necessary for the quiet enjoyment and beneficial use of the Site by the Department and the Board; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Law, the Board has issued its Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation) 2014 Series D (Various Correctional Facilities) (the "Bonds") to finance and refinance the Project, in conjunction with which the Department, as lessor, and the Board, as lessee, entered into a site lease dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Site Lease"), providing for the sublease of the Site to the Board, and the Board, as sublessor, and the Department, as sublessee, entered into a facility lease dated as of October 15, 2014 (the "Facility Lease"),

¹ Pursuant to Penal Code Section 6024, as of July 1, 2012, the Corrections Standards Authority was abolished and replaced by the Board of State and Community Corrections.

providing for the leasing of the Site and the Project to the Department (the Site, together with the Project, the "Facility"); and

WHEREAS, the Site Lease and the Facility Lease will provide security for the Bonds which have been issued by the Board under an indenture dated as of April 1, 1994, as amended by the Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1996, the Forty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 1, 2002, the Fifty-Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 15, 2004, and the Ninety-Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 12, 2009 (collectively the "Master Indenture"), as supplemented by the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Supplemental Indenture (together with the Master Indenture, the "Indenture") between the Board and the Treasurer of the State of California, as trustee (the "State Treasurer"); and

WHEREAS, the Department, pursuant to the Law, is authorized to enter into one or more subleases and/or contracts with the Participating County; and

WHEREAS, the Participating County, as sublessee, will be responsible for all the maintenance and operating costs for the Facility; and

WHEREAS, payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made through rental payments made under the Facility Lease by the Department from annual appropriations to the Department included in the State budget, but the costs of operating and maintaining the Facility will be paid by the Participating County; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the parties that, upon the payment in full of the Bonds and all other indebtedness incurred by the Board for the Project, if any, the Ground Lease, the Easement Agreement, the Site Lease, the Facility Lease and this Facility Sublease will terminate in accordance with their respective terms and fee title to the Project will vest in the Participating County pursuant to the terms and conditions in the Ground Lease.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

SECTION 1. Definitions. Unless otherwise required by the context, all capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein shall have the meanings assigned such terms in the Facility Lease or the Indenture.

SECTION 2. Sublease of the Facility to the Participating County Subject to Facility Lease. The Participating County hereby leases the Facility from the Department, and the Department hereby leases the Facility to the Participating County, on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, subject to all easements, encumbrances and restrictions of record, including without limitation, the terms and conditions of the Site Lease and Facility Lease. This Facility Sublease is in all respects subordinate and subject to the Facility Lease. The Participating County covenants it shall continuously operate and maintain the Facility and shall have no right to abandon the Facility.

SECTION 3. Term. The term of this Facility Sublease shall commence on the date of initial issuance and delivery of the Bonds and shall terminate on the same date as the Facility Lease, unless such term is extended by the parties hereto, or unless sooner terminated as provided herein, provided, however, except as set forth in Section 10(b) or (c), no termination of this Facility Sublease shall occur until all the Bonds and all other indebtedness incurred by the Board for the Project, if any, have been fully repaid.

SECTION 4. Consideration and Conflict between Documents. The Department makes this Facility Sublease in consideration for the public benefit to the State of California (the "State") provided by the Project, which is described in Government Code Section 15820.904, and for undertaking by the Participating County of the financial obligations required under this Facility Sublease. This Facility Sublease is subject to the terms of the Ground Lease, Easement Agreement, Site Lease and Facility Lease and in the event of a conflict between this Facility Sublease and any of the Ground Lease, Easement Agreement, Site Lease or the Facility Lease, the provisions of the Ground Lease, Easement Agreement, Site Lease or the Facility Lease, as the case may be, shall control.

SECTION 5. Purpose and Use. The Site shall be used by the Participating County for the purpose of staffing, operating and maintaining the Project and appurtenances related thereto, in order to provide the Project and for such other purposes as may be ancillary and related thereto for State and local criminal justice agencies. The Participating County shall be required to obtain the prior written consent of the Department and the Board for any change in use of the Facility, or any part thereof and at the request of the Department or the Board, the Participating County shall furnish the Department and the Board with an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel acceptable to the Board to the effect that such change in use will not, in and of itself, cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

SECTION 6. Obligations of Participating County.

(a) Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Utilities. The Participating County shall, at its own cost and expense, pay for all maintenance and repair, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the Facility. The Participating County shall at all times maintain, or otherwise arrange for the maintenance of, the Facility in good condition, and the Participating County shall pay for, or otherwise arrange for, the payment of all utility services supplied to the Facility, and shall pay for, or otherwise arrange for, the payment of the costs of the repair and replacement of the Facility resulting from ordinary or extraordinary wear and tear or want of care on the part of the Participating County or any other cause (except for a catastrophic uninsured loss), and shall pay for, or otherwise arrange for, the payment of any insurance policies, except those provided by the Department pursuant to the Facility Lease.

(b) Rent. The Department shall pay all Base Rental and Additional Rental as defined in and as required under the Facility Lease. The Participating County shall pay upon the order of the Department or the Board as rent hereunder such amounts, if any, in each year as shall be required by the Department or Board for the payment of all applicable taxes and assessments of any type or nature assessed or levied by any governmental agency or entity having power to levy taxes or assessments charged to the Department, the Board or the State Treasurer affecting or relating to the Facility or their respective interests or estates therein. Except for the Base Rental and Additional Rental obligations and insurance obligations as specified in the Facility Lease, the Department shall have no duty under this Facility Sublease to pay for any other costs to maintain and operate the Facility. The rent required under this Section 6(b) shall be abated proportionately during any period in which the Department's obligation to pay rent under the Facility Lease shall be abated.

The Participating County shall submit to the Department within 15 Business Days of the adoption of the Participating County's budget each year, a copy of its approved and authorized budget that details the amounts allocated to maintain and operate the Facility, including any reserves. On September 1 of each year during the term of this Facility Sublease, the Department shall submit a

report to the Board including a summary of the information provided by the Participating County as set forth in this paragraph. This report shall be in a form approved by the Board and shall incorporate any other summary to be provided by the Department pursuant to the terms of any facility sublease entered into by the Department in connection with facilities constructed pursuant to the Law, as applicable.

SECTION 7. Insurance.

(a) Insurance Obligations of the Department. The Department will pay or cause to be paid the cost of all insurance required to be maintained under the Facility Lease. The Participating County will not be required to pay or reimburse the Department or any other State agency for these insurance costs or any deductible paid by the State. The Department will provide, or cause to be provided, proof of insurance coverage to the Participating County upon request of the Participating County.

In the event of (i) damage or destruction of the Facility caused by the perils covered by the insurance required under the Facility Lease and (ii) if the Board elects, under the terms of the Facility Lease and the Indenture, to redeem the outstanding Bonds, and (iii) if any insurance proceeds remain after the Bonds have been redeemed and such remaining proceeds are not needed under the terms of the Indenture, and (iv) such funds are distributed to the Department, then the Department agrees to distribute such funds to the Participating County.

The Department will not insure the Participating County's equipment, stored goods, other personal property, fixtures, or tenant improvements, nor such personal property owned by Participating County's, subtenants or assigns, if any, or invitees. The Department shall not be required to repair any injury or damage to any personal property or trade fixtures installed in the Facility by the Participating County caused by fire or other casualty, or to replace any such personal property or trade fixtures. The Participating County may, at its sole option and expense, obtain physical damage insurance covering its equipment, stored goods, other personal property, fixtures or tenant improvement or obtain business interruption insurance.

To the extent permitted by law, the Department and the Participating County agree to release the other and waive their rights of recovery against the other for damage to the Facility or their respective property at the Facility arising from perils insured under any commercial property insurance listed in this Facility Sublease or the Facility Lease. The property insurance policies of the Department and the Participating County shall contain a waiver of subrogation endorsement in favor of the other.

(b) Insurance Obligations of the Participating County. The Participating County, at its own cost and expense, shall secure and maintain or cause to be secured and maintained from an insurance company or companies approved to do business in the State of California and maintain during the entire term of this Facility Sublease, the following insurance coverage for the Facility:

(1) General liability insurance in an amount not less than one million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Evidence of such insurance shall be on a General Liability Special Endorsement form and should provide coverage for premises and operations, contractual, personal injury and fire legal liability;

(2) By signing this Facility Sublease, the Participating County hereby certifies that it is aware of the provisions of Section 3700, *et seq.*, of the California Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that Code, and that it will comply, and it will cause its subtenants and assignees to comply, with such provisions at all such times as they may apply during the term of this Facility Sublease.

(3) Auto insurance (written on ISO policy form CA 00 01 or its equivalent) with a limit of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence. Such insurance shall include coverage for all "owned," "hired" and "non-owned" vehicles or coverage for any auto.

(c) Additional Insureds. The Participating County agrees that the Department and the Board and their officers, agents and employees shall be included as additional insureds in all insurance required herein.

(d) Insurance Certificate. The Participating County shall submit or cause to be submitted to the Department, by no later than June 30th of each year, a certificate of insurance or other evidence of insurance in a form satisfactory to the Department demonstrating that the insurance required to be maintained by the Participating County hereunder is in full force and effect.

(e) Self-Insurance. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, the Participating County may satisfy the insurance obligations hereunder by a combination of commercial insurance, formal risk pooling under California statutory provisions, and/or a self-funded loss reserve in whatever proportions are deemed appropriate by the Participating County and acceptable to the Department and the Board. The Participating County shall furnish the Department and the Board with a certificate or other written evidence of the Participating County's election to provide or cause to be provided all or part of its coverage under a risk pooling, risk retention, or self-insurance program or any combination thereof.

SECTION 8. Assignment or Subletting of Facility.

(a) The Participating County shall not sublet or assign any portion of the Facility, or permit its subtenants to sublet or assign portions of the Facility, without obtaining the prior written consent and approval of the Department and the Board, which may be granted or denied in their sole discretion, to the form and substance of such sublease and the sublessee, and, provided further, that any such sublease shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any sublease of the Facility by the Participating County shall explicitly provide that such sublease is subject to all rights of the Board under the Facility Lease, including, the Board's right to re-enter and re-let the Facility or terminate the Facility Lease upon a default by the Department and to all rights of the Department under this Facility Sublease including, the Department's right to re-enter and re-let the Facility or terminate this Facility Sublease upon a default by the Participating County; and

(2) At the request of the Department or the Board, the Participating County shall furnish the Department and the Board with an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel acceptable to the Board to the effect that such sublease will not, in and of itself, cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

(b) The Participating County acknowledges that, if the Department breaches the terms of the Facility Lease, a remedy for such breach available to the Board under the Facility Lease is to enter and re-let the Facility to an entity other than the Department. If the Board, at its discretion, chooses to exercise this remedy, the Board agrees that its first offer to relet the Facility shall be made to the Participating County; provided, however, the terms of such offer shall be determined at the sole reasonable discretion of the Board.

(c) This Facility Sublease shall not be subordinated to any sublease.

SECTION 9. Hazardous Materials. The Participating County shall fully disclose in writing to the Department and the Board the existence, extent and nature of any Hazardous Materials (defined below), substances, wastes or other environmentally regulated substances, of which the Participating County has actual knowledge relative to the Facility. The Participating County further warrants, covenants and represents that it will promptly notify the Department and the Board in writing of any change in the nature or extent of any Hazardous Materials, substances or wastes maintained on, in, around or under the Facility or used in connection therewith, of which the Participating County gains actual knowledge, and will transmit to the Department and the Board copies of any citations, orders, notices or other material governmental or other communication received by the Participating County with respect to any other Hazardous Materials, substances, wastes or other environmentally regulated substances affecting the Facility. The Participating County shall ensure (as to itself), and shall use its best efforts to ensure (as to its contractors, consultants, sublessees and other agents), that all activities of the Participating County or any officers, employees, contractors, consultants, sublessees, or any other agents of the Participating County performed at the Facility will be in full compliance with all Environmental Laws, and further agrees that neither the Participating County nor its contractors, consultants, sublessees, agents, officers or employees will engage in any management of solid wastes or Hazardous Materials at the Facility which constitutes noncompliance with or a violation of any Environmental Law. If there is a release of Hazardous Materials on or beneath the Facility which constitutes noncompliance with or a violation of any Environmental Law, the Participating County shall promptly take all action necessary to investigate and remedy such release.

The Participating County shall defend, indemnify and hold the State of California, including, but not limited to, the Department, the Board and their officers, directors, agents, employees and successors and assigns (each, an "Indemnified Party" and, together, the "Indemnified Parties") harmless from and against any and all damages, penalties, fines, claims, liens, suits, liabilities, costs (including cleanup costs), judgments and expenses (including attorneys', consultants', or experts' fees and expenses of every kind and nature) suffered by or asserted against one or more of the Indemnified Parties as a direct or indirect result of any warranty or representation made by the Participating County in the preceding paragraph being false or untrue in any material respect or the breach of any obligation of the Participating County in the preceding paragraph or as a result of any act or omission on the part of the Participating County or any contractor, consultant, sublessee or other agent of the Participating County which constitutes noncompliance with or a violation of any Environmental Law. The indemnification obligations set forth in this paragraph shall survive any termination of this Facility Sublease.

"Hazardous Materials" means any substance, material, or waste which is or becomes, prior to the date of execution and delivery hereof, regulated by any local governmental authority, the State of California, or the United States Government, including, but not limited to, any material or substance which is (i) defined as a "hazardous substance", "hazardous material", "toxic substance", "solid

waste", "pollutant or contaminant", "hazardous waste", "extremely hazardous waste", or "restricted hazardous waste" under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA") [42 U.S.C.A §§ 9601 *et seq.*]; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 ("RCRA") [42 U.S.C.A §§ 6901 *et seq.*]; the Clean Water Act, also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("FWPCA") [33 U.S.C.A §§ 1251 *et seq.*]; the Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA") [15 U.S.C.A §§ 2601 *et seq.*]; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act [7 U.S.C.A §§ 136 *et seq.*]; the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 9601 *et seq.*]; the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 7401 *et seq.*]; the Safe Drinking Water Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 300f *et seq.*]; the Solid Waste Disposal Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 6901 *et seq.*]; the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act [30 U.S.C.A §§ 1201 *et seq.*]; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act [42 U.S.C.A §§ 11001 *et seq.*]; the Occupational Safety and Health Act [29 U.S.C.A §§ 655 and 657]; the California Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25280 *et seq.*]; the California Hazardous Substances Account Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25300 *et seq.*]; the California Hazardous Waste Control Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25100 *et seq.*]; the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act [Health & Saf. Code §§ 25249.5 *et seq.*]; the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act [Wat. Code §§ 13000 *et seq.*], including without limitation, Sections 25115, 25117 or 25122.7 of the California Health and Safety Code, or listed pursuant to Section 25140 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (Hazardous Waste Control Law), (ii) defined as "hazardous substance" under Section 25316 of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.8 (Carpenter-Presley-Talmer Hazardous Substance Account Act), (iii) defined as a "hazardous material", "hazardous substance", or "hazardous waste" under Section 25501 of the California Health and Safety Code.

"Environmental Laws" means any federal, state or local law, statute, code, ordinance, regulation, requirement or rule relating to Hazardous Materials to which the Participating County or the Facility is subject, including all those laws referenced above in the definition of Hazardous Materials.

SECTION 10. Termination, Breach, Default and Damages.

(a) This Facility Sublease shall terminate upon the occurrence of the expiration of the lease term as set forth in Section 3.

(b) If the Participating County shall fail to keep, observe or perform any term, covenant or condition contained herein to be kept or performed by the Participating County for a period of sixty (60) days after notice of the same has been given to the Participating County by the Department or the Board or for such additional time as is reasonably required, in the sole discretion of the Department, with the consent of the Board, to correct any of the same, the Participating County shall be deemed to be in default hereunder and it shall be lawful for the Department to exercise any and all remedies available pursuant to law or granted pursuant to this Facility Sublease. Upon any such default, the Department, in addition to all other rights and remedies it may have at law, shall, with the consent of the Board, have the option to do any of the following:

(1) To terminate this Facility Sublease in the manner hereinafter provided on account of default by the Participating County, notwithstanding any re-entry or re-letting of the Facility as hereinafter provided for in subparagraph (2) hereof, and to re-enter the Facility and remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place. In the

event of such termination, the Participating County agrees to immediately surrender possession of the Facility, without let or hindrance, and to pay the Department and the Board all damages recoverable at law that the Department may incur by reason of default by the Participating County, including, without limitation, any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Department or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained. Neither notice to deliver up possession of the Facility given pursuant to law nor any entry or re-entry by the Department nor any proceeding in unlawful detainer, or otherwise, brought by the Department for the purpose of effecting such re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility, nor the appointment of a receiver upon initiative of the Department to protect the Board's interest under the Facility Lease shall of itself operate to terminate this Facility Sublease, and no termination of this Facility Sublease on account of default by the Participating County shall be or become effective by operation of law or acts of the parties hereto, or otherwise, unless and until the Department shall have given written notice to the Participating County of the election on the part of the Department to terminate this Facility Sublease. The Participating County covenants and agrees that no surrender of the Facility or of the remainder of the term hereof or any termination of this Facility Sublease shall be valid in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever unless stated or accepted by the Department by such written notice.

(2) Without terminating this Facility Sublease, (i) to enforce any term or provision to be kept or performed by the Participating County or (ii) to exercise any and all rights of entry and re-entry upon the Facility. In the event the Department does not elect to terminate this Facility Sublease in the manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof, the Participating County shall remain liable and agrees to keep or perform all covenants and conditions herein contained to be kept or performed by the Participating County, and notwithstanding any entry or re-entry by the Department or suit in unlawful detainer, or otherwise, brought by the Department for the purpose of effecting a re-entry or obtaining possession of the Facility. Should the Department elect to re-enter as herein provided, the Participating County hereby irrevocably appoints the Department as the agent and attorney-in-fact of the Participating County to re-let the Facility, or any part thereof, from time to time, either in the Department's name or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions and for such use and period as the Department may deem advisable and to remove all persons in possession thereof and all personal property whatsoever situated upon the Facility and to place such personal property in storage in any warehouse or other suitable place, for the account of and at the expense of the Participating County, and the Participating County hereby exempts and agrees to save harmless the Department from any costs, loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, in connection with, or incident to any such re-entry upon and re-letting of the Facility and removal and storage of such property by the Department or its duly authorized agents in accordance with the provisions herein contained except for any such costs, loss or damage resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Department or its agents. The Participating County agrees that the terms of this Facility Sublease constitute full and sufficient notice of the right of the Department to re-let the Facility in the event of such re-entry without effecting a surrender of this Facility Sublease. The Participating County further agrees that no acts of the Department in effecting such re-letting shall constitute a surrender or termination of this Facility Sublease irrespective of the use or the term for which such re-letting is made or the terms and conditions of such re-letting, or otherwise, but that, on the contrary, in the event of such default by the Participating County the right to terminate this Facility Sublease shall vest in the Department to be effected in the sole and exclusive manner provided for in subparagraph (1) hereof. The Participating County further agrees to pay the Department the cost of any alterations or additions to the Facility necessary to place the Facility in condition for re-letting immediately

upon notice to the Participating County of the completion and installation of such additions or alterations.

(c) This Facility Sublease may be terminated at the option of the Board if the Board determines to exercise its right to enter and re-let the Facility under the Facility Lease pursuant to a default by the Department thereunder.

(d) In addition to any default resulting from breach by the Participating County of any term or covenant of this Facility Sublease, if (1) the Participating County's interest in this Facility Sublease or any part thereof be assigned, sublet or transferred without the prior written consent to the Department and the Board, either voluntarily or by operation of law, or (2) the Participating County or any assignee shall file any petition or institute any proceedings under any act or acts, state or federal, dealing with or relating to the subject of bankruptcy or insolvency or under any amendment of such act or acts, either as a bankrupt or as an insolvent or as a debtor or in any similar capacity, wherein or whereby the Participating County asks or seeks or prays to be adjudicated as bankrupt, or is to be discharged from any or all of the Participating County's debts or obligations, or offers to the Participating County's creditors to effect a composition or extension of time to pay the Participating County's debts, or asks, seeks or prays for a reorganization or to effect a plan of reorganization or for a readjustment of the Participating County's debts or for any other similar relief, or if any such petition or if any such proceedings of the same or similar kind or character be filed or be instituted or taken against the Participating County, or if a receiver of the business or of the property or assets of the Participating County shall be appointed by any court, except a receiver appointed at the insistence or request of the Department or the Board, or if the Participating County shall make a general or any assignment for the benefit of the Participating County's creditors, or (3) the Participating County shall abandon the Facility, then the Participating County shall be deemed to be in default hereunder.

(e) The Department shall in no event be in default in the performance of any of its obligations hereunder unless and until the Department shall have failed to perform such obligations within sixty (60) days or such additional time as is reasonably required to correct any such default after notice by the Participating County to the Department that the Department has failed to perform any such obligation.

(f) The Participating County hereby waives any and all claims for damages caused or which may be caused by the Department in re-entering and taking possession of the Facility as herein provided and all claims for damages that may result from the destruction of or injury to the Facility and all claims for damages to or loss of any property belonging to the Department, or any other person, that may be in or upon the Facility, except for such claims resulting from the intentional or negligent actions of the Department or its agents.

Each and all of the remedies given to the Department hereunder or by any law now or hereafter enacted are cumulative and the single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege hereunder shall not impair the right of the Department to other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any or all other rights, powers or privileges. The term "re-let" or "re-letting" as used in this Section shall include, but not be limited to, re-letting by means of the operation or other utilization by the Department of the Facility. If any statute or rule of law validly shall limit the remedies given to the Department hereunder, the Department nevertheless shall be entitled to whatever remedies are allowable under any statute or rule of law.

The Participating County agrees to pay reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the Department in attempting to enforce any of the remedies available to the Department hereunder; whether or not a lawsuit has been filed. In the event that a lawsuit is filed that culminates in a judgment, then the prevailing party in such action shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees.

SECTION 11. Additions, Betterments, Extensions or Improvements; Prohibition Against Encumbrance.

(a) Subject to the limitations set forth in this Section 11, at its sole cost and expense, the Participating County shall have the right during the term of this Facility Sublease to make additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility or to attach fixtures, structures or signs to the Facility if such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements or fixtures, structures or signs are necessary or beneficial for the use of the Facility by the Participating County; provided, however, that any such changes to the Facility shall be made in a manner that does not result in an abatement of the rental hereunder or the rental due from the Department under the Facility Lease.

(b) If any proposed additions, betterments, extensions or improvements of the Facility require approval by the Board of State and Community Corrections, the Participating County shall, concurrently with the request for such approval(s), request the approval of the Department and the Board to such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements. The Participating County acknowledges the commencement of such additions, betterments, extensions or improvements shall be subject to receipt by the Participating County of the Board's approval thereto. In the event the Participating County shall at any time during the term of this Facility Sublease cause any additions, betterments, extensions or improvements to the Facility to be acquired or constructed or materials to be supplied in or upon the Facility, the Participating County shall pay or cause to be paid when due all sums of money that may become due, or purporting to be due for any labor, services, materials, supplies or equipment furnished or alleged to have been furnished to or for the Participating County in, upon or about the Facility and shall keep the Facility free of any and all mechanics' or materialmen's liens or other liens against the Facility or the Department's or the Board's interest therein. In the event any such lien attaches to or is filed against the Facility or the Department's or the Board's interest therein, the Participating County shall cause each such lien to be fully discharged and released at the time the performance of any obligation secured by any such lien matures or becomes due, except that if the Participating County desires to contest any such lien it may do so. If any such lien shall be reduced to final judgment and such judgment or such process as may be issued for the enforcement thereof is not promptly stayed, or if so stayed and said stay thereafter expires, the Participating County shall forthwith pay or cause to be paid and discharged such judgment. In accordance with Section 20, the Participating County agrees to and shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law, defend, indemnify and hold the Department, the Board, the State Treasurer and their officers, directors, agents, employees, successors and assigns harmless from and against and defend each of them against any claim, demand, loss, damage, liability or expense (including attorneys' fees) as a result of any such lien or claim of lien against the Facility or the Department's or the Board's interest therein.

(c) The Participating County agrees it will not create or suffer to be created any recorded or unrecorded mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, easement, rights of way or other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions, restrictions or encumbrance upon the Facility or the Easement Property except Permitted Encumbrances (defined below).

The term "Permitted Encumbrances" means as of any particular time: (1) liens for general ad valorem taxes and assessments, if any, not then delinquent; (2) the Site Lease and the Facility Lease, as they may be amended from time to time; (3) easements (including the Easement Agreement), rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, which exist of record as of the date of issuance of the Bonds; (4) easements, rights of way, mineral rights, drilling rights and other rights, reservations, covenants, conditions or restrictions, all of a non-monetary nature, established following the date of issuance of the Bonds and to which the Board consents in writing; and (5) subleases approved by the Board in accordance with Section 8 hereof.

(d) The Department hereby covenants and agrees that, except as set forth in Sections 8 and 10, neither this Facility Sublease nor any interest of either party in this Facility Sublease shall be sold, mortgaged, pledged, assigned, or transferred by voluntary act or by operation of law or otherwise.

(e) The Participating County shall not in any manner impair, impede, or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of the Bonds or the trustee for the Bonds.

SECTION 12. Continuing Disclosure. The Participating County hereby covenants and agrees that it will fully cooperate with the Department, the Board and the State Treasurer so that they can comply with and carry out all of the provisions of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement and will provide all information reasonably requested by the Department, the Board or the State Treasurer regarding the Facility, in connection with continuing disclosure obligations. The Participating County further covenants to provide notice to the Department, the Board and the State Treasurer within five Business Days of the occurrence of any event which causes any portion of the Facility not to be available for beneficial use or occupancy by the Participating County.

SECTION 13. Status of Private Activity Use of the Facility. The Participating County hereby covenants and agrees to provide information to the Department and the Board by January 31 of each year regarding the private activity use, if any, of the Facility. Any such private use must be consistent with the Participating County's covenants pursuant to Section 14 hereof. The information that must be updated annually is set forth in the Tax Certificate that was executed and delivered by the Board upon the initial issuance of the Bonds and acknowledged to by the Participating County in its certificate attached to the Tax Certificate.

SECTION 14. Tax Covenants.

(a) The Participating County covenants that it will not use or permit any use of the Facility, and shall not take or permit to be taken any other action or actions, which would cause any Bond to be a "private activity bond" within the meaning of Section 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; and any applicable regulations promulgated from time to time thereunder. The Participating County further covenants that it will not take any action or fail to take any action, if such action or the failure to take such action would adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

(b) The Participating County covenants that it will not use or permit more than 10% of (i) the proceeds of the Bonds or the Project to be used in the aggregate for any activities that constitute a "Private Use" (as such term is defined in paragraph (d) below). The Participating County covenants that it will not cause more than 10% of the principal of or interest on the Bonds under the

terms thereof or any underlying arrangement, to be secured by any interest in property (whether or not the Project) used for a Private Use or in payments in respect of property used for a Private Use, or which will be derived from payments in respect of property used for a Private Use.

(c) The Participating County covenants that it shall not take or permit to be taken any action or actions which would cause more than 5% of the proceeds of the Bonds or the Project to be used for a Private Use that is unrelated or disproportionate to the governmental use of the proceeds of the Bonds (an "Unrelated or Disproportionate Use") or to cause more than 5% of the principal of or interest on the Bonds to be directly or indirectly secured by any interest in property used or to be used for a Private Use that is an Unrelated or Disproportionate Use or in payments in respect of property used or to be used for a Private Use that is an Unrelated or Disproportionate Use.

(d) The term "Private Use" means any activity that constitutes a trade or business that is carried on by persons or entities other than a "governmental person," which is defined within Treasury Regulation Section 1.141 1(b) as a state or local governmental unit or any instrumentality thereof. A "governmental person" does not include the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. The leasing of property financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Bonds or the use by or the access of a person or entity other than a governmental unit to property or services on a basis other than as a member of the general public shall constitute a Private Use. Private Use may also result from certain management and service contracts as described in paragraph (e) below.

(e) The Participating County will not enter into any arrangement with any person or entity other than a state or local governmental unit which provides for such person to manage, operate, or provide services with respect to the Facility (or any portion thereof) (a "Service Contract"), unless the guidelines set forth in Revenue Procedure 97-13, as modified by Revenue Procedure 2001-39 (the "Guidelines"), are satisfied and the Board, in its discretion, consents to such Service Contract.

(f) The Participating County covenants to maintain records relating to the Project as required by Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the Project Agreement and such other records as are required to be maintained by it in accordance with the Tax Certificate.

SECTION 15. No Merger. The parties hereto intend that there shall be no merger of any estate or interest created by this Facility Sublease with any other estate or interest in the Facility, or any part thereof, by reason of the fact that the same party may acquire or hold all or any part of the estate or interest in the Facility created by this Facility Sublease as well as another estate or interest in the Facility.

SECTION 16. Waste. The Participating County shall not commit, suffer, or permit any waste or nuisance on or within the Facility or any acts to be done thereon in violation of any laws or ordinances.

SECTION 17. Amendments. This Facility Sublease may not be amended, changed, modified or altered without the prior written consent of the parties hereto and the Board.

SECTION 18. Waiver. Any waiver granted by the Department of any breach by the Participating County of any agreement, covenant or condition hereof shall not operate as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other agreement, covenant or condition hereof. The Department shall not grant any such waiver without the prior written consent of the Board.

SECTION 19. Non-Liability of the Department and other State Entities. Any obligation of the Department created by or arising out of this Facility Sublease shall not impose a debt or pecuniary liability upon the Department, the Board or the State of California, or a charge upon the general credit or taxing powers thereof, but shall be payable solely out of funds duly authorized and appropriated by the State.

The delivery of this Facility Sublease shall not, directly or indirectly or contingently, obligate the Board, the Department, the State Treasurer or the State of California to levy any form of taxation therefor or to make any appropriation. Nothing herein or in the proceedings of the Participating County, the Board or the Department shall be construed to authorize the creation of a debt of the Board, the Department, the State Treasurer or the State of California, within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision of the State of California. No breach of any pledge, obligation or agreement made or incurred in connection herewith may impose any pecuniary liability upon, or any charge upon the general credit of the Board, the Department or the State of California.

SECTION 20. Indemnification. As required by California Government Code Section 15820.905, the Participating County agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties for any and all claims and losses accruing and resulting from or arising out of the Participating County's use and occupancy of the Facility, including the use and occupancy of the Facility by any sublessee or invitee of the Participating County. The Participating County's obligation to indemnify, defend and hold harmless under this Section shall extend to all such claims and losses arising, occurring, alleged, or made at any time, including prior to, during, or after the period that this Facility Sublease is in full force and effect. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the Participating County will not be required to indemnify, defend or hold harmless an Indemnified Party from any claim which arises, in whole or in part, from the gross negligence or willful misconduct or omission of such Indemnified Party. The indemnification obligations of the Participating County set forth in this Section shall survive any termination of this Facility Sublease.

SECTION 21. Law Governing. This Facility Sublease shall be governed exclusively by the provisions hereof and by the laws of the State of California as the same from time to time exist. Any action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Facility Sublease shall, to the extent permitted by law, be brought, commenced or prosecuted in the courts of the State located in the County of Sacramento, California.

SECTION 22. Headings. All section headings contained in this Facility Sublease are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to define or limit the scope of any provision of this Facility Sublease.

SECTION 23. Notices. All approvals, authorizations, consents, demands, designations, notices, offers, requests, statements or other communications hereunder by either party to the other shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given and served upon the other party if delivered personally or if mailed by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

To the Department: Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
of the State of California
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attention: Director, Facility Planning, Construction
& Management

To the Board: State Public Works Board
915 "L" Street, 9th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Executive Director

To the State Treasurer: Treasurer of the State of California
Public Finance Division
915 Capitol Mall, Room 261
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attention: Director, Public Finance Division

To the Participating County: County of San Diego
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA, 92101
Attention: County Administrative Officer

The address to which notices shall be mailed as aforesaid to any party may be changed by written notice given by such party to the others as hereinabove provided.

SECTION 24. Successors and Assigns. The terms and provisions hereof shall extend to and be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the respective parties hereto.

SECTION 25. Validity and Severability. If for any reason this Facility Sublease or any part thereof shall be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, voidable, or unenforceable by the Department or by the Participating County, all of the remaining terms of this Facility Sublease shall nonetheless continue in full force and effect. If for any reason it is held by such a court that any of the covenants and conditions of the Participating County hereunder, including the covenant to pay rentals hereunder, is unenforceable for the full term hereof, then and in such event this Facility Sublease is and shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year under which the rentals are to be paid by the Participating County annually in consideration of the right of the Participating County to possess, occupy and use the Facility, and all the other terms, provisions and conditions of this Facility Sublease, except to the extent that such terms, provisions and conditions are contrary to or inconsistent with such holding, shall remain in full force and effect, to the extent permitted by law.

SECTION 26. Execution. This Facility Sublease may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same Facility Sublease. It is also agreed that separate counterparts of this Facility Sublease may separately be executed by the Department, the Participating County and any other signatory hereto, all with the same force and effect as though the same counterpart had been executed by the Department, the Participating County and such other signatory.

SECTION 27. Multiple Originals. This Facility Sublease may be executed in any number of originals, each of which shall be deemed to be an original.

SECTION 28. Net Lease. This Facility Sublease shall be deemed and construed to be a "net lease" and the Participating County hereby agrees that the rentals provided for herein shall be an absolute net return to the Department, free and clear of any expenses, charges or set-offs whatsoever.

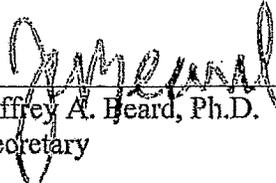
SECTION 29. Board as Third Party Beneficiary. The Board is a third party beneficiary of this Facility Sublease.

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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Participating County have caused this Facility Sublease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: 
Name: Jeffrey A. Heard, Ph.D.
Title: Secretary

APPROVED (Pursuant to Government Code
section 11005.2):

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Michael Butler
Title: Chief Real Property Services Section

CONSENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF
THE BOARD:

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Name: Stephen Benson
Title: Deputy Director

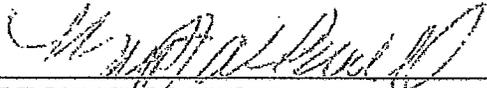
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

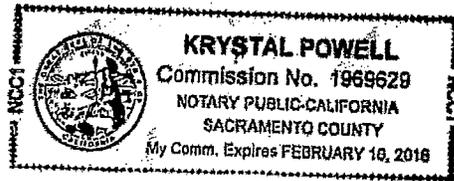
On October 22, 2014, before me, Krystal Powell, Notary Public, personally appeared Jeffrey A. Beard, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/hers/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/hers/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal



SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC



SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Participating County have caused this Facility Sublease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

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SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department and the Participating County have caused this Facility Sublease to be executed by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized, all as of the day and year first above written.

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REHABILITATION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

By: _____
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Title: Secretary

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By: _____
Name: Michael Butler
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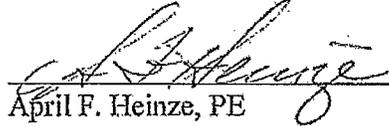
CONSENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF
THE BOARD:

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: Stephen R. Benson
Name: Stephen Benson
Title: Deputy Director

SPWB 2014 SERIES D
FACILITY SUBLEASE
(SAN DIEGO JAIL)

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

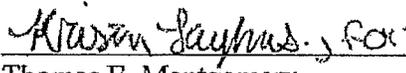
By: 

Name: April F. Heinze, PE

Title: Director, Department of General Services

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Thomas E. Montgomery
County Counsel

By: 

Name: Thomas E. Montgomery

Title: County Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

SS

On 10-23-14, before me, ANGELA JACKSON-LLAMAS, Deputy County Clerk in and for said County and State personally appeared April F. Heinze

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies) and by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.



Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr.,
County Assessor, Recorder, County Clerk

ANGELA JACKSON-LLAMAS- Deputy

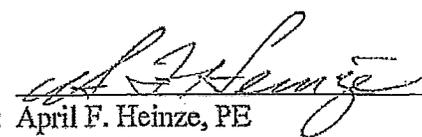
CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that the interest in the Facility conveyed under the foregoing to the County of San Diego, a political subdivision duly organized under the laws of the State of California, is hereby accepted by the undersigned officer or agent on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego, pursuant to authority conferred by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted on September 23, 2014 and the grantee consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized officer.

Dated: October 23, 2014

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

By:


Name: April F. Heinze, PE

Title: Director, Department of General Services

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE
SAN DIEGO JAIL

Parcel No. 2013-0171-A

(9-07-2013)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Remainder Parcel of said Parcel Map 20177, also being the Southerly 51 foot half width sideline of Riverview Parkway as shown on said Parcel Map.;

THENCE along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel and said sideline, South 89°27'57" East, 851.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 1349 foot radius curve concave Southerly;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, Easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 12°32'02", an arc distance of 295.10 feet;

THENCE continuing along the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, tangent to said curve, South 76°55'55" East, 114.24 feet;

THENCE leaving the Northerly line of said remainder parcel line and the Southerly sideline of said roadway, South 06°11'22" East, 198.57 feet;

THENCE South 01°30'36" West, 297.89 feet;

THENCE South 05°27'52" West, 389.08 feet;

THENCE South 12°24'57" East, 332.78 feet;

THENCE South 01°43'22" West, 259.86 feet to the Southerly line of said Remainder Parcel;

THENCE along said Southerly line, North 88°16'38" West, 729.15 feet to the centerline of Cottonwood Avenue as said road is shown in Map 817 filed in said County Recorder's Office;

THENCE leaving said Southerly line, North 03° 01' 15" East, 307.30 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 210.76 feet;

THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 77.99 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 221.62 feet;

THENCE South 68° 05' 20" East, 71.80 feet;

THENCE North 21° 39' 38" East, 113.92 feet;

THENCE North 68° 05' 20" West, 173.41 feet;

THENCE North 01° 50' 17" East, 242.66 feet;

THENCE North 87° 31' 24" West, 93.66 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 13.91 feet to the beginning of a non-tangent 13.50 foot radius curve, concave Southeasterly, a radial to said curve at said point bears North 11° 42' 45" East;

THENCE Westerly and Southwesterly along the arc of said curve, through a central angle of 101° 10' 39" a distance of 23.84 feet;

THENCE South 51° 07' 19" West, 123.31 feet;

THENCE North 38 04' 45" West, 54.32 feet;

THENCE North 85 16' 31" West, 27.32 feet;

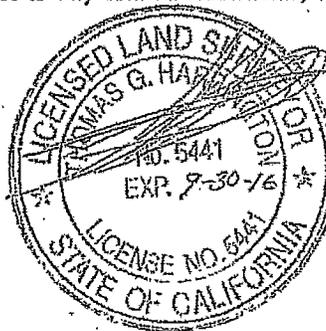
THENCE North 42 14' 44" West, 62.08 feet;

THENCE North 87 32' 23" West, 279.35 feet;

THENCE South 66 03' 42" West, 43.78 feet to a point on the Westerly line of said remainder parcel;

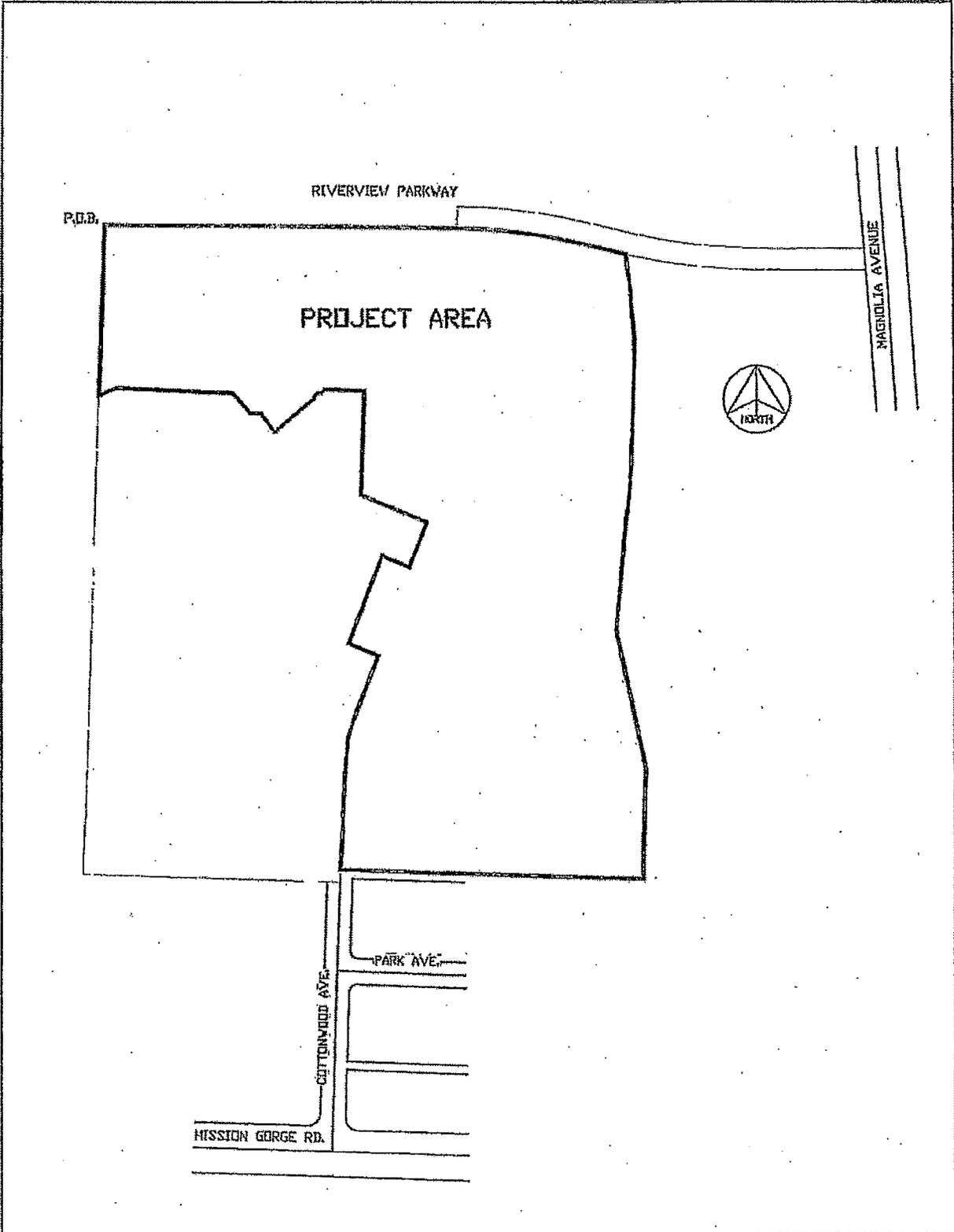
THENCE along the Westerly line of said remainder parcel, North 01°45'11" East, 400.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Said described parcel contains 28.05 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

**Map of Site
San Diego Jail**



**LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DRIVEWAY
SAN DIEGO JAIL**

Parcel No. 2009-0171-C

(9-07-13)

That portion of the Remainder Parcel of Parcel Map No. 20177, in the County of San Diego, State of California according to Parcel Map thereof filed in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, December 21, 2006 as instrument 2006-0905062, being a private access easement 51 feet in width, also a portion of the Southerly 51 foot wide half width of Riverview Parkway as dedicated to and accepted by the City of Santee on said Parcel Map 20177, the Southerly line of said strip being more particularly described as follows:

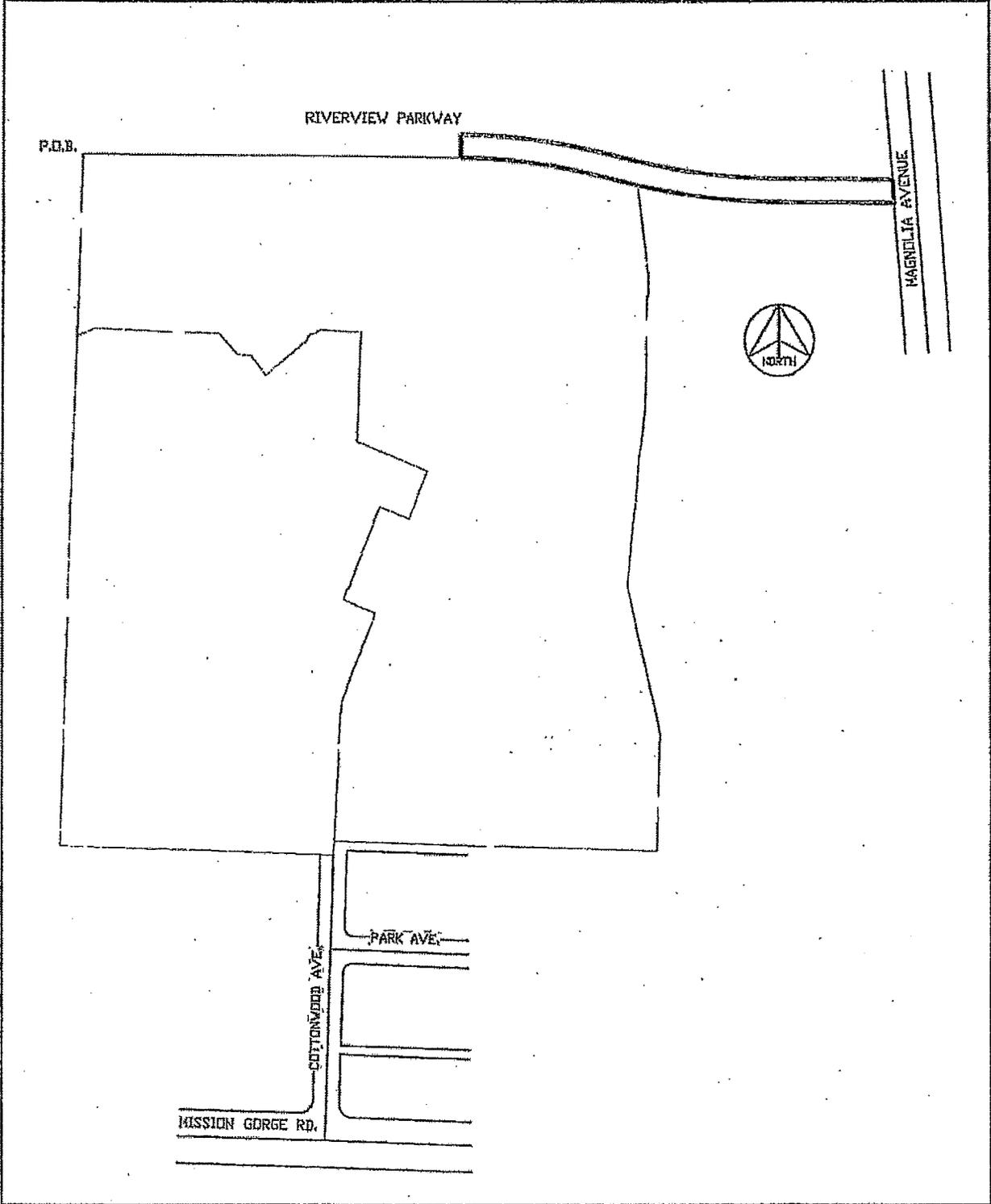
COMMENCING at the Northeasterly corner of Parcel 6 of said Parcel Map 20177;
THENCE Easterly along the Southerly line Of Riverview Parkway per said Parcel Map 20177, a distance of 851.84 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE continuing along the Southerly line of said Riverview Parkway, TERMINATING at the Westerly 51 foot half width sideline of Magnolia Avenue as shown on said Parcel Map 20177.

Said described parcel contains 2 acres, more or less, subject to any and all easements, reservations, restrictions and conveyances of record.



SHT 1 OF 1

**Map of Project Driveway
San Diego Jail**





**SENATE BILL 863, ADULT LOCAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES
CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM
PROPOSAL FORM**

This document is not to be reformatted.

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

A. APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE				
COUNTY NAME		STATE FINANCING REQUESTED \$		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 and UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>		
TYPE OF PROPOSAL – INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY /REGIONAL FACILITY PLEASE CHECK ONE (ONLY):				
INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
STREET ADDRESS				
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE	
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE <u>AND</u> CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV)	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/ REMODELING	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTING BEDS OR OTHER SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS CONSTRUCTED – Provide the number of BSCC-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be subject to construction as a result of the project, <u>whether remodel/renovation or new construction.</u>				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds constructed				
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)				

E. APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT

By signing this application, the authorized person assures that: a) the County will abide by the laws, regulations, policies, and procedures governing this financing program; and, b) certifies that the information contained in this proposal form, budget, narrative, and attachments is true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.

PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT

NAME	TITLE
AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE	DATE

F. DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

This person shall be responsible to oversee construction and administer the state/county agreements. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

NAME	TITLE		
DEPARTMENT	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
STREET ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS

G. DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

This person is responsible for all financial and accounting project related activities. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

NAME	TITLE		
DEPARTMENT	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
STREET ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS

H. DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

This person is responsible for project coordination and day-to-day liaison work with the BSCC. (Must be county staff, not a consultant or contractor, and must be identified in the Board of Supervisors' resolution.)

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

NAME	TITLE		
DEPARTMENT	TELEPHONE NUMBER		
STREET ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	E-MAIL ADDRESS

Wong, Linda (BOS)

From: Rubin, Jessie (CON)
Sent: Friday, July 10, 2015 2:39 PM
To: Wong, Linda (BOS)
Subject: SB 863: Applicant's Agreement
Attachments: SB 863 Proposal_Form_FINAL.pdf

See attached!

Jessie Rubin
City Performance
Office of the Controller
City & County of San Francisco
(415) 554-4023 | jessie.rubin@sfgov.org

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, Sheriff's Department

FROM: Linda Wong, Assistant Clerk, Budget and Finance Sub-Committee, Board of Supervisors

DATE: July 8, 2015

SUBJECT: REFERRAL FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Board of Supervisors' Budget and Finance Sub-Committee has received the following proposed legislation:

File No. 150701

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863 (2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4; outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

If you have any additional comments or reports to be included with the file, please forward them to me at the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

c: Katherine Gorwood, Sheriff's Department

AMENDED IN BOARD

7/21/2015

FILE NO. 150701

RESOLUTION NO. 261-15

1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10
11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration ("FMND") and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) ("CEQA"), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 "CEQA Guidelines") and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code ("Chapter 31");
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program ("MMRP"), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board's review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July 10,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. M15-120; now
2 therefore be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility and the contract for the construction of the Proposed
4 Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

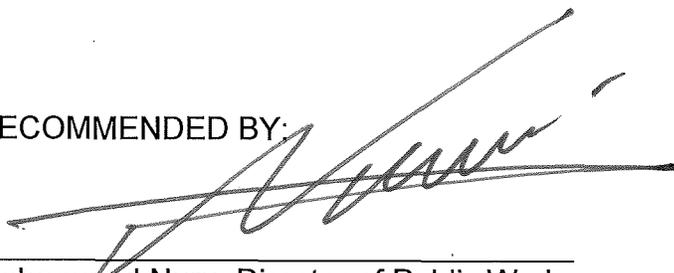
5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County's Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County's Controller or his or her designee, County's
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County's
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County's Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County's Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

RECOMMENDED BY:



Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works

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City and County of San Francisco

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

**Tails
Resolution**

File Number: 150701

Date Passed: July 21, 2015

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863 (2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4; outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

July 15, 2015 Budget and Finance Sub-Committee - REFERRED WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

July 21, 2015 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED

Ayes: 10 - Avalos, Breed, Christensen, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Tang, Wiener and Yee

Excused: 1 - Campos

July 21, 2015 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED

Ayes: 7 - Breed, Christensen, Cohen, Farrell, Tang, Wiener and Yee

Noes: 3 - Avalos, Kim and Mar

Excused: 1 - Campos

File No. 150701

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED on 7/21/2015 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board

Mayor

Acting Mayor
District 2 Supervisor

7/22/15

Date Approved

1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10
11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

25

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (“FMND”) and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) (“CEQA”), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 “CEQA Guidelines”) and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code (“Chapter 31”):
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program (“MMRP”), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board’s review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July 10,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. ____; now therefore
2 be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility, if such contract is for more than \$10,000,000, and the
4 contract for the construction of the Proposed Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County’s Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County’s Controller or his or her designee, County’s
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County’s
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County’s Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County’s Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

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1 RECOMMENDED BY:

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Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works

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1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10

11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

25

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (“FMND”) and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) (“CEQA”), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 “CEQA Guidelines”) and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code (“Chapter 31”):
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program (“MMRP”), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board’s review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July 10,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. ____; now therefore
2 be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility and the contract for the construction of the Proposed
4 Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County’s Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County’s Controller or his or her designee, County’s
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County’s
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County’s Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County’s Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

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1 RECOMMENDED BY:

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Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works

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**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE
REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
(Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
MITIGATION MEASURES				
<i>Cultural Resources (Archeological Resources) Mitigation Measures</i>				
<p>Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities</p> <p>The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.</p>	<p>Project sponsor; contractor; and Planning Department’s Environmental Review Officer (ERO).</p>	<p>Establish means to be used and include in construction specifications prior to issuance of building permits for demolition or construction.</p>	<p>Project sponsor; construction contractor(s).</p>	
<p>Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources</p> <p>For those historical resources identified in Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and</p>	<p>Project sponsor to retain appropriately qualified consultant to carry out pre-construction survey, and retain an appropriately qualified consultant to install and manage monitoring equipment, if required.</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction, if required.</p>	<p>Planning Department Preservation Technical Specialist shall review and approve construction monitoring program. Project sponsor and/or consultant to submit monthly reports during excavation, foundation and exterior construction activities.</p>	

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
 850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE
 REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
 (Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<p>condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.</p>				

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
 850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE
 REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
 (Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<p>Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing</p> <p>Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archeological consultant from the rotational Department Qualified Archeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).</p> <p>The Addendum to the Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) shall have the following content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities; 2) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants; 3) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources; 4) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified; 5) Impacts of Proposed Project; 6) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project; 7) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification B) Expected archeological resources C) For historic archeological resources 	<p>Project sponsor to retain qualified professional archeologist from the pool of archeological consultants maintained by the Planning Department.</p>	<p>Prior to commencement of demolition and soil-disturbing activities, submittal of all plans and reports for approval by the ERO. Considered complete when Project sponsor retains a qualified professional archeological consultant.</p>	<p>The archeological consultant shall undertake an archeological testing program as specified herein. (See below regarding archeological consultant's reports)</p>	

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
 850 BRYANT STREET – HALL OF JUSTICE
 REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
 (Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Historic address or other location identification b) Archeological property type D) For all archeological resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Estimate depth below the surface b) Expected integrity c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR E) ATP Map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Location of expected archeological resources b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts c) Areas of prior soils disturbance d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map <p>The archeological consultant’s work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the ERO. All plans and reports prepared by the consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).</p>				

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<p><i>Consultation with Descendant Communities:</i> On discovery of an archeological site¹ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative² of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.</p>	<p>Project sponsor/archeological consultant</p>	<p>For the duration of soil-disturbing activities. Considered complete upon submittal of Final Archeological Resources Report.</p>	<p>Project sponsor/archeological consultant shall contact the ERO and descendant group representative upon discovery of an archeological site associated with descendant Native Americans or the Overseas Chinese. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations on the site and consult with the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. Archeological consultant shall prepare a Final Archeological Resources Report in consultation with the ERO. A copy of this report shall be provided to the ERO and the</p>	

¹ The term “archeological site” is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.
² An “appropriate representative” of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

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<p><i>Archeological Testing Program.</i> The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.</p> <p>At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:</p> <p>A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or</p> <p>B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research</p>	<p>Project sponsor/ archeological consultant at the direction of the ERO.</p> <p>Project sponsor, and archeological consultant, in consultation with the ERO.</p>	<p>Prior to any excavation, site preparation or construction and prior to testing, an ATP is to be submitted to and approved by the ERO. Considered complete with approval of ATP by ERO and on finding by ERO that ATP is implemented.</p> <p>At the completion of the archeological testing program. Considered complete on submittal to ERO of report on ATP findings.</p>	<p>representative of the descendant group.</p> <p>Archeological consultant to undertake ATP in consultation with ERO.</p> <p>Archeological consultant to submit results of testing, and if significant archeological resources may be present, in consultation with ERO, determine whether additional measures are warranted. If significant archeological resources are present and may be adversely affected, project sponsor, at its discretion, may elect to redesign the project, or implement data recovery program, unless</p>	

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<p>significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.</p> <p><i>Archeological Monitoring Program.</i> If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archeological resources and to their depositional context; ▪ The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource; ▪ The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits; ▪ The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis; ▪ If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be 	<p>Project sponsor, and archeological consultant, in consultation with the ERO.</p>	<p>The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet prior to commencement of soils-disturbing activities. If ERO determines that archeological monitoring is necessary, monitor throughout all soils-disturbing activities. Considered complete on approval of AMP by ERO; submittal of report regarding findings of AMP; and finding by ERO that AMP is implemented.</p>	<p>ERO determines the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use is feasible.</p> <p>If required, archeological consultant to prepare Archeological Monitoring Program in consultation with the ERO.</p> <p>Project sponsor, project archeological consultant, archeological monitor, and project sponsor’s contractors shall implement the AMP, if required by the ERO.</p>	

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<p>empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.</p> <p>Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.</p> <p><i>Archeological Data Recovery Program.</i> The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.</p> <p>The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Field Methods and Procedures.</i> Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations. • <i>Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.</i> Description of selected cataloguing 	<p>Project sponsor and project archeological consultant.</p> <p>Project sponsor and project archeological consultant, in consultation with ERO.</p>	<p>After completion of excavation. Considered complete on submittal to ERO of report on monitoring program.</p> <p>If there is a determination by the ERO that an ADRP is required. Considered complete on submittal of ADRP to ERO.</p>	<p>Submit report on findings of monitoring program.</p> <p>If required, archeological consultant to prepare an ADRP in consultation with the ERO.</p>	

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<p>system and artifact analysis procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discard and Deaccession Policy.</i> Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies. • <i>Interpretive Program.</i> Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program. • <i>Security Measures.</i> Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities. • <i>Final Report.</i> Description of proposed report format and distribution of results. • <i>Curation.</i> Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities. <p><i>Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects.</i> The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner’s determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of, human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or</p>	<p>Project sponsor and archeological consultant, in consultation with the San Francisco Coroner, NAHC and MLD.</p>	<p>In the event human remains and/or funerary objects are encountered. Considered complete on notification of the San Francisco County Coroner and NAHC, if necessary.</p>	<p>Archeological consultant/ archeological monitor/project sponsor or contractor to contact San Francisco County Coroner. Implement regulatory requirements, if applicable, regarding discovery of Native American human remains and associated/unassociated funerary objects.</p>	

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<p>objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.</p> <p><i>Final Archeological Resources Report.</i> The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.</p> <p>Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.</p>	<p>Project sponsor and archeological consultant, in consultation with ERO</p> <p>Archeological consultant at the direction of the ERO.</p>	<p>If applicable, after completion of archeological data recovery, inventorying, analysis and interpretation.</p> <p>Considered complete on submittal of FARR and approval by ERO and written certification to ERO that required FARR distribution has been completed.</p>	<p>If applicable, archeological consultant to submit a FARR to ERO.</p> <p>Once approved, archeological consultant to distribute FARR.</p>	
Noise Mitigation Measures				
<p>Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures</p> <p>To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project’s construction contractor(s) shall undertake the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project’s general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible). The project’s general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, 	<p>Project sponsor and project general contractor(s).</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of building permit, incorporate practices identified in M-NO-2 into the construction contract agreement documents. Considered complete upon submittal of contract documents incorporating identified practices.</p> <p>Implement measures</p>	<p>Project sponsor to submit to Planning Department and DBI documentation designating an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager and protocol for complaints pertaining to noise.</p> <p>Project sponsor to provide copies of contract documents to Planning Department that show</p>	

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<p>if feasible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project’s general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA. The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible. Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project’s general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity. 		<p>throughout all phases of construction. At least 30 days prior to any extreme noise-generating activities, the project sponsor shall notify building owner and occupants within 100 feet of the project construction area of the expected dates, hours, and duration of such activities. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p>	<p>construction contractor agreement with specified practices identified.</p>	

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<p>Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels</p> <p>Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building’s classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install fixed, double-paned windows, • Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls, • Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and • Increase insulation of exterior walls. 	<p>Project sponsor, qualified acoustical consultant, and project general contractor(s).</p>	<p>Design measures that meet interior noise level standards to be incorporated into building design and evaluated prior to issuance of a final building permit and certificate of occupancy.</p>	<p>Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection.</p>	
<i>Air Quality Mitigation Measures</i>				
<p>Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators</p> <p>The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.</p>	<p>Project sponsor.</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of permit for backup diesel generator from City agency.</p>	<p>Submittal of plans detailing compliance and documentation of compliance with BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rules 2 and 5.</p> <p>Project sponsor and the ERO.</p>	<p>Considered complete approval of plans detailing compliance..</p>

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IMPROVEMENT MEASURES <i>(Improvement measures are not required under CEQA. The PMND identifies Improvement Measures to avoid or reduce less-than-significant impacts of the proposed project. The decision-makers may adopt these Improvement Measures as conditions of approval.)</i>				
<i>Transportation and Circulation Improvement Measures</i>				
<p>Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan</p> <p>As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the San Francisco Department of Public Works (SFDPW) could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Identify TDM Coordinator</u> The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation Management Association of San Francisco, TMASF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., SFDPW or Sheriff’s Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes). 2. <u>Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator</u> 3. <u>Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., 	<p>Project sponsor</p>	<p>Prior to project approval. Considered complete upon Planning Department approval of a TDM Plan.</p> <p>Implementation of this improvement measure is ongoing during the life of the project.</p>	<p>The project sponsor to provide a draft TDM Plan to the Planning Department for review and approval. The project sponsor will identify a TDM Coordinator.</p>	

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<p>NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.</p> <p>3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.</p> <p>3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.</p> <p>4. <u>Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey of staff and visitors.</u></p> <p>5. <u>City Access for Data Collection</u></p> <p>As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.</p>				
<p>Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces</p> <p>As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.</p>	<p>DPW to design and SFMTA to approve design and implement.</p>	<p>To be determined by the SFMTA.</p>	<p>SFMTA to hold public hearing and provide documentation.</p>	
<p>Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates</p> <p>Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City</p>	<p>Project construction contractor(s)</p>	<p>Prior to issuance of building permits. Considered complete upon Planning Department approval of</p>	<p>Project sponsor and project construction contractor(s) to coordinate with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni</p>	

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(Includes Text for Adopted Mitigation Measures and Improvement Measures)**

MEASURES ADOPTED AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL	Responsibility for Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring/Reporting Actions and Responsibility	Status/Date Completed
<p>agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.</p> <p>Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.</p> <p>Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).</p> <p>Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.</p>		<p>a Construction Management Plan.</p> <p>Implement measure throughout all phases of construction. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p> <p>Implement measure throughout all phases of construction. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p> <p>Implement measure throughout all phases of construction. Considered complete upon completion of construction.</p>	<p>Operations, and other applicable City agencies.</p> <p>Project construction contractor(s) would limit construction truck trips and staging and unloading to between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.</p> <p>Project sponsor could request the construction contractor to encourage carpooling and transit access to the site by construction workers.</p> <p>Project sponsor to provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction and appropriate contact information. An e-mail notice could be circulated by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors.</p>	



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Notice of Electronic Transmittal

Affirmation of Final Mitigated Negative Declaration 850 Bryant Street

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

DATE: July 10, 2015
TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
FROM: Sarah Jones, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9034
Christopher Espiritu, Environmental Planner – (415) 575-9022
RE: BOS File No. 150702 [Planning Case No. 2014.0198E]
Public Hearing for 850 Bryant Street

HEARING DATE: July 21, 2015

Pursuant to the San Francisco Administrative Code Chapter 31, the Planning Department has prepared a memorandum regarding the affirmation of the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for 850 Bryant Street. The Planning Department is transmitting one (1) copy of the memorandum and attachments. In compliance with San Francisco's Administrative Code Section 8.12.5 "Electronic Distribution of Multi-Page Documents," the Planning Department has submitted a multi-page memorandum for the public hearing to consider the FMND for 850 Bryant Street [BF 150702] in digital format.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, or require additional hard copies, please contact Christopher Espiritu of the Planning Department at (415) 575-9022 or Christopher.Espiritu@sfgov.org.



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**AFFIRMATION OF FINAL MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION
850 Bryant Street**

DATE: July 10, 2015

TO: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Sarah B. Jones, Environmental Review Officer – (415) 575-9034
Christopher Espiritu, Case Planner – (415) 575-9022

RE: File No. 150702, Planning Case No. 2014.0198E
Affirmation of Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the 850 Bryant Street
Project

HEARING DATE: July 21, 2015

PROJECT SPONSOR: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, San Francisco Department of Public Works and
Dan Santizo, City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department

INTRODUCTION:

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (“PMND”) for the project was published on May 13, 2015. The coalition group of the Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed an appeal of the PMND to the Planning Commission on June 3, 2015. At the appeal hearing, held on June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission (the “Commission”) affirmed the Department’s decision to issue a MND for the project.

The decision before the Board is whether to uphold the Department’s decision to issue a MND, or to overturn the Department’s decision to issue a MND and return the project to the Department staff for further environmental review.

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse),

610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

An environmental evaluation application (Case No. 2014.0198E) for the project at 850 Bryant Street was filed by the project sponsor, Jumoke Akin-Taylor of the Department of Public Works and Dan Santizo of the San Francisco Sheriff's Department, on July 2, 2014.

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

The project requires multiple project approvals: the first of which would be the approval of a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections and authorization of execution of certain agreements, including construction and financing agreements, by the Board of Supervisors identified as the Approval Action under Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code for the whole of the project. Other project approvals are as follows:

Actions by the Board of Supervisors:

- Adoption of ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from SALI to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.

- Adoption of a resolution to approve purchasing of land and financing of the proposed project through a Certification of Participation

Actions by the Planning Commission:

- Recommendation that the Board of Supervisors adopt ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from Service Arts Light Industrial (SALI) to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.
- Approval of a General Plan referral determining that the proposed project, including the proposed legislative amendments, is in conformity with the objectives and policies of the General Plan.
- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.

Actions by Other City Departments:

- Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.
- Department of Public Works request for *General Plan* and Street Vacation Referrals from the Planning Department, and Board of Supervisors approval to vacate thru-traffic on portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. To approve the street vacations, the Department of Public Works requests a referral to the Planning Department which would be required for a formal determination as to whether the proposed project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan* prior to an action by the Board of Supervisors to approve the street vacations.
- Approval of site permit (*Planning Department, Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of grading and building permits (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of project compliance with the Stormwater Control Guidelines (*Department of Public Works*)
- Approval of a stormwater control plan (*San Francisco Public Utilities Commission*)

APPELLANT ISSUES AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT RESPONSES:

The Appeal Letter (attached) includes the Appellant’s concerns regarding the project during the PMND Appeal period. These concerns are related to: 1) air quality impacts on building occupants’ outdoor space; 2) noise impacts on building occupants’ outdoor space; 3) compliance with Proposition M; 4) parking impacts; and 5) wind impacts.

Additional comment letters received during the public comment period state that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues: use of the mezzanine level for additional beds; rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation; loss of jobs; historic resource impacts; archaeological resources impacts; transportation and circulation impacts; noise impacts on Bessie Carmichael Elementary School; cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces; water supply and quality impacts; hazards and

hazardous materials impacts; use of tax dollars to build a new jail; and environmental justice issues. No other comments (nor appeals of the PMND) were received.

All of the issues raised in the appeal of the PMND and other comments have been addressed in the attached materials, which include:

1. Planning Commission Hearing Packet – Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
 - a. Executive Summary
 - b. Draft Motion upholding the decision to issue a MND;
 - c. Exhibit A: Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter and comment letters
 - d. Exhibit B: Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget
 - e. Exhibit C: Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period
 - i. Attachment C.1: Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre – This letter was repeated as a form letter and submitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups during the comment period
 - ii. Attachment C.2: Other Comment Letters
 - f. Exhibit D: Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
 - g. Exhibit E: Final Mitigated Negative Declaration

SUMMARY OF PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING

On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.

Comments made by the appellant and other members of the public reflected similar issues raised in the PMND Appeal. Concerns regarding impacts on air quality, shadow, noise, parking, and other issues were addressed by the Planning Department. Any other concerns raised by the Appellant were fully addressed in the analysis conducted for the PMND. Ultimately, the Planning Commission upheld the PMND with a vote of 6-0.

CONCLUSION

The Department conducted an in-depth and thorough analysis of the project at 850 Bryant Street, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines. The Appellant has not submitted any evidence that the project would result in any significant impacts under CEQA that cannot be reduced to a less-than-significant level. For the reasons stated in this memorandum and the FMND, the Department finds that the FMND fully complies with the requirements of CEQA and that the FMND was appropriately prepared.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

DATE: June 18, 2015
TO: San Francisco Planning Commission
FROM: Christopher Espiritu, Planning Department,
RE: Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration for
850 Bryant Street, Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 009 through
012, 014, 043, 045, and a portion of 042,
Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E
HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
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An appeal has been received concerning a preliminary mitigated negative declaration for the following project:

Case No. 2014.0198E – 850 Bryant Street: The project site is located on Bryant Street at 6th Street in the South of Market neighborhood. The proposed project would demolish three existing buildings on-site and construct a 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (including an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) building adjacent to the existing Hall of Justice building. The proposed RDF would replace the existing County Jail Facility #3 and #4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ #3 and CJ #4 of 905 beds.

This matter is calendared for public hearing on June 25, 2015. Enclosed are the Appeal Letter, Comment Letters, the Staff Responses, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, Executive Summary and the Draft Motion.

If you have any questions related to this project's environmental evaluation, please contact me at (415) 575-9022 or Christopher.Espiritu@sfgov.org.

Thank you.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration Executive Summary

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

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Date: June 18, 2015
Case No.: **2014.0198E**
Project Title: **850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility**
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
 105-J Height and Bulk District
 Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
 30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
 Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
 Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department
 Sheriff’s Bureau of Building Services
 Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
 christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

PROPOSED COMMISSION ACTION:

Consider whether to uphold staff’s decision to prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), or whether to overturn that decision and require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report due to specified potential significant environmental effects of the proposed project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project site (Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner’s Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy

(SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

ISSUES:

The Planning Department published a Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) on May 13, 2015, and received an appeal letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget on June 3, 2015, appealing the determination to issue a MND. The Planning Department also received additional comment letters during the public review period ending June 3, 2015.

The appeal letter states that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues:

1. Air quality impacts on building occupants' outdoor space
2. Noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space
3. Compliance with Proposition M
4. Parking impacts
5. Wind impacts

The additional comment letters received state that the PMND fails to adequately address the following issues: use of the mezzanine level for additional beds; rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation; loss of jobs; historic resource impacts; archaeological resources impacts; transportation and circulation impacts; noise impacts on Bessie Carmichael Elementary School; cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and conflict with General Plan

policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces; water supply and quality impacts; hazards and hazardous materials impacts; use of tax dollars to build a new jail; and environmental justice issues.

No other comments (nor appeals of the PMND) were received. All of the issues raised in the appeal letter and other comments have been addressed in the attached materials, which include:

1. A draft Motion upholding the decision to issue a MND;
2. Exhibit A: Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter and comment letters
3. Exhibit B: Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget
4. Exhibit C: Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period
 - Attachment C.1: Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre
 - This letter was repeated as a form letter and submitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups during the comment period
 - Attachment C.2: Other Comment Letters
5. Exhibit D: Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
6. Exhibit E: Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (Hard Copy and/or CD)

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the PMND. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudice or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design is appropriate for the neighborhood.



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning Commission Motion 19395

HEARING DATE: June 25, 2015

Hearing Date: June 25, 2015
Case No.: **2014.0198E**
Project Address: **850 Bryant Street**
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District / Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042
Project Sponsor: **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department
Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo - (415) 522-8123
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu – (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

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ADOPTING FINDINGS RELATED TO THE APPEAL OF THE PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, FILE NUMBER 2014.0198E FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY ("PROJECT") AT 850 BRYANT STREET.

MOVED, that the San Francisco Planning Commission (hereinafter "Commission") hereby AFFIRMS the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, based on the following findings:

1. On July 2, 2014, pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the State CEQA Guidelines, and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, the Planning Department ("Department") received an Environmental Evaluation Application form for the Project, in order that it might conduct an initial evaluation to determine whether the Project might have a significant impact on the environment.
2. On May 13, 2015, the Department determined that the Project, as proposed, could not have a significant effect on the environment.
3. On May 13, 2015, a notice of determination that a Mitigated Negative Declaration would be issued for the Project was duly published in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration posted in the Department offices, and distributed all in accordance with law.
4. On June 3, 2015, an appeal of the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration was timely filed by the Californians United for a Responsible Budget.

5. On June 3, 2015, comment letters concerning the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration and other comments were submitted by various individuals.
6. A staff memorandum, dated June 18, 2015, addresses and responds to all points raised by the appellant in the appeal letter and by the commenters in the submitted comments. That memorandum is attached as Exhibit A and staff's findings as to those points are incorporated by reference herein as the Commission's own findings. Copies of that memorandum have been delivered to the City Planning Commission, and a copy of that memorandum is on file and available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400.
7. On June 25, 2015, the Commission held a duly noticed and advertised public hearing on the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration, at which testimony on the merits of the appeal, both in favor of and in opposition to, was received.
8. All points raised in the appeal of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration at the June 25, 2015 City Planning Commission hearing have been responded to either in the Memorandum or orally at the public hearing.
9. After consideration of the points raised by appellant, both in writing and at the June 25, 2015 hearing, the San Francisco Planning Department reaffirms its conclusion that the proposed project could not have a significant effect upon the environment.
10. In reviewing the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued for the Project, the Planning Commission has had available for its review and consideration all information pertaining to the Project in the Planning Department's case file.
11. The Planning Commission finds that Planning Department's determination on the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the Department's independent judgment and analysis.

The City Planning Commission HEREBY DOES FIND that the proposed Project, could not have a significant effect on the environment, as shown in the analysis of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, and HEREBY DOES AFFIRM the decision to issue a Mitigated Negative Declaration, as prepared by the San Francisco Planning Department.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Motion was ADOPTED by the City Planning Commission on June 25, 2015.

Jonas Ionin
Commission Secretary

Motion No. 19395
Hearing Date: June 25, 2015

Case No. 2014.0198E
850 Bryant Street

AYES: WU, ANTONINI, HILLIS, JOHNSON, MOORE, RICHARDS

NOES:

ABSENT: FONG

ADOPTED: June 25, 2015

Exhibit A

Planning Department Response to the Appeal Letter



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Exhibit A to Draft Motion Planning Department Response to Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration

CASE NO. 2014.0198E – 850 BRYANT STREET –
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
PUBLISHED ON MAY 13, 2015

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San Francisco,
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BACKGROUND

An environmental evaluation application (2014.0198E) for the proposed project at 850 Bryant Street was filed on June 18, 2014.

A Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) was published on May 13, 2015. The Notice of Availability stated that the review period for public comment or appeal would be 20 days, ending on June 3, 2015 (“i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015”). On June 3, 2015, Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed a letter appealing the PMND. Additional comments were received from: Lisa Marie Alatorre (plus 173 individuals and groups who submitted an identical letter); Leo Warshaw-Cardoza; Jenna Gaarde; Sami Kilmitto; Johannes Kuzmich; Michael Lyon; Dylan Moore; Andrea Salinas; Eli; Sir Edmond, Luicje Lany; Larry; Bilal Du; Joss Greene, and an unsigned letter.

The concerns in the appeal letter, presented below by environmental topic, are summarized and responded to, and concerns raised in comment letters received are listed following the appeal letter topics and addressed in a master response. Copies of the appeal letter and the comment letters are included within this appeal packet.

COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the PMND [proposed project] fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

“2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

“As noted in the PMND, "Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies." (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is "2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;" #3 is "preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;" and #5 is "5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident

employment and business ownership." (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable "SRO" housing: "If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses." (PMND, p. 8) The potential "residential relocation plan" to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that "The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units." (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, "in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List." (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

"In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire - even on a temporary basis - 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 - cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

"The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: Under CEQA, land use impacts are considered to be significant if the proposed project would conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Environmental plans and policies are those, like the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) 2010 Clean Air Plan, which directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, which must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not obviously or substantially conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations such that an adverse physical change would result. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact with regard to conflicts with existing plans and zoning.

Issues related to the cost of housing are socioeconomic rather than physical and are relevant to CEQA only inasmuch as they are connected to physical environmental impacts. Under CEQA, a project may have a significant impact if it will displace substantial numbers of people,

necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The potential displacement of 14 SRO residential units would not displace substantial numbers of people, and the PMND found this impact less than significant.

As described on p. 4 of the PMND, “the project site includes a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street).” As stated on p. 8, this “14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW’s future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.”

The PMND further states on p. 37, that “although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing.” Therefore, the proposed project would not create the need for additional housing to be constructed elsewhere and this impact was found to be less than significant in the PMND. Furthermore, in accordance with the relocation plan, a program would be established as part of the project to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

The City has not determined whether relocation of the 480-484 Sixth Street building occupants (residents and retail tenants) would be necessary. There are no known redevelopment plans for the building, and it is possible that relocation of the building occupants would not even occur as part of the proposed project. In the absence of certainty as to what may occur on the site, a likely future use on the site was established to adequately analyze the potential environmental impacts that could occur, if relocation of the building tenants were determined to be necessary. Thus, for purposes of environmental analysis in the PMND, specifically the analysis of environmental impacts where relocation of these occupants needed to be quantified,¹ a “worst-case scenario” was assumed –that all 14 units would be vacated and more intense uses were

¹ These topics include population and housing, transportation and circulation, noise, and air quality. Analyses of the other topics in the Initial Study are not dependent on whether the existing residential uses would be retained on the project site or whether it would be converted to office use to be used by the Sheriff’s Department or other public agencies.

analyzed. As further stated on PMND p. 64, under this worst-case scenario “the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses.” Analyses of other topics in the Initial Study would be the same whether the existing building to be retained on the project site remained in residential use or was converted to office for use by the Sheriff’s Department or other public agencies.

Contrary to the appellant’s assertion, the potential loss of the SRO units under the proposed project would be consistent with established policies in Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, including Policy (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods, and Policy (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing. Even though the potential residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement affordable housing, the proposed project would provide protection to the affected tenants through implementation of a residential relocation plan that would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses and social services. If other uses were to be made of the existing building, the loss of 14 SRO housing units would not result in a substantial increase in housing demand in San Francisco, thus resulting in a less-than-significant environmental impact.

The appellant also states that the potential loss of the SRO units is inconsistent with Proposition M Policy (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership. However, there are no existing industrial or service uses on the project site that could be displaced as result of the proposed project.

Effects analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change in the environment. The appellant does not state how this would result in an adverse physical change in the environment.

As part of the entitlement process for the proposed project, the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the proposed project against these Priority Planning Policies, and will consider whether the proposed project would, on balance, conform or conflict with the Priority Planning Policies. This review is carried out independent of the environmental review process, as part of the decision to approve, modify, or disapprove a proposed project. Because the PMND analyzes the impacts related to those policies, the PMND will provide decision-makers with information that will assist them in determining the proposed project’s consistency with these policies.

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (PARKING)

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the proposed project is not an “employment center” and is not eligible for exclusion from an analysis of aesthetic or parking impacts through the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist project. As a result, the appellant asserts that the transportation impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of a constrained parking supply on traffic impacts at the intersections considered in the PMND.

“3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that ‘aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects’ per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (‘aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment’) because the proposal is an ‘employment center project’ (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(l)(a) clearly states ‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.’ The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an ‘employment center project’ because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses - it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s ‘informational’ parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that ‘visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.’ (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that ‘the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further’ - but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that ‘under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-

street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.’ (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

In fact, the PMND even recognizes that ‘considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase.’ (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes - but fails to study - ‘secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)’ and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.”

RESPONSE TO TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The project site is an infill site located within a transit-rich area with easy and frequent access to transit provided by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (Muni) and regional transit service providers; thus, the project meets two of the three criteria in the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist. The proposed public facility (a Rehabilitation and Detention Facility that would be operated by the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department) would be a principally permitted use in a Public Use Zoning District (P Zoning District). The City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist was prepared with the understanding that the project sponsor would seek a change to the zoning classification on the project building site because the present zoning (Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District (SALI Zoning District) would not allow the proposed use.

The appellant correctly identified one of the required approvals of the proposed project, i.e., the rezoning of the eastern portion of the project site from a SALI Zoning District to a P Zoning District (see PMND pp. 20-21). As discussed in the land use analysis under Impact LU-2 (PMND p. 33), the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code

Section 211, which regulates uses in P Zoning Districts.² Institutional uses are principally permitted in P Zoning Districts (e.g., the Hall of Justice and County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 on the parcel immediately to the west of the project building site, which is in a P Zoning District). The proposed project would exhibit the same range of uses as currently exist in the adjacent P Zoning District. The San Francisco Planning Department considers these uses as employment centers in their determination regarding compliance with Senate Bill 743/Public Resources Code Section 21099. Thus, with respect to the exclusion of analyses of aesthetics and parking, the City's Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist has been properly prepared because the proposed project meets each of the three criteria. The appellant's assertion is not founded in facts and no further responses are required.

With respect to parking, the Planning Department stated in its response to SB 743³ that the City determined years ago that parking loss or deficit in and of itself does not result in direct changes to the physical environment, and that determination has been upheld (see *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656). While the environmental analysis does assess the indirect or secondary environmental effects of parking loss, such as air quality or noise impacts, the direct effects of a parking deficit or loss have been determined to be a significant impact under CEQA in only the rarest of circumstances. It is important to note that San Francisco has not been alone in recognizing that the adequacy of parking is more appropriately assessed as part of reviewing project merits rather than a potentially significant environmental impact under CEQA. In 2010, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) amended Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to remove the significance criterion about inadequate parking capacity. This policy direction continues to evolve and is strengthened by the provisions of SB 743. In addition to addressing Level of Service reform, Section 5 of SB 743 states that, "...the adequacy of parking for a project shall not support a finding of significance..." It is the San Francisco Planning Department's interpretation, in consultation with the City Attorney, that this provision of the statute expands upon the parking changes related to the 2010 amendment to the CEQA Appendix G transportation significance standards in that it would apply to all projects in transit priority areas, not just residential, mixed-use residential or employment center projects.

² On March 22, 2015, the redesignation of Planning Code Section 234 as Planning Code Section 211 became effective as part of Ordinance No. 22-15 reorganizing Article 2 (adopted by the Board of Supervisors on February 20, 2015). If the PMND is upheld, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration will include this correction.

³ San Francisco Planning Department, "CEQA Update: Senate Bill 743 Summary – Aesthetics, Parking and Traffic," November 26, 2013. Available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/CEQA%20Update-SB%20743%20Summary.pdf>. Accessed June 15, 2015. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

As explained on PMND pp. 79-80, the San Francisco Planning Department and CEQA do not consider parking supply as part of the permanent physical environment and, therefore, do not consider changes in parking conditions to be environmental impacts as defined by CEQA. The San Francisco Planning Department acknowledges, however, that parking conditions may lead to secondary environmental impacts and may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Existing parking regulations and occupancy data are provided on PMND pp. 63-64, project-related parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80, and cumulative parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80. Because the new RDF is merely replacing the existing County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) which are presently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ, with fewer beds, implementation of the proposed project would result in an overall reduction in traffic (47 fewer inbound and outbound p.m. peak hour vehicle trips). This would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand (see PMND p. 80). Therefore, the appellant's assertion that the project-level and cumulative transportation impact analysis in the PMND is not adequate, did not factor cars searching for parking into the traffic impact analysis, or identify parking impacts as potentially significant is not correct. It is premised on the assumption that the proposed project would add vehicle trips to the adjacent roadways (where, in fact, there would be a traffic reduction because the project would relocate an existing use from the 6th and 7th floors of the Hall of Justice to the project building site) and a misunderstanding of the City's standard approach to parking analysis.

The appellant also suggests that the proposed project does not do enough to encourage alternative modes of travel to and from the project site as a means to alleviate the perceived effects of constrained parking. Please see Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan, PMND pp. 70-71, for details about additional measures aimed at supporting the use of transit and other modes of travel.

NOISE

NOISE CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the noise analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of ambient noise levels on future inmates who would use the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, including potential amplification of existing noise levels due to the design of the partial enclosure and its location in relation to the elevated freeway.

"1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

...

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (midblock).” (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, “The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails,” Ch. 9. “The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings”: Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.” (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO NOISE CONCERN 1: Exercise space for inmates (see PMND p. 13) would be provided on the second through fifth floors of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and is clearly defined in the PMND as an interior space. These spaces are labeled as “YARD” spaces on Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan, Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan, and Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floor Plans provided in the Project Description (see PMND pp. 15-17). Each of the “YARD” spaces labeled on those floor plans would be fully enclosed exercise rooms with light wells that reach down into these spaces from the rooftop. The light wells are depicted by the single isosceles triangle on the “YARD” spaces on the west portion of the second through fifth floor plans (see Figures 9, 10 and 11) and the two obtuse triangles on the “YARD” spaces on the east portion of the fourth and fifth floors (see Figure 11). The design of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility is governed by adult detention facility codes and standards for maximum security facilities (see PMND p. 7), and all spaces including the exercise spaces and light wells/skylights that penetrate the building floor plates would be enclosed. As explained in the Project Description on PMND p. 13, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors would have “room for interior exercise and class room space.” Therefore, future inmates who use the proposed exercise spaces would not be affected by ambient noise levels in excess of 75 dBA. Further, as stated on PMND pp. 107-108, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would include a fixed window system and dual wall designs (similar to those of County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 located to the west of the

project site), and incorporate noise attenuation measures to address noise produced by the ventilation system to achieve acceptable interior noise levels (Mitigation Measure M-NO-3 on PMND p.108). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential noise impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the noise analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

AIR QUALITY

AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the air quality analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the exposure of future inmates to poor air quality at the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, which is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

"1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

"The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are "sensitive receptors" and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMNd, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semienclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the PMND, let alone mitigated." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: As indicated above in the Response to Noise Concern 1, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would not include outdoor spaces. The exercise space on each floor would be enclosed. The appellant may have misunderstood the graphics provided in the Project Description. The City's mapping of Air Pollutant Exposure Zones and its approach to the analysis of air quality impacts, which was

developed in coordination with the San Francisco Department of Public Health and in response to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's 2012 update to its CEQA Guidelines, has evolved over the last five years. Enhanced ventilation, previously imposed as a mitigation measure, is now required for all projects within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones (San Francisco Health Code Article 38). Thus, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility project would include an enhanced ventilation system to ensure that indoor air quality for inmates and staff is not unduly affected by the poor air quality in the project vicinity (as indicated by the mapped Air Pollutant Exposure Zone). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential air quality impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the air quality analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

WIND

WIND CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the wind impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is flawed because it underestimates potentially significant impacts. The appellant asserts that the finding of a less-than-significant impact is due to the absence of consideration for the effects of the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse on the roof and reliance on the shielding effects of the Hall of Justice, which would be demolished in the future.

"4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

"The PMND argument that "the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards" (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that "the proposed Jail ("RDF") would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice." (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

"A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail ("RDF") project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building "once all occupants are relocated." (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail ("RDF") proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in

the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment." (*Californians United for a Responsible Budget*)

RESPONSE TO WIND CONCERN 1: The wind impact analysis on PMND pp. 136-139 is based on the screening-level wind analysis prepared by Rowan Williams Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI) and provided as Appendix G to the PMND. The determination in the PMND is based on the professional opinion of RWDI staff and their understanding of the interaction between prevailing winds and the height, massing, and orientation (or profiles) of buildings/structures (see PMND p. 136 and Appendix G, p. 5).

The wind impact analysis focuses on the potential for changes to the ground-level wind speeds along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility – Ahern Way, Sixth Street, Bryant Street, and Harriet Street – and entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (west sidewalk of Sixth Street). Determinations of significance are made by comparing existing conditions to conditions with implementation of the proposed project and are based on the City’s wind comfort and wind hazard criteria (see PMND, p. 138 footnote 122).

The wind impact analysis considers the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to the northwest (see PMND p. 137), existing conditions in the immediate vicinity of the project building site, which includes the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice immediately to the west of the project building site, and the massing of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (at 95 feet). The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse for the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would be located on the central portion of the roof and would be set back from the building façades. Thus, wind that would be intercepted by this structure would be redirected down onto the roof and would not contribute to accelerated ground-level wind speeds. Therefore, the identification of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as a 95-foot tall building is not a flaw because the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse is not a determining factor in the wind impact analysis in the PMND.

As discussed on PMND pp. 137-138 the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, which is upwind of the proposed building site, is properly considered as part of the existing baseline conditions along with other structures in the immediate vicinity and beyond. Any consideration of altering existing baseline conditions by assuming the demolition Hall of Justice would go against standard practice for the San Francisco Planning Department and introduce an error into the proposed project’s wind impact analysis. Furthermore, the demolition of the Hall of Justice is not a project that could be considered for a cumulative analysis by the Planning Department because it has not been formally proposed. When, and if, the Hall of Justice were to be demolished it would have to go through a separate environmental review, and, at that point in time, the potential wind impacts of that project would consider the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as part of its baseline (or existing conditions), assuming the proposed project

is approved and a new HOJ building is constructed. Therefore, the wind impact analysis correctly relies on the combined sheltering effect of the Hall of Justice and the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as the basis for making a less-than significant determination for project-related wind impacts on the adjacent Sixth Street and Bryant Street sidewalks, and the Sixth Street entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility. As discussed on PMND p. 139, the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street would have limited public use due to the location of the proposed loading and jail transport areas. The wind impact analysis discloses the fact that the west façade of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would intercept the prevailing winds and direct them downward to the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street and found that wind impacts on these sidewalks would be less than significant. This determination would not change if the Hall of Justice were to be demolished, because the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would continue to provide a sheltering effect at these locations ensuring that ground level wind speeds would remain at acceptable levels.

Thus, the appellant's concerns that wind impacts are underestimated and that potentially significant impacts could occur due to the rooftop mechanical penthouse of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and the reliance on the sheltering effect of the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice are based on a misunderstanding of the City's approach to wind impact analyses. No further response is required.

ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: The appellant states that the proposed project to expand jail facilities has significant environmental impacts that require that an EIR be prepared, and an EIR would benefit the public by including an analysis of alternatives that would be preferable under CEQA, such the no-project alternative or health-based alternative programs that could serve the same population prior to incarceration at lower cost with a net benefit to public safety and a reduction in social injustices from the proposed jail expansion.

"The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives - including a no-build alternative - can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion."

...

"5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

"Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without

significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.”
(Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: Appellants’ assertion that the proposed project would have significant environmental impacts and therefore requires preparation of an EIR is not supported. The preparation of an EIR is required when a proposed project could result in significant impacts; however, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate when revisions to the proposed project and mitigation measures agreed to by the project sponsor would avoid or reduce impacts such that clearly no significant impacts would occur. While an EIR must include an analysis of alternatives that would reduce or avoid one or more of the significant impacts identified in the EIR, no such analysis is required in an Initial Study that supports issuance of a Mitigated Negative Declaration. As discussed throughout the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project, the proposed project would not result in significant physical environmental impacts that could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level; therefore, no EIR is required.

The Appellants may misunderstand portions of the proposed project, which is to replace the existing County jail facilities CJ#3 and CJ#4 in the Hall of Justice. Thus, the proposed project would not expand the City’s jail facilities, but in fact would result in 265 fewer beds than the facilities that are being replaced, as explained in the MND/Initial Study on p. 7 (see also the discussion of Travel Demand from the proposed RDF on p. 64 and the discussion of air quality issues in Impact AQ-3 on p. 126).

Studies prepared for the Sheriff’s Department indicate that the overall jail population has been declining and is expected to continue to decline over time and the average length of stay has

also declined.⁴ The recommendation in the Jail Population Study Update memorandum is to replace the 905 beds in County Jails 3 and 4 with up to 601 beds in the replacement facility if it is assumed that the existing County Jail #6 is not in use. Thus, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the total number of jail beds.

The purpose of analyzing alternatives in an EIR is to focus on alternatives that could avoid or substantially lessen significant physical impacts that would be caused by a proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(b)). The effectiveness of treatment programs for jail inmates, provision of additional residential programs for the homeless such as those being carried out by the Mayor's Office HOPE programs, or expansion of the existing San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project programs, which may reduce the jail population, are social issues that would not be addressed in an analysis of alternatives to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility if an EIR were to be required.

ISSUES RAISED IN ADDITIONAL LETTERS

In addition to the comments raised in the appeal letter, comments from letters received during the PMND public review period raise additional issues. The general concerns of the comments fall into several categories of issues: Project Description, Population and Housing, Historic and Archaeological Resources, Transportation and Circulation, Noise, Shadow, Utilities and Service Systems, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and General. These concerns are summarized below and addressed in one master response that corresponds to the topic order.

Project Description

Issues:

- Undisclosed plans to use the mezzanine level for additional beds
- Rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation based on inaccurate information about costs and transportation issues
- Permanent displacement of established businesses

Population and Housing

Issue:

- Loss of jobs related to McDonald's and parking

⁴ Jay Liao, Kyle Patterson, and Matt Podin, San Francisco Controller's Office, Memorandum to Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, "Jail Population Study Update," May 28, 2014, pp. 3 and 5. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Issues:

- Impacts on the California Register-eligible Hall of Justice and on historic buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 887-891 Bryant Street
- Excavation impacts on archaeological resources including Native American burial sites
- Vibration impacts on archaeological resources
- Inaccurate level of significance conclusion regarding discovery of Native American burials and attendant delays in excavation

Transportation and Circulation

Issue:

- Need for plans to support or subsidize transportation for construction workers or affected residents, and to reduce traffic congestion; and impacts from increased traffic

Noise

Issue:

- Insufficient study of noise impacts, especially those related to the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School

Shadow

Issues:

- Cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces

Utilities and Service Systems

Issues:

- Appropriateness of using water resources for a jail during the drought
- Insufficient study of water quality impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues:

- Absence of soil sampling
- Need to analyze site soils for toxins that could become airborne

General

Issues:

- Appropriateness of using tax dollars to build a new jail rather than allocating funds to services and uses such as schools, affordable housing, health care, mental health, and open space
- Social issues such as human rights violations, root causes of poverty and homelessness, and concern that a PMND was prepared for the proposed project rather than an EIR because the City wants a “blank check” for the project and will use the facility to incarcerate the homeless as part of gentrification

MASTER RESPONSE

The comments do not provide evidence or argument to support the issues raised. With regard to the issue about rejecting use of the San Bruno Jail, County Jail #5 at San Bruno is currently in use; rehabilitation of the old jail facility at San Bruno (CJ #6) to house jail inmates could occur in the future, but was not analyzed as an alternative to the proposed RDF site because of the cost and time required to transport inmates to the courts in San Francisco for hearings compared to the cost and time to transport them from the proposed RDF to the adjacent courts in the Hall of Justice. The comment does not identify what inaccuracies there might be regarding cost to transport inmates from San Bruno to San Francisco. As explained in the Responses to Alternatives Issues, above, a MND is not required to analyze alternatives to the proposed project.

The other issues raised in these comments are addressed in the Initial Study, as follows:

- Use of mezzanines (which would not increase the total number of beds) is discussed in the Initial Study on pp. 8 and 13, and the total number of beds proposed is on Initial Study p. 7.
- Existing businesses are described on Initial Study p. 4.
- Employment at the project site is discussed in Section E.2, Population and Housing, pp. 35-39.
- Impacts on historic and archaeological resources are analyzed in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological resources, pp. 40-54.
- Transportation and circulation impacts are analyzed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.
- Noise impacts to sensitive receptors, are analyzed in Section E.5, Noise, pp. 89-111. Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is noted as a sensitive receptor on Initial Study p. 95, but is not specifically analyzed in the impact analyses because it is across the freeway and at a much greater distance from the project site than the sensitive residential uses at 480-488 Sixth Street which is adjacent to the project site. As no

significant and unmitigable noise impacts were identified for the nearby residential use, and noise levels from the proposed project would be less at greater distances from the project site, there is no need to separately discuss noise impacts at the school.

- Section E.8, Wind and Shadow, discusses cumulative shadow impacts, specifically net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, on PMND pp. 147-149. As discussed on PMND pp. 142-143 the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on the southeastern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park between February 3 and April 25 and between August 17 and November 7. The cumulative analysis was based on the technical background study (see PMND Appendix H: Shadow Analysis Report for the Proposed Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility per San Francisco Planning Code Section 295 Standards). As discussed on PMND pp. 148 the proposed project would not combine with shadow from cumulative projects because the shadows would not occur on the same portion of the park, i.e. the proposed project's net new shadow would fall on the southeastern portion of the park while net new shadow from the cumulative projects would fall on the northern portion of the park.
- Water supply, quality, and systems are described in Section E.10, Utilities and Service Systems, pp. 152-158, and Section E.14, Hydrology and Water Quality, pp. 175-194.
- Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, pp. 195-211, addresses the potential soil contamination on the project site from past uses.

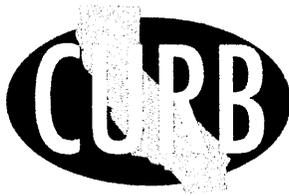
The Planning Department finds that the concerns stated by the commenters on the PMND do not raise any issues not already addressed in the PMND. The Department's responses rely on summary text from the full CEQA record, which includes the PMND and background studies, and other documents and information in the record as appropriate. The issues listed under General concern social issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the CEQA document. Decision-makers may consider these issues during their determination as to whether to approve the proposed project.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudge or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design are appropriate for the neighborhood.

Exhibit B

Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget



Californians United for a Responsible Budget

Oakland Office:
1322 Webster St # 210 Oakland, CA 94612
510-435-1176 (c)
510-839-7615 (f)

Los Angeles Office:
1137 E. Redondo Blvd. Inglewood, CA
213-864-8931(c)
www.curbprisonspending.org

June 2, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

RECEIVED

JUN 03 2015

CITY & COUNTY OF S.F.
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 39015

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

Dear Planning Department,

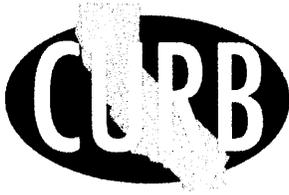
We are writing to appeal the approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives – including a no-build alternative – can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion. But with or without an EIR process, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration as currently written should be rejected because of its serious flaws.

1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are “sensitive receptors” and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semi-enclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the MPND, let alone mitigated.

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been



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Los Angeles Office:

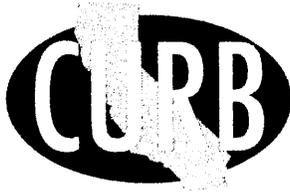
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assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that “background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)74 near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)75 near the southern façade (mid-block).” (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco’s Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are “Outdoor Spectator Sports,” which “should not be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which “should nor be undertaken” in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, “The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails,” Ch. 9 – “The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings”: Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

While the inadequate level of study alone should result in rejection of the PMND, we would like to observe that the negative impacts of being forced to live in an extremely noisy Air Pollutant Exposure Zone are not borne equally by all sectors of San Francisco’s population. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco’s jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco’s population but 56% of the county jail population. (Office of the Controller: “County Jail Needs Assessment,” August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf) In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff’s Pretrial Services Division. While we recognize that funding for local programs is not directly a CEQA concern, Environmental Justice is an appropriate concern for environmental planning documents. In the case of the proposed project, the negative health impacts of being forced to spend one’s only outdoor time in a noisy enclosed yard whose only open side is immediately adjacent to the most crowded freeway will be focused especially on poor African-Americans and people of color.

2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

As noted in the PMND, “Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies.” (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is “(2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;” #3 is “preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;” and #5 is “(5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership.” (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable “SRO” housing: “If relocation of the building



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tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses.” (PMND, p. 8) The potential “residential relocation plan” to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that “The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units.” (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, “in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List.” (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

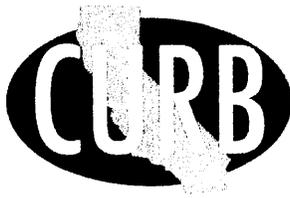
In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire – even on a temporary basis – 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 – cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco’s Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that “aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects” per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (“aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment”) because the proposal is an “employment center project” (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(1)(a) clearly states “‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.” The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an “employment center project” because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses – it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s “informational” parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street



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parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that “visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.” (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that “the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further” – but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that “under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.” (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

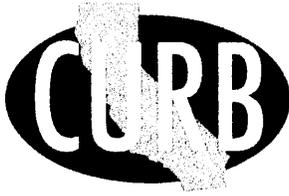
In fact, the PMND even recognizes that “considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off- street parking is likely to increase.” (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes – but fails to study – “secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)” and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.

4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

The PMND argument that “the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards” (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that “the proposed Jail (“RDF”) would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice.” (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail (“RDF”) project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building “once all occupants are relocated.” (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail (“RDF”) proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is



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reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.

5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.

In closing, for all the reasons listed above, we urge your department to reject the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project

Exhibit C

Comment Letters Received During PMND Review Period

C.1 - Comment Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre

C.2 – Other Comment Letters

C.1 – Comment Letter from Lisa Marie Alatorre

The comment letter submitted by Lisa Alatorre on May 26, 2015 was repeated as a form letter and resubmitted electronically via e-mail without any changes by 173 individuals and groups.

From: [Lisa Marie Alatorre](#)
To: [Espiritu, Christopher \(CPC\)](#); nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Subject: Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration
Date: Tuesday, May 26, 2015 10:37:12 AM

Name: Lisa Marie Alatorre
Email: lisa.alatorre@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of

soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Lastly, there has been absolutely NO concern for the human impact this jail would have....I reject the premise that this is not an environmental concern, especially for an urban space. We need a full analysis of a the "no build" option as well as an evaluation of the human impact.

I hope we can count on you to do the RIGHT thing and ensure a full EIR on this unnecessary and harmful project.

Zipcode: 94601

Time: May 26, 2015 at 5:37 pm

IP Address: 107.217.188.73

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

C.2 – Other Comment Letters

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please No New Jail there's so many human
Right violation that is being and has historically
done to community of color denied access
to low income folk for bail

Job will be cut from McDonalds
Jobs from the ~~PARKING~~ lot will be loss

Sincerely,

Jenna Gaarde <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 12:25 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jenna Gaarde" <jennagaarde@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jenna Gaarde

Email: jennagaarde@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

The World Health Organization defines environmental health as addressing, "all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." Freeways or polluting factories are obvious forms of pathogenic infrastructure, that is they are physical factors, which cause adverse effects on human beings. Within public health there is a large body of evidence that argues that jails and prisons are types of pathogenic infrastructure that have adverse effects on humans. Jails are physical factors that alter the environment in which San Franciscans live, just as parks increase availability of open space and places to play. They prevent access to services, disrupt ability to work and have "contagion" effects in communities that are disproportionately represented in jails. In San Francisco many of these populations experience high levels of mental health conditions, chronic illness and substance abuse issues. A November 24, 2014 NY Times Op-Ed pulled from a recent report by the Vera Institute of Justice to argue that mass incarceration poses, "one of the greatest public health challenges of modern times." Jail exacerbates these health concerns, increasing rates of STDs, severity of substance abuse disorders and exposure to violence. The Vera report found nationwide, for example, that suicide accounts for one-third of deaths in jails, and that while 68% of jailed individuals have diagnosable substance abuse disorders, less than 15% receive appropriate treatment. Higher rates of health conditions increase the use of city services, medications, and emergency services such as fire and police and decrease healthy behaviors that have environmental co-benefits such as biking or eating healthy foods.

Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Zipcode: 94605

Time: June 1, 2015 at 7:25 pm

IP Address: 186.151.119.254

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

May 30, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am writing to urge you to reconsider the Mitigated
Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850
Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention
Facility Project. This plan would have disastrous environmental
impacts. First of all, the plan includes having "outdoor"
yards next to a freeway which will expose prisoners to
toxic air pollution, and the semi-enclosed yards are likely
to concentrate freeways pollution. Second, the plan will result
in a loss of parking spots, but there are no plans to support
workers or impacted residents.

I am also quite upset that the Board of Supervisors
is moving forward to spend \$290,000,000 on a new
jail instead of putting that money towards what San
Franciscans desperately need: affordable housing, access
to good education, quality healthcare, and green spaces.
I love this city and want it to be a place where
all our community members can lead safe, whole,
sustainable lives! I hope you will consider how
beneficial this money could be if it is put towards
services and needed infrastructure like schools instead
of this unneeded jail.

Thank you,
Sincerely,

Joss Green

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

It's totally unacceptable that you have not completed a full environmental impact report for the proposed construction at 850 Bryant. There was no soil sampler taken, the impact on traffic was not taken into consideration during construction of the project, and the impacts of the demolition of the existing buildings at the site.

There should be no new jail in San Francisco!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Li Sheng" or similar, written in a cursive style.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter is my public comment on the "Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration" issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

IN MY OPINION THE 'PRELIMINARY MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION' SHOULD BE REJECTED. It should be rejected for the following reasons:

Overall, the PMND is based on unrealistic assumptions, incorrect statements, and vague claims. Additionally the PMND is incomplete and fails to consider important environmental impacts.

① The PMND incorrectly claims "employment center" designation for the construction. The proposed site is not zoned C and, hence, cannot be designated as such. Therefore, a parking analysis is ~~required~~ required by law and needed because we can reasonably anticipate a negative impact on parking due to the increased capacity of the jail.

② The PMND incorrectly assumes there will be no impact on individuals and families living in 14 SRO units in the historic building at 480-484 6th Street. In fact, ^{Sincerely,} the new construction raises the probability of displacement. Given the crisis we face in San Francisco of a lack of affordable housing and SRO units this needs to be investigated further in a full EIR. Additionally these families will be impacted by the next point...

③ The PMND is in conflict with the General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. This project will contribute to the casting of shadows on the northern and southeastern parts of the park.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant St. Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

It is crucial that an Environmental Impact Report is issued as part of this application and further study of the proposed facility's impact is conducted. I am particularly concerned about the health impact on people inside and outside the facility (those detained, workers, and neighbors). What is the quality of the soil on the site? Does it contain any toxins that would be released into the air? How would the facility's location next to a freeway impact the health of those detained, ~~and~~ whose only access to the outdoors is the yard, presumably full of exhaust fumes (the Declaration states that air filtration will only be provided inside the facility).

This is one of countless concerns I have about the proposed jail's impact on the greater San Francisco community. I urge the Board to reject the Declaration and require further study

Sincerely,

Johannes Kuzmich.

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please make safety, housing and mental health sources
and behavioral services for a target persons
in this great rich and nonviolent city
in most areas ~~Outside~~ markets streets;
Castro, Mission st to Daly City, and
Bayview Hunter's point ^{omit} and Heights
street to Golden Gate Park.

Sincerely,

Si Edmond Suisse Lany



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This letter serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the

"employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Sincerely,

Czarina Liveio


P.S. The impact is just as much human as it is environmental. Erecting a new jail does not solve the root problem of homelessness, poverty, or criminal activity. We need to address how we can serve underserved communities. We do NOT need to perpetuate the school-to-prison pipeline, we need to provide our neighbors and friends with education, mental health services, and overall safe spaces. A "humane" new jail is irrelevant if we cannot even treat San Franciscans with humanity and justice. Please reconsider the impact. Invest in our people and not in prisons. No new SF Jail!

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

THERE EXIST A HOUSING CRISIS IN S.F.
THIS HOUSING CRISIS CAUSES HOMELESSNESS,
SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE THAT LIVE S.F. ARE
HOMELESS THIS INCLUDES FAMILIES. THE ROOT
CAUSES ARE POVERTY AND INEQUALITY. THE
TAXPAYERS ARE GETTING SHORT SHIPPED BY
THIS CITY POLICY OF NOT ADDRESSING ROOT
CAUSES OF POVERTY, HOMELESSNESS AND
INEQUALITY. ADDITIONAL POLICE AND JAIL
CONSTRUCTION DON'T GET AT ROOT CAUSES.
THEY ONLY EXAGGERATE THE PROBLEMS PLAYERS
US.

Sincerely,



San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Gray Authors of San Francisco has
SERIOUS CONCERNS with the preliminary
Mitigated Negative Declaration on the
proposed new jail. The size and
complexity of this project necessitate
a wide-ranging and profound investigation
into potential environmental impacts.

We cannot imagine other developments
of this size and complexity being
given a blank check. Our strong
suspicion is that the reason for
this blank check is that the
City wants additional space to
incarcerate the homeless as part
of gentrification.

Sincerely,

Michael Lyon

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

THE PROPOSED PROJECT AT 850 BRYANT ST COULD
DISPLACE FAMILIES IN THE 14 SRO UNITS, IT
COULD ALSO UNDERMINE PROP M, THROUGH
INCREASED OFFICE SPACE. BY DOING THIS
WE LIMIT THE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR
AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

BEYOND THIS, IN OUR DRAUGHT OUR WATER IS
PRECIOUS AND WE SHOULD NOT BE DIVERTING
OUR RESOURCES TO HARMFUL SPACES SUCH AS
JAILS AND INCARCERATION.

Sincerely,

DYLAN
MOORE

San Francisco Planning Department
1650 Mission Street, Ste. 400
San Francisco, CA 94103-2479
Attn: Chris Espiritu

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ
Case No: 2014.0198E

To: San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and
Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please consider the following recommendations for a full environmental impact
report.

1. The air and water quality impacts are not sufficiently studied. In addition noise impact has not been sufficiently studied. All these areas are of critical importance as Bessie Carmichael K-8 school are located directly adjacent to the project.
2. The impact on loss of parking spaces is not evaluated, and therefore is not mitigated. This area receives high visitor traffic from throughout San Francisco to the agencies and courts located in 850 Bryant. Loss of parking will therefore have impact to all San Francisco residents.
3. The loss of 14 SRO units of housing is not mitigated. The report merely sites that the tenants will be linked with a social worker, which cannot be asserted as a mitigating solution. It is a widely known fact, and should be well known to the planning department, that there is a lack of affordable housing, and that wait lists are years long. The contractor does not appear to have even evaluated the demographics of the tenants whom are likely seniors, and even persons who are disabled, both sectors of the population it is illegal to displace. These units must be replaced one for one.

Sincerely,
Andrea Salinas
aasalinas@gmail.com
94110

Leo Warshaw-Cardozo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Leo Warshaw-Cardozo" <leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 5:34 PM

Name: Leo Warshaw-Cardozo
Email: leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention center project.

I oppose the construction of a new jail. It's a misuse of our tax dollars, given that the city of San Francisco already has a functioning jail with unoccupied space and given the need for funding for more pressing issues (housing, education, etc).

Please stop this project.
Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 12:33 am
IP Address: 50.0.128.51
Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>
Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Exhibit D

Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Notice of Availability of and Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

Date: May 13, 2015
Case No.: 2014.0198E
Project Title: 850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility
Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District
Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street and Ahern Way street rights-of way
Project Sponsor: Jumoke Akin-Taylor - (415) 557-4751
San Francisco Department of Public Works
Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu - (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

This notice is to inform you of the availability of the environmental review document concerning the proposed project as described below. The document is a preliminary mitigated negative declaration (PMND), containing information about the possible environmental effects of the proposed project. The PMND documents the determination of the Planning Department that the proposed project could not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Preparation of a mitigated negative declaration does not indicate a decision by the City to carry out or not to carry out the proposed project.

Project Description: The project site (Assessor's Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way) is located on Bryant Street at Sixth Street within the South of Market neighborhood. The western portion of the project site contains the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall, 610,000-gsf Hall of Justice (HOJ) at 850 Bryant Street. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other City agencies utilizing the existing HOJ include the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, and the San Francisco Police Department. Directly east of the existing HOJ is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street).

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (including an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) on the project building site. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building. The

proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates. Additionally, the proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, including the construction of a subterranean tunnel underneath the Harriet Street roadway, which would connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building.

The PMND is available to view or download from the Planning Department's Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Report web page (<http://www.sf-planning.org/sfceqadocs>). Paper copies are also available at the Planning Information Center (PIC) counter on the ground floor of 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco.

If you have questions concerning environmental review of the proposed project, contact the Planning Department staff contact listed above.

Within 20 calendar days following publication of the PMND (i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on **June 3, 2015**), any person may:

- 1) Review the PMND as an informational item and take no action;
- 2) Make recommendations for amending the text of the document. The text of the PMND may be amended to clarify or correct statements and may be expanded to include additional relevant issues or to cover issues in greater depth. This may be done **without** the appeal described below; **OR**
- 3) Appeal the determination of no significant effect on the environment to the Planning Commission in a letter which specifies the grounds for such appeal, accompanied by a \$547 check payable to the San Francisco Planning Department.¹ An appeal requires the Planning Commission to determine whether or not an Environmental Impact Report must be prepared based upon whether or not the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the environment. Send the appeal letter to the Planning Department, Attention: Sarah B. Jones, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, San Francisco, CA 94103. **The letter must be accompanied by a check in the amount of \$547.00 payable to the San Francisco Planning Department, and must be received by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015.** The appeal letter and check may also be presented in person at the PIC counter on the first floor of 1660 Mission Street, San Francisco.

In the absence of an appeal, the mitigated negative declaration shall be made final, subject to necessary modifications, after 20 days from the date of publication of the PMND. If the PMND is appealed, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration (FMND) may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors. The first approval action, as identified in the Initial Study, would establish the start of the 30-day appeal period for the FMND pursuant to San Francisco Administrative Code Section 31.16(h).

Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Commission or the Department. All written or oral communications, including submitted personal contact information, may be made available to the public for inspection and copying upon request and may appear on the Department's website or in other public documents.

¹ Upon review by the Planning Department, the appeal fee may be reimbursed for neighborhood organizations that have been in existence for a minimum of 24 months.

Exhibit E

Final Mitigated Negative Declaration



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mitigated Negative Declaration

PMND Date: May 13, 2015; **amended on June 25, 2015** (deletions to the PMND are shown in ~~strike through~~ and additions are shown in **bold underline**)

Case No.: **2014.0198E**

Project Title: **850 Bryant Street – Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project**

Zoning: Western SoMa Special Use District
Public Use (P) Zoning District
105-J Height and Bulk District
Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District
30-X Height and Bulk District

Block/Lot: 3759/009 through 012, 014, 043, 045, a portion of 042, and Harriet Street and Ahern Way street rights-of way

Lot Size: 40,276 square feet

Project Sponsor **City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works**
Building, Design and Construction, Project Management
Jumoke Akin-Taylor – (415) 557-4751
City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department
Sheriff’s Bureau of Building Services
Dan Santizo – (415) 522-8123

Lead Agency: San Francisco Planning Department

Staff Contact: Christopher Espiritu - (415) 575-9022
christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org

1650 Mission St.
Suite 400
San Francisco,
CA 94103-2479

Reception:
415.558.6378

Fax:
415.558.6409

Planning
Information:
415.558.6377

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The site for the proposed Hall of Justice (HOJ) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets, and consists of eight parcels: Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45, a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. The western portion of the project site (the HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, contains the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall (105 feet to the rooftop plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), 610,000-gsf HOJ, constructed between 1958 and 1961. The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Other uses within the existing HOJ include the justice center for the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner and morgue, and the current operational headquarters for the San Francisco Police Department. County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ. Directly east of the HOJ site is the project building site, which is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The 40,276-sf project building site contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building, constructed in 2003 (800-804 Bryant Street);

and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant, constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). The project building site also includes portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of way.

The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between the City and County of San Francisco Department of Public Works and the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff's Department. The proposed project calls for construction of a new, approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (95 feet to the rooftop plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF on the project building site. The City and County of San Francisco would acquire the project building site for development of the proposed project. All the existing buildings on the project building site, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and 800-804 Bryant Street (Block 3759/Lot 11), would be demolished. The proposed project would require legislative amendments to the Planning Code to reclassify the zoning designation on the project building site from SALI to P and to reclassify the height and bulk district from 30-X to 95-J.

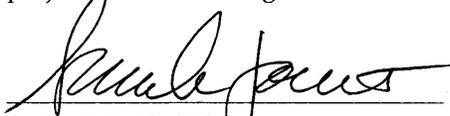
The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 and is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3 and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, mental and medical health services, and programs and classroom space for the inmates.

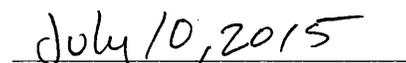
The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. A subterranean tunnel would be constructed underneath the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the existing HOJ to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ. As part of the construction of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas (a loading dock on Harriet Street and a secured, controlled entryway or "sally port" on Ahern Way). In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant Street to the I-80 overpass) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions; only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

FINDING:

This project could not have a significant effect on the environment. This finding is based upon the criteria of the Guidelines of the State Secretary for Resources, Sections 15064 (Determining Significant Effect), 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance), and 15070 (Decision to prepare a Negative Declaration), and the following reasons as documented in the Initial Evaluation (Initial Study) for the project, which is attached. Mitigation measures are included in this project to avoid potentially significant effects. See pp. 216-222.

In the independent judgment of the Planning Department, there is no substantial evidence that the project could have a significant effect on the environment.


SARAH B. JONES
Environmental Review Officer


Date of Issuance of Final Mitigated
Negative Declaration

cc: Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Department of Public Works; Dan Santizo, Sheriff's Department; Richard Sucre, Current Planning; Supervisor Jane Kim, District 6; Master Decision File, Distribution List

Initial Study

850 Bryant Street - Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACL	Absolute Cumulative Limits
ADRP	Archeological Data Recovery Plan
ARDTP	Archeological Research Design and Treatment Plan
ATP	Archeological Testing Plan
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit
BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission
bgs	below grade surface
BMPs	best management practices
C-APE	CEQA Area of Potential Effect
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Cal/OSHA	State Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CJ#	County Jail No.
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalents
CPA	San Francisco Capital Planning Committee
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
dB	decibel
DBI	Department of Building Inspection
DEHP	bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ERO	Environmental Review Officer
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ESLs	Environmental Screening Levels
FARR	Final Archeological Resource Report
General Plan	San Francisco General Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
GHG	greenhouse gas
gsf	gross square feet
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter
HOJ	Hall of Justice
HRE	Historic Resources Evaluation
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
Ldn	day-night noise level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

Leq	equivalent continuous sound level
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
mg/L	milligram per liter
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MLP:	maximum load point
mph	miles per hour
MRZ-4	Mineral Resource Zone 4
MTA	San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency
MTBE	methyl tertiary-butyl ether
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MTCO2E	Metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalents
MUG	Mixed Use-General (zoning designation)
Muni	San Francisco Municipal Railway
MUR	Mixed Use-Residential (zoning designation)
Mw	moment magnitude
NAHC	California State Native American Heritage Commission
NAVD88	1988 North American Vertical Datum
NCT	Neighborhood Commercial Transit (zoning designation)
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Research Council
NSR	New Source Review
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OPR	State Office of Planning and Research
OS	open space
PAHs	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PAR	Preliminary Archeological Review
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PM	particulate matter
PM _{2.5}	PM composed of particulates at are 10 microns in diameter or less
PM ₁₀	PM composed of particulates at are 2.5 microns in diameter or less
POPOS	privately owned public open spaces
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
QACL	Qualified Archaeological Consultants List
RDF	Retention and Detention Facility
RED	Residential Enclave (zoning designation)
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board
SALI	Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District
SB	Senate Bill
SamTrans	San Mateo County Transit District
SEWPCP	Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant
sf	square feet

SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFCTA	San Francisco County Transportation Authority
SFFD	San Francisco Fire Department
sfh	square foot hours
SFMTA	San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency
SFO	San Francisco International Airport
SFPD	San Francisco Police Department
SFPL	San Francisco Public Library
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFUSD	San Francisco Unified School District
Sheriff's Department	San Francisco Sheriff's Department
SHR3	Seismic Hazard Rating 3
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SMP	site mitigation plan
SOMA	South of Market
SoMa	South of Market
SRO	single room occupancy
STLC	soluble threshold limit concentration
SUD	Special Use District
TAAS	Theoretically Available Annual Sunlight
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TASC	Transportation Advisory Staff Committee
TBACT	Best Available Control Technology
TCLP	toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TEP	Transit Effectiveness Project
TTLC	total threshold limit concentration
UMU	Urban Mixed Use (zoning designation)
U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	underground storage tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VDECS	verified diesel emission control strategy
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WMUG	Western SoMa Mixed Use-General (zoning designation)
WMUO	Western SoMa Mixed Use-Office (zoning designation)
WSA	Water Supply Assessment

Initial Study
850 Bryant Street - Hall of Justice
Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project
Planning Department Case No. 2014.0198E

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location and Existing Project Site Characteristics

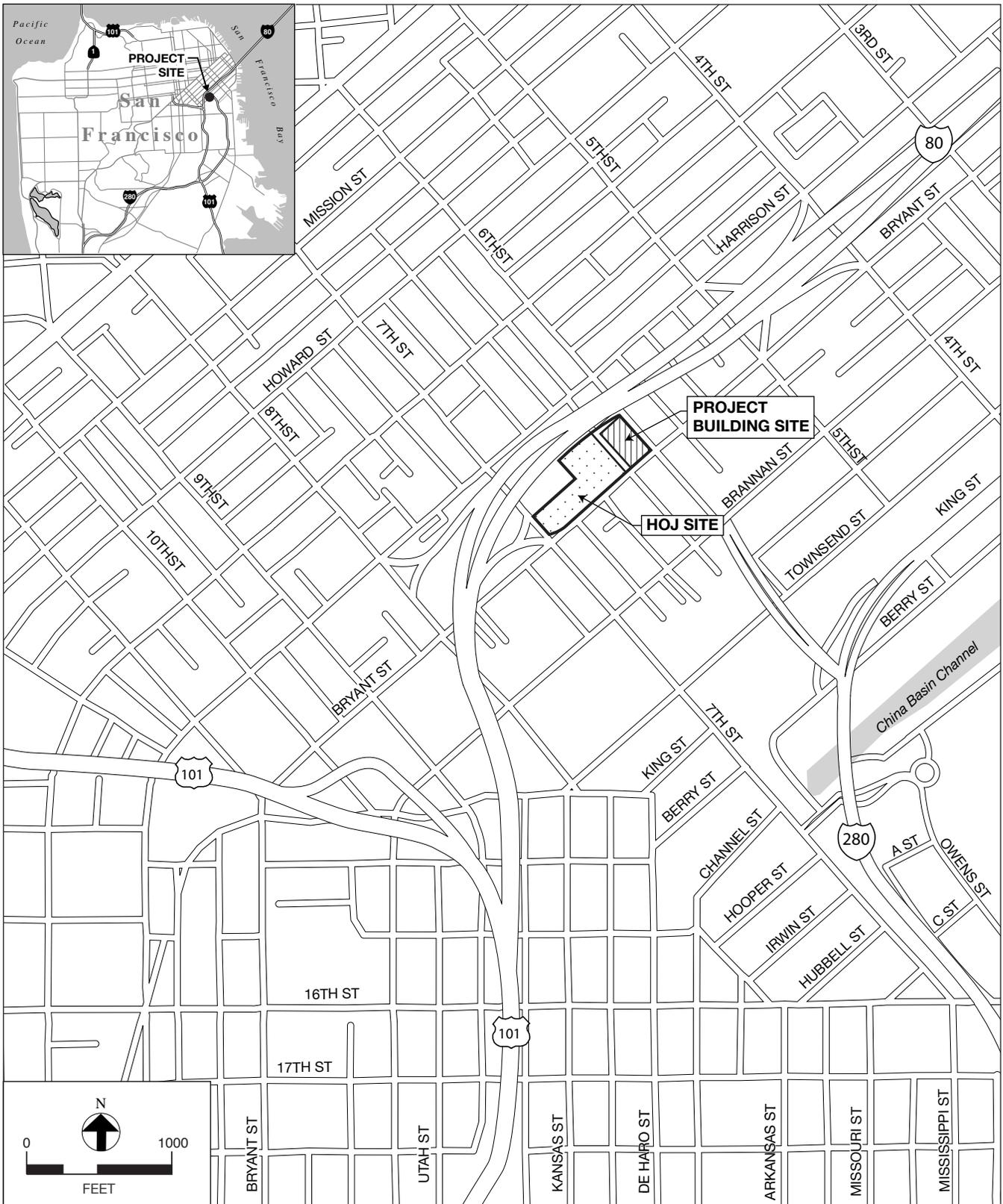
The proposed Hall of Justice (HOJ) – Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) project (herein referred to as “proposed project”) is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets (see **Figure 1: Project Location**), and consists of eight parcels: Assessor’s Block 3759, Lots 9 through 12, 14, 43, 45 and a portion of Lot 42, as well as portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way (see **Figure 2: Existing Site Plan**). The project site is relatively flat, sloping gently from northwest to southwest.

The western portion of the project site (HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, including a portion of Lot 042 in Block 3759, is bounded by Harriet Street on the east, Bryant Street on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The HOJ site contains an existing eight-story, 105-foot-tall (plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), approximately 610,000-gross-square-foot (gsf) institutional building constructed between 1958 and 1961. The HOJ is eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1 (Events) as a major legal and civic institution in San Francisco.¹ The existing HOJ serves as one of the primary County Jail Facilities for the San Francisco Sheriff’s Department (Sheriff’s Department). County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. Other existing uses within the HOJ include the justice center for the San Francisco County Superior Court, the Chief Medical Examiner and morgue, and the operational headquarters for the San Francisco Police Department.²

Primary pedestrian access into the HOJ building is through the main entrance located on Bryant Street. Service, loading, and parking access for the HOJ building is from Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way with driveways to the at-grade building service area, the at-grade surface parking and ambulance loading area, the below-grade basement level of the existing HOJ, and a secure transport area/sally port for County Jails No. 1 (CJ#1) and No. 2 (CJ#2) at 425 Seventh Street north of the HOJ site. On the HOJ site, there are existing street trees along Harriet Street

¹ San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form, April 3, 2015 (see Appendix A of this PMND).

² At the end of March 2015 approximately 250 San Francisco Police Department staff moved from the HOJ to the newly constructed Public Safety Building at 1251 3rd Street in Mission Bay. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/index.aspx?recordid=1145&page=3763>. Accessed April 2, 2015.

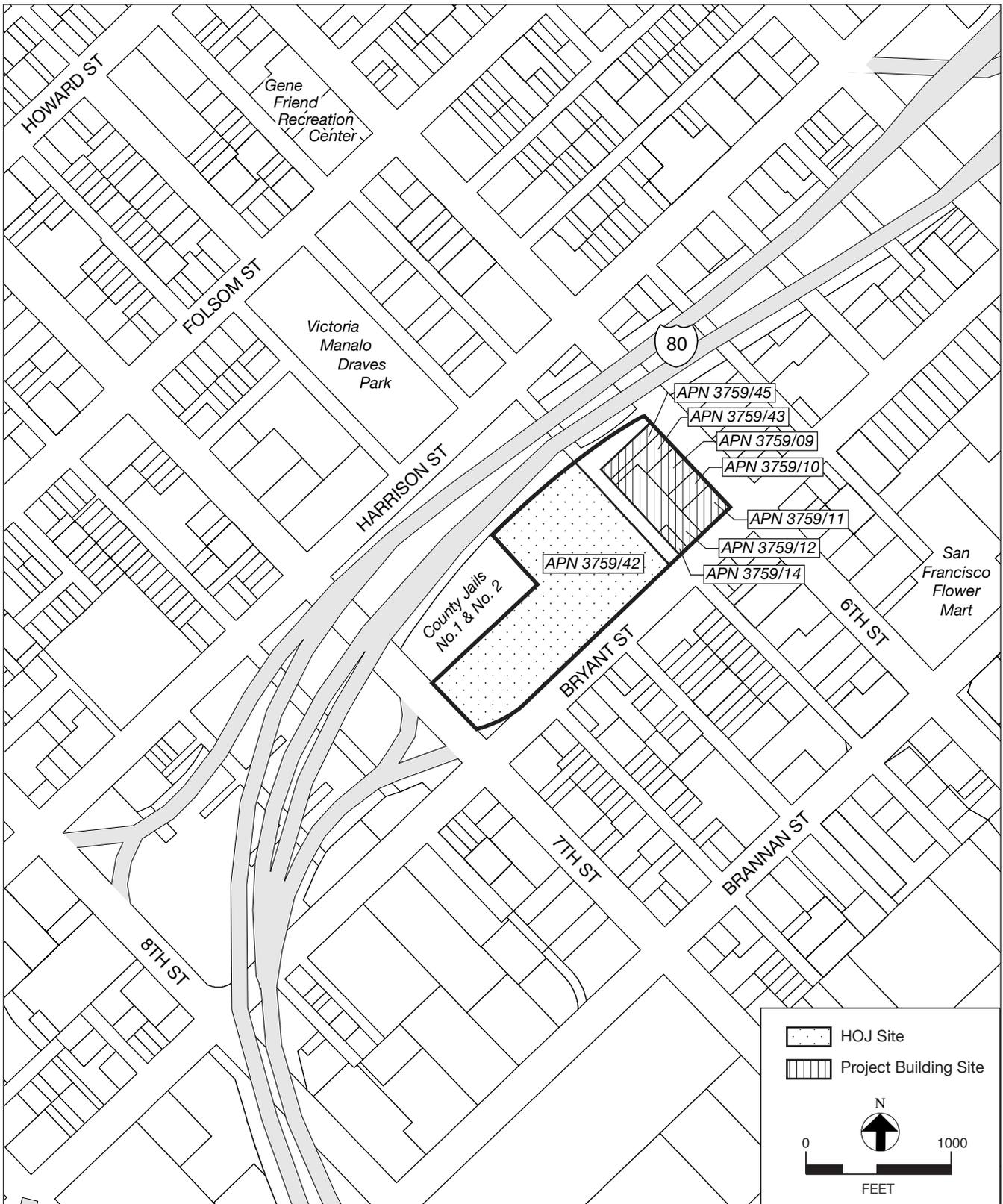


SOURCE: Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION



SOURCE: Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 2: EXISTING SITE PLAN

between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, and along Seventh Street between Bryant and Harrison streets.

The eastern portion of the project site (project building site) is slightly less than an acre in size (40,276 square feet [sf]) and encompasses Lots 009 through 012, 014, 043, and 045 in Block 3759. The project building site is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Bryant Street to the south, Sixth Street to the east, and Harriet Street to the west. The project building site contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO³) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building, constructed in 2003 (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant, constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). The building at 480-484 Sixth Street is a well-preserved, somewhat early example of a multi-family residential building in the South of Market Area. It is a California Register-eligible property, and is assigned a Status Code by the San Francisco Planning Department of "3CS," meaning that it is eligible for the CRHR as an individual historic resource through survey evaluation.⁴ The project building site also includes portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of way. Harriet Street is a one-way, north-south street with access from Bryant Street. Ahern Way is a two-way, east-west street with access from Sixth Street. Ahern Way provides access to the ambulance loading area and the basement level of the existing HOJ on the HOJ site as well as the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2. There are existing street trees adjacent to the project building site along Sixth Street, between Ahern Way and Bryant Street and along Bryant Street, between Harriet and Sixth streets. There are existing trees located on the interior of the project building site in the rear yard of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street.

CJ#1 and CJ#2 are located directly north of the HOJ site at 425 Seventh Street. CJ#1 is an inmate processing and intake facility. CJ#2 serves as a medium security jail facility, primarily used to house female inmates. These facilities are located on the northwest portion of Block 3759/Lot 42 not included as part of the HOJ site and are not part the proposed project. However, the basement level of 425 Seventh Street is shared with the HOJ for below-grade parking and to facilitate the movement of inmates and staff from the cells and holding area to the HOJ courts.

³ An SRO is a multiple-tenant building that usually houses one or two people in individual rooms (sometimes two rooms, or two rooms with a bathroom or half bathroom). Tenants of SROs typically share bathrooms and/or kitchens, while some SRO rooms may include kitchenettes, bathrooms, or half-baths. Although many are former hotels, SROs are primarily rented as a permanent residence.

⁴ VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Memorandum to Rich Sucre, San Francisco Planning Department, September 22, 2014.

The HOJ site and the project building site are well served by public transit. The San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) operates numerous surface buses within one block of the project site along Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Folsom, Harrison, Bryant, and Brannan streets, including the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 19 Polk, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness, 12 Folsom, and 14X Mission Express routes. Regional transit providers include Golden Gate Transit and San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans). Both Golden Gate Transit and SamTrans operate surface buses within three blocks of the project site – along Mission, Howard, and Folsom streets and Mission, Ninth, and Tenth streets, respectively.

Existing Zoning on the Project Site

The HOJ site is located within a Public Use (P) Zoning District and a 105-J Height and Bulk District, and the project building site is within the Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District and a 30-X Height and Bulk District.⁵ The entire project site is located within the Western SoMa Special Use District (SUD), which includes zoning controls to address specific land use issues related to animal service uses, nighttime entertainment uses, and formula retail uses. It is also within the area covered by the *Western SOMA (South of Market) Area Plan* of the *San Francisco General Plan*.⁶ The project site is not located within any known or potential historic district.

Project Characteristics

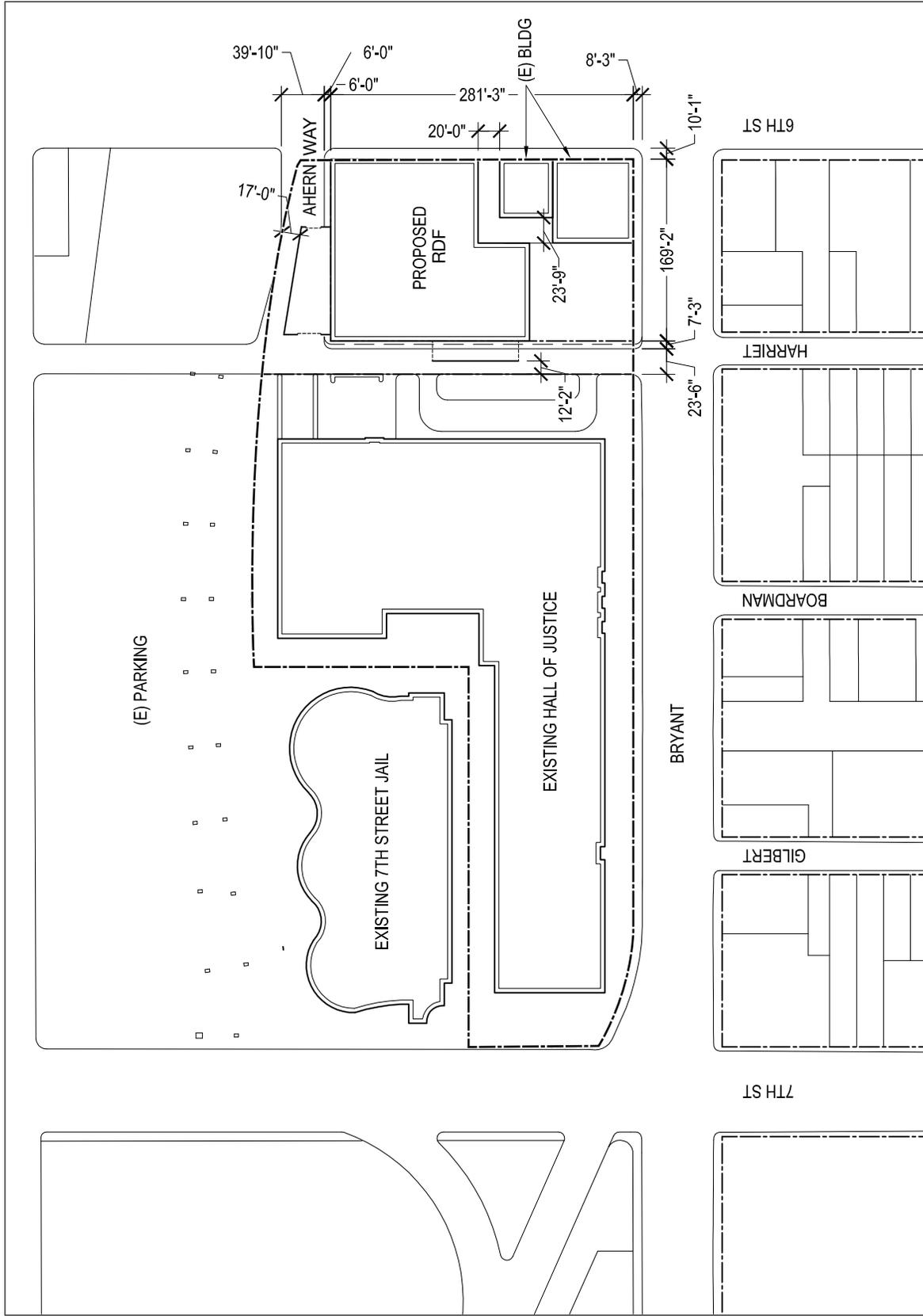
The proposed project calls for the construction of a new, approximately 200,000-gsf, 110-foot-tall (95 feet tall to the roof top, plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) building on the block directly east of the existing HOJ building, in part to provide secure, direct access to the courts facility located within the HOJ. (See **Figure 3: Project Site Plan**.) All existing buildings on the project building site would be demolished with the exception of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 10) and the office building at 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street (Block 3759/Lot 11).

The proposed RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, currently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. The proposed project is a part of a larger program to relocate City agencies from the seismically deficient HOJ building.⁷ Once the jail population is relocated

⁵ The maximum building height is 105 feet on the HOJ site and 30 feet on the project building site. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District become effective above a building height of 40 feet, and there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District.

⁶ The *Western SoMa Area Plan* is also known as the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. These terms are interchangeable.

⁷ Future programs to relocate other City agencies or uses from the HOJ building are speculative and therefore not included as part of the proposed project, nor included in environmental analysis of the proposed project.



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 3: PROJECT SITE PLAN

from CJ#3 and CJ#4 to the proposed RDF, the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building would remain vacant. The proposed RDF would be constructed as a maximum security facility, compliant with adult detention facility codes and standards, with a capacity of up to 640 beds, a 30 percent reduction (265 fewer beds) from the combined capacity in CJ#3⁸ and CJ#4 of 905 beds. The proposed RDF would also include space for administrative offices, staff support, exercise, programs and classroom space, and mental and medical health services for the jail population.

The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way, and the removal of parking on the west side of Sixth Street along the proposed RDF's frontage. A subterranean tunnel would be constructed underneath the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the existing HOJ building to the basement level of the proposed RDF. This tunnel, subject to San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA) approval, would be used to provide secure and direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building. As part of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate separate and secure areas for service deliveries and jail transport (a secured loading dock on Harriet Street and a secured, controlled entryway or "sally port" on Ahern Way, respectively), subject to SFMTA and Department of Public Works (DPW) review and approval. In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant Street to the I-80 overpass) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions and only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

Project Background

In 1992, and again in 2012, DPW conducted seismic studies on the HOJ at 850 Bryant Street and designated the building with a Seismic Hazard Rating 3 (SHR3), which indicates that the HOJ is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake.⁹ The proposed project is a joint-agency effort between DPW and the Sheriff's Department to replace CJ#3 and CJ#4, which are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the seismically deficient HOJ.

The Sheriff's Department currently operates five separate detention facilities and a secured ward within the San Francisco General Hospital, at 1001 Potrero Avenue, for inmates who require hospitalization. CJ#1 and CJ#2 have been operating for nearly 20 years at its current location at 425 Seventh Street, north of the HOJ site. CJ#3 and CJ#4 are located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ building. The newest facility, CJ#5, was constructed in 2004 and is located

⁸ CJ #3 was vacated in November 2013. Inmates have been temporarily relocated to County Jail #5 in San Bruno and will eventually transfer to the proposed RDF, once construction is complete. For purposes of this environmental analysis, it is assumed that CJ#3 is still operating on the site.

⁹ EQA Engineering And Design/AGS Inc., *Seismic Assessment of Various City-Owned Buildings Earthquake Safety Program- Hall of Justice*, October 1992, pp. V-VI. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

approximately 15 miles to the south in the City of San Bruno in San Mateo County (1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno).¹⁰ The total bed capacity within the Sheriff's Department jail system facilities (CJ#1 through CJ#5) is 2,515 beds.

Acquisition of the Project Building Site

The project building site is slightly less than an acre in size at 0.92 acres (40,276 sf) and encompasses two vacant lots and five existing buildings located on Lots 009 through 012, 014, 043, and 045 in Assessor's Block 3759. The City and County of San Francisco would acquire these properties for development of the proposed RDF, and three of the five existing buildings would be demolished: a one-story office building at 444 Sixth Street, a one-story commercial building at 450 Sixth Street, and a one-story restaurant at 820 Bryant Street.

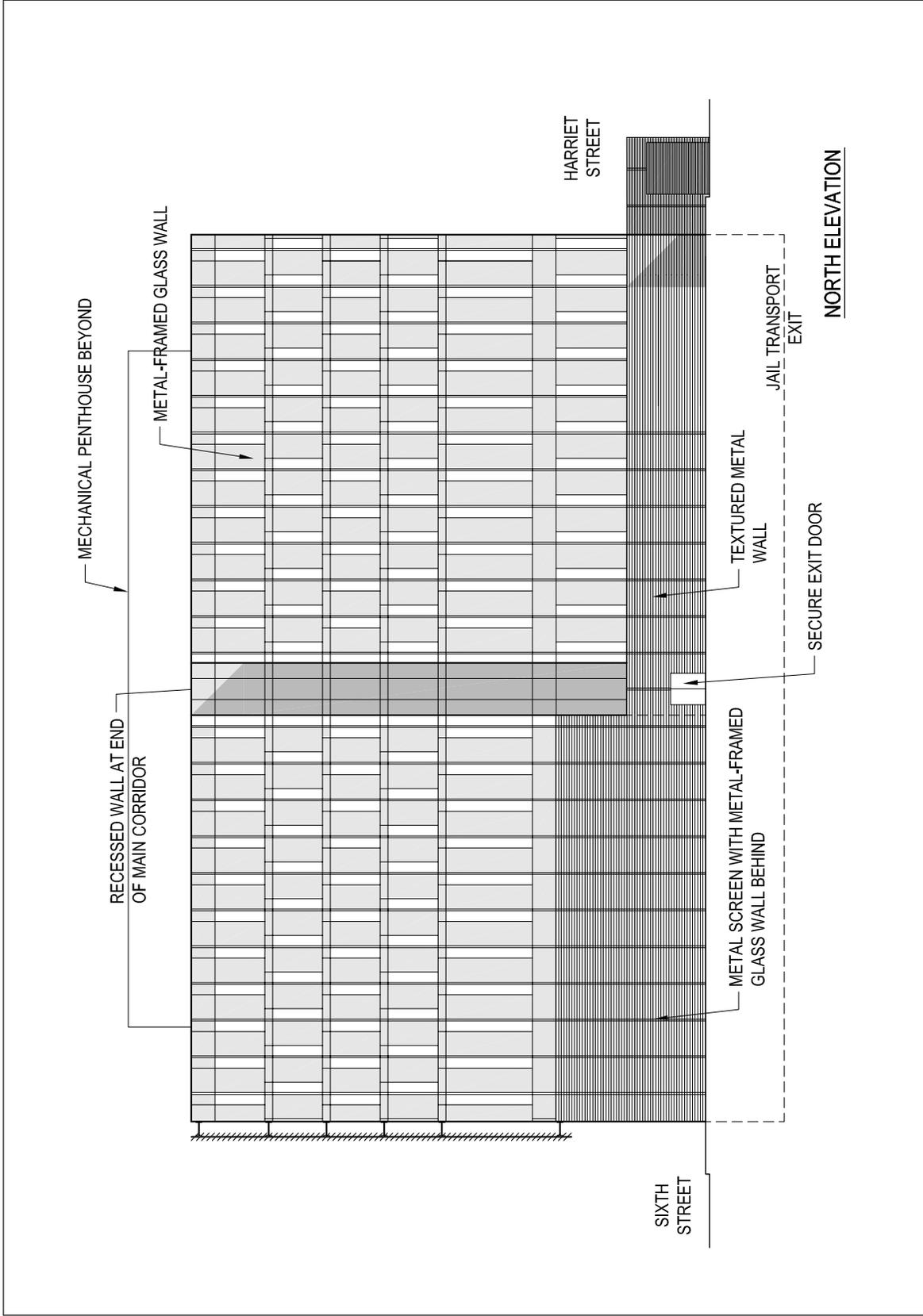
The three-story office building located at the corner Sixth and Bryant streets (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street) would remain on the project building site. Existing uses and tenants are not anticipated to change with implementation of the proposed project.

The 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would also remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

Proposed Building Form and Design

The proposed RDF would be approximately 200,000 gsf and 110 feet tall (95 feet tall plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), and would contain five floors (with mezzanine levels at the 4th and 5th floors) plus a partial basement level. The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse would be centrally located on the rooftop and would house the emergency diesel generator for the proposed RDF. (See **Figure 4: Proposed Massing - North Elevation**, **Figure 5: Proposed Massing - East Elevation**, **Figure 6: Proposed Massing - South Elevation**, and **Figure 7: Proposed Massing - West Elevation**.) It is anticipated that the proposed RDF would be constructed to meet or exceed

¹⁰ The Sheriff's Department also operates County Jail #6, located at 1 Moreland Drive, San Bruno, but it currently does not house any inmates.

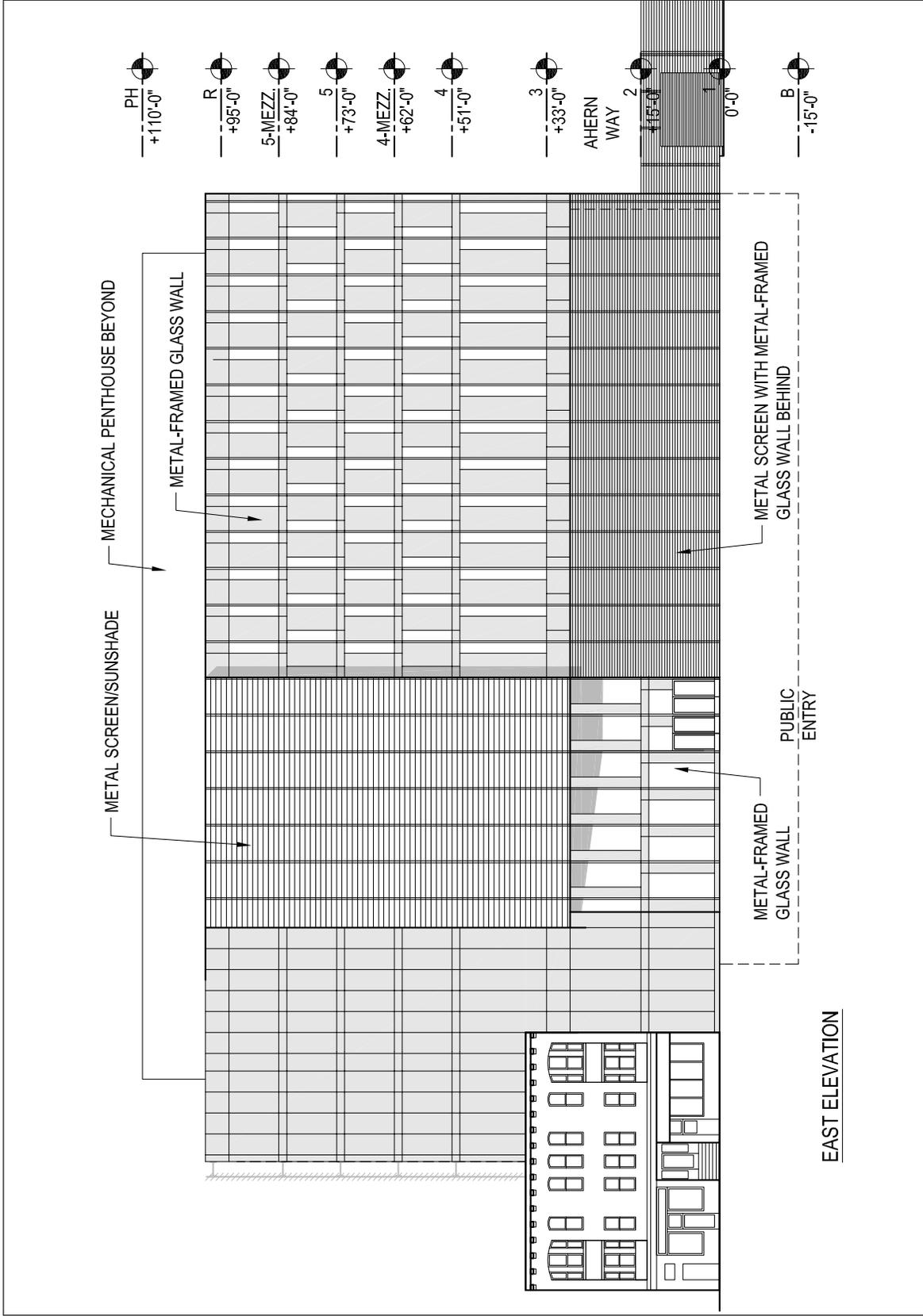


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 4: PROPOSED MASSING - NORTH ELEVATION

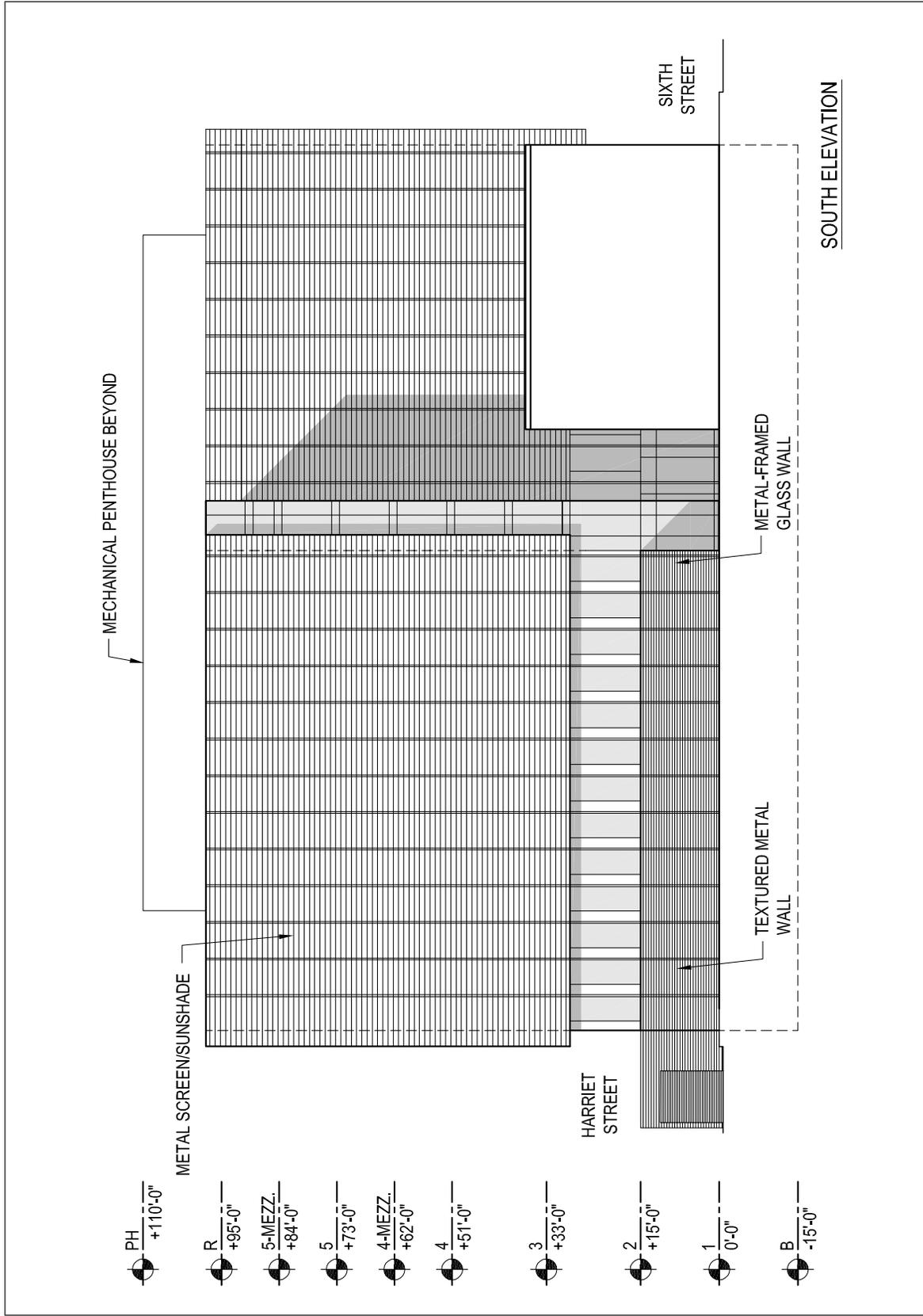


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV, Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 5: PROPOSED MASSING - EAST ELEVATION

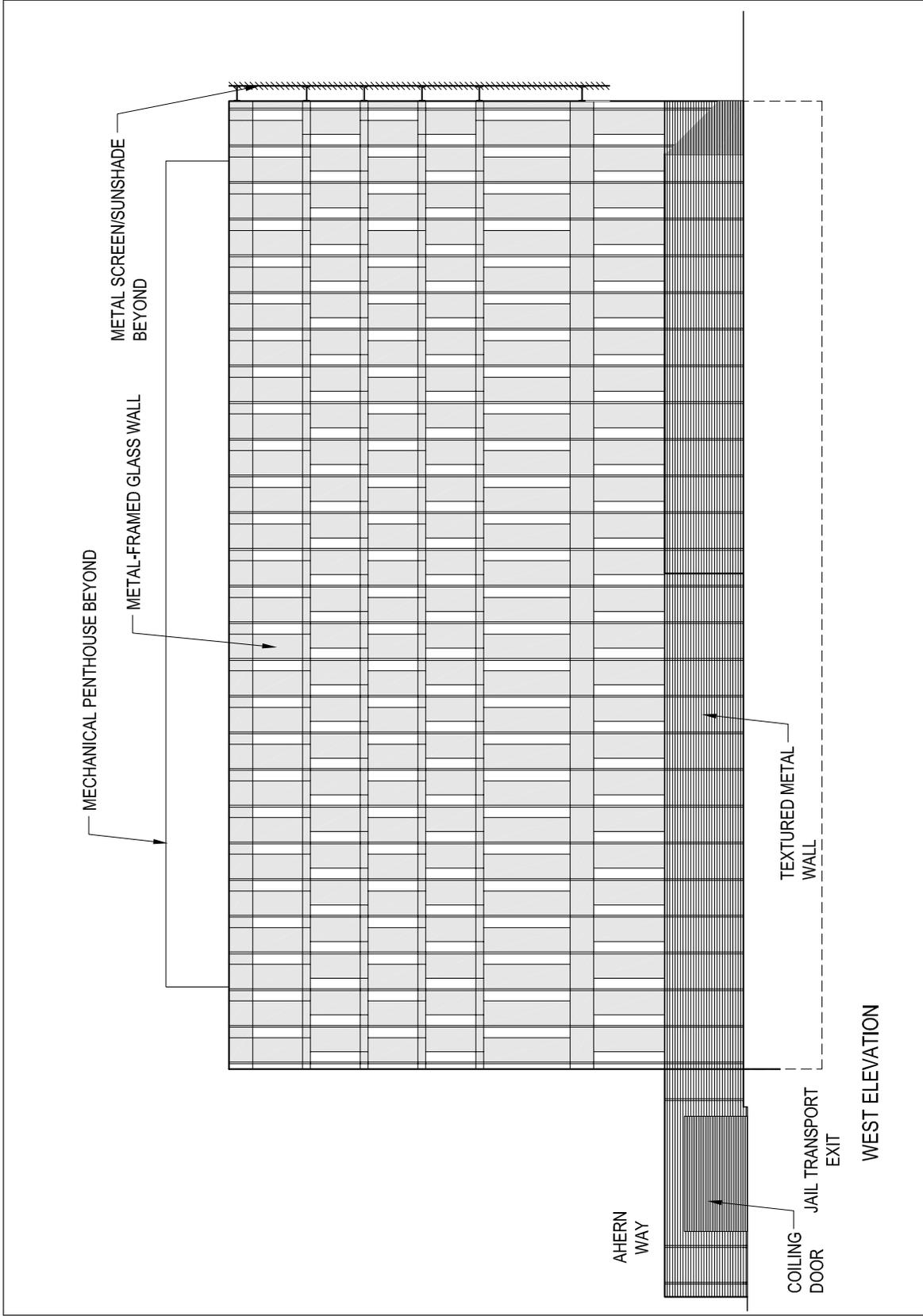


SOURCE: Mark Cavignoro Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV, Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 6: PROPOSED MASSING - SOUTH ELEVATION



SOURCE: Mark Cavignero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 7: PROPOSED MASSING - WEST ELEVATION

basic Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standards or GreenPoint Rated standards established in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance with respect to energy and water use for City-owned buildings. The proposed RDF would include podular housing units that allow for direct supervision of inmates, increasing the safety of inmates and staff, and efficient provision of services. Program space for classrooms, computer and vocational training to foster Sheriff's Department rehabilitative programs, and medical and mental health units for inmates would also be constructed, as detailed below by floor level and shown on **Figures 8 through 11** on the following pages.

Ground Floor (First Floor Plan)

The proposed ground floor would include the publicly-accessible lobby, with access from Sixth Street, and the inmate visiting room. This floor would also provide space for central records, warrants, and administrative offices, as well as the RDF kitchen, building and laundry services, and a multi-purpose room. The ground floor would also include an enclosed sally port¹¹ for jail inmate transport, to be constructed along the north elevation, partially within the Ahern Way right-of-way, with access onto Ahern Way from Sixth Street. An enclosed service vehicle loading area would be constructed along the west elevation of the building, partially within the Harriet Street right-of-way. Direct service access to the service vehicle loading area would be from Harriet Street via Bryant Street. (See **Figure 8: Proposed First Floor Plan.**)

Second Floor

The proposed second floor would include two separate 16-cell inmate pods, with room for interior exercise and classroom space. The floor would also include space for medical and staff-support services. (See **Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan.**)

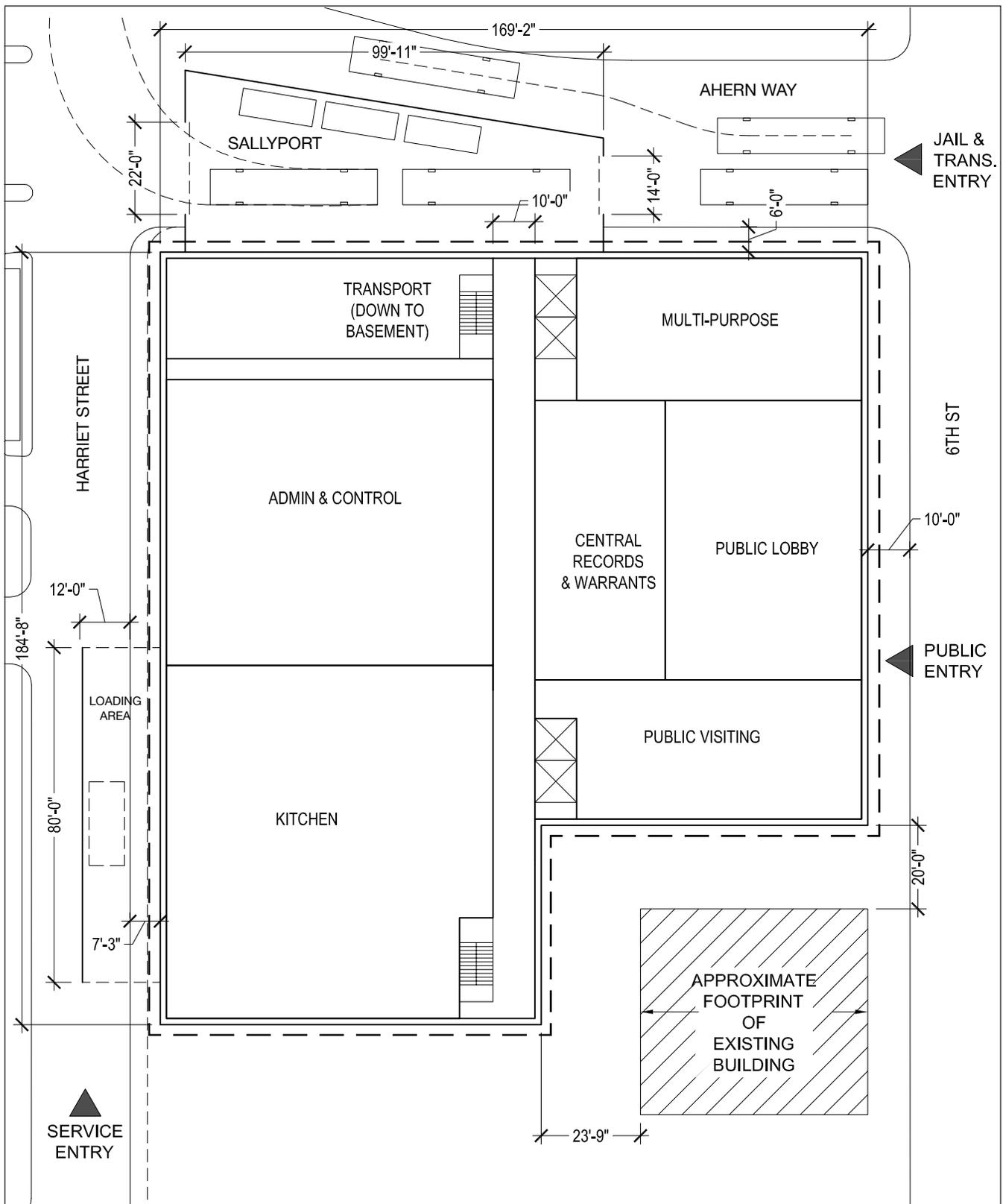
Third Floor

The proposed third floor would include two separate 16-cell inmate pods, with room for interior exercise and classroom space. The floor would also include staff-support space and central program space. (See **Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan.**)

Fourth and Fifth Floors

The proposed fourth and fifth floors would each include three 32-cell inmate pods, one 16-cell inmate pod, and room for interior exercise and classroom space. Each of these floors would also contain a mezzanine level with space to allow for additional inmate cells. (See **Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floors Plan.**)

¹¹ A sally port is an enclosed, secured, controlled entryway into highly restricted or protected areas, such as the proposed RDF.

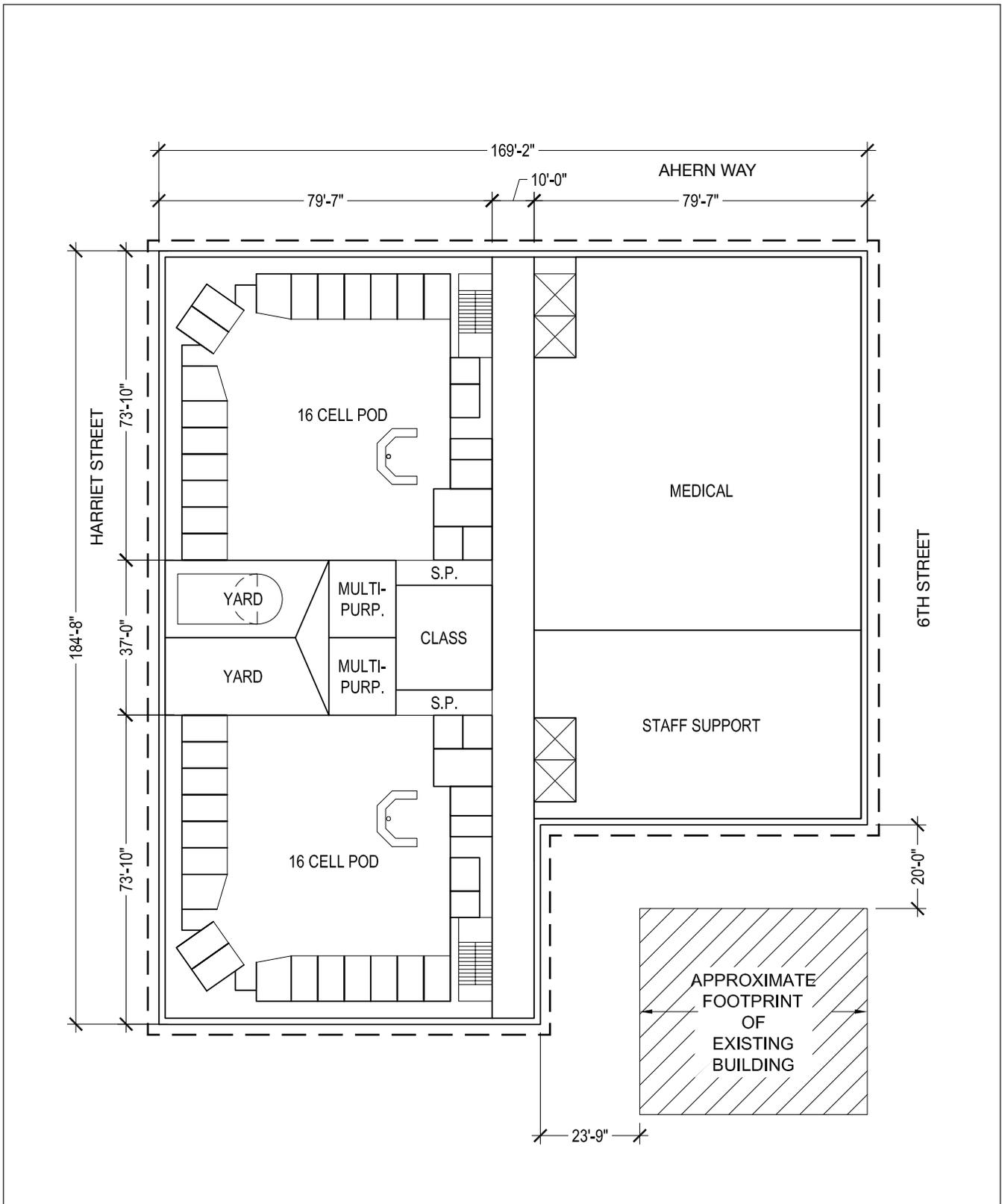


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 8: PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN

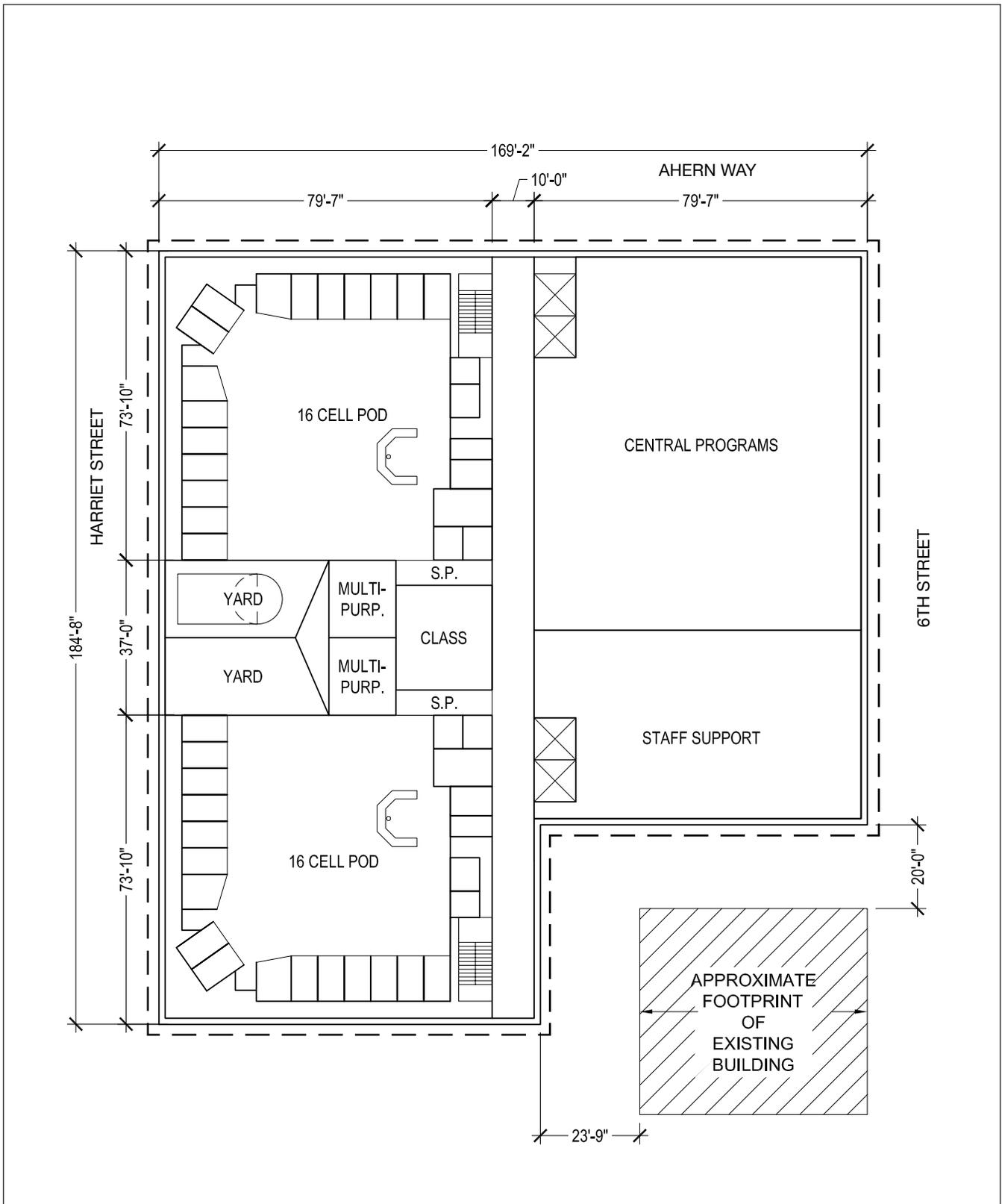


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 9: PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN

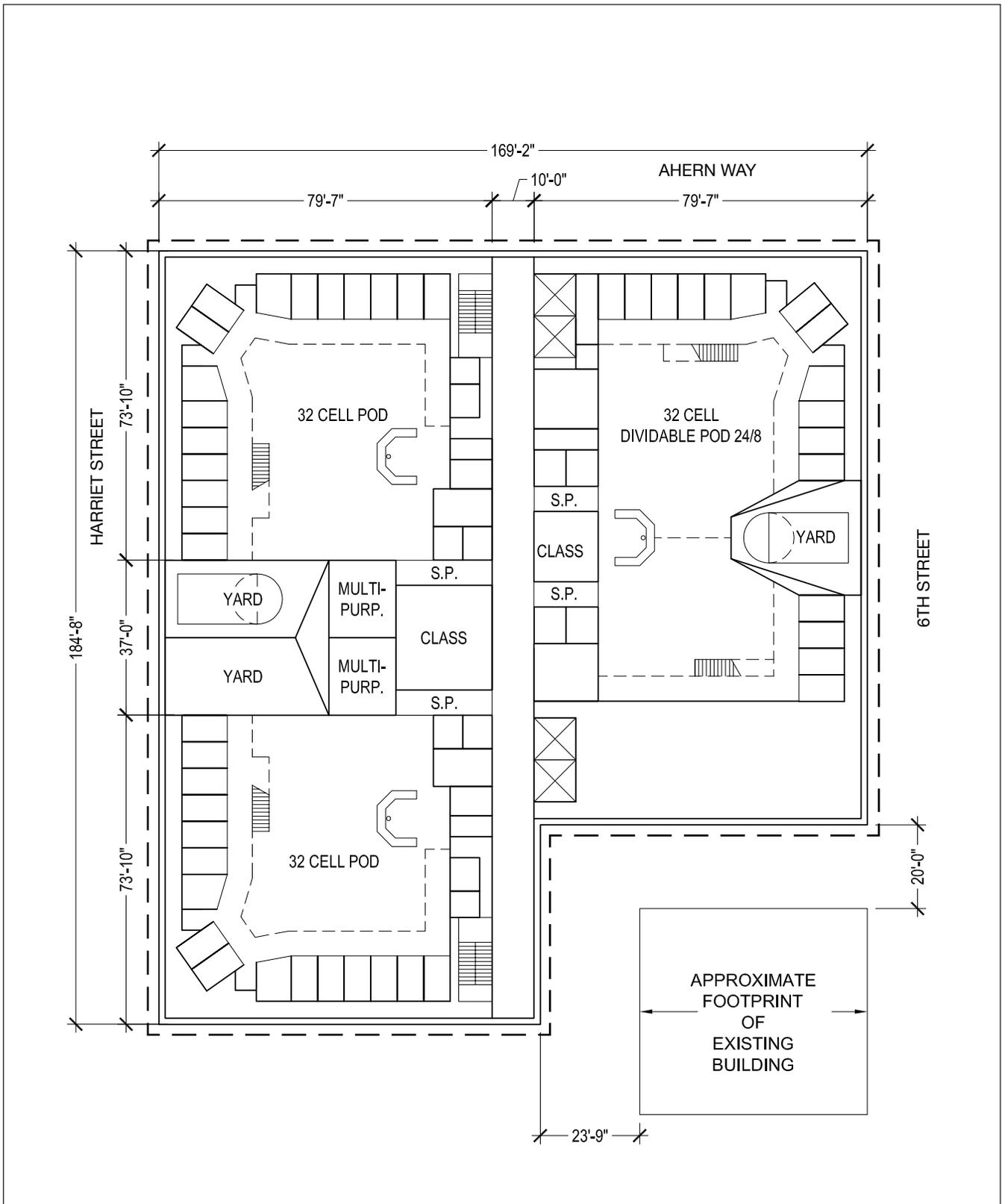


SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

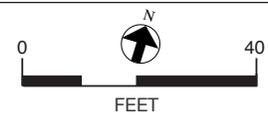
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 10: PROPOSED THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 11: PROPOSED FOURTH & FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

Partial Basement Level

The proposed approximately 28,000-gsf basement level would provide access to a proposed pedestrian tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the courtrooms in the existing HOJ building for inmate transport between the buildings. Space within the basement area would also be designated for building services, storage, laundry, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing uses. (See **Figure 12: Proposed Basement Level Floor Plan.**)

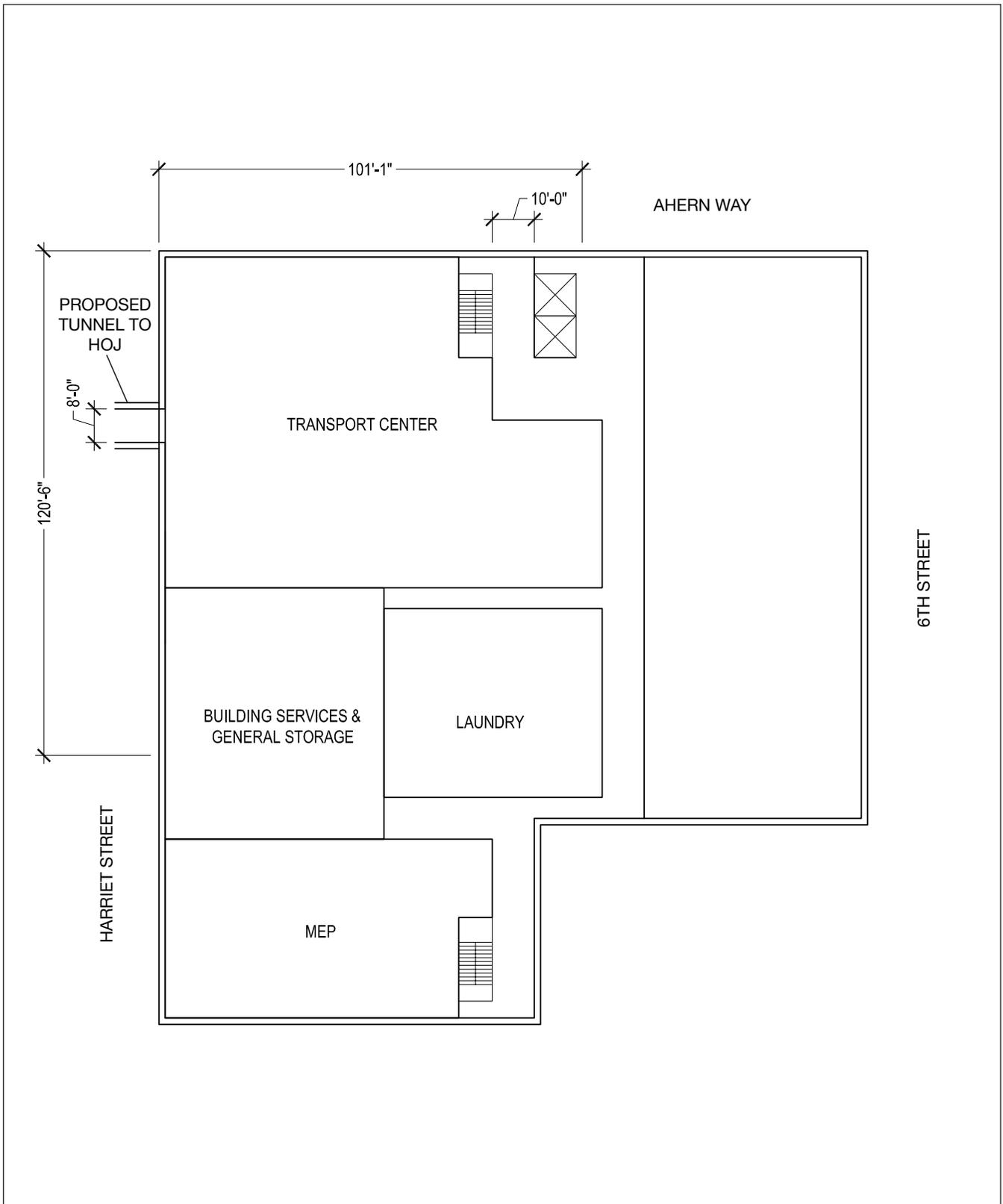
Proposed Right-of-Way Changes

The proposed project would include improvements within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. As part of the proposed RDF, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas (a loading dock on Harriet Street and a sally port on Ahern Way, respectively) subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. In addition, both Harriet Street (from Bryant to Harrison streets) and Ahern Way (west of Sixth Street) would be closed to through traffic in both directions and only official service vehicles would be allowed access.

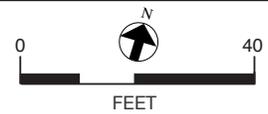
In addition, a proposed pedestrian tunnel connection would be constructed under the Harriet Street roadway and sidewalks to connect the proposed RDF with the basement level of the existing HOJ. The proposed tunnel would be 8 feet wide and 10 feet tall and would be constructed approximately 17 feet below grade. Inmates and in-custody defendants would be transferred between the proposed RDF and the courts via this tunnel as a secure path of travel. The proposed project also includes renovations to the existing HOJ basement access point to serve as a secure in-custody corridor for jail inmate transport. These renovations would include changes to the existing basement parking access entrance.

Proposed Landscaping

The existing street trees on the HOJ site (along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and along Seventh Street between Bryant Street and the I-80 overpass) and on the project building site (along Bryant Street between Sixth and Harriet streets, and along Sixth Street between Bryant Street and the I-80 overpass) would remain. Construction of the proposed RDF would require removal of three interior trees located in the rear yard of the existing SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street. The project sponsor would plant new street trees in compliance with the standards of Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the Public Works Code, Article 16. According to Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1), a total of seven new street trees would be required along the Sixth Street and Bryant Street frontages. All new and/or replacement trees on the Sixth Street and Bryant Street frontages would be planted in accordance with the standards set forth in Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the *Better Streets Plan*. If DPW determines that planting the full complement of required street trees would not be



SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA



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FIGURE 12: BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

feasible due to site constraints or other reasons, a waiver of this requirement may be requested from the Zoning Administrator (Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1)(C)(iii)). In this case, an in-lieu street tree fee would be required pursuant to Planning Code Section 428. No additional landscaping is proposed as part of the project.

Project Construction

Foundation and Excavation

Construction of the proposed RDF would require excavation for the partial basement level and reinforced concrete mat foundation. Additional excavation would be required to construct the pedestrian transport tunnel between the proposed RDF and the existing HOJ building. Excavation depth for both the basement level and tunnel excavation would not exceed 17 feet and would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site.¹²

Construction Phasing and Duration

The project sponsor estimates that construction of the proposed project would take approximately 30 months to complete, with construction beginning mid-year in 2017 and building occupancy likely in the fall of 2020.

Project Approvals

The proposed project requires the following approval actions. These approvals may be considered by City decision-makers in conjunction with the required environmental review, but they may not be granted until the required environmental review has been completed.

Actions by the Board of Supervisors

- Adoption of ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from SALI to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.
- Adoption of a resolution to approve purchasing of land and financing of the proposed project through a Certification of Participation.
- **Approval of a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections and authorize execution of certain agreements, including construction and financing agreements. The Board of Supervisor's decision to approve the funding application and to authorize execution of certain construction and financing agreements constitutes as the Approval Action for the proposed project.**

Actions by the Planning Commission

- Recommendation that the Board of Supervisors adopt ordinances to reclassify the zoning designation of the eastern portion of the project site (project building site) from Service

¹² San Francisco Department of Public Works, Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Arts Light Industrial (SALI) to P and the height and bulk designations of this portion of the site from 30-X to 95-J.

- Approval of a *General Plan* referral determining that the proposed project, including the proposed legislative amendments, is in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan*.
- **Approval of a Large Project Authorization per Planning Code Section 329 for the construction of a building greater than 25,000 gross square feet.**

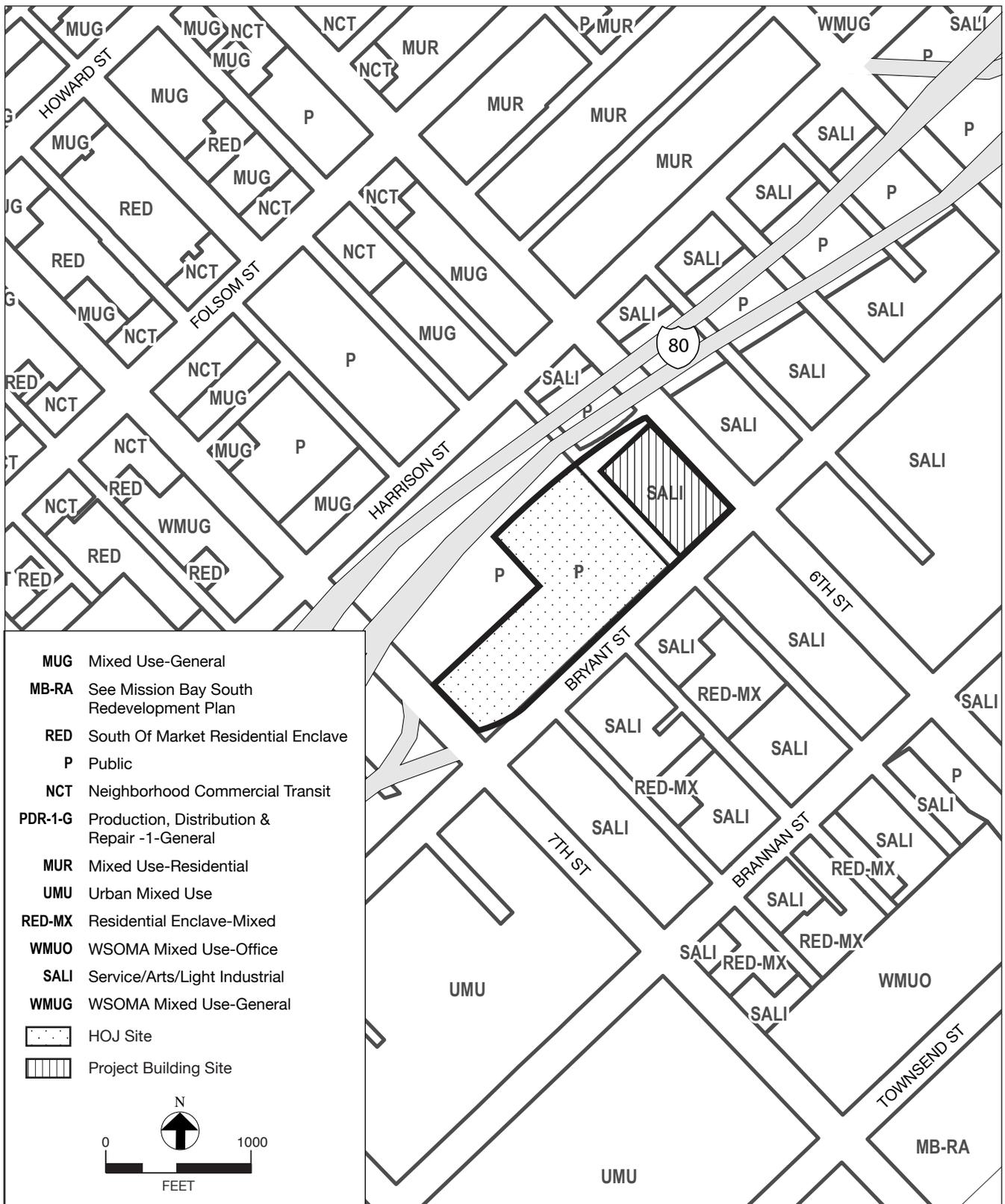
Actions by Other City Departments

- Department of Public Works request for *General Plan* and Street Vacation Referrals from the Planning Department, and Board of Supervisors approval to vacate thru-traffic on portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. To approve the street vacations, the Department of Public Works requests a referral to the Planning Department which would be required for a formal determination as to whether the proposed project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the *General Plan* prior to an action by the Board of Supervisors to approve the street vacations.
- Approval of site permit (*Planning Department, Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of grading and building permits (*Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection*)
- Approval of project compliance with the Stormwater Control Guidelines (*Department of Public Works*)
- Approval of a stormwater control plan (*San Francisco Public Utilities Commission*)

B. PROJECT SETTING

As previously noted, the project site is located in San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood, at the intersection of Bryant and Sixth streets, and consists of eight parcels on Assessor’s Block 3759, except for a portion of Lot 42, and portions of the Harriet Street and Ahern Way rights-of-way. The topography of the project site and surrounding area is relatively flat, with a slight slope from northwest to southwest. The western portion of the project site (HOJ site), located at 850 Bryant Street, is bounded by Harriet Street on the east, Bryant Street on the south, and Seventh Street on the west. The eastern portion of the project site (project building site) is bounded by Ahern Way to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Harriet Street to the west. The HOJ site is in a P Zoning District and a 105-J Height and Bulk District, and the project building site is in a SALI Zoning District and a 30-X Height and Bulk District.¹³ (See **Figure 13: Existing Zoning District** and **Figure 14: Existing Height and Bulk Districts**.) The entire project site is within the Western SoMa SUD, the area covered by the *South of Market Area Plan* of the *San Francisco General Plan* as well as the area covered by the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. It is not within any known or potential historic preservation district.

¹³ The maximum building height is 105 feet on the HOJ site and 30 feet on the project building site. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building’s floorplates as the building increases in height. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a “J” Bulk District become effective above a building height of 40 feet, and there are no bulk controls in an “X” Bulk District.

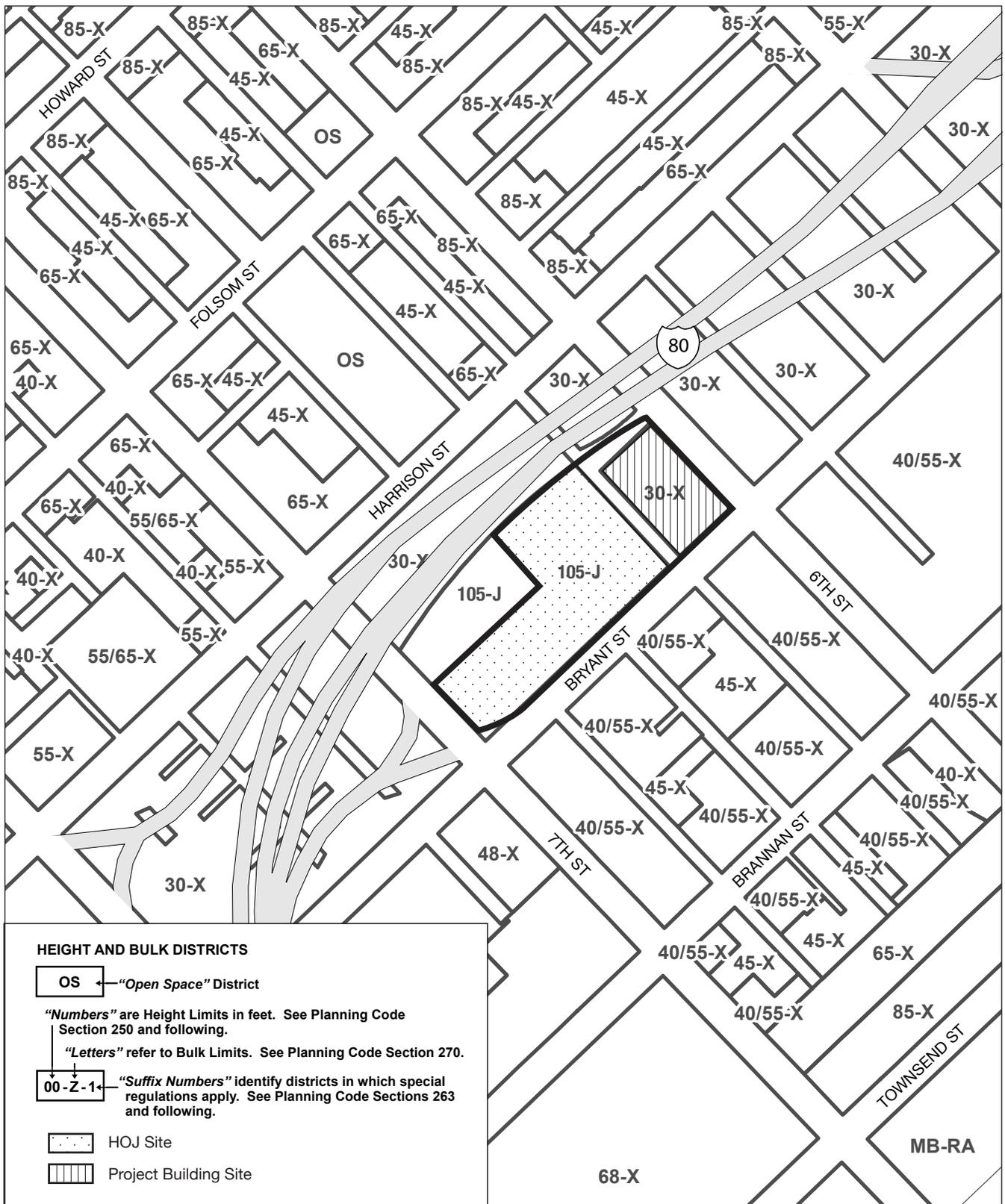


SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 13: EXISTING ZONING DISTRICTS



SOURCE: San Francisco Planning Department; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

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FIGURE 14: EXISTING HEIGHT & BULK DISTRICTS

The blocks to the east of the project site across Sixth Street are zoned SALI and Western SoMa Mixed Use-Office (WMUO), and the blocks to the south of the project site, across Bryant Street are zoned SALI and Urban Mixed Use (UMU). The blocks to the west of the project site west of 7th Street are zoned Western SoMa Mixed Use-General (WMUG), Residential Enclave (RED), and Neighborhood Commercial Transit (NCT). The blocks to the north of the project site are zoned P, NCT, Mixed Use-General (MUG), and Mixed Use-Residential (MUR). There are two SUDs near the project site: the South of Market Street Hall of Justice Legal Services SUD on the south side of Bryant Street across from the project site, and the Youth and Family Zone SUD on the north side of I-80. The height and bulk districts within three blocks of the project site vary from 30-X to 340-I. The height and bulk controls on the blocks immediately adjacent to the project site include 30-X to the east, 40-X/55-X, and 45-X to the south, 30-X to the west, and OS (Open Space), 45-X, 65-X, and 85-X to the north.

Existing land uses in the project vicinity consist of a mix of residential, retail, office, and light industrial uses. The scale of development varies from one-story buildings to four- and five-story buildings. At 105 feet tall, the existing eight-story HOJ building is the tallest building in the project site vicinity. I-80, the elevated freeway approximately 35 feet above grade, runs northeast-southwest from The Embarcadero before turning almost due south between Seventh and Eighth streets west of the project site.

The block east of the project site is occupied by one- and two-story buildings containing retail, office, and light industrial uses. One of the two-story buildings fronting Sixth Street has two billboards on its roof, and there are two freestanding billboards further east in the middle of the block. At the east end of the block near Fifth Street, there are two more roof-mounted billboards on top of existing one-story buildings.

The block south of the project site is occupied by one- to four-story buildings containing residential, retail, office, and light industrial uses. This block also contains two surface parking lots and a one-story parking garage.

The block west of the project site is primarily occupied by the HOJ service station on the north side of Bryant Street where Police Department and Sheriff's Department vehicles are fueled and serviced. Part of this block is occupied by the I-80 off-ramp that touches down at the intersection of Seventh and Bryant streets.

I-80 is adjacent to and north of the project site. Land uses on the north side of I-80 and across Harrison Street include residential buildings, retail uses, office uses, light industrial uses (auto repair facilities, gas stations, and printing shops), surface parking lots, Bessie Carmichael Elementary School, Victoria Manalo Draves Park, and the Gene Friend Recreation Center.

C. COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

	<i>Applicable</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Discuss any variances, special authorizations, or changes proposed to the Planning Code or Zoning Map, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any conflicts with any adopted plans and goals of the City or Region, if applicable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss any approvals and/or permits from City departments other than the Planning Department or the Department of Building Inspection, or from Regional, State, or Federal Agencies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

San Francisco General Plan

The *San Francisco General Plan (General Plan)* establishes objectives and policies to guide land use decisions related to the physical development of San Francisco. It is comprised of ten elements, each of which addresses a particular topic that applies citywide: Air Quality; Arts; Commerce and Industry; Community Facilities; Community Safety; Environmental Protection; Housing; Recreation and Open Space; Transportation; and Urban Design. The *General Plan* also includes area plans, each of which focuses on a particular area of the City. The project site is in the area covered by the *Western SoMa (South of Market) Area Plan*,¹⁴ which establishes objectives and policies that guide land use development in the western part of San Francisco’s South of Market neighborhood.

The *General Plan* contains many objectives and policies, and some of these objectives and policies conflict with each other. Achieving complete consistency with the *General Plan* is not always possible for a proposed project. Consistency with the *General Plan* is typically based on whether, on balance, a proposed project would be consistent with *General Plan* policies. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not require an analysis of the proposed project in relation to all *General Plan* policies; the Initial Study checklist asks whether a proposed project would conflict with any plans or policies adopted to protect the environment. Conflicts with plans, policies, or regulations do not, in and of themselves, indicate a significant environmental effect within the meaning of CEQA. However, such conflicts could result in physical environmental effects.

Implementation of the proposed project, which would be 110 feet tall (95-foot-tall building plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) and could cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, potentially conflicts with the following policies of the *General Plan*:

- Recreation and Open Space Element
 - Policy 2.3: Preserve sunlight in public open spaces.

¹⁴ The *Western SoMa Area Plan* is also known as the *Western SoMa Community Plan*. These terms are interchangeable.

- Urban Design Element
 - Policy 3.4: Promote building forms that will respect and improve the integrity of open spaces and other public areas.

The physical environmental impacts that could result from these potential conflicts are discussed in Section E, Evaluation of Environmental Effects, under Section E.8: Wind and Shadow, pp. 135-149. The consistency of the proposed project with *General Plan* objectives and policies that do not relate to physical environmental issues will be considered by City decision-makers as part of their deliberations on whether to approve or disapprove the proposed project, and any potential conflicts identified as part of that process would not alter the physical environmental effects of the proposed project.

San Francisco Planning Code and Zoning Maps

The San Francisco Planning Code (Planning Code), which incorporates by reference the City's Zoning Maps, governs permitted uses, densities, and the configuration of buildings within San Francisco. Permits to construct new buildings (or to alter or demolish existing ones) may not be issued unless the proposed project complies with the Planning Code, an exception or variance is granted pursuant to the provisions of the Planning Code, or legislative amendments to the Planning Code are included and adopted as part of the proposed project.

Land Use Controls

As shown on Zoning Map Sheet ZN08, the project site is in two different zoning districts: a Public Use (P) Zoning District and the Service/Arts/Light Industrial (SALI) Zoning District. The HOJ site is in a P Zoning District, and the project building site is in a SALI Zoning District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 211.234, the P Zoning District applies to "land that is owned by a governmental agency and in some form of public use, including open space." Planning Code Sections 211.1234.1 and 211.2234.2 regulate the types of land uses that are principally permitted and conditionally permitted in the P Zoning District, respectively. The proposed project complies with the land use controls for a P Zoning District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 846, the SALI Zoning District "is largely comprised of low-scale buildings with production, distribution, and repair uses. The district is designed to protect and facilitate the expansion of existing general commercial, manufacturing, home and business service, and light industrial activities, with an emphasis on preserving and expanding arts activities." Planning Code Sections 846.20 through 846.98 regulate the types of land uses that are principally permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted in the SALI Zoning District. Government facilities such as the proposed project are not addressed in the land use controls for the SALI Zoning District. Implementation of the proposed project would require adoption of a legislative amendment to reclassify the zoning of the project building site from SALI to P.

The project site is in the Western SoMa Special Use District (SUD). Planning Code Sections 803.6 and 823 apply to the Western SoMa SUD. The provisions of Planning Code Section 803.6 are related to formula retail uses and do not apply to the proposed project. The provisions of Planning Code Section 823 are related to design standards, building envelope, and specific types of land uses. Many of the provisions of Planning Code Section 823 are not applicable to the proposed project, but the proposed project is required to comply with the design policies of the *Western SoMa Design Standards* set forth in Planning Code Section 823(b).

Height and Bulk Controls

As shown on Zoning Map Sheet HT08, the project site is in two different height and bulk districts: 105-J and 30-X (see **Figure 14** on p. 23). The HOJ site has a 105-foot height limit, and the project building site has a 30-foot height limit. The maximum building height permitted on the HOJ site is 105 feet, and the maximum building height permitted on the project building site is 30 feet. Bulk controls reduce the size of a building's floorplates as the building increases in height. The HOJ site is in a "J" Bulk District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), the bulk controls in a "J" Bulk District are effective at and above a building height of 40 feet. Beginning at a building height of 40 feet, the building plan dimensions are limited to a maximum length of 250 feet and a maximum diagonal dimension of 300 feet. The project building site is in an "X" Bulk District. Pursuant to Planning Code Section 270(a), there are no bulk controls in an "X" Bulk District. The proposed project complies with the height and bulk controls for the HOJ site. The proposed project complies with the bulk controls for the project building site, but it does not comply with the height limit for the project building site. Implementation of the proposed project would require adoption of a legislative amendment to reclassify the height and bulk limit of the project building site from 30-X to 95-J.

Proposition M – The Accountable Planning Initiative

In November 1986, the voters of San Francisco approved Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, which added Section 101.1 to the Planning Code and established eight Priority Policies. These policies are (1) preservation and enhancement of neighborhood-serving retail uses and future opportunities for resident employment in and ownership of such businesses; (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods; (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing; (4) discouragement of commuter automobiles that impede Muni transit service or that overburden streets or neighborhood parking; (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership; (6) maximization of earthquake preparedness; (7) preservation of landmarks and historic buildings; and (8) protection of parks and open space and their access to sunlight and vistas.

Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the *General Plan*, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies. The consistency of the proposed project with the environmental topics associated with the Priority Policies is discussed in this Initial Study, providing information for use in the Planning Department's staff reports for the proposed project. The staff reports and approval motions prepared for the decision-makers will include a comprehensive project analysis and findings regarding the consistency of the proposed project with the Priority Policies.

Other Local Plans and Policies

In addition to the *General Plan*, the Planning Code and Zoning Maps, and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M), other local plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

- The *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* is a blueprint for achieving long-term environmental sustainability by addressing specific environmental issues including, but not limited to, air quality, climate change, energy, ozone depletion, and transportation. The goal of the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* is to enable the people of San Francisco to meet their present needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The *Climate Action Plan for San Francisco: Local Actions to Reduce Greenhouse Emissions* is a local action plan that examines the causes of global climate change and the human activities that contribute to global warming, provides projections of climate change impacts on California and San Francisco based on recent scientific reports, presents estimates of San Francisco's baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory and reduction targets, and describes recommended actions for reducing the City's greenhouse gas emissions.
- The Transit First Policy (City Charter, Section 8A.115) is a set of principles that underscore the City's commitment to give priority to traveling by transit, bicycle, and on foot over traveling by private automobile. These principles are embodied in the objectives and policies of the Transportation Element of the *General Plan*. All City boards, commissions, and departments are required by law to implement Transit First principles in conducting the City's affairs.
- The *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* is a citywide bicycle transportation plan that identifies short-term, long-term, and other minor improvements to San Francisco's bicycle route network. The overall goal of the *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* is to make bicycling an integral part of daily life in San Francisco.
- The *San Francisco Better Streets Plan* consists of illustrative typologies, standards and guidelines for the design of San Francisco's pedestrian environment, with the central focus of enhancing the livability of the City's streets.

The proposed project has been reviewed against these local plans and policies and is not anticipated to be in obvious or substantial conflict with the plans and policies listed above.

Regional Plans and Policies

In addition to local plans and policies, there are several regional planning agencies whose environmental, land use, and transportation plans and policies consider the growth and development of the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. Some of these plans and policies are advisory, and some include specific goals and provisions that must be adhered to when evaluating a project under CEQA. The regional plans and policies that are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below.

- *Plan Bay Area*, prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), is a long-range land use and transportation plan for the nine-county Bay Area that covers the period from 2010 to 2040. *Plan Bay Area* calls for concentrating housing and job growth around transit corridors, particularly within areas identified by local jurisdictions as Priority Development Areas. In addition, *Plan Bay Area* specifies strategies and investments for maintaining, managing, and improving the region's multi-modal transportation network and proposes transportation projects and programs to be implemented with reasonably anticipated revenue. *Plan Bay Area* was adopted on July 18, 2013.
- ABAG's *Projections 2013* is an advisory policy document that includes population and employment forecasts to assist in the development of local and regional plans and policy documents.
- The MTC's *Transportation 2035 Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area* is a policy document that outlines transportation projects for highway, transit, rail, and related uses through 2035 for the nine Bay Area counties.
- The Bay Area Air Quality Management District's *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan* updates the Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy, in accordance with the requirements of the California Clean Air Act, to implement feasible measures to reduce ozone and provide a control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter, air toxics, and greenhouse gases throughout the region.
- The Regional Water Quality Control Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* is a master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the state, including surface waters and groundwater, and includes implementation programs to achieve water quality objectives.

The proposed project has been reviewed against these regional plans and policies and is not anticipated to be in obvious or substantial conflict with the regional plans and policies listed above.

Required Project Approvals

A list of required project approvals is provided in Section A, Project Description, pp. 20-21.

D. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The proposed project could potentially affect the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind and Shadow | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural and Paleo. Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral/Energy Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and Forest Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

This Initial Study examines the proposed project to identify potential effects on the environment. For each item on the Initial Study checklist, the evaluation has considered the impacts of the proposed project both individually and cumulatively. All items on the Initial Study Checklist that have been checked “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated,” “Less than Significant Impact,” “No Impact” or “Not Applicable,” indicate that, upon evaluation, staff has determined that the proposed project could not have a significant adverse environmental effect relating to that issue. A discussion is included for those issues checked “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated” and “Less than Significant Impact” and for most items checked with “No Impact” or “Not Applicable.” For all of the items checked “No Impact” or “Not Applicable” without discussion, the conclusions regarding potential significant adverse environmental effects are based upon field observation, staff experience and expertise on similar projects, and/or standard reference material available within the Department, such as the Department’s *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, or the California Natural Diversity Database and maps, published by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The items checked above have been determined to be “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.”

Senate Bill 743 and Public Resources Code Section 21099

On September 27, 2013, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill (SB) 743, which became effective on January 1, 2014.¹⁵ Among other provisions, SB 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources

¹⁵ Senate Bill 743 is available online at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB743. Accessed January 15, 2015.

Code Section 21099 regarding the analysis of aesthetics and parking impacts for certain urban infill projects in transit priority areas.¹⁶

Aesthetics and Parking Analysis

Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that, “aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment.” Accordingly, aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all of the following three criteria:

- 1) The project is in a transit priority area;
- 2) The project is on an infill site; and
- 3) The project is residential, mixed-use residential, or an employment center.

The proposed project meets each of the above three criteria and thus, this Initial Study does not consider aesthetics and the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA.¹⁷

Public Resources Code Section 21099(e) states that a Lead Agency maintains the authority to consider aesthetic impacts pursuant to local design review ordinances or other discretionary powers and that aesthetics impacts do not include impacts on historical or cultural resources. As such, there will be no change in the Planning Department’s methodology related to design and historic review.

The Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this Initial Study presents parking demand analysis for informational purposes and considers any secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way) as applicable in the transportation analysis in Section E, Evaluation of Environmental Effects, under Section E.4: Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.

¹⁶ A “transit priority area” is defined as an area within ½-mile of an existing or planned major transit stop. A “major transit stop” is defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A map of San Francisco Transit Priority Areas can be found online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/Map%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Transit%20Priority%20Areas.pdf>.

¹⁷ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transit-Oriented Infill Project Eligibility Checklist, Case No. 2014.0198E, HOJ RDF Replacement Jail Facility Project*, January 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

E. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
1. LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING— Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact LU-1: The proposed project would not physically divide an established community. (*Less than Significant*)

The division of an established community typically involves the construction of a physical barrier to neighborhood access, such as a new freeway, or the removal of a means of access, such as a bridge or a roadway. The proposed project would construct a new 5-story, 110-foot-tall RDF (95 foot-tall building plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) and would not involve the construction of a physical barrier to neighborhood access nor the removal of an existing means of access. On the ground floor, the enclosed sally port for jail inmate transport and the secure service/loading area would partially encroach into the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way, and may remove a portion of the sidewalk along the south side of Ahern Way and a portion of the sidewalk along the east side of Harriet Street, adjacent to the proposed RDF (see **Figure 8** on p. 14). In addition, these sidewalks would likely be closed for periods of time during project construction; however, these closures would not temporarily or permanently restrict pedestrian access to the interior of the project site since the sidewalk along the north side of Ahern Way (within the same block) would remain open. Also, although portions of the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way would likely be closed for periods of time during project construction, these closures would be temporary in nature. Furthermore, neither street provides connections to any nearby recreational or commercial areas, and alternate access along other streets in the area, such as Sixth and Seventh streets, is available. As described under **Impact TR-3** on pp. 72-74, pedestrian volumes on Harriet Street and Ahern Way were observed to be low, and future pedestrian activity on these sidewalks would be related primarily to the RDF activities. For these reasons, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and impacts are considered **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact LU-2: The proposed project would not 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. (*Less than Significant*)

Examples of land use plans, policies, and regulations are the *Western SoMa Area Plan* of the *General Plan*, which establishes objectives and policies that guide land use development in the western part of San Francisco's South of Market neighborhood, and the Planning Code provisions that establish what types of land uses are principally permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted on development sites. The proposed project, which consists of the construction of a rehabilitation and detention facility that would house jail inmates, is generally in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *Western SoMa Area Plan*. The project building site is currently zoned SALI, which does not permit government facilities. As part of the proposed project, the zoning of the project building site would be reclassified from SALI to P. Upon the adoption of this reclassification by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code Section 211234, which regulate land uses in P Zoning Districts. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

As discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans, pp. 25-26, the proposed project potentially conflicts with some *General Plan* policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. Although the height and bulk limitations on the project site may have been originally adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating physical environmental impacts of new development, Public Resources Code Section 21099 (which became effective January 1, 2014) eliminates the analysis of aesthetics from the environmental review process for infill projects in transit priority zones, such as the proposed project. The topic of aesthetics may no longer be considered in determining the significance of this project's physical environmental effects under CEQA. Therefore, insofar as any impacts resulting from the proposed project's conflict with existing height and bulk limitations may be premised on underlying aesthetic concerns (such as impacts on urban design and visual character), these impacts are not considered significant impacts under Public Resources Code Section 21099. The proposed project's conflict with the existing height and bulk limitations will be analyzed and considered as part of design review for the proposed project by the decision-makers during their deliberations on the merits of the proposed project and as part of their actions to approve, modify, or disapprove the proposed project. The physical environmental impacts that could result from potential conflicts with policies related to open space are discussed under Section E.8: Wind and Shadow, pp. 140-149.

As discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans, pp. 28-29, the proposed project would not conflict with other plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, such as the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan*, the *Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan*, and the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay*

Basin. Thus, environmental plans and policies such as the *2010 Clean Air Plan*, that directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not substantially conflict with any such adopted environmental plan or policy and this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact LU-3: The proposed project would not have a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity. (*Less than Significant*)

The existing land use character of the project vicinity consists of a mix of public, office, residential, retail, open space, and parking uses. The proposed project would introduce a non-industrial public use, specifically a rehabilitation and detention facility which houses jail inmates, to the project building site. This non-industrial public use already exists on the HOJ site, i.e., CJ#3 and CJ#4. The existing facilities on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ would be relocated to the proposed RDF. For these reasons, the proposed project would be compatible with the land use character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would not introduce any incompatible uses, such as heavy industrial uses, that would have a substantial impact on the existing character of the project vicinity. The proposed project would include land uses permitted and already existing within the project vicinity. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on the existing character of the project's vicinity. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Reuse options for the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building have not been determined as part of the proposed project. However, any potential reuse would likely be similar to uses that already exist in the HOJ building, e.g., administrative, office, or records storage, and would be temporary due to the seismic deficiency of the existing HOJ building. Thus, reuse of this space would have a **less-than-significant** indirect land use impact. Further, demolition of the seismically deficient portions of the HOJ building (i.e., the west wing), if considered in the future, would require separate environmental review.

Impact C-LU-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative land use impact. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity (within a quarter-mile radius of the project site) includes the following projects that are either under construction, approved, or for which the Planning Department has an Environmental Evaluation Application on file:

- Development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and analyzed in the *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project EIR* (2,883 dwelling units and 6,354 jobs);
- Land use, height limit, and street circulation changes as well as streetscape and open space improvements proposed under the *Central SoMA Plan* and currently undergoing separate environmental review (up to 5,400 dwelling units and 13,300 jobs);

- 345 Sixth Street (89 SRO units and 3,090 gsf of retail space);
- 363 Sixth Street (103 dwelling units);
- 377 Sixth Street (116 dwelling units and 4,820 gsf of retail space);
- 280 Seventh Street (29 dwelling units, 4,000 gsf of retail space);
- 598 Brannan Street (700,460 gsf of office space);
- 190 Russ Street (9 dwelling units); and
- 510-520 Townsend Street (317,160 gsf of office space).

These nearby development projects would not physically divide an established community by constructing any physical barriers to neighborhood access or removing any means of access. These nearby development projects are generally in conformity with the objectives and policies of the *Western SoMa Area Plan* and would not obviously or substantially conflict with other plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The nearby cumulative development would introduce new residential, commercial/retail, and office uses to the project vicinity. All of these uses currently exist in the project vicinity. The nearby cumulative development would not introduce any incompatible uses, such as heavy industrial uses, that would have a substantial impact on the existing character of the project vicinity. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects to create a significant cumulative land use impact.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
2. POPULATION AND HOUSING— Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact PH-1: The proposed project would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not include new housing and therefore would not directly induce population growth on the project site, in the project area, or citywide. The proposed project would not indirectly increase population through changes or extensions to area roads, utilities, or other infrastructure. The limited amount of work proposed in the Ahern Way and Harriet Street rights-of-way would not qualify as a growth-inducing change to the existing roadway network.

Development of the proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would require demolition of three existing one-story commercial buildings on the eastern portion of the project site (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street). The proposed project may also include the conversion of the existing, three-story, 14-unit SRO residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street (with ground-floor retail) to commercial/office use.

The proposed project would replace the existing 905 beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4, located on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building at 850 Bryant Street, with a new up to 640-bed RDF. With implementation of the proposed project, employment related to CJ#3 and CJ#4 is expected to increase from an existing staff of 248 full time equivalent (FTE) employees to 295, an increase of 47 FTE employees. However, demolition of the existing commercial buildings at 444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street (a McDonald's restaurant) for development of the proposed RDF would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees, resulting in a net increase of about 4 employees.¹⁸

San Francisco's overall employment is projected to increase from about 617,420 employees in 2015 to approximately 759,500 in 2040, an increase of about 23 percent over a 25-year period.¹⁹ Even if all of the net new employees associated with the proposed project were conservatively assumed to be new to San Francisco, the project-related increase of up to 4 net new employees would represent considerably less than 1 percent (0.003 percent) of the City's estimated employment growth between the years 2015 and 2040. This increase in employment would be considered a less-than-significant impact in the context of total employment in the City and County of San Francisco. Further, this minor increase in employment would not generate a substantial demand for additional housing in the context of citywide employment growth.

Therefore, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth or concentration of employment on the project site, in the project area, or citywide that would cause an adverse physical change to the environment. The impact would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

¹⁸ San Francisco Planning Department, *Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review*, October 2002, Appendix C, Table C-1. An employment factor of 276 gsf/employee is used for office-government administrative uses (444 Sixth Street), an employment factor of 350 gsf/employee is used for general retail uses (450 Sixth Street), and an employment factor of 240 gsf/employee is used for fast food restaurant uses (820 Bryant Street).

¹⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), *Projections 2013*, p. 75.

Impact PH-2: The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or create demand for additional housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing. (*Less than Significant*)

As stated in Section A, Project Description, p. 8, the building at 480-484 Sixth Street, a 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail, would remain on the project building site. However, as part of DPW's acquisition of the parcels on the project building site existing residents at 480-484 Sixth Street may need to be relocated before the proposed RDF is ready for use, resulting in the displacement of these residents. No other residences would be affected, and no other residents would be displaced. Although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing. As stated in Section A, Project Description, p. 8, in accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the California Government Code), the proposed project includes a provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services. Therefore, compliance with the California Relocation Act would address the potential demand for additional housing created by the residential displacement.

Approximately 43 employees at the existing commercial buildings on the eastern portion of the project site (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street) would be permanently displaced. The displaced businesses would relocate in the general area or in other parts of the City, if they so desire. Since the proposed project would not permanently displace any residents (the relocation plan would ensure that existing residents would receive assistance in finding housing elsewhere in the City) and the displacement of 43 employees in the project area would not be substantial, the proposed project would not require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Thus, this impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact PH-3: The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project could displace 14 SRO housing units with the conversion of the mixed-use residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street to commercial/office use. The net increase in the number of employees (approximately four employees) on the project site would not result in a substantial increase in the demand for housing.

The number of households in San Francisco in 2015 is estimated to be 362,440. This number is expected to increase to about 447,350 by 2040 (approximately 84,910 new households), an increase

of about 23 percent between the years 2015 and 2040.²⁰ According to *ABAG Projections 2013*, the City and County of San Francisco has an estimated 1.27 workers per household.²¹ Based on this figure and the conservative assumption that all new employees would be new residents in San Francisco, the proposed project (with an estimated four net new employees) would generate a potential demand for about three new housing units by 2040. The project employment-related net new housing units would represent less than 1 percent (0.004 percent) of the City's estimated household growth between the years 2015 and 2040. Based upon information in *ABAG's Projections 2013*, the proposed project's employment-related housing demand for three new housing units could be accommodated by the projected housing unit growth between 2015 and 2040. Thus, the proposed project's contribution to citywide housing demand would not be considered substantial in the context of total housing demand in San Francisco over the same time period (2015 to 2040). In addition, the actual increase in housing demand due to the proposed project may likely be lower, because some of the future employees may not be new to San Francisco. Given all of the above, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on housing displacement and demand, and would not create substantial demand for additional housing that would necessitate the construction of replacement housing. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Although housing demand, in and of itself, is not a physical environmental effect, an imbalance between local employment and housing can lead to long commutes with associated traffic, noise, and air quality and greenhouse gas emissions impacts. Traffic, noise, air quality, and greenhouse gas emissions issues are discussed below under Section E.4: Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 54-89; Section E.5: Noise, on pp. 89-111; Section E.6: Air Quality, on pp. 112-131; and Section E.7: Greenhouse Gas Emissions, on pp. 131-135.

Impact C-PH-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to population and housing. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35, cumulative development in the project vicinity would include development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, the *Central SoMa Plan*, and several proposed mixed-use, residential, and office developments. These reasonably foreseeable future projects are expected to be developed within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project site. Taken together, these projects would add approximately 8,629 residential units (including 89 SRO units) and 19,654 jobs, approximately 11,910 gsf of retail space, and approximately 1,017,620 gsf of office space to this area. Thus, the development of these

²⁰ ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 75.

²¹ ABAG, *Projections 2013*, p. 74.

cumulative projects would add new residential units to the City's housing stock and generate new demand for housing, primarily through more intensive development on rezoned parcels.

As discussed under **Impact PH-1**, the proposed project would not add housing units and would slightly increase the number of employees on the project site, compared to existing conditions. The employment increase would not be considered substantial in relation to the overall demand for housing in the City, because project-related growth in employment (approximately four net new employees) would not induce substantial population growth or concentration of employment. Thus, when considered in combination with other projects in the immediate vicinity, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the inducement of population growth or employment concentration in the project area (either directly or indirectly) would not be considerable.

The proposed project would not involve the removal or displacement of a substantial number of workers, existing residents, or housing units, nor would it create substantial new employment-related demand for additional housing that would require construction of replacement housing elsewhere in the City or Bay Area beyond that which is expected to occur (discussed above under **Impact PH-2**). Thus, when considered in combination with other projects in the immediate vicinity, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the displacement of residents or employees in the project area (either directly or indirectly) would not be considerable.

As discussed under **Impact PH-2**, the proposed project could displace 14 SRO housing units if the mixed-use residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street were converted to commercial/office use. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes a provision for a residential relocation plan to assist displaced residents. Furthermore, the proposed project would not displace a substantial number of employed persons. Except for the proposed project, cumulative development within a ¼-mile radius of the project site would not displace housing units or likely result in a substantial increase in housing demand in the greater San Francisco area that could not be accommodated by existing and anticipated housing growth. Thus, when the proposed project is considered in combination with other cumulative projects in the immediate vicinity, its contribution to cumulative impacts on the displacement of housing units or people, or its contribution to residential housing demand would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts on population and housing would be less than significant, and as a result, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to any potential cumulative effects related to population and housing.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
3. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5, including those resources listed in Article 10 or Article 11 of the San Francisco Planning Code?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact CP-1: The demolition of buildings and new construction under the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic architectural resource. (*Less than Significant*)

Existing Buildings within the Project Site and Vicinity

The project site is not located within, nor found eligible for inclusion within, any historic district identified in a national, state or local register of historical resources.

HOJ Building

The western portion of the project site (HOJ site) is occupied by the existing HOJ building, an eight-story, 105-foot-tall, 610,000-gsf institutional building, constructed in 1958-1961. The HOJ building is not included in any national, state, or local register of historical resources. An independent historic architectural resource consultant has prepared an Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE)²² to determine if the building meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). According to the HRE, the property appears eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 (Events) on the basis of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable events in San Francisco during the 1960s and 1970s. As a resource eligible for listing in the CRHR, the HOJ is considered an “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA Guidelines 15064(a).²³

²² VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Historic Resource Evaluation, *RDF HOJ Replacement Jail Project*, December 19, 2014.

²³ San Francisco Planning Department, Preservation Team Review Form, April 3, 2015 (see Appendix A of this PMND).

The eastern portion of the project site (the project building site) contains two vacant lots and five existing buildings that are described below.

480-484 Sixth Street

The building at 480-484 Sixth Street is a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is currently rated as a California Register-eligible property. The San Francisco Planning Department has assigned the building a Status Code of 3CS, “Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation.”

450 Sixth Street

The building at 450 Sixth Street is a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building, constructed in 1956. The building is constructed of concrete block with a bowstring truss roof, designed in a utilitarian “Contractor Modern” mode with minimal ornament. The building is not included in, nor found eligible for inclusion in, any national, state, or local register of historical resources. The historic architectural resource consultant has evaluated the building in light of the San Francisco Planning Department’s historic context statement, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970*, and has concluded that the building appears ineligible for listing in the California Register and is therefore not an historical resource under CEQA.²⁴

444 Sixth Street

The building at 444 Sixth Street is a one-story, 6,000-gsf office building, constructed in 1959. The building is constructed of concrete block and has a flat roof, designed in a utilitarian “Contractor Modern” mode with minimal ornament. The building is not included in, nor found eligible for inclusion in, any national, state, or local register of historical resources. The historic architectural resource consultant has evaluated the building in light of the San Francisco Planning Department’s historic context statement, *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design: 1935-1970*, and has concluded that the building appears ineligible for listing in the California Register and is therefore not a historical resource under CEQA.²⁵

800-804 Bryant Street and 820 Bryant Street

The two remaining buildings on the eastern portion of the project site, 800-804 Bryant Street (built in 2003) and the McDonald’s restaurant at 820 Bryant Street (built in 1996), are less than 50 years of age. As structures that are less than 50 years of age and for which the City has no information

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ VerPlanck Historic Preservation Consulting, Memorandum to Rich Sucre, San Francisco Planning Department, September 22, 2014.

indicating that the structure qualifies as an historical resource, the buildings at 800-804 Bryant Street and 820 Bryant Street are considered “Category C” properties under the San Francisco Planning Department’s *CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources*, and are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.²⁶

Off-site Buildings in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project

The HRE also identifies a CEQA Area of Potential Effect (C-APE) that includes the project site and nearby off-site properties: properties on the east side of Sixth Street across from the project building site; properties at the southeastern corner of Bryant and Sixth streets; and properties along the south side of Bryant Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. The C-APE was included as part of a larger comprehensive South of Market Area Historic Resource Survey. Only one off-site property within the C-APE, an Art Deco style commercial building at 887-891 Bryant Street (built in 1920) at the southeast corner of Bryant and Seventh streets, was found to meet the criteria for inclusion within the CRHR. 887-891 Bryant Street is assigned a rating of “5S3, Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation.”

Impacts of demolition of buildings, new construction, and alterations to historical resources under the proposed project are described and analyzed below.

Impact of Proposed Demolition of Buildings on the Project Building Site

The proposed project calls for demolition of three buildings on the project building site: the building at 444 Sixth Street, the building at 450 Sixth Street, and the building at 820 Bryant Street. As discussed above, these three buildings are not considered individual historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, nor are they within any historic district. Therefore, demolition of these building would not have any direct impact on the significance of an historical resource under CEQA. No alterations are proposed to the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street, the only structure on the project building site that is eligible for the CRHR.

As discussed above, the project site is not located within, nor found eligible for inclusion within, any historic district identified in a national, state or local register of historical resources. The individual significance of the HOJ building, the 800-804 Sixth Street building, or the historical resource at 480-484 Sixth Street within the C-APE, is not premised on their possessing a historical connection or cohesive visual relationship with any of the buildings that would be demolished under the proposed project. Therefore, the demolition of buildings under the proposed project would not impact the significance of an historical resource under CEQA.

²⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Draft *CEQA Review Procedures for Historic Resources*, March 31, 2008, pp. 3-8.

Impact of the Proposed RDF on the Visual Setting of Historical Resources

The proposed approximately 200,000-gsf, five-story, 110-foot-tall (95 feet tall to the roof top, plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF would be constructed in place of the demolished buildings (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street) and surface parking lots. The proposed RDF would be contemporary in visual character and would be clad in glass and metal. The proposed RDF would be separated from the HOJ building by about 95 feet, consisting of the width of Harriet Street (35 feet) and the setback of the HOJ building from its eastern property line along Harriet Street (about 60 feet). It would be set back from Bryant Street by about 96 feet.

As discussed below, although the proposed RDF would change the visual setting of adjacent historical resources, it would not result in any adverse change in the significance of an historical resource under CEQA.

On the HOJ Building

The proposed RDF's separation from the HOJ building would allow the HOJ building to continue to convey its significance as a singular building. The proposed RDF's deep setback along Bryant Street would diminish its visual presence along Bryant Street and its visual impact on the HOJ building. Physical connection between the proposed RDF and the HOJ building would be below grade and would not entail any visible exterior changes to the HOJ building. In addition, the individual significance of the HOJ building is not premised on its possessing a cohesive visual relationship with surrounding buildings. Rather, the surrounding visual context of the HOJ building is varied in terms of building height, scale, character, age, architectural style, and materials.

On the 480-484 Sixth Street Building

The proposed RDF would be approximately three times as tall as the 480-484 Sixth Street building. The proposed RDF would be separated from the 480-484 Sixth Street building by a setback of 20 feet along the 480-484 Sixth Street building's northern side lot line wall, and by 23 feet, 9 inches from its rear wall. The setbacks would minimize physical and visual impacts of the proposed RDF on the 480-484 Sixth Street building. Although the proposed RDF would transform the existing visual setting of the 480-484 Sixth Street building, the surrounding visual context is already characterized by much taller buildings, including the existing HOJ building. In addition, the individual significance of the 480-484 Sixth Street building is not premised on its possessing a cohesive visual relationship with surrounding buildings. Rather, the surrounding visual context of the 480-484 Sixth Street building is varied in terms of building height, scale, character, age, architectural style, and materials.

On the C-APE

As discussed above, the only off-site historical resource within the C-APE is the building at 887-891 Bryant Street (built 1920) at the southeast corner of Bryant and Seventh streets. Visual interaction between the proposed RDF and the existing 887-891 Bryant Street building at the opposite end of the Bryant Street block between Sixth and Seventh streets, would be limited by distance (about 650 feet) and mediated by the intervening HOJ building. Because the proposed RDF would be set back 96 feet from Bryant Street, there is no direct line of sight between the proposed RDF and the 887-891 Bryant Street building.

Impacts of Potential Alterations to Historical Resources

The proposed project calls for retention of the HOJ building and the 480-484 Sixth Street building, each considered an individual historical resource under CEQA. The corner building at 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street would also be retained under the proposed project, although it is not an historical resource under CEQA.

The reallocation of uses within the HOJ building would not call for the removal of any distinctive character-defining features from the exterior or interior of these buildings. A below-grade tunnel beneath Harriet Street would be constructed to provide passage between the HOJ building and the proposed RDF. These alterations would not be visible from the exterior of the building and the affected below-grade interior spaces are utilitarian and without distinctive historical or architectural features.

Likewise, the continued use of the 480-484 Sixth Street building as housing, or its potential reuse as office space, would not require the removal of any distinctive character-defining features from the exterior or interior of this building.

Conclusion

For these reasons, the proposed demolition of buildings, new construction, and alterations to historical resources under the proposed project would not result in any adverse change to the significance of an historic architectural resource under CEQA. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact CP-2: Construction activity under the proposed project could result in damage to historic architectural resources. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR* identified a potentially significant impact on historical resources related to construction

vibration.²⁷ That EIR concluded that implementation of the following Mitigation Measures (numbered **M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2b** in this Initial Study) would reduce potential construction impacts on nearby historic architectural resources to less-than-significant levels. These mitigation measures are applicable to all construction projects within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area*, like the proposed project.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities

The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources

For those historical resources identified in **Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a**, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative

²⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR*, Case File Nos. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, certified December 6, 2012, pp. 4.D.54-4.D.55.

construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a** and **M-CP-2b**, the proposed project would not expose nearby historic architectural resources to construction vibration levels that are in excess of standards established by the FTA. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact CP-3: Construction activities for the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources, if such resources are present within the project site. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The proposed project is currently in the preliminary design phase but the most recent project design²⁸ would include one sub-grade partial basement level resulting in soils disturbance to a depth of about 17 feet below grade surface (bgs) including additional soils disturbance for a mat foundation. Additional foundation support in the form of piles or soils improvement is not currently regarded as warranted. The proposed project also includes the construction of a pedestrian transport tunnel between the proposed RDF and the basement level of the existing HOJ building, which would result in soils disturbance to a depth of approximately 17 feet bgs. Construction techniques necessary for construction of the pedestrian tunnel have not been determined by the project sponsor and its consultants but could result in soils disturbance to a depth in excess of that required for the tunnel. The subsurface disturbance resulting from the proposed project may potentially adversely affect a legally-significant archeological resource.²⁹ This is considered a potentially significant impact.

The proposed project was subject to Preliminary Archeological Review (PAR) by Planning Department archeologists with a determination³⁰ that the proposed project has the potential to affect legally-significant archeological resources.³¹ The project site is also located within the Archeological Study Area of an archeological research design and treatment plan (ARDTP) prepared for Caltrans for the section of I-80 nearest the project site.³² The ARDTP found that the

²⁸ San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW), Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015.

²⁹ The term “legally-significant archeological resource” is intended to mean an archeological resource that meets the criterion of an “historical resources” or a “unique archaeological resource” in the CEQA Statutes and Guidelines (CEQA and Guidelines 21083.2(g) and 15064.5(A)(2)).

³⁰ San Francisco Planning Department, Preliminary Archeological Review Log, September 28, 2014.

³¹ San Francisco Planning Department, Randall Dean to Monica Pereira. September 28, 2014.

³² McIlroy, Jack and Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *Vanished Community Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan (ARDTP) for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project*, September, 1997.

block containing the project site is sensitive for prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century archeological resources, especially with respect to an early German community. Archeological field investigations³³ to the north of the project site did not identify prehistoric deposits but did disclose a National Register-eligible historical archeological feature (artifactual assemblage within a domestic privy) associated with the household of Charles A.C. Duisenberg (1869-1906) – a prominent immigrant German family.

The project site borders or straddles the northern edge of Sullivan’s Marsh and was, up until the early 1850s, located in a willow thicket along the marsh. In geotechnical sampling that has been conducted within this block there is relatively shallow fill over native sand dune deposits of greater (but variable) depth over marsh (New Bay Mud/peat) deposits. To the extreme west side of the block, along 7th Street, about 3 feet of shell deposits were previously found that could be naturally-occurring shell, but may also be prehistoric shell midden deposits. The National Register-Eligible Prehistoric Shell Midden Archeological District is located in the area northeast of 5th Street. Sand dune deposits within the project site could potentially be sensitive for prehistoric archeological deposits.

The project site was filled-in by the early 1850s and may have included a part of “Russ Gardens,” the first proprietary park in San Francisco, and created for the local German community residing in the project vicinity. Through the later 19th century, the project site was characterized by tenement housing along Harriet Street (also historically known as “Garden Street”). Thus, the project site also has the potential to contain legally-significant prehistoric deposits and historical archeological domestic deposits preserved in hollow features such as wells, privies, or trash pits.

Due to the archeological sensitivity of the project site described above, implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing** would be included in the proposed project. **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3** would apply to any components of the proposed project resulting in soils disturbance of ten feet or greater below the ground surface. This mitigation measure requires, among other things, that the project sponsor prepare an Addendum to the 1997 ARDTP prepared for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project.³⁴

Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing

Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archaeological consultant from the rotational

³³ McIlroy, Jack and Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historic Archaeology*, June 2004.

³⁴ McIlroy, Jack & Mary Praetzellis (ed.), *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historic Archaeology*, June 2004.

Department Qualified Archaeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archaeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).

The Addendum to the ARDTP shall have the following content:

- 1) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities;
- 2) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants;
- 3) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources;
- 4) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the CRHR; Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified;
- 5) Impacts of Proposed Project;
- 6) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project;
- 7) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include:
 - A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification
 - B) Expected archeological resources
 - C) For historic archeological resources
 - a) Historic address or other location identification
 - b) Archeological property type
 - D) For all archeological resources
 - a) Estimate depth below the surface
 - b) Expected integrity
 - c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR
 - E) ATP Map
 - a) Location of expected archeological resources
 - b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts
 - c) Areas of prior soils disturbance
 - d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing
 - e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map

The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the

consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Consultation with Descendant Communities: On discovery of an archeological site³⁵ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative³⁶ of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archaeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or

³⁵ The term “archeological site” is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

³⁶ An “appropriate representative” of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities_and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected

resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of , human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3**, to which the project sponsor has agreed, the proposed project would not result in the loss of legally-significant archeological resources. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact CP-4: Construction activities of the proposed project would not affect a unique paleontological resource or a unique geologic feature. (*Less than Significant*)

The *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR* identified a less-than-significant impact on paleontological resources for projects, like the proposed project, within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area*.³⁷ According to that EIR, the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area* is underlain with native Dune sands, the Colma Formation, or artificial fill associated with previous development (e.g., road bases, foundations, and previous backfills for underground utilities). Due to their age and origin, these geological materials have little to no likelihood of containing unique or significant fossils. As such, excavation within the *Western SoMa Community Plan Area* would have a low potential for uncovering unique or significant fossils. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project related to paleontological resources would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact CP-5: Construction activities of the proposed project could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. (*Less than Significant*)

Archeological materials, including human burials, have been found in the City. Human burials outside of formal cemeteries often occur in prehistoric archeological contexts. Excavation associated with new construction activities in the project area may have the potential to disturb these resources, including Native American burials. Project-specific ground-disturbing activity could result in direct impacts on previously undiscovered human remains. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activities must comply with applicable state laws. This includes immediate notification of the county coroner and, in the event of the coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American, notification of the California Native American Heritage Commission, which shall

³⁷ City and County of San Francisco, *Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels and 350 Eighth Street Project Final EIR*, Case File Nos. 2008.0877E and 2007.1035E, certified December 6, 2012, p. 4.D.53.

appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98). In the event of such discovery, the archeological consultant, the San Francisco Planning Department, and MLD would have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects with appropriate dignity, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The Public Resources Code allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project sponsor must comply with Section 5097.98(b) of the Public Resources Code, which states that the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. Because the potential disturbance to human remains is governed by state laws and regulations, as described above, compliance with these laws and regulations would ensure that impacts related to such disturbance of human remains would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-CP-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on cultural resources. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

As discussed above, although the proposed demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site and construction of the proposed RDF would change the visual setting of adjacent historical resources, the proposed project would not result in any adverse change in the significance of any historic architectural resource under CEQA with implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a** and **M-CP2-b**. As such, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on historic architectural resources that could result from past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site.

As discussed above, the proposed project is unlikely to affect paleontological resources. As such, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative impact on historic paleontological resources that could result from past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site.

The significance of impacts on archaeological resources is premised on the potential loss of historic and scientific information. When considered with other past and proposed projects within San Francisco and the Bay Area region, the potential disturbance of archaeological resources within the project site could make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a loss of significant historic and scientific information about California, Bay Area, and San Francisco history and prehistory. Implementation of the approved plans for testing, monitoring, and data recovery would preserve and realize the information potential of archaeological resources if any are encountered. The

recovery, documentation, and interpretation of information about archaeological resources that may be encountered within the project site would enhance knowledge of prehistory and history. This information would be available to future archaeological studies, contributing to the collective body of scientific and historic knowledge. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archaeological Testing** the proposed project’s contribution to cumulative impacts, if any, would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, any potential contribution to significant cumulative impacts would not be considerable. No additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Topics:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
4. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION— Would the project:					
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Due to the nature and scope of the proposed project, implementation of the proposed project does not have the potential to change air traffic patterns. In addition, the proposed project would not

involve the installation of structures that could interfere with air space. Therefore, Topic E.4(c) is not applicable to the proposed project.

SETTING

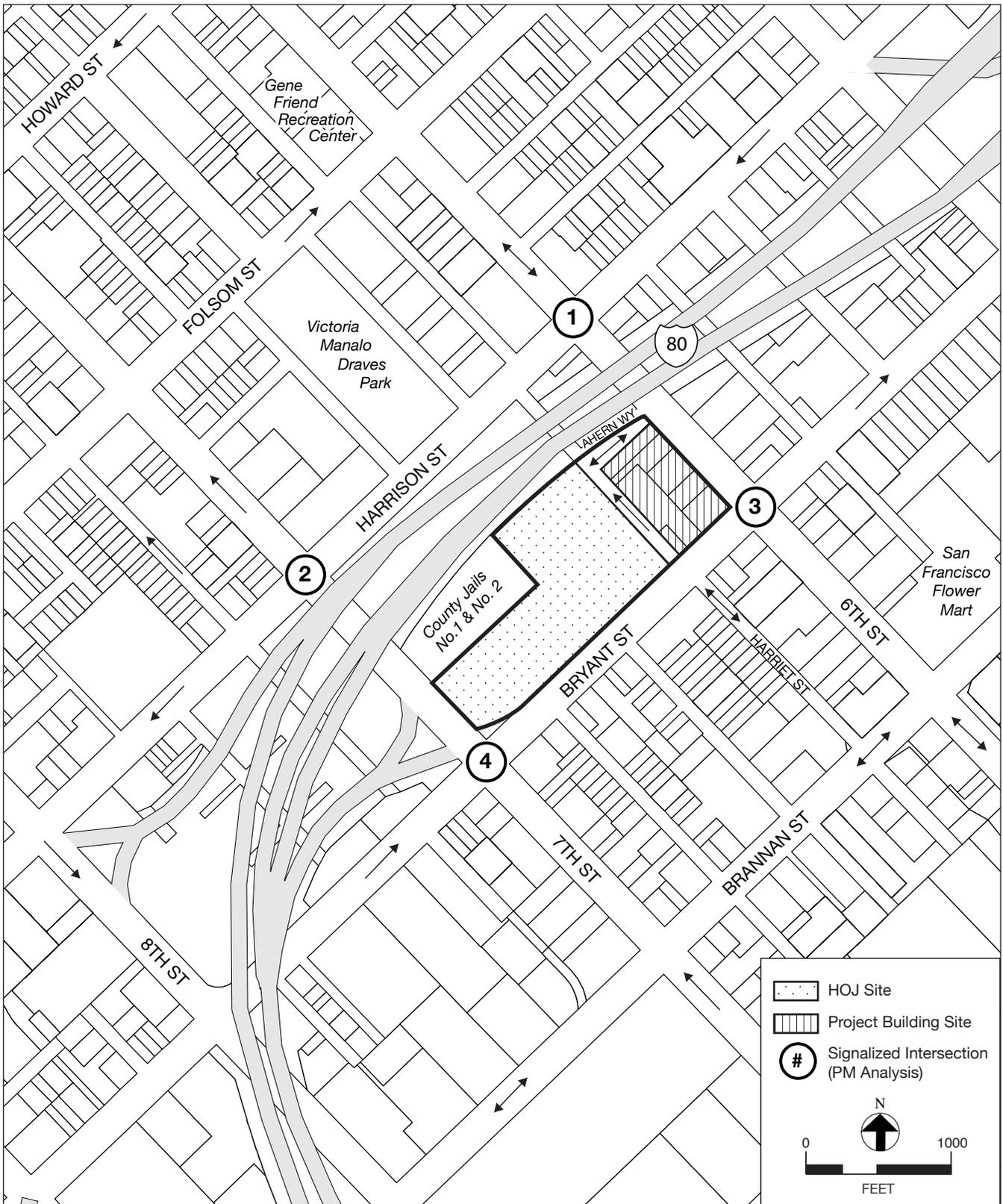
Transportation conditions were evaluated for a study area generally bounded by Harrison Street to the north, Sixth Street to the east, Bryant Street to the south, and Seventh Street to the west (see **Figure 15: Transportation Study Area**). In the South of Market area, streets that run in the northwest/southeast direction are considered north-south streets (e.g., Sixth Street), whereas streets that run in the southwest/northeast direction are considered east-west streets (e.g., Bryant Street).

Traffic Conditions

The project site is generally bounded by Sixth, Bryant and Seventh streets and the I-80 freeway structure. The project building site is located on the block bounded by Sixth, Bryant and Harriet streets, and Ahern Way immediately south of the I-80 freeway. Local vehicular access to and from the project building site is provided primarily via Bryant and Sixth streets. Sixth Street has two travel lanes in each direction, while Bryant Street has four eastbound travel lanes. Harriet Street is one-way northbound, with two travel lanes between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, adjacent to the project building site. Most other streets in the project vicinity, including Ahern Way, have one travel lane in each direction. The intersections of Sixth Street/Ahern Way and Harriet Street/Ahern Way are stop-controlled on the minor approach of Ahern Way eastbound and Harriet Street northbound.

Regional access to the project site is provided by U.S. 101 and I-280. U.S. 101 connects to I-80, which connects San Francisco to the East Bay and other locations east via the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. U.S. 101 and I-280 serve San Francisco and the South Bay, and U.S. 101 provides access north via the Golden Gate Bridge. Access from I-80 eastbound is via the off-ramp at Bryant/Seventh streets, and access to I-80 eastbound is via the on-ramp at Bryant/Eighth streets. Access from I-80 westbound is via the off-ramp at Harrison/Eighth streets, and access to I-80 westbound is via the on-ramp at Harrison/Seventh. The closest access to I-280 is provided via on- and off-ramps at the intersection of Sixth/Brannan streets.

Harrison Street runs in the east-west direction between The Embarcadero and 13th/Division streets, operating one-way westbound between Third and Tenth streets. Harrison Street runs in the north-south direction between 13th/Division and Norwich streets. In the downtown area, Harrison Street is a primary route to the I-80 freeway, with on-ramps at the First Street and Essex Street intersections, and to U.S. 101 southbound, with an on-ramp at Fourth Street and another at Seventh Street. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is a designated Major Arterial in the Congestion Management Network (between The Embarcadero and Division Street), a Primary Transit



SOURCE: LCW Consulting

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 15: TRANSPORTATION STUDY AREA AND STUDY INTERSECTIONS

Preferential Street (Transit Important Street between Fourth Street and Seventh Street), a Secondary Transit Preferential Street (between Seventh and 11th streets), and a Neighborhood Commercial Pedestrian Street (between Fourth and 16th streets). Muni routes 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 12 Folsom, 27 Bryant, and 47 Van Ness operate along portions of Harrison Street between Second and 11th streets. Harrison Street, similar to other streets in the area, is classified as a mixed-use street type under the *Better Streets Plan*, and sidewalk widths within the study area are less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet).³⁸

Bryant Street extends from The Embarcadero in the South of Market area to Precita Avenue in Peralta Heights. Between The Embarcadero and Second Street, Bryant Street operates two-way in the east-west direction with two to three lanes. Bryant Street is designated as a Primary Transit Preferential Street (Transit Important Street between Fourth and Seventh streets) and a Secondary Transit Preferential Street (between Seventh and Eleventh streets). The 8X Bayshore (between Seventh and Third streets), 8AX/8BX Bayshore Expresses (between Seventh and Third streets), 27 Bryant (between Division and Fifth streets), and 47 Van Ness (between Division and Fifth streets) routes run on Bryant Street. Bryant Street is classified as a mixed-use street type under the *Better Streets Plan*, and sidewalk widths in front of the existing HOJ building meet the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet) and are narrower elsewhere (8 feet) in the vicinity.

Sixth Street is a north-south roadway between Market Street and Brannan Street. It is a two-way roadway with two travel lanes in each direction. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is classified as a Congestion Management Network Major Arterial, a Neighborhood Commercial Street (between Market and Howard streets), and is part of the MTS network. At Brannan Street, Sixth Street merges with off- and on-ramps to I-280. Additionally, at the intersection of Sixth Street and Ahern Way, there is a peak period No Left Turn sign posted in the northbound direction, which restricts left turns from Sixth Street northbound onto Ahern Way westbound between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. Muni route 14X Mission Express runs on Sixth Street between Mission and Brannan streets and 8BX Bayshore Express runs on Sixth Street between Harrison and Brannan streets. The Sixth Street sidewalk widths are generally less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (12 feet).

Seventh Street is a principal north-south arterial between Market and 16th streets. Seventh Street has one-way traffic traveling northbound in four travel lanes. In the *San Francisco General Plan*, it is classified as a Congestion Management Network Major Arterial between Market and Bryant

³⁸ The *San Francisco Better Streets Plan*, which was adopted in 2010, creates a unified set of standards, guidelines, and implementation strategies to govern how the City designs, builds, and maintains its pedestrian environment. A key goal of the Better Streets Plan is to prioritize the needs of walking, bicycling, transit use, and the use of streets as public spaces for social interaction and community life, following San Francisco's *General Plan*, *Transit First Policy*, and *Better Streets Policy*. A minimum width of 12 feet and recommended width of 15 feet is specified for a mixed-use street, and a minimum width of 6 feet and recommended width of 9 feet is specified for an alley.

streets, and the section between Howard and 16th streets is part of the Metropolitan Transportation System. Muni route 19 Polk runs on Seventh Street. Seventh Street has a bicycle lane (Class II) in the northbound direction between Market and 16th streets, part of Bicycle Route 23. The Seventh Street sidewalk widths are generally less than the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan*.

Harriet Street is a north-south alley that runs between Brannan and Harrison streets. Between Bryant Street and Ahern Way it has two northbound lanes, and on-street commercial loading spaces and motorcycle parking on the west side of the street.³⁹ Access to the at-grade building services area of the existing HOJ, the surface parking and ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, below-grade parking, and the secure transport area/sally port⁴⁰ for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2 is provided from the west side of Harriet Street. Between Ahern Way and Harrison Street, Harriet Street has one northbound lane with on-street parking on the west side of the street and curb cuts that provide access to the surface parking lots under the I-80 freeway reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department and SFPD (San Francisco Police Department) use. The Harriet Street sidewalk width within the project building site meets the minimum width required by the *Better Streets Plan*, six feet for an alley. There is no sidewalk on the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way (i.e., across the street from the project building site). North of Ahern Way toward Harrison Street there are 7-foot-wide sidewalks on both sides of Harriet Street.

Ahern Way is an east-west alley that runs two-way between Sixth and Harriet streets. It has one travel lane in each direction, and on-street parking on both sides of the street. Ahern Way provides access to the ambulance loading for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the below-grade parking in the existing HOJ, the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2, and the surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use. Ahern Way sidewalk widths within the study area meet the minimum required by the *Better Streets Plan* (six feet).

Existing traffic conditions for the intersections in the project vicinity were obtained from the transportation impact analysis being conducted for the *Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study*. **Table 1: Intersection LOS – Existing Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour** presents the results of the intersection LOS analysis and corresponding delay at each study intersection for the weekday p.m. peak hour, as obtained from the transportation impact analysis for the Central SoMa TIS. The intersections operate at LOS C or better, with the exception of the intersection of Bryant Street/Sixth Street, which operates at LOS F conditions during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁴¹

³⁹ While on-street parking is not permitted on the east side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, marked and unmarked official vehicles were observed parking along this street segment.

⁴⁰ A sally port is an enclosed, secured, controlled entryway into highly restricted or protected areas, such as the proposed RDF.

⁴¹ CHS Consulting Group, *Intersection LOS Information*, February 20, 2015 (see Appendix B of this PMND).

Table 1: Intersection LOS – Existing Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Intersection	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS
1. Harrison Street/Sixth Street ^b	31.6	C
2. Harrison Street/Seventh Street ^c	30.2	C
3. Bryant Street/Sixth Street ^b	>80	F
4. Bryant Street/Seventh Street ^c	18.7	B

Notes:

^a Delay is presented in seconds per vehicle.

^b Traffic counts conducted in September 2012.

^c Traffic counts conducted in September 2009.

Source: LCW Consulting (LOS analysis taken from Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study, October 2014).

Intersection turning movement volume counts at the unsignalized intersections of Sixth Street/Ahern Way, Harriet Street/Bryant Street, and Harriet Street/Harrison Street were conducted on Wednesday, February 11, 2015 during the weekday p.m. peak period to estimate vehicle trips on Harriet Street and Ahern Way. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, there are about 50 vehicles traveling on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and about 40 vehicles on Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets (i.e., about 30 eastbound and 10 westbound vehicles). There are about 80 vehicles exiting Harriet Street at Harrison Street during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁴² As noted above, both Harriet Street and Ahern Way provide access to the ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner; the below-grade parking in the existing HOJ; the surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use; and to on-street parking spaces that are generally occupied by marked and unmarked official City vehicles. Thus, the majority of vehicles on these streets are related to existing HOJ activities. While not observed during field surveys, some vehicles, such as the SFPD police cars that double park on Bryant Street in front of the HOJ, may use Harriet Street to travel between Bryant and Harrison streets.

Transit Conditions

The project site is well served by public transit. Local service is provided by the San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) bus routes, which can be used to transfer to other bus lines, cable car lines, the F Market & Wharves historic streetcar line, and Muni Metro light rail lines. Service to and from the East Bay is provided by Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) along Market and Mission streets, and AC Transit buses from the Transbay Terminal. Service to and from the North Bay is provided by Golden Gate Transit along Van Ness Avenue and at the Transbay Terminal, and ferry service from the Ferry Building. Service to and from the Peninsula and South Bay is provided by Caltrain at its terminal located at Fourth and Townsend streets, and by the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans) at the Transbay Terminal.

⁴² Ibid.

Muni operates numerous bus routes in the project vicinity, including the 8X Bayshore and 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses (Harrison and Bryant streets), 19 Polk (Seventh and Eighth Streets), 27 Bryant (Bryant and Sixth streets), 47 Van Ness (Bryant and Harrison streets), 12 Folsom (Folsom and Harrison streets), and 14X Mission Express (Sixth Street). The nearest Muni bus stops to the project site are on Bryant Street, east of Seventh Street, which serve the 27 Bryant and 47 Van Ness routes; Bryant Street, east of Sixth Street, which serve the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, and 47 Van Ness routes; and Sixth Street, north of Bryant Street, which serve the 14X Mission Express and 27 Bryant routes. Other nearby stops are on Seventh Street, north of Bryant Street, which serve the 19 Polk route; and Harrison Street, west of Sixth Street, which serve the 8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 12 Folsom, 27 Bryant, and 47 Van Ness routes. Golden Gate Transit operates bus routes within three blocks of the project site (Mission, Howard, and Folsom streets), as does SamTrans (Mission, Ninth, and Tenth streets).

Table 2: Muni Ridership and Capacity Utilization by Route – Existing Conditions at MLP – Weekday P.M. Peak Hour presents the ridership and capacity utilization at the maximum load point (MLP) for the nearby routes during the weekday p.m. peak hour. As noted in **Table 2**, during the weekday p.m. peak hour, capacity utilization for all routes serving the project vicinity is less than Muni’s 85 percent capacity utilization standard.

Table 2: Muni Ridership and Capacity Utilization by Route – Existing Conditions at MLP – Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Route	Inbound (towards downtown)			Outbound (away from downtown)		
	Ridership	Capacity	Capacity Utilization ^a	Ridership	Capacity	Capacity Utilization ^a
8X Bayshore	408	752	54%	416	752	55%
8AX Bayshore Express	--	--	--	472	752	63%
8BX Bayshore Express	--	--	--	568	752	76%
12 Folsom	135	189	71%	126	189	67%
14X Mission Express	--	--	--	368	705	52%
19 Polk	172	252	68%	124	252	49%
27 Bryant	160	252	63%	116	252	46%
47 Van Ness	276	378	73%	258	378	68%

Note:

^a Capacity utilization at the maximum load point (MLP).

Source: SF Planning Department Memorandum, Transit Data for Transportation Studies, June 2013.

Regional transit operations are evaluated at three regional screenlines (East Bay, North Bay, and South Bay) for the peak direction of travel and ridership loads, which corresponds with the evening commute outbound from downtown San Francisco to the region. The analysis is documented in the San Francisco Planning Department memorandum titled *Transit Data for Transportation*

Impact Studies (June 2013).⁴³ During the weekday p.m. peak hour, all regional transit providers operate at less than their load factor standard of 100 percent, which indicates that seats are generally available.

Pedestrian Conditions

Adjacent to the project building site, sidewalk widths are 10 feet on Sixth Street, 8-12 feet on Bryant Street, 6 feet on Harriet Street,⁴⁴ and 6 feet on Ahern Way. Most existing sidewalk widths adjacent to the project building site are less than the recommended sidewalk widths in the *Better Streets Plan* (i.e., minimum of 12 feet and recommended of 15 feet for a mixed-use street, and minimum of 6 feet and recommended of 9 feet for an alley). The sidewalk on Bryant Street meets the *Better Streets Plan* minimum requirement of 12 feet for a mixed-use street, while the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street meet the *Better Streets Plan* minimum requirement of 6 feet for an alley.

Pedestrian crosswalks and pedestrian signals are provided at the signalized intersections in the project vicinity. A signalized midblock pedestrian crossing is provided across Bryant Street at Boardman Place (Boardman Place is located between Harriet and Seventh streets). In the vicinity of the project site, pedestrian volumes are light to moderate throughout the day, with higher pedestrian volumes on Bryant and Sixth streets. Counts of pedestrians walking on Bryant and on Sixth streets adjacent to the project building site were conducted in February 2015 during the 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. peak periods. The peak hour of the weekday midday pedestrian observations was between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m., and pedestrian volumes were 237 pedestrians per hour on Sixth Street, and 408 pedestrians per hour on Bryant Street. The peak hour of the p.m. peak period was between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m., and pedestrian volumes were 132 pedestrians per hour on Sixth Street, and 212 pedestrians per hour on Bryant Street. Overall, the sidewalks and crosswalks adjacent to the project site were observed to be operating under satisfactory conditions, with pedestrians moving at normal walking speeds and with freedom and sufficient space to bypass other pedestrians.

Bicycle Conditions

San Francisco Bicycle Route facilities in the area include Bicycle Route 23 that runs north along Seventh Street between Townsend and Market streets as a Class II bicycle lane, and south along Eighth Street between Market and Townsend streets as a Class II bicycle lane. Bicycle Route 36 runs along Townsend Street between Division Street and The Embarcadero. It is a Class II facility

⁴³ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Transit Data for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, June 21, 2013. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

⁴⁴ North of the project building site there are sidewalks on both sides of Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street. These sidewalks are approximately 7 feet wide.

(signed route with bicycle lane) between Division and Second streets, and as a Class III facility between Second Street and The Embarcadero (signed route only).

Bicycle volumes on Sixth, Bryant and Harrison Streets were counted during the weekday p.m. peak period in February 2015. The number of bicyclists was greatest on Harrison Street, with about 30 bicyclists traveling westbound during the weekday p.m. peak hour. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, there were about 15 bicyclists traveling eastbound on Bryant Street, about 10 bicyclists traveling southbound on Sixth Street, and 5 bicyclists traveling northbound on Sixth Street.

There are two bicycle parking spaces (i.e., one U-shaped bicycle rack) on Sixth Street between Ahern Way and Bryant Street, and 16 bicycle parking spaces (i.e., eight U-shaped bicycle racks) located on the north side of Bryant Street, between Harriet and Seventh streets. The closest Bay Area Bike Share station is located on Townsend Street between Seventh and Eighth streets (accommodating 15 bicycles).⁴⁵

Loading Conditions

On the west side of Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there is one commercial loading space adjacent to the project site. The southbound curb lane is subject to tow-away restrictions between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 7:00 p.m. On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there are eight commercial loading spaces (yellow zone) dedicated for truck loading between 6:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Parking is not permitted within these spaces before 6:00 a.m. or after 3:00 p.m. During field observations, all on-street commercial loading spaces in the project vicinity were occupied.

On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is an existing HOJ building services area with two driveways serving this area, a surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with two driveways serving this area, and an entry and exit driveway to the below-grade HOJ basement level. On the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way there is a driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2. The off-street HOJ building services area and surface parking/ambulance loading area are located within the existing HOJ's approximately 60-foot-deep setback from Harriet Street. Loading for the HOJ building takes place on Harriet Street because there is no off-street loading dock. The on-street loading spaces on the west side of the street are used for freight deliveries. Service and delivery vehicles park between the two driveways that serve the HOJ building service area and hand transport boxes to a freight elevator via a pathway in the existing HOJ's setback area.

⁴⁵ Bay Area Bike Share is a pilot project in a partnership among local government agencies including the Air District, San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, SamTrans, Caltrain, the County of San Mateo, the San Mateo County Transportation Authority, the city of Redwood City, and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority. Available online at <http://www.bayareabikeshare.com/about>. Accessed March 31, 2015.

Emergency Vehicle Access

Emergency vehicle access to the project building site is primarily from Bryant and Sixth streets, with secondary access via Harriet Street and Ahern Way. The nearest San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD) station is Station #8 at 36 Bluxome Street between Fourth and Fifth streets, about 0.6 miles southeast of the project site.

Parking Conditions

The existing parking conditions were examined within a parking study area generally bounded by Folsom, Fifth, Brannan, and Seventh streets. On-street parking occupancy conditions were assessed in March 2015 for the weekday midday (1:00 to 2:00 p.m.) period. Overall, there are about 1,030 on-street parking spaces within the study area, and weekday midday occupancy is high, approximately 95 percent.⁴⁶

On-street parking conditions adjacent to the project building site (i.e., on the block bounded by Sixth Street, Bryant Street, Harriet Street and Ahern Way) are as follows:

- On the west side of Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there are 14 parking spaces subject to two-hour time limits between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. During the field surveys these spaces were about 64 percent occupied during the midday period. The curb lane is subject to tow-away restrictions between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.
- On the north side of Bryant Street between Harriet and Sixth streets, there are six short-term metered parking spaces, which were 100 percent occupied during the midday period. West of Harriet Street on-street parking is reserved for police vehicles, and police vehicles were observed to double park on Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets.
- On the east side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is a No Stopping regulation that is not enforced. During field surveys 11 vehicles were typically parked adjacent to the project building site.
- On the south side of Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets, there are eight unrestricted parking spaces, which were 100 percent occupied during the midday period.

On the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way there are also 10 on-street motorcycle parking spaces between the two driveways that provide access to the at-grade surface parking and ambulance loading area on the west side of the street. These spaces were 100 percent occupied during the midday period.

North of the project building site, there are two off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure between Sixth and Seventh Streets that are reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use. These surface lots are accessed via driveways on either side of Harriet Street between

⁴⁶ CHS Consulting Group/Baymetrics, Data Collection, February 11, 2015 (see Appendix C of this PMND).

Ahern Way and Harrison Street. The surface parking lot on the east side of Harriet Street can also be accessed via Seventh Street.

PROJECT TRAVEL DEMAND

Because the proposed project is a replacement of an existing rehabilitation and detention facility (CJ#3 and CJ#4), and because the Planning Department's *San Francisco Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines for Environmental Review (SF Guidelines)* do not include trip generation rates for rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF) uses, travel demand associated with the proposed project was based on information from DPW and the Sheriff's Department on the operating characteristics of the existing facility, as well as programming projections of the number of employees and beds for the proposed RDF.

In addition, because with the proposed project all the existing buildings on the block bounded by Sixth Street, Bryant Street, Harriet Street, and Ahern Way, with the exception of the buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 800-804 Bryant Street/498 Sixth Street, would be demolished, a credit was applied for the uses that would be eliminated. The credit was based on field surveys of persons and vehicles entering and exiting the buildings. While the 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would remain on the project building site, it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. Thus, for purposes of the transportation analysis, it was assumed (as a worst-case scenario) that the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses.⁴⁷

Proposed RDF. Travel demand for the proposed RDF assumes that the proposed facility would be fully occupied, and therefore only the net new travel demand associated with an increase in occupancy over existing conditions was estimated. The net new travel demand to the project area was estimated based on the increase in the number of occupied beds (current versus maximum capacity of proposed RDF). Currently about 439 of the 905 beds at the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 facilities are occupied. In the past both jails operated at approximately 50 to 60 percent occupancy, or approximately up to 550 beds. The proposed RDF would accommodate 640 beds. Although this is a reduction from the 905 beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4 and the proposed replacement beds may not be fully (100 percent) occupied, the travel demand estimates for the project analysis assumed an increase of 201 inmate beds using the current occupancy of beds in CJ#3 and CJ#4 (i.e., 439 of the 905 beds are currently occupied) and potential full (100 percent) occupancy of the 640 beds. Since

⁴⁷ LCW Consulting, *Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project Summary of Daily and PM Peak Hour Trip Generation*, April 9, 2015 (see Appendix D of this PMND).

occupancy in the past has been higher, and future occupancy is unknown, this is a conservative estimate of the weekday travel demand generated by the proposed project, specifically the number of inmate beds. Inmate visitation occurs on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and therefore would not add travel demand to the weekday p.m. peak hour.

Weekday travel demand was estimated based on the projected increase in the number of employees, as well as visitation to the facility by lawyers, vendors, and other criminal justice partners. Because inmates are housed on-site and do not travel to and from the facility on a daily basis, they do not contribute to the travel demand estimates. Based on the above, the number of employees associated with the increase in occupancy of 201 inmate beds is projected to increase from 248 to 295 FTE (an increase of 47 employees). The proposed RDF, similar to existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, would operate three employee shifts: 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Based on the total existing and projected staffing levels, approximately 22 percent of staff would work the midnight shift (i.e., between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.), 48 percent the daytime shift (i.e., between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.), and 30 percent the swing shift (i.e., between 3 p.m. and 11 p.m.). Therefore, most of employee travel demand would occur outside of the p.m. peak period (4 p.m. to 6 p.m.). For daily travel demand estimation, it was assumed that daytime and swing shift employees would make up to three trips per day (two to and from work, and about 50 percent also leave the facility once during the day and swing shifts), while the midnight shift employees would make two trips per day (to and from work). For the p.m. peak hour travel demand, although most employee trips would occur outside of the p.m. peak hour, some employees could leave or arrive to work late (after 4 p.m.), and it was assumed that 25 percent of the day and swing employee arrivals or departures would occur during the p.m. peak hour. The travel mode of the employee trips was based on information on employee trips from the *SF Guidelines* for Superdistrict 1. Although inmate visitation hours are on weekends and holidays, there are weekday business visitors to the jail, such as lawyers, vendors, and other criminal justice partners (i.e., business visitation). The current average weekday visitation rate was not available, although it was reported that such visitation mostly occurs during the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. As a conservative estimate of business visitation, it was estimated that on average there would be one visitor per every four inmate beds on weekdays (i.e., 0.5 trips per bed on a daily basis), and that 10 percent of trips would occur during the p.m. peak hour.

480-484 Sixth Street Reuse. As noted above, the transportation assessment assumes that the 480-484 Sixth Street building, which currently contains 14 SRO units and a restaurant on the ground floor, could in the future contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail (i.e., restaurant uses).⁴⁸ Travel demand associated with these potential uses was based

⁴⁸ The 14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail at 480-484 Sixth Street would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW's future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use.

on the trip generation rates in the *SF Guidelines* for office and restaurant (composite rate) uses, and mode split for work trips and visitor trips to Superdistrict 1.

Credit to Uses on Project Block that Would Be Eliminated. In order to account for the person and vehicle trips that would no longer travel to the project site, person and vehicle counts were conducted in February 2015 at the doorways to buildings and at driveways to the facilities that would no longer exist. Based on these surveys of the existing land uses, a total of 136 person trips (58 inbound and 78 outbound) and 82 vehicle trips (34 inbound and 48 outbound) during the weekday p.m. peak hour would no longer travel to or from the project site. The majority of both the pedestrian and vehicle trips that would be eliminated were associated with the McDonald’s restaurant (the McDonald’s restaurant has a parking lot with 21 parking spaces reserved for McDonald’s customers).

Table 3: Proposed Project Travel Demand by Mode - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour summarizes the travel demand associated with the proposed project. Taking into consideration the credit for the existing land uses that would be removed, during the weekday p.m. peak hour, the proposed RDF would generate 83 net new person trips, the majority from the potential reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building as restaurant and office space, and a net decrease of 47 vehicle trips.

Table 3: Proposed Project Travel Demand by Mode - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Project Component	Person-Trips					Vehicle Trips
	Auto	Transit	Walk	Other ^a	Total	
New Trips						
RDF Employees	3	5	1	0	9	2
RDF Visitors	3	3	3	1	10	1
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	72	55	61	12	200	32
Total New Trips	78	63	65	13	219	35
Credit for Existing Uses	(49)	(35)	(43)	(9)	(136)	(82)
Net new Trips	29	28	22	4	83	(47)

Note:

^a Other includes bicycle, taxis, and other modes.

Source: *SF Guidelines*, SF Planning Department, LCW Consulting.

Loading Demand. The proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, currently located within the existing HOJ building to the west of the project building site. Delivery information for the existing CJ#4 that is currently occupied was not available, and deliveries were not observed during the data collection for the transportation analysis.⁴⁹ However, because deliveries are currently made to the existing CJ#4 with 439 occupied inmate beds, a substantial increase in delivery and service vehicle trips for the proposed RDF with a maximum occupancy of 640 inmate beds would not be anticipated.

The proposed project would also eliminate delivery and service vehicle trips to the existing land uses on the project building site that would be displaced (i.e., the residential and restaurant land

⁴⁹ CJ#3 was vacated in November 2013.

uses within the 480-484 Sixth Street building, and the McDonald’s restaurant), and overall, the number of delivery and service vehicle trips to the project site would likely decrease.

The delivery/service vehicle demand for the new 200,000-gsf RDF was estimated based on the methodology and truck trip generation rates presented in the *SF Guidelines*. The truck trip generation rate for institutional uses was used for the proposed RDF. As shown in **Table 4: Proposed Project Total Loading Demand**, the proposed 200,000-gsf RDF would generate about 20 delivery and service vehicle-trips to the project site per day (with some of those existing deliveries), which corresponds to a demand for one loading space during the peak and average hour of loading activities. As indicated above, the project site’s overall loading demand would likely decrease.

Table 4: Proposed Project Total Loading Demand

Project Component	Daily Truck Trip Generation	Peak Hour Loading Spaces	Average Hour Loading Spaces
RDF ^a	20	1.2	0.9
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	10	0.6	0.4

Note:

^a No credit was taken for existing deliveries to the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4 within the HOJ.

Source: *SF Guidelines*, LCW Consulting.

The proposed office and restaurant uses within the 480-484 Sixth Street building would generate about 10 delivery and service vehicle-trips to the project site per day, which corresponds to a demand for less than one loading space during the peak and average hour of loading activities. As stated above, the existing commercial deliveries to the land uses to be eliminated were not counted or credited. Because the proposed project would reduce the overall amount of commercial space (i.e., the McDonald’s restaurant and the restaurant at the 480-484 Sixth Street building) at the project building site, the proposed project would be expected to result in a reduction in the amount of commercial loading demand related to these uses.

Parking Demand. The parking demand delivery/service vehicle demand was estimated based on the methodology presented in the *SF Guidelines*. Parking demand consists of both long-term demand (typically employees) and short-term demand (typically visitors). For the proposed uses, the long-term parking demand was derived by estimating the number of net new daytime and swing shift employees, and applying a trip mode split and average vehicle occupancy from the trip generation calculations. The short-term parking demand was estimated from the total daily visitor trips by private auto and an average turnover rate of 5.5 vehicles per space.

Table 5: Proposed Project Net New Parking Demand presents the estimated net new parking demand for the proposed uses. During the peak midday period, the proposed RDF would generate a net new parking demand of 10 spaces (nine long-term and one short-term), while the office and restaurant uses that may replace the residential use in the 480-484 Sixth Street building would generate a parking demand of 26 spaces (six long-term and 20 short-term). As discussed above,

this demand would replace existing parking demand related to the residential and restaurant land uses that would be removed. Overall, this would result in a decrease in the amount of vehicle trips to the project area and similarly parking demand would likely be lower than under existing conditions.

Table 5: Proposed Project Net New Parking Demand

Project Component	Long-Term Parking Spaces	Short-Term Parking Spaces	Total
RDF	9	1	10
480-484 Sixth Street Reuse	6	20	26

Source: SF Guidelines, LCW Consulting.

IMPACTS

Traffic Impacts

Impact TR-1: The proposed project would not cause a substantial increase in traffic that would cause operating conditions at study intersections, on adjacent streets, or at I-80 on-ramps and off-ramps in the project vicinity to substantially alter. The proposed project would not cause major traffic hazards. (Less than Significant)

As presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in a net-reduction in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour (i.e., considering existing land uses, an approximate reduction of 47 vehicles during the weekday p.m. peak hour). Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially affect the existing LOS conditions at intersections (presented in **Table 1** on p. 59), streets, or freeway on-ramps and off-ramps in the project vicinity, and would not contribute considerably to the existing LOS E conditions at the intersection of Sixth Street/Bryant Street during the weekday p.m. peak hour.

As part of the proposed project, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas constructed as part of the proposed RDF, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Specifically, Ahern Way would be converted from two-way to one-way westbound operation. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to through traffic in both directions, and only HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles, scheduled delivery and service vehicles, and emergency response vehicles would be allowed access.⁵⁰ Additionally, on-street parking on Harriet Street would not be permitted on either side of the street (a loss of about 22 parking spaces on both sides of the street – on-street parking is currently not permitted on the east side of the street; however, vehicles were observed parking on this segment and parking restrictions are not enforced), while on Ahern Way on-street parking would not be permitted on either side of the street (a loss of about 17 spaces). Between Ahern Way and Harrison

⁵⁰ The method for restricting and securing access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way adjacent to the project building site is not currently known, but would be developed in consultation with the SFMTA.

Street, Harriet Street has on-street parking for SFPD police vehicles, and provides access to and from the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure reserved for HOJ and SFPD use. Harriet Street and Ahern Way also provide access to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2. With the proposed project, vehicular access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be maintained for HOJ and RDF-related vehicles. Vehicular access to the existing HOJ building services area, the surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and below-grade parking in the HOJ from the west side of Harriet Street, as well as the on-street and off-street parking activities on Harriet Street north of Ahern Way would remain. As currently designed, the proposed project would not change the travel direction of Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street, and therefore vehicles exiting the reserved on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street between Ahern Way and Harrison Street and the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure would continue to travel north to Harrison Street (where they would turn left onto Harrison Street westbound).

Neither the proposed RDF or the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would include off-street parking spaces, and therefore, the only vehicle trips accessing the project building site would include the net new service/loading vehicle trips and jail transport trips to the proposed RDF. Due to the absence of on-site parking, the proposed access restrictions to Harriet Street and Ahern Way, the reconfiguration of Ahern Way from two-way to one-way, and the elimination of on-street parking (about 45 spaces), the proposed project would result in a decrease in the number of vehicles, particularly non-HOJ-related vehicles, accessing these streets. Some drivers may currently use Harriet Street to travel from Bryant Street to Harrison Street, and these drivers would no longer be able to travel on Harriet Street and instead would need to turn northbound prior to Harriet Street (e.g., at Seventh Street which is one-way northbound), or east of Harriet Street at Sixth Street (two-way), or other streets. Non-HOJ-related drivers who currently use Ahern Way to travel from Sixth Street to Harrison Street would no longer be able to travel on Ahern Way, and instead would need to continue on Sixth Street northbound to Harrison Street, while access to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2 on the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way would be maintained. As described under existing conditions, traffic counts taken during the p.m. peak hour indicated that 50 vehicles traveled northbound on Harriet Street, 40 vehicles traveled on Ahern Way (both directions), and approximately 80 vehicles exited Harriet Street onto Harrison Street. Given the limited amount of traffic that utilizes Ahern Way and Harriet Street, and that some of this traffic was likely related to the existing HOJ uses as well as land uses on the project site that would be removed, this level of traffic diversion to other nearby streets would not be considered significant. Commercial loading access is addressed further below.

As noted above, the proposed project would alter access to the HOJ and adjacent facilities, and would implement controlled access on both Harriet Street and Ahern Way adjacent to the project building site, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Designated secure service/loading and sally port areas would be provided on both Ahern Way and Harriet Street, respectively. On

Ahern Way a designated secure jail transport area and a bypass lane with a width of 14 to 22 feet (or more) to the north of the transport area and length of approximately 100 feet could be provided. On Harriet Street, a narrower 12-foot-wide by 80-foot-long service/loading area is proposed on the east side of Harriet Street adjacent to the proposed RDF. Adjacent travel lanes would be designed on the one-way streets to ensure that emergency response and other vehicles would be able to bypass the proposed sally port and service/loading areas, and that service vehicles would be able to enter the existing HOJ building services area on Harriet Street. See **Figure 8** on p. 14.

The methods by which access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be restricted have not yet been determined by DPW, and would be subject to review and approval by the SFMTA to ensure that Sheriff's Department vehicles accessing these streets do not block traffic flow on Sixth or Bryant streets. On Sixth Street at Ahern Way, KEEP CLEAR is currently striped across the southbound lanes to facilitate access into and out of Ahern Way, and this striping would remain with the proposed project. In addition, there is a peak period No Left Turn sign posted in the northbound direction, which restricts left turns from Sixth Street onto Ahern Way between 3:00 and 7:00 p.m.

Overall, the proposed project would reduce the number of vehicle trips from the project site and would not substantially affect traffic operations at nearby study intersections, streets, and freeway on- and off-ramps in the project vicinity. Therefore, project-related impacts on traffic operations would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's traffic impacts would be less than significant, **Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management Plan** may be recommended for consideration by City decision-makers to further reduce the less-than-significant transportation impacts.

Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan

As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the SFDPW could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:

1. Identify TDM Coordinator

The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation Management Association of San Francisco, TMA SF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., DPW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities

and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes).

2. Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator

3. Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors

3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.

3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.

3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.

4. Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey to staff and visitors

5. City Access for Data Collection

As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.

With implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-1**, alternative modes would be encouraged and the use of single-occupant vehicles would be discouraged to reduce VMT generated by the proposed project.

Transit Impacts

Impact TR-2: The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in transit demand that could not be accommodated by adjacent local and regional transit capacity, nor would it cause a substantial increase in delays or operating costs such that significant adverse impacts to local or regional transit service could occur. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above and presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in an increase of 28 net new transit trips to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour. These new transit trips, distributed among the routes serving the project vicinity, would not substantially change the ridership and capacity utilization of the nearby transit routes. As presented in **Table 2** on p. 60, the existing Muni routes in the project vicinity have available capacity during the weekday p.m. peak hour. While some existing Muni bus routes run along Bryant Street (8X Bayshore, 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses, 27 Bryant, 47 Van Ness) and Sixth Street (14X Mission Express and 27 Bryant), there are no bus stops directly adjacent to the project building site, and therefore, vehicle access to the project building site, including the proposed changes to site circulation via Harriet Street or Ahern Way, would not affect transit operations on other nearby streets.

A portion of the 28 net new transit trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour would also utilize regional transit providers. During the weekday p.m. peak hour, the regional screenlines currently operate at less than the capacity utilization standard, and regional transit routes have capacity to accommodate additional passengers. Thus, the additional transit trips would not substantially change the ridership and capacity utilization of the regional screenlines, and would not affect regional transit service.

Because the proposed project would not substantially affect the capacity utilization of the local and regional transit routes, and would not affect the operations of the nearby Muni bus routes, the project-related impacts on transit would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Pedestrian Impacts

Impact TR-3: The proposed project would not result in a substantial overcrowding on public sidewalks, nor create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility on the site and adjoining areas. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above and presented in **Table 3** on p. 66, the proposed project would result in an increase of 50 net new pedestrian trips (28 transit and 22 walk trips) to and from the project building site during the weekday p.m. peak hour. Primary public pedestrian access to the proposed RDF would be on Sixth Street, and therefore the number of pedestrians on Sixth Street would increase over existing conditions. Pedestrian volumes on Sixth Street between Bryant Street and Ahern

Way are low (about 237 pedestrians during the weekday midday peak hour and 130 pedestrians during the weekday p.m. peak hour), and additional pedestrian trips could be accommodated without substantially affecting walking conditions. The addition of the net new pedestrian trips to Bryant and Sixth streets would not substantially change the existing pedestrian conditions on the adjacent streets.

The proposed project would maintain the east sidewalk on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way (i.e., adjacent to the project building site) at its current width – 7 feet-3 inches. Future pedestrian access along Harriet Street and Ahern Way is unclear based on preliminary designs. Although access could be maintained along these two streets, this analysis assumes access could be limited to HOJ and RDF traffic. On Harriet Street, pedestrian access on the east sidewalk would be constrained at the location of the secure loading area outside of the proposed RDF, which would extend about 12 feet into Harriet Street and extend 80 feet to the north. Similarly, on Ahern Way, the six-foot-wide sidewalk on the south side of the street would be interrupted by the secure transport area/sally port, and preliminary designs do not indicate how pedestrians would circumvent this secure area or the secure area on Harriet Street. Given the restricted secure access of both Ahern Way and Harriet Street, it is unclear how much general (non-RDF) pedestrian activity would be permitted or encouraged in the area. Neither street provides sole pedestrian connection to any nearby recreational or commercial areas, and alternate access along other streets in the area, such as Sixth and Seventh streets, is available. As described under existing conditions, pedestrian volumes on Harriet Street and Ahern Way were observed to be low, and pedestrian activity on these sidewalks would likely decrease, and would be related primarily to the RDF activities.

As described in Section A, Project Description, on p. 18, a subterranean tunnel is proposed underneath the Harriet Street roadway, sidewalks, and existing driveway to the HOJ building services area to connect the basement level of the existing HOJ building to the basement level of the proposed RDF, as shown in **Figure 8** on p. 14. This tunnel, subject to SFMTA approval, would be used to provide secure, direct transport of inmates between the proposed RDF and the courts in the existing HOJ building. Construction of the proposed subterranean tunnel is discussed further below.

Overall, the proposed project would likely reduce the amount of pedestrian and vehicle traffic on Harriet Street and Ahern Way, potentially discouraging or limiting it to HOJ and RDF-related travel. Instead the proposed project would add pedestrian traffic to Bryant and Sixth streets. These alterations to pedestrian and vehicle traffic on Ahern Way and Harriet Street, likely unique to this type of project, would not be considered significant. As indicated above, neither street would be considered a significant pedestrian connection to areas outside the block, and alternate routes would be available. Increases in pedestrian traffic on Bryant Street, Sixth Street, and other nearby streets would not substantially affect the pedestrian conditions on these streets, create potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians, or otherwise interfere with pedestrian accessibility to the

proposed RDF and adjoining areas. Therefore, the project-related impacts on pedestrians would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Bicycle Impacts

Impact TR-4: The proposed project would not result in potentially hazardous conditions for bicyclists, or otherwise substantially interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed RDF building would include on-site Class 1 bicycle parking spaces and shower and locker facilities, as well as on-street Class 2 bicycle parking spaces to meet the Planning Code requirements, although the number and location of these facilities have not been determined at this time. Similarly, the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would require the provision of Class 1 and Class 2 bicycle parking spaces, which would be provided to meet the Planning Code requirements. Shower and locker facilities would not be required under the Planning Code, as the occupied floor area of the 480-484 Sixth Street building does not currently exceed 10,000 gsf.

A portion of the net new other trips presented in **Table 3** on p. 66 would be bicycle trips (i.e., a portion of the four net new other trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour), and these trips would be accommodated on the existing bicycle facilities in the project vicinity.

Although the proposed project would result in an increase in the number of bicycles in the vicinity of the project site, the increase would not be substantial enough to affect bicycle travel or facilities in the area. Similarly, the proposed project would result in a reduction of vehicle traffic and would therefore not result in an increase in potential vehicle-bicycle conflicts. Therefore, proposed project impacts to bicyclists would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Loading Impacts

Impact TR-5: The loading demand for the proposed project would be accommodated within the proposed on-site loading facilities, and would not create potentially hazardous conditions or significant delays for traffic, transit, bicyclists or pedestrians. (*Less than Significant*)

Truck deliveries and service vehicles, including trash collection, for the proposed RDF would be accommodated within the secure loading area along Harriet Street. The loading area would be approximately 12 feet wide and 80 feet in length, subject to SFMTA review and approval, and would extend up to 12 feet into the Harriet Street right-of-way (see **Figure 8** on p. 14). The loading demand of less than one loading space during the average and peak hour of loading activities, as discussed above in the Project Travel Demand section, would be accommodated within this loading area. On-street parking that currently occurs on the east side of Harriet Street (i.e., the No Stopping Anytime regulation is not enforced) would be removed, as would the on-street parking on the west side of the street, in order to provide adequate maneuvering space around the secure loading area.

In addition, Harriet Street would be closed to vehicular through traffic; only official service vehicles and emergency service vehicles would be allowed access, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval.

RDF inmate passenger loading/unloading would be conducted from a secure transport area/sally port on Ahern Way that would be able to accommodate two inmate transfer vehicles at one time. Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be converted from a two-way to a one-way westbound street to allow for a bypass lane around the secure transport area/sally port. Ahern Way would be closed to vehicular through traffic; only official service vehicles and emergency service vehicles would be allowed access (see **Figure 8** on p. 14).

As part of the proposed project, on-street parking would not be permitted adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street, and DPW would request that the curb adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street be designated either as a red zone or restricted to RDF-use only. This would result in the elimination of the existing commercial loading space on Sixth Street. As part of the proposed project, the existing driveway into the McDonald's parking lot (which is located south of the proposed RDF on Bryant Street) would be eliminated, and up to two on-street commercial loading or parking spaces could be provided at this location. As presented in **Table 4** on p. 67, the new office and restaurant uses that may occupy the 480-484 Sixth Street building would result in a demand for less than one loading space during the peak and average hours of loading activities, and the demand could be accommodated on-street within the new commercial loading space(s) that could be striped on Bryant Street or in the remaining parking spaces on Sixth Street between the 480-484 Sixth Street building and Bryant Street.

As described above, on the west side of Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, there is an existing HOJ building services area with two driveways serving this area, a surface parking and ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner with two driveways serving this area, and exit and entry driveways to the existing HOJ's basement level. In addition, on the west side of Harriet Street at Ahern Way there is a driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for the existing CJ#1 and CJ#2. The construction of secure service and jail transport areas within the Harriet Street and Ahern Way roadways would not substantially affect the existing HOJ building services, parking and ambulance loading areas, or the driveway to the secure transport area/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2, as they would be designed to allow adequate travel lane widths to accommodate access into and out of these facilities. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to non-HOJ and RDF-related traffic, and only scheduled service and deliveries, and HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles (e.g., ambulances, inmate transfer vehicles) would be allowed access, and therefore access to the existing HOJ building services area, the surface parking/ambulance loading area, and the HOJ basement level from Harriet Street would be maintained.

Because the proposed project loading demand would be accommodated within the proposed secure service/loading area or the secure jail transport area, or on-street at the Sixth Street curb for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, because existing service and loading activities at the existing HOJ building would be maintained, and because proposed loading operations would not result in significant delays affecting traffic, transit, bicycles or pedestrians, the proposed project's impact on loading would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's loading impacts would be less than significant, **Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces** may be recommended for consideration by City decision-makers.

Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces

As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.

Implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-2** would reduce the less-than-significant loading impacts.

Emergency Vehicle Access Impacts

Impact TR-6: The proposed project would not result in significant impacts on emergency vehicle access. (*Less than Significant*)

Emergency vehicle access to the project block via Bryant and Sixth streets would remain unchanged from existing conditions, as the proposed project would not change the travel lanes on these streets. Emergency service providers would continue to be able to pull up to the project block from both Bryant and Sixth streets. Secondary emergency vehicle access to the existing HOJ building is also currently provided via Harriet Street and Ahern Way, and with implementation of the proposed project, both Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to vehicular through traffic, and only official service and emergency vehicles would be allowed access, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. A travel lane would be maintained at the locations of the secure service/loading area on Harriet Street and secure transport area/sally port on Ahern Way to ensure that emergency vehicles and other HOJ and RDF-related traffic would be able to travel on these streets. Thus, the proposed project's impacts on emergency vehicle access would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Construction Impacts

Impact TR-7: The proposed project would not result in construction-related transportation impacts because of their temporary and limited duration. (*Less than Significant*)

Detailed plans for construction of the proposed project have not been developed. The project sponsor estimates that construction of the proposed project would take approximately 30 months to complete, with construction beginning mid-year in 2017, and building occupancy in the fall of 2020. Construction-related activities would typically occur Monday through Saturday, between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.⁵¹ Construction is not anticipated to occur on Sundays or major legal holidays, but may occur on an as-needed basis. The hours of construction would be stipulated by the Department of Building Inspection, and the contractor would need to comply with the San Francisco Noise Ordinance and the City's *Regulations for Working in San Francisco Streets*.⁵²

It is anticipated that construction staging would occur primarily on the project building site. It is not anticipated that sidewalks adjacent to the project building site on Sixth Street or Bryant Street would need to be closed during building construction. The sidewalk adjacent to the project building site on Harriet Street would be widened from 4 feet to 7 feet-3 inches, and the sidewalk would be closed, with pedestrian traffic diverted around the construction area, during construction of the sidewalk. Similarly, it is anticipated that the sidewalk adjacent to the project building site on Ahern Way would be closed during a portion of or entire duration of the project construction and pedestrian traffic diverted around or to the north sidewalk on Ahern Way. Construction of the subterranean tunnel underneath Harriet Street would likely require closure of Harriet Street for a portion of the construction period. It is not anticipated that travel lane closures on Sixth or Bryant streets would be required; however, the construction contractor would be required to coordinate with the City regarding any temporary travel lane closures in order to minimize the impacts on traffic. Lane and sidewalk closures or diversions are subject to review and approval by the City's Transportation Advisory Staff Committee (TASC), which consists of representatives from the Fire Department, Police Department, SFMTA Traffic Engineering Division, and DPW.

There are no transit stops adjacent to the project building site, and therefore, project construction would not substantially affect transit routes on Bryant or Sixth streets. In addition, prior to construction, the project contractor would be required to coordinate with Muni's Street Operations and Special Events Office to coordinate construction activities and reduce any impacts to transit operations.

Throughout the construction period, there would be a flow of construction-related trucks into and out of the site. The impact of construction truck traffic would be a temporary lessening of the capacities of local streets due to the slower movement and larger turning radii of trucks, which may temporarily affect traffic operations.

⁵¹ The San Francisco Noise Control Ordinance (San Francisco Police Code Article 29) permits construction activities seven days a week, between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Available online at <https://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/Noise/default.asp>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

⁵² *Regulations for Working in San Francisco Streets, 8th Edition*, January 2012. Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/services/streets-sidewalks/construction-regulations>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

Construction activities would generate construction worker trips to the building site throughout the construction period, and the additional workers would result in a temporary increase in the number of person and vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site. Construction workers who drive to the site would cause a temporary parking demand, and would likely be accommodated within off-street facilities, as most on-street parking in the project vicinity is time-limited metered parking.

Overall, the proposed project's construction-related transportation impacts would be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are necessary.

While the proposed project's construction-related transportation impacts would be less than significant, the following improvement measure is recommended for consideration by City decision makers.

Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates

Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.

Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.

Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).

Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well

as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.

Implementation of **Improvement Measure I-TR-3** would further reduce the magnitude of the proposed project's less-than-significant construction-related transportation impacts, and would not result in any secondary transportation-related impacts.

Parking Information

Senate Bill 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources Code §21099 regarding the analysis of parking impacts for certain urban infill projects in transit priority areas.⁵³ Public Resources Code §21099(d), effective January 1, 2014, provides that "... parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment." Accordingly, parking is no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects for projects that meet all three criteria established in the statute. The proposed project meets the criteria of an "employment center" in a transit priority area, and thus the transportation impact analysis does not consider the adequacy of parking in determining the significance of project impacts under CEQA. However, the Planning Department acknowledges that parking conditions may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Therefore, this section presents parking information for informational purposes and considers any secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way) as applicable in the transportation impact analysis.

Neither the proposed RDF nor the reuse of the 480-484 Sixth Street building would include off-street parking spaces, and the 21 existing parking spaces within the McDonald's parking lot would be eliminated. In addition, the proposed reconfiguration of Harriet Street and Ahern Way, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval, would eliminate 45 on-street parking spaces on these streets. Specifically, on Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way a total of 22 parking spaces would be eliminated from both sides of the street (as noted above, the existing parking restrictions on the east side of the street are not enforced), while on Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets a total of 17 parking spaces would be eliminated from both sides of the street. The ten motorcycle parking spaces on the west side of Harriet Street (near its intersection with Ahern Way) would also be eliminated. In addition, on-street parking would not be permitted adjacent to the proposed RDF on Sixth Street. DPW would request that the curb adjacent to the proposed RDF

⁵³ A "transit priority area" is defined as an area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop. A "major transit stop" is defined in California Public Resources Code §21064.3 as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A map of San Francisco's Transit Priority Areas is available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/Map%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Transit%20Priority%20Areas.pdf>. Accessed March 19, 2015.

on Sixth Street (i.e., the curb between Ahern Way and the existing driveway to McDonald's) be designated either as a red zone, which would eliminate six on-street parking spaces, including one commercial loading space, or restricted to RDF-use only. During field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day. It is unclear whether the vehicles parked along Harriet Street, Ahern Way or Sixth Street were related to existing HOJ or adjacent commercial and office building activity, some of which would be removed as part of the proposed project. The elimination of the existing driveways into the project building site on Sixth Street and on Bryant Street would add about four on-street parking spaces, resulting in a net reduction of 41 on-street parking spaces.

As discussed above, the proposed project would, overall, result in a net reduction in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site during the weekday p.m. peak hour (a reduction of about 47 p.m. peak hour vehicle trips) to the project site, and would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand. The net new weekday parking demand associated with the new uses would be 10 spaces for the proposed RDF and 26 for the office/restaurant reuse of 480-484 Sixth Street (see **Table 5** on p. 68). Although not quantified, the proposed project would eliminate parking demand associated with the existing residential and retail uses at the 480-484 Sixth Street building, and the McDonald's restaurant, although the parking demand associated with the McDonald's restaurant is primarily accommodated within its 21-space parking lot. In addition, 45 on-street parking spaces would be eliminated on Harriet Street (22 spaces), Ahern Way (17 spaces), and Sixth Street (6 spaces). HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD employees who may have utilized this on-street parking could be accommodated in the available off-street parking under the I-80 structure, which extends on both sides of Harriet Street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off-street facilities. Access to the off-street surface parking lots under the I-80 structure that are reserved for HOJ, Sheriff's Department, and SFPD use, the surface parking area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and below-grade parking in the basement level of the HOJ building would be maintained, as vehicles parked in these facilities would be permitted to access the secure sections of Harriet Street and Ahern Way.

Overall, off-street and on-street parking occupancy in the project vicinity could increase due to the proposed elimination of on-street parking spaces. Due to the existing high occupancy of on-street parking, and likely difficulty in finding parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, carpool, bicycle or other forms of travel.

Cumulative Impacts

This section discusses the cumulative impacts on transportation that could result from the proposed project, in conjunction with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative transportation impacts includes the sidewalks

and roadways adjacent to the project site, and the local roadway and transit network in the vicinity of the project site. The discussion of cumulative transportation impacts assesses the degree to which the proposed project would affect the transportation network in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable projects, including the following:

Central Subway Project.⁵⁴ The Central Subway Project is the second phase of the Third Street light rail line (i.e., T Third), which opened in 2007. Construction is currently underway, and the Central Subway will extend the T Third line northward from its current terminus at Fourth and King streets to a surface station south of Bryant Street and go underground at a portal under US 101. From there it will continue north to stations at Moscone Center (i.e., on the west side of Fourth Street between Folsom and Clementina streets), Union Square – where it will provide passenger connections to the Powell Street Station and BART – and in Chinatown, where the line will terminate at Stockton and Clay streets.

Construction associated with utility relocation has been completed. Work is underway on the tunnels contract, which consists of 1.5 miles of twin-bore tunnels underneath Fourth Street and Stockton Street, from I-80 to North Beach. Its major components include construction of the TBM launch box and cross passages; construction of an extraction shaft and portal; and monitoring and protection of existing utilities, buildings, and BART tunnels. Construction of the Central Subway is scheduled to be completed in 2017, and revenue service is scheduled for 2019.

San Francisco Bicycle Plan.⁵⁵ The *San Francisco Bicycle Plan* includes planned short-term improvements to Bicycle Route 19 on Fifth Street. Fifth Street improvements include the construction of Class II bicycle lanes and Class III bicycle routes in both directions between Market and Townsend streets. Bicycle Plan improvements on Fifth Street would reduce the number of travel lanes and prohibit northbound and southbound left turns, as well as implement other minor changes to lane geometry and on-street parking.

Transit Effectiveness Project.⁵⁶ The Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP), part of Muni Forward, presents a thorough review of San Francisco's public transit system, initiated by SFMTA in collaboration with the City Controller's Office. The TEP is aimed at improving reliability, reducing travel times, providing more frequent service and updating Muni bus routes and rail lines to better match current travel patterns. The Planning Department published a Draft EIR for the TEP Implementation Strategy in July 2013; the Final EIR was certified by the Planning Commission on March 27, 2014. The SFMTA Board of Directors approved the TEP on March 28, 2014. The TEP components will be implemented based on funding and resource availability, and it is anticipated that the first group of service improvements will be implemented in Fiscal Year 2015 and the second group in a subsequent phase. TEP recommendations include new routes and route realignments, increased service frequency and speed on busy routes, and elimination or consolidation of certain routes or route segments with low ridership. The following changes are proposed by the TEP for routes in the vicinity of the project site.

⁵⁴ SFMTA Central Subway. Available online at <http://www.centalsubwaysf.com/content/project-overview>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁵⁵ SFMTA Bicycle Plan. Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/projects-planning/projects/2009-san-francisco-bicycle-plan>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁵⁶ SFMTA Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP). Available online at <http://www.sfmta.com/projects-planning/projects/tep-transit-effectiveness-project>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

- The 8AX/BX Bayshore Expresses frequencies will increase during the peak periods. Route segment north of Broadway would be eliminated, and segments south of 16th Street would be rerouted.
- A new 11 Downtown Connector will serve SoMa and North Beach, and would run on Harrison and Folsom streets.
- The 12 Folsom-Pacific will be discontinued.
- The 14X Mission Express will have increased service frequency during the peak periods.
- The 19 Polk will run from Seventh and McAllister streets to Polk Street, and from Polk, McAllister, to Hyde Street. With these changes, the 19 Polk will no longer run on Market Street (between Seventh and Ninth streets), Larkin, Eddy or Hyde (between Eddy and McAllister) streets, or on Geary Boulevard (between Larkin and Polk streets).
- A new 27 Folsom line will circulate around downtown, replacing the 12 Folsom in SoMa, and also connecting North Beach with the Montgomery BART/Muni station. Service on Bryant Street will be discontinued.
- The 47 Van Ness route will be realigned. The route will terminate at Van Ness Avenue and North Point Street and will share a terminal with the 49L Van Ness-Mission Limited. A common terminal for both routes serving Van Ness Avenue would improve reliability by allowing line management from a single point; the North Point segment will be covered by new Route 11 Downtown Connector. The midday frequency will change from 10 to 9 minutes, and the proposed route change will coordinate with planned Van Ness BRT project.

Central SoMa Plan.⁵⁷ The *Central SoMa Plan* is being developed and analyzed by the San Francisco Planning Department to formalize an integrated community vision for the southern portion of the Central Subway rail corridor. This area is located generally between Townsend and Market streets along Fourth Street, between Second and Sixth streets. The plan's goal is to integrate transportation and land uses by implementing changes to the allowed land uses and building heights. The plan also includes a strategy for improving the pedestrian experience in this area. The following street network changes are proposed for Harrison and Bryant streets in the vicinity of the project site:

- Bryant Street would be modified between Second and Seventh streets. Between Seventh and Sixth streets, Bryant Street would have four eastbound travel lanes, one eastbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide.
- Harrison Street would be modified between Second and 11th streets. Currently this section of Harrison Street is configured with five travel lanes in the westbound direction, parallel parking along both the north and south curbs, and 8-foot wide sidewalks. The *Central SoMa Plan* would reconfigure Harrison Street to include a transit-only lane for the 8X Bayshore, and sidewalks would be widened within the Plan area between Sixth and Second streets. The length of the transit-only lane would vary between the Howard/Folsom One-way and Two-way options. Under the

⁵⁷ City and County of San Francisco Planning Department, *Central SoMa Plan*. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=2557>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

Howard/Folsom Two-way Option, Harrison Street between Seventh and Tenth streets would have angled parking and fewer travel lanes. This is elaborated below.

Howard/Folsom One-way Option: Between Sixth and Tenth streets, Harrison Street would have four westbound travel lanes, one westbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide. At Seventh Street, there would be a transit-only signal phase that would enable the outbound 8X Bayshore bus to turn left onto the southbound US 101 freeway on-ramp from the right lane.

Howard/Folsom Two-way Option: Between Sixth and Seventh streets, Harrison Street would have four westbound travel lanes, one westbound transit-only lane, and parallel parking along the north and south curbs at all times. Sidewalks would remain 8 feet wide. At Seventh Street, there would be a transit-only signal phase that would enable the outbound 8X Bayshore bus to turn left onto the southbound US 101 freeway on-ramp from the right lane.

Cumulative Traffic Impacts

Impact C-TR-1: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative traffic impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

Future 2040 Cumulative traffic conditions for the intersections in the project vicinity were obtained from the transportation impact analysis being conducted for the *Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study*. The traffic volumes used in the analysis were estimated based on cumulative development and growth identified by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA) SF-CHAMP travel demand model, using model output that represents Existing conditions and model output for 2040 Cumulative conditions. The 2040 Cumulative conditions assume implementation of the Central SoMa Plan Howard/Folsom One-way Option, where both streets would retain a one-way configuration (except Folsom Street east of Second Street which would retain its existing two-way operation).

Table 6: Intersection LOS – Existing and 2040 Cumulative Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour presents the 2040 Cumulative intersection operating conditions for the weekday p.m. peak hour for the four signalized intersections adjacent to the project block. Under 2040 Cumulative conditions, three of the four intersections would operate at LOS E or LOS F conditions. As noted in **Impact TR-1**, the proposed project would result in a net decrease in the number of vehicle trips traveling to and from the project site; thus it would not contribute to the poor operating conditions at these three intersections. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative impacts at these intersections.

As described above, as part of the proposed project, portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way would be reconfigured to accommodate designated, secure service and jail transport areas constructed as part of the proposed RDF, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval. Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets

Table 6: Intersection LOS – Existing and 2040 Cumulative Conditions - Weekday P.M. Peak Hour

Intersection	Existing Conditions		2040 Cumulative Conditions	
	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS	Average Vehicle Delay ^a	LOS
1. Harrison Street/Sixth Street ^b	31.6	C	66.5	E
2. Harrison Street/Seventh Street ^c	30.2	C	67.1	E
3. Bryant Street/Sixth Street ^b	>80	F	>80	F
4. Bryant Street/Seventh Street ^c	18.7	B	39.5	D

Notes:

^a Delay is presented in seconds per vehicle.

^b Traffic counts conducted in September 2012.

^c Traffic counts conducted in September 2009.

Source: LCW Consulting (LOS analysis taken from Central SoMa Plan Transportation Impact Study, October 2014).

would be closed to through traffic in both directions, and only HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles, scheduled delivery and service vehicles, and emergency response vehicles would be allowed access. Non-HOJ related drivers on the portions of Harriet Street and Ahern Way that would be restricted would need to divert to other streets. Given the limited amount of traffic that utilizes Ahern Way and Harriet Street, this level of traffic diversion to other nearby streets would not substantially affect cumulative traffic conditions in the project vicinity.

For the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in less-than-significant cumulative traffic impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Transit Impacts

Impact C-TR-2: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development would not contribute to significant cumulative transit impacts on local or regional transit capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

Future year 2040 Cumulative transit conditions were utilized to assess the cumulative effects of a proposed project and other development that would occur through the year 2040. Consistent with San Francisco Planning Department guidance the impact assessment is conducted for the San Francisco downtown and regional screenlines.⁵⁸ The 2040 Cumulative transit screenline analysis accounts for ridership and/or capacity changes associated with the TEP and the Central Subway Project (which is scheduled to open in 2019), among other transit projects. The 2040 Cumulative transit screenlines were developed in coordination with SFMTA based on the SFCTA travel demand model analysis. Forecasted future hourly ridership demand was then compared to expected hourly capacity, as determined by the likely route and headway changes identified in the TEP to estimate capacity utilization under 2040 Cumulative conditions. As noted above, the year 2040

⁵⁸ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Regional & Local 2014 Cumulative Transit Screenlines for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, March 10, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cumulative analysis assumes changes to the capacity of the lines as identified by route changes and headway changes indicated within the recommended TEP and other transit improvement projects (such as the Van Ness Avenue Bus Rapid Transit Project).

Under 2040 Cumulative conditions during the weekday p.m. peak hour, the Northwest screenline is projected to operate at 87 percent capacity utilization, which would be above the SFMTA's 85 percent capacity utilization standard. All other screenlines would operate below the 85 percent capacity utilization standard. Five transit corridors within the San Francisco downtown screenlines, specifically the California, Sutter/Clement and Fulton/Hayes corridors within the Northwest screenline, and the Mission and San Bruno/Bayshore corridors within the Southeast screenline, would exceed the 85 percent capacity utilization standard during the weekday p.m. peak hour. The proposed project would generate 28 net new transit trips during the weekday p.m. peak hour that would be distributed to both local and regional transit lines in both the peak and non-peak directions.⁵⁹ This level of contribution of transit trips would not substantially change the transit operating conditions for local transit lines, even those operating above SFMTA's 85 percent capacity utilization standard. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant contribution to 2040 Cumulative transit conditions, including to the Northwest and Southeast screenlines and corridors within these screenlines.

For the regional screenlines, all regional transit service providers are projected to operate below the capacity utilization standard of 100 percent during the weekday p.m. peak hour.⁶⁰ As discussed above, the project would generate 28 net new transit trips to be distributed to both local and regional transit lines during the weekday p.m. peak hour. This level of transit trips would not substantially affect cumulative ridership on regional transit service. Therefore, the cumulative impacts to regional transit would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Overall, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative transit impacts.

Cumulative Pedestrian Impacts

Impact C-TR-3: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative pedestrian impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

⁵⁹ During the weekday p.m. peak period the peak direction for transit routes is in the outbound direction from downtown San Francisco, and in the weekday a.m. peak period it is in the inbound direction towards downtown San Francisco.

⁶⁰ Planning Department Transportation Team, *Regional & Local 2014 Cumulative Transit Screenlines for Transportation Impact Studies*, Memo to Planning Department Transportation Consultants, March 10, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Pedestrian circulation impacts by their nature are site-specific and generally do not contribute to impacts from other development projects. The proposed project would not result in overcrowding of sidewalks or create new potentially hazardous conditions for pedestrians under existing or cumulative conditions. Overall, the proposed project would likely reduce the amount of pedestrian and vehicle traffic travelling on Harriet Street and Ahern Way, potentially discouraging or limiting it to HOJ and RDF-related travel. Instead, the proposed project would add pedestrians to Bryant and Sixth streets. Project-related increases in pedestrians on Bryant, Sixth, and other nearby streets would not substantially affect the pedestrian conditions on these streets, or contribute substantially to cumulative conditions in the project vicinity. Walk trips may increase between the completion of the proposed project and the 2040 Cumulative conditions due to development in the area, although not to the level that would induce overcrowding of sidewalks under the cumulative conditions. Furthermore, as part of the *Central SoMa Plan*, the sidewalks on Bryant Street would be widened between Second and Sixth streets from 8 feet to 15 feet (and would remain 12 feet west of Sixth Street).

For the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative pedestrian impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Bicycle Impacts

Impact C-TR-4: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative bicycle impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not contribute considerably to cumulative bicycle circulation conditions in the area, although some of the project travel demand would occur by bicycle. Bicycling trips in the area may increase between the completion of the proposed project and the cumulative scenario due to general growth in the area. As noted above, under 2040 Cumulative conditions, there is a projected increase in vehicles at intersections in the vicinity of the proposed project, which may result in an increase in vehicle-bicycle conflicts at intersections and driveways in the study area. While there would be a general increase in vehicle traffic that is expected through the future 2040 Cumulative conditions, the proposed project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips and therefore would not contribute to any potentially hazardous conditions for bicycles, or otherwise interfere with bicycle accessibility to the site and adjoining areas. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative impacts on bicyclists and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Loading Impacts

Impact C-TR-5: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative loading impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

Loading impacts, like pedestrian impacts, are by their nature localized and site-specific, and would not contribute to impacts from other development projects near the project building site. Moreover, the proposed project would not result in loading impacts, as the estimated loading demand would be met on site within the secure areas on the project building site – a loading area on Harriet Street and a secure jail transport area (sally port) on Ahern Way – or on street on Sixth Street. As part of the proposed project, Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, and Ahern Way between Sixth and Harriet streets would be closed to non-HOJ and RDF-related traffic. Because scheduled service and deliveries and HOJ and RDF-related official service vehicles (e.g., ambulances, inmate transfer vehicles) would be permitted, access to the existing HOJ building services area, surface parking and ambulance loading area, below-grade parking driveways, and the driveway to the secure jail transport/sally port for CJ#1 and CJ#2 off Harriet Street, would be maintained. In addition, **Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces** would further reduce the proposed project’s less-than-significant impacts related to loading by ensuring that on-street commercial loading spaces are provided on Sixth Street. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative loading impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Emergency Vehicle Access Impacts

Impact C-TR-6: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative emergency vehicle access impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project would not substantially affect cumulative emergency vehicle access conditions in the area. With implementation of the proposed project, emergency vehicle access to the project site would be maintained via Sixth and Bryant streets. Emergency vehicles would be permitted access to Harriet Street and Ahern Way. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in **less-than-significant** cumulative emergency vehicle access impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Construction Impacts

Impact C-TR-7: The proposed project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project vicinity would not contribute considerably to any significant cumulative construction-related transportation impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The construction of the proposed project may overlap with construction of other projects that are under construction, approved, or for which the Planning Department has an Environmental Evaluation Application on file, including 350 Eighth Street (under construction), 345 Sixth Street, 363 Sixth Street, 377 Sixth Street, 280 Seventh Street, 598 Brannan Street, 190 Russ Street, and 510-520 Townsend Street, as well as other development projects proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan* and *Central SoMa Plan*. Construction activities associated with these projects would cumulatively affect access, traffic, and pedestrians on streets used as access routes to and from the project sites (e.g., Bryant Street, I-80 off-ramp and on-ramps). The cumulative impacts of multiple nearby construction projects would, although potentially disruptive to local traffic, not be cumulatively considerable, as construction periods would be of temporary duration, and the proposed project's construction contractor would be required to coordinate with various City departments such as SFMTA and DPW through the TASC to develop construction management plans that would address construction-related vehicle routing and pedestrian movements adjacent to the construction area for the duration of construction period. In addition, **Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates**, would further reduce the proposed project's less-than-significant impacts related to potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, transit, and autos, including construction truck traffic management, project construction updates for adjacent businesses and residents, and carpool and transit access for construction workers. Therefore, for the above reasons, the proposed project, in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable development in San Francisco, would result in less-than-significant cumulative construction-related transportation impacts and no mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Parking Conditions

Senate Bill 743 amended CEQA by adding Public Resources Code §21099 directing that parking impacts for urban infill projects in transit priority areas shall not parking as a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the transportation impact analysis does not consider parking as a potential impact under CEQA, and the following is provided for informational purposes. Considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase. Consistent with the City's Transit First Policy, the City's *Better Streets Plan* and related projects, the proposed project would not provide on-site parking spaces. In addition, the 21 parking spaces within the existing McDonald's parking lot would be eliminated,

as would the demand associated with this use and other uses on the project building site that would be eliminated. On Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street, on-street parking on one side (i.e., on Sixth Street) or both sides of the street (i.e., on Harriet Street and Ahern Way) would be prohibited, subject to SFMTA and DPW review and approval, while up to four additional parking spaces could be provided by eliminating the existing driveways into the project building site on Bryant and Sixth streets, resulting in a net reduction of 41 on-street parking spaces. In addition, 10 motorcycle parking spaces on the west side of Harriet Street (near its intersection with Ahern Way) would be eliminated. As under existing conditions, the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further. Under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
5. NOISE—Would the project:					
a) Result in 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, in an area within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project located in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Be substantially affected by existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan area or within two miles of a public use airport, nor is it within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the area to excessive aviation-related noise levels, and Topics E.5(e) and E.5(f) are not applicable to the proposed project.

SETTING

Sound Fundamentals

Sound is characterized by various parameters that describe the rate of oscillation (frequency) of sound waves, the distance between successive troughs or crests in the wave, the speed that it travels, and the pressure level or energy content of a given sound. The sound pressure level has become the most common descriptor used to characterize the loudness of an ambient sound, and the decibel (dB) scale is used to quantify sound intensity. Because sound can vary in intensity by over one million times within the range of human hearing, a logarithmic loudness scale is used to keep sound intensity numbers at a convenient and manageable level. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to all sound frequencies within the entire spectrum, human response is factored into sound descriptions in a process called “A-weighting,” expressed as “dBA.” The dBA, or A-weighted decibel, refers to a scale of noise measurement that approximates the range of sensitivity of the human ear to sounds of different frequencies. On this scale, the normal range of human hearing extends from about 0 dBA to about 140 dBA. Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of only 1 dBA in sound level cannot be perceived. Outside of the laboratory, a 3 dBA change is considered a perceptible difference. A 10 dBA increase in the level of a continuous noise represents a perceived doubling of loudness.

Noise Descriptors

Noise is generally defined as sound that is loud, disagreeable, unexpected, or unwanted. Sound is mechanical energy transmitted in the form of a wave by a disturbance or vibration that causes pressure variation in air the human ear can detect. Variations in noise exposure over time are typically expressed in terms of a steady-state energy level (called Leq) that represents the acoustical energy of a given measurement, or alternatively as a statistical description of what sound level is exceeded over some fraction (10, 50 or 90 percent) of a given observation period (i.e., L₁₀, L₅₀, L₉₀). Leq (24) is the steady-state acoustical energy level measured over a 24-hour period. L_{max} is the maximum, instantaneous noise level registered during a measurement period. Because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night, state law requires that, for planning purposes, an artificial dBA increment be added to evening and nighttime noise levels to form a 24-hour noise descriptor called the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). CNEL adds a 5 dBA penalty during the evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.) and a 10 dBA penalty at night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). Another 24-hour noise descriptor, called the day-night noise level (L_{dn}), is similar to CNEL. Both CNEL and L_{dn} add a 10 dBA penalty to all

nighttime noise levels between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., but Ldn does not add the evening 5 dBA penalty between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. In practice, Ldn and CNEL usually differ by less than 1 dBA at any given location for transportation noise sources. **Table 7: Representative Environmental Noise Levels** presents representative noise sources and their corresponding noise levels in dBA at varying distances from the noise sources.

Table 7: Representative Environmental Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
Jet Fly-over at 100 feet	110	Rock Band
Gas Lawnmower at 3 feet	100	
Diesel Truck going 50 mph at 50 feet	90	Food Blender at 3 feet
Noise Urban Area during Daytime	80	Garbage Disposal at 3 feet
Gas Lawnmower at 100 feet	70	Vacuum Cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial Area		Normal Speech at 3 feet
Heavy Traffic at 300 feet	60	
Quiet Urban Area during Daytime	50	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Area during Nighttime	40	Theater, Large Conference Room (background)
Quiet Suburban Area during Nighttime	30	Library
Quiet Rural Area during Nighttime		Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (background)
	20	
	10	Broadcast/Recording Studio
	0	

Source: California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013.

Attenuation of Noise

A receptor's distance from a noise source affects how noise levels attenuate (decrease). Transportation noise sources tend to be arranged linearly, such that roadway traffic attenuates at a rate of 3.0 dBA to 4.5 dBA per doubling of distance from the source; on the other hand, point sources of noise, including stationary, fixed, and idle mobile sources, like idling vehicles or construction equipment, typically attenuate at a rate of 6.0 dBA to 7.5 dBA per doubling of distance

from the source.⁶¹ Noise levels can also be attenuated by “shielding” or providing a barrier between the source and the receptor.

Vibration and Groundborne Noise

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion’s amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Typically, groundborne vibration generated by man-made activities attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of the vibration. Vibration is typically measured by peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches per second (in/sec). With the exception of long-term occupational exposure, vibration levels rarely affect human health. Instead, most people consider vibration to be an annoyance that can affect concentration or disturb sleep. People may tolerate infrequent, short duration vibration levels, but human annoyance to vibration becomes more pronounced if the vibration is continuous or occurs frequently. High levels of vibration can damage fragile buildings or interfere with sensitive equipment. According to the Federal Transit Administration, if groundborne vibration exceeds 0.5 in/sec PPV, it could cause cosmetic damage to a structure.⁶²

Typical sources of groundborne vibration in San Francisco are large-scale construction projects that involve pile driving or underground tunneling, and Muni Metro’s light rail vehicles and historic streetcars. Vibration is also caused by transit vehicles in the subway system under Market Street, including Muni Metro light rail vehicles and Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) trains. Because rubber tires provide vibration isolation, rubber tire vehicles, such as Muni buses, trucks, and automobiles, rarely create substantial groundborne vibration effects unless there is a discontinuity or bump in the road that causes the vibration.⁶³

Existing Conditions

Ambient Noise Levels

The project site is bounded by the existing County Jail Facilities in the 425 Seventh Street building (CJ#1 and CJ#2) and the I-80 freeway on the north, Seventh Street on the west, Sixth Street on the east, and Bryant Street on the south (see **Figure 3** on p. 6). The project site block is bisected by Harriet Street to form the HOJ site (the western portion of the project site) and the project building

⁶¹ The additional 1.5 dBA of attenuation is from ground-effect attenuation that occurs above soft absorptive ground (such as normal earth and most ground with vegetation). Over hard ground (such as concrete, stone, and very hard-packed earth) these effects do not occur. (U.S. Housing and Urban Development, *The Noise Guidebook*, 1985, p. 24.)

⁶² Federal Transit Administration (FTA), *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 12-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

⁶³ FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 7-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

site (the eastern portion of the project site). Harriet Street provides vehicular access to the at-grade HOJ building services area, the at-grade surface parking/ambulance loading area for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, and sub-surface parking in the HOJ's below-grade basement level (at the northeast corner of the HOJ building and Ahern Way). The project site is located in an urban area where the sound of vehicular traffic (autos, trucks, buses) on the I-80 freeway and adjacent streets dominates the existing ambient noise environment.

The San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) has mapped background noise levels throughout the City. The San Francisco DPH Background Noise Levels – 2009 map is based on both a citywide modeling of traffic volumes and on a sample of sound level readings.⁶⁴ The map presents background noise levels between a range of 50-55 dBA (Ldn) on the low end to over 70 dBA (Ldn) on the high end. Based on the DPH map, noise levels immediately adjacent to project site frontages (Sixth, Harriet, Bryant, and Seventh) exceed 70 dBA (Ldn). Consistent with this mapping, the daytime noise level adjacent to Sixth Street was measured to be 70 dBA (Leq) at 40 feet from the centerline,⁶⁵ which indicates that the 24-hour Ldn noise level would be above 70 dBA.

Groundborne Vibration

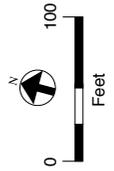
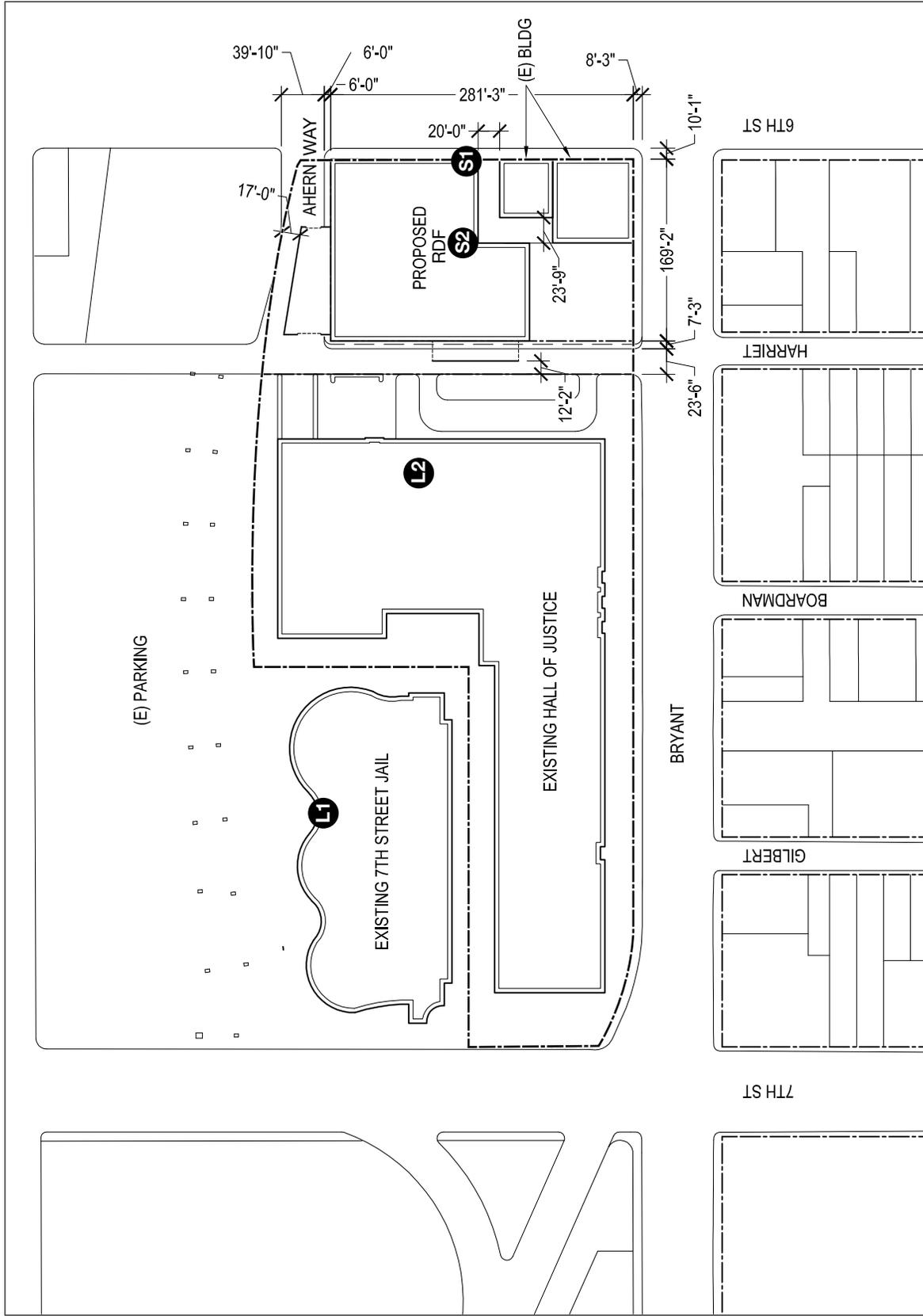
There are no known sources of existing groundborne vibration in the vicinity of the project site.

Ambient Noise Measurements

Noise measurements were collected at the project site (and its immediate vicinity) to characterize the existing noise environment (see Appendix E of this PMND). Two long-term site-specific noise measurements were collected for a 48-hour period from Tuesday, September 16, 2014 to Thursday, September 18, 2014. Measurement #1 was taken on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building at 134 feet from the freeway centerline, while Measurement #2 was taken on the roof of the Hall of Justice (where CJ#3 and CJ#4 are located) at 228 feet from the freeway centerline. Measurement locations #1 and #2 were five and seven floors above street level, respectively. Measurement locations are indicated on **Figure 16: Noise Measurement Locations**. These measurements indicate that existing noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) range from 77 to 79 dBA (Ldn) at 228 feet and 134 feet from the freeway centerline, respectively. The I-80 freeway is elevated in the site

⁶⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, *San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Map 1: Background Noise Levels – 2009*. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/general_plan/images/I6.environmental/ENV_Map1_Background_Noise%20Levels.pdf. Accessed February 22, 2015.

⁶⁵ This 15-minute short-term noise measurement (S1) was taken mid-day on September 15, 2014.



- L#** Long-Term Noise Measurement Location
- S#** Short-Term Noise Measurement Location

SOURCE: Mark Cavagnero Associates + Cary Bernstein Architect JV; Turnstone Consulting/SWCA

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 16: NOISE MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

vicinity (approximately 35 feet high) so that freeway noise levels are lower at street level (about 5 to 6 dB less) than on upper floors.⁶⁶

Existing Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses (and associated users) are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the types of activities typically involved with the land use and the amount of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise). In general, occupants of residences, schools, daycare centers, hospitals, places of worship, and nursing homes are considered to be sensitive receptors (i.e., persons who are sensitive to noise based on their specific activities, age, health, etc.). Land uses in the vicinity of the project site include institutional, office, commercial, industrial, and residential uses. These are described in further detail in Section B, Project Setting, on pp. 21-24. On the project building site, there is an SRO residential building located at 480-484 Sixth Street along the eastern project building site boundary. On the HOJ site, these are existing inmates located in CJ#3 and CJ#4 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building (see **Table 8: Noise Sensitive Receptors on and in the Vicinity of the Project Site**). Off-site noise-sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include the existing inmates located in CJ#1 and CJ#2 along the north boundary of the HOJ site, residences, a pre-K to 5th grade public school, and a church. There are no daycare facilities, hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, or public libraries in the project vicinity.

Table 8: Noise Sensitive Receptors on and in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Type of Sensitive Receptor	Address	Direction from Site
Sensitive Receptors on the Project Site		
Residential	CJ#3 and CJ#4	6 th and 7 th floors of HOJ
Residential	480-484 Sixth Street	East of HOJ
Sensitive Receptors in Immediate Vicinity of the Project Site		
Residential	CJ#1 and CJ#2	North of HOJ
Sensitive Receptors 170 Feet or More from Project Site		
Residential	318-320 Harriet Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	516 Sixth Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	17-19 Boardman Place	South across Bryant Street
Residential	52 Gilbert Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	128 Morris Street	Southeast across Bryant Street
Church	345 7 th Street	approximately 600 feet north (across I-80 freeway)
Bessie Carmichael Elementary School	45 Cleveland Street	approximately 470 feet north (across I-80 freeway)

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

⁶⁶ Noise measurements collected on-site from 9/16/14 to 9/18/14 indicate that daytime (mid-day) noise levels on the roof of the HOJ building were approximately 72 dBA (Leq) at approximately 240 feet from the freeway centerline, while a short-term measurement (S2), taken at the site at street level (see **Figure 16: Noise Measurement Locations**), indicated that the noise level was 66 dBA (Leq) at approximately 270 feet from the freeway centerline.

The Environmental Protection Element of the *San Francisco General Plan* contains Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Community Noise for determining the compatibility of various land uses with different noise levels (see **Figure 17: San Francisco Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise**). These guidelines, which are similar to state guidelines set forth by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, indicate maximum acceptable noise levels for various land uses. For residential land uses, the maximum satisfactory exterior noise level without incorporating noise insulation features into a project is 60 dBA (Ldn). Where existing noise levels exceed 65 dBA (Ldn), residential development is generally discouraged. Where exterior noise levels exceed 60 dBA (Ldn), new residential development must demonstrate, through the preparation of a detailed noise analysis, how the interior noise standard of 45 dBA (Ldn) would be met. Interior noise levels in new development can be reduced through the use of noise insulating windows and by using sound insulation materials in walls and ceilings.

IMPACTS

Impact NO-1: The proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise or vibration levels nor would it permanently expose persons to noise levels in excess of standards in the San Francisco General Plan and Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the Police Code) (*Less than Significant*)

Noise

The western portion of the project site is developed with the Hall of Justice (HOJ) building (850 Bryant Street, eight stories high) including CJ#3 and CJ#4 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building. The CJ#1/CJ#2 building (425 Seventh Street, five stories high) is located north of the HOJ site. Off-street parking areas are located on the north side of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building under the I-80 freeway structure, and east of the HOJ building.

The project building site is fully developed, with five existing buildings that range from one to three stories tall and two paved vacant lots, and areas of surface parking and driveways serving some of these buildings. These buildings are currently occupied with commercial uses (450 Sixth Street, one story tall, and 444 Sixth Street, one story tall), 14 SRO residences with ground floor retail space (480-484 Sixth Street, three stories tall), office uses (800-804 Bryant Street, three stories tall), and a McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street, one story tall). Project implementation would remove the three one-story commercial buildings and replace them with the proposed five-story rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF). The three-story SRO residential building and the three-story office building would be retained. While not part of the proposed project, the SRO residences could eventually be converted to less noise-sensitive office uses.

Figure 17: San Francisco Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noise

Land Use Category	Sound Levels and Land Use Consequences (L _{dn} Values in dB)						
	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
Residential – All Dwellings, Group Quarters	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Transient Lodging - Motels, Hotels	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
School Classrooms, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.	Satisfactory		Not Allowed				
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters, Music Shells	Satisfactory		Not Allowed				
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Playgrounds, Parks	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water-Based Recreation Areas, Cemeteries	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Office Buildings – Personal, Business, and Professional Services	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Commercial – Wholesale and Some Retail, Industrial/Manufacturing, Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Satisfactory		Discouraged				
Manufacturing – Noise-Sensitive Communications – Noise-Sensitive	Satisfactory		Not Allowed				

Satisfactory, with no special noise insulation requirements.

New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: San Francisco Planning Department, 1996. *San Francisco General Plan*, adopted on June 27, 1996. Available online at: http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/General_Plan/I6_Environmental_Protection.htm#ENV_TRA_11. Accessed March 12, 2015.

The ambient noise environment at the project site and its vicinity is dominated by traffic-related noise from the I-80 freeway facility. Existing on-site uses contribute minimally to the ambient noise levels at the project site because all on-site activities occur within the interiors of on-site buildings except for off-street parking. Also, there is an emergency generator on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (BAAQMD Site 17675) and a boiler on the roof of the HOJ building (BAAQMD Site 934). Since these two buildings are the tallest in the project site vicinity, noise generated by this rooftop equipment does not influence the ambient noise environment in surrounding areas where buildings are lower, at one to three stories tall. Although many buildings in the site vicinity have rooftop ventilation equipment, there are no other rooftop emergency generators in the site vicinity.⁶⁷

Since project implementation would result in an overall decrease in traffic generated at the project site, traffic on local streets associated with operation of the proposed RDF would also proportionately decrease (see **Table 3** on p. 66, in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation). Project implementation, however, could result in minor changes in the distribution of traffic in the site vicinity. Operation of the proposed project could increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity, primarily as a result of operating proposed rooftop heating and ventilation systems as well as the emergency generator. This equipment is discussed below. All other project-related activities would occur within the proposed building's interior, and they would not increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

Equipment Noise (Fixed Sources)

The proposed project would include new fixed noise sources that would produce operational noise on the project site. Operation of this equipment would be subject to the City's Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the San Francisco Police Code), amended in November 2008. Under Section 2909, stationary sources are not permitted to result in noise levels that exceed the existing ambient noise level by more than 10 dBA on public property and 5 dBA on residential property. Section 2909 (d) states that no fixed noise source may cause the noise level measured inside any sleeping or living room in a dwelling unit on residential property to exceed 45 dBA between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. or 55 dBA between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. with windows open, except where building ventilation is achieved through mechanical systems that allow windows to remain closed.

⁶⁷ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *Stationary Source Screening Analysis Tool, San Francisco, May 2012*. Available online at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/Home/Divisions/Planning%20and%20Research/CEQA%20GUIDELINES/Tools%20and%20Methodology.aspx>. Accessed February 24, 2015. Other stationary sources identified by the BAAQMD in the project vicinity relate to toxic air contaminants related to automotive uses or the police department, and are not major sources of stationary equipment noise.

The proposed HVAC equipment and the emergency generator⁶⁸ would be located on the central portion of the roof, and the mechanical equipment area would be set back approximately 55 feet from both the west and east edges of the roof of the new building. Acoustical shielding is proposed to be provided around this equipment area as necessary for noise control. There is an existing SRO residential building at 480-484 Sixth Street that is located 20 to 24 feet from the proposed RDF building. The existing SRO residential building is three stories tall (approximately 35 feet), while equipment on the roof of the proposed building would be located above a height of approximately 95 feet.⁶⁹

The proposed 2,000 KW emergency generator is proposed to be equipped with hospital-grade mufflers. Typically, generators of up to 3,250 KW in sound enclosures can generate noise levels of approximately 79 dB at 50 feet (Leq). While the precise location of the generator has not been determined, it is expected that the generator would be located at least 100 feet from the adjacent SRO residential building (considering the 60-foot height difference and 35 to 40 feet of building separation/setbacks) and the proposed RDF building itself as well as the proposed mechanical equipment acoustical enclosure would likely block the line-of-sight between the generator and adjacent residential building. Therefore, maximum emergency generator noise is conservatively estimated to be 53 to 58 dB (Leq) at adjacent residences (reference noise level of 73 dB (Leq) at 100 feet⁷⁰ minus 15 to 20 dB for the building and acoustical equipment enclosure blocking any direct line-of-sight). Such levels would be well below the ambient daytime noise levels in the vicinity of this residential building, which is when this generator would be tested (about one hour per week). Daytime noise levels were measured at 70 dBA (Leq) at the front of this residential building's eastern façade (facing Sixth Street) and 66 dBA (Leq) at the rear of this residential building. HVAC systems typically generate noise levels that are much lower than emergency generators. Therefore, fixed noise sources would not increase ambient noise levels by more than 1 dB at the adjacent SRO residential building even if this equipment is placed on the southern portion of the roof of the proposed RDF. Potential increases would be even less if this equipment were located on the northern portion of the roof, increasing the equipment setback from the adjacent SRO residential building. When compared to the City's Noise Ordinance limit of a 10-dB increase on public property and 5-dB increase on residential property, such an increase would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

In addition to the proposed emergency generator, there are two other emergency generators on (or in the immediate vicinity of) the project site: one located over 200 feet to the west on the roof of the HOJ building and the other located over 300 feet to the west on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2

⁶⁸ Although emergency generators are intended only to be used in periods of power outages, testing of the emergency generator for approximately one hour per week (50 hours per year) would be required.

⁶⁹ While the adjacent SRO building is currently in residential use, it may eventually be converted to office and retail use, which would be less sensitive to noise. This analysis evaluates impacts on residential use of this building, which is the worst-case (maximum) scenario for noise impacts.

⁷⁰ Kohler Power Systems, *Industrial Power, Total System Integration*.

building. Due to the distances between these noise sources and the proposed project's emergency generator (300 to 500 feet), noise from these three generators would not combine to generate higher noise levels at the closest residential receptors than noise levels estimated for the proposed emergency generator (exterior noise level of 73 dBA Leq).

With respect to the Noise Ordinance's interior limits at residential properties specified in Section 2909 (d), the proposed project's minimal noise increases associated with operation of fixed noise sources on the rooftop of the proposed RDF is not expected to cause the interior noise levels to exceed the 45-dBA and 55-dBA limits at the adjacent SRO residential building, assuming existing interior noise levels at the adjacent residential building currently comply with this 45-dBA interior limit (with closed windows). Nevertheless, required compliance with the Noise Ordinance limits would ensure that the proposed project's noise impacts from fixed sources would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Traffic Noise (Mobile Sources)

As stated above, the project site is located in an area where background traffic noise levels associated with the freeway and adjacent streets dominate the existing noise environment, and the existing on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors are currently exposed to these elevated noise levels. According to the San Francisco Planning Department's Background Noise Levels Map⁷¹, noise levels immediately adjacent to all streets along the project site frontages (Sixth, Seventh, and Bryant Streets) exceed 70 dBA (Ldn). Project implementation would result in an overall decrease in vehicle trips generated at the project site. Minor changes in the distribution of traffic in the site vicinity could also occur with proposed closure of Harriet Street and Ahern Way to through traffic and addition of service/loading and secure jail transport/sally port facilities on these streets. However, given the high traffic volumes on streets in the project vicinity, such minor traffic redistribution effects would not result in a noticeable increase in transportation-related noise.⁷²

Noise Summary and Conclusions

Since the proposed project would result in a net decrease in traffic overall, any minor redistribution changes in noise levels on roadways in the project vicinity would not be substantial enough to generate noticeable increases over existing traffic noise levels (existing traffic noise levels along

⁷¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *San Francisco General Plan, Environmental Protection Element, Map 1: Background Noise Levels – 2009*. Available online at http://www.sf-planning.org/ftp/general_plan/images/I6.environmental/ENV_Map1_Background_Noise%20Levels.pdf. Accessed February 22, 2015.

⁷² In general, project-related traffic volume increases would need to double existing traffic volumes on the local roadway network to cause a noticeable (3 dBA or greater) increase over existing traffic noise levels and result in a significant traffic noise impact (California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013, p. 2-11.) Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013B.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2015.

roads in the project vicinity are already high, over 70 dBA Ldn). Fixed noise sources would not expose on-site or off-site noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance. When considered in combination with the existing ambient noise environment, operational noise generated by the proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above those that currently exist without the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project's operational noise impacts on existing on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

Groundborne Vibration and Noise

Ground-borne vibration is not a common environmental issue and even operation of large vehicles (e.g., trucks and buses) do not generally result in perceptible vibration to nearby sensitive receptors. The proposed project would not introduce new vibration sources. Therefore, long-term vibration impacts associated with project implementation would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is needed.

Impact NO-2: Project demolition and construction would temporarily and periodically increase ambient noise and vibration in the project vicinity compared to existing conditions. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction Noise

Construction noise is regulated by Sections 2907 and 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance (Article 29 of the *San Francisco Police Code*, revised November 25, 2008). Section 2907 (a) requires that noise levels from individual pieces of powered construction equipment, other than impact tools and equipment, not exceed 80 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Section 2907 (b) requires that the intakes and exhausts of impact tools and equipment be equipped with mufflers, and that pavement breakers and jackhammers be equipped with acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works or Building Inspection, as feasible, to best accomplish maximum noise attenuation. Section 2908 prohibits construction work between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. if the noise would exceed the ambient noise level by 5 dBA at the project property line, unless a special permit is authorized by the Director of Public Works. The proposed project would comply with the regulations set forth in the Noise Ordinance.

Demolition, excavation, and construction activities for the proposed RDF would temporarily increase ambient noise levels. Construction activities would require the use of heavy trucks, excavating and grading equipment, material loaders, drill rigs, cranes, concrete breakers, and other mobile and stationary construction equipment, all of which produce noise as part of their operations. Construction noise would be temporary and intermittent, and is anticipated throughout the various construction phases, estimated to last approximately 30 months. The magnitude of the

construction noise would fluctuate at any given off-site noise-sensitive receptor depending on the construction phase, the type of construction activity, the sound level generated by the various pieces of construction equipment in operation, the duration of the noise, the distance between the noise source and the off-site noise-sensitive receptor, and the presence or absence of noise barriers between the noise source and the off-site noise-sensitive receptor. Temporary noise increases could be considered an annoyance by receptors and would generally be limited to the noisiest phases of construction such as demolition, excavation, foundation work, and exterior structural work, which would last approximately 12 to 18 months. Interior improvements and finishing would involve fewer large pieces of heavy-duty construction equipment, and noise associated with interior finishing work would be largely contained by the structure's façade.

Typical construction equipment (without noise controls or features such as mufflers, silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts and engine enclosures) generates noise ranging from about 70 to 92 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the source (see **Table 9: Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment [in dBA]**). Pile driving, which is the most disruptive activity in terms of construction noise, would not be required; drilled piles would be used to support the building's shoring system.

Additional noise-generating construction activities typically include the use of heavy construction equipment for demolition, earthmoving activities, and materials handling; stationary equipment for on-site power generation; and impact tools and other equipment for demolition, site preparation, and shoring activities. A conventional soldier pile and lagging system or interlocking sheet piles would be used for shoring, and piles would be pre-drilled rather than driven to minimize noise and vibration effects on the adjacent historic building. Most of the typical types of construction equipment that could be used at the project building site would be used primarily during the early stages of construction. As shown in **Table 9**, noise levels (without controls) generated by most heavy construction equipment and stationary equipment at a distance of 100 feet from the activity would generally not exceed the ordinance limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet. Exceptions would be trucks and derricks, but with implementation of noise controls, noise generated by this equipment would be reduced to 69 dBA at 100 feet. Section 2907 (b) of the City's Noise Ordinance requires use of best practices to achieve maximum noise attenuation on impact equipment, such as rock drills and jackhammers. With noise controls, such equipment would generate noise levels no greater than 74 dBA at a distance of 100 feet from the activity. Thus, construction equipment noise levels would not exceed the ordinance limit of 80 dBA at 100 feet from the source with implementation of noise controls on some equipment.

As discussed above on p. 95 under "Existing Conditions," on-site and off-site noise-sensitive receptors are present in an area with elevated ambient noise levels. Project-related construction activities would temporarily and intermittently contribute to ambient noise levels over the 30 months of construction, with more construction noise generated in the initial 12 to 18 months of project construction and relatively lower levels of construction noise in the subsequent 12 to

Table 9: Typical Noise Levels of Construction Equipment (in dBA)

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 Feet		Noise Level at 100 Feet		Noise Ordinance Maximum Noise Level at 100 feet ^b
	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	
Earthmoving					
Front Loaders	79	75	73	69	80
Backhoes	85	75	79	69	80
Dozers	80	75	74	69	80
Tractors	80	75	74	69	80
Graders	85	75	79	69	80
Trucks	91 ^c	75	85	69	80
Materials Handling					
Concrete Mixers	85	75	79	69	80
Concrete Pumps	82	75	76	69	80
Cranes	83	75	77	69	80
Derricks	88	75	82	69	80
Stationary					
Pumps	76	75	70	69	80
Generators	78	75	72	69	80
Compressors	81	75	75	69	80
Impact					
Rock Drills	98	80	92	74	d
Jack Hammers	88	75	82	69	d
Pneumatic Tools	86	80	80	74	d
Other					
Saws	78	75	72	69	80
Vibrators	76	75	70	69	80

Notes:

- ^a “With Controls” means that estimated levels can be obtained by selecting quieter procedures or machines by implementing noise-control features that do not require major redesign or extreme cost (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts, and engine enclosures).
- ^b Construction noise at a distance of 100 feet from individual pieces of powered construction equipment, other than impact tools and equipment, are not to exceed 80 dBA per Sections 2907 and 2908 of the City’s Noise Ordinance between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- ^c This noise level represents the maximum noise level (L_{max}) associated with a single passing truck.
- ^d Section 2907 (b) of the City’s Noise Ordinance requires use of best practices to achieve maximum noise attenuation to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works or Building Inspection.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1971

18 months. Construction activities at the project building site would be noticeable to adjacent court operations (HOJ building), inmates on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building, offices (800-804 Bryant Street), and residential receptors (480-484 Sixth Street) due to their proximity (20 to 100 feet away from the project building site). On-site court operations and inmates, at 100 feet from the western project building site boundary, would be subject to maximum noise levels of 69 to 74 dBA (with controls), as indicated in **Table 9**.

Various industrial and commercial uses located to the east across Sixth Street (off site) would be subject to similar noise levels. On-site residences and offices are located as close as 20 to 25 feet from the southern project building site boundary, and they could be subject to maximum noise levels of 75 to 80 dBA (L_{max}) at 25 feet. Such noise levels could be reduced by approximately

25 dBA with closed windows, resulting in interior maximum noise levels of 44 to 49 dBA at the HOJ building to the west and various industrial and commercial uses to the east, as well as 50 to 55 dBA at the adjacent offices and residences to the south. Construction-related noise levels inside the CJ#1/CJ#2 building would be less than minimum ambient levels (measured at 53 dBA during the day) because this building is located farther away (about 340 feet), behind the HOJ building, and noise attenuation features are already incorporated into the building because of its proximity to the freeway (fixed windows and dual wall design, which provides approximately 30 dBA attenuation).

Given the proximity of construction activities to adjacent on- and off-site receptors and their potential exposure to elevated noise levels during construction, the proposed project's general contractor shall be required to implement **Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures**.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractors shall undertake the following:

- The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.
- Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a

procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Therefore, although construction noise may be perceived by some as an occasional annoyance, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-2**, the proposed project would not expose existing sensitive receptors to construction noise levels that are in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Groundborne Vibration and Noise

Groundborne noise refers to a condition where noise is experienced inside a building or structure as a result of vibrations produced outside of the building and transmitted as ground vibration between the source and receiver. Groundborne noise can be problematic in situations where the primary airborne noise path is blocked, such as in the case of a subway tunnel passing in close proximity to homes or other noise-sensitive structures. While the proposed project would involve excavation to a maximum depth of 17 feet, noise- and vibration-generating construction activities associated with construction of the partial basement level would not involve tunneling or underground construction, but instead would use techniques that generate airborne noise and surface vibration. Therefore, impacts related to groundborne noise from construction activities are expected to be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary.

The proposed project would not involve the types of construction activities that could produce excessive groundborne vibration, i.e., pile driving for a foundation or the use of explosives for building demolition. However, construction equipment used for demolition, site preparation, and shoring activities, such as jackhammers, pavement breakers, and drills, could generate varying degrees of temporary groundborne vibration, with the highest levels expected in the first 9 months of construction during the demolition, excavation, and below-grade construction phases. The proposed project would also require the use of heavy trucks for material deliveries and for off-site hauling of demolition debris throughout the day and throughout the 30-month construction period. All construction activities would be conducted between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. in compliance with Section 2908 of the City's Noise Ordinance.

Based on significance thresholds recommended by the FTA,⁷³ if groundborne vibration generated by project-related demolition and construction activities were to exceed 0.5 in/sec PPV, it could cause cosmetic damage to a structure. If any structure is older (i.e., potentially historic), such as the SRO residential building (480-484 Sixth Street) or the HOJ building (850 Bryant Street), it could be more fragile and cosmetic damage could occur at lower vibration levels in excess of 0.2 in/sec PPV if vibration exceeds this level. Typical vibration levels associated with the operation of various types of construction equipment at 25 feet, some of which are similar to those proposed to be used for this project, are listed in **Table 10: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment**.

Table 10: Vibration Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) (in/sec)	
	At 20 Feet ¹	At 25 Feet ¹
Caisson Drilling, Large Bulldozer	0.124	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.106	0.076
Jackhammer	0.049	0.035

Note:

¹ Vibration amplitudes for construction equipment assume normal propagation conditions.

Source: FTA, 2006

The SRO residential building would be located as close as 20 feet from the project building site. Based on vibration levels presented in **Table 10**, vibration levels would not exceed either the 0.2 in/sec PPV significance threshold for fragile structures or 0.5 in/sec for typical structures. The distance of the proposed RDF excavation, shoring, and foundation work from the HOJ building would be greater than that between the proposed RDF and the SRO residential building; thus, the vibration levels at the HOJ would not exceed the thresholds for fragile or typical structures. Therefore, vibration is expected to be **less than significant** and no mitigation measures are needed. However, given the proximity of the SRO residential building and proposed excavation, **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a and M-CP-2b**, included in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, pp. 45-46, would ensure that construction-related groundborne vibration effects are maintained at less-than-significant levels.

Impact NO-3: The proposed project’s occupants would be substantially affected by existing noise levels. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The proposed RDF would be located in an area where background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (L_{dn})⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the

⁷³ FTA, *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, DTA-VA-90-1003-06*, May 2006, p. 12-9. Available online at http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed February 27, 2015.

⁷⁴ The measured noise level was 78.6 dBA (L_{dn}) at 134 feet from the freeway centerline and it was adjusted to reflect the noise level at the median setback of 118 feet from the freeway centerline, which corresponds to the proposed RDF’s northern façade.

freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (mid-block); the street level of the proposed RDF would be subject to noise levels that are approximately 5 to 6 dBA lower. The San Francisco land use compatibility guidelines for residential uses (**Figure 17** on p. 97) discourage new residential construction in areas where noise levels exceed 65 dBA (Ldn). The guidelines indicate that if new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features must be included in the design in order to achieve the interior noise standard of 45 dBA (Ldn).

For purposes of this analysis, inmates could reside in the proposed podular housing units for the duration of their sentence (which could be years), and therefore, the threshold for residential uses is applied to the cells within the proposed RDF. When compared to the land use compatibility guidelines, proposed development of jail facilities would be discouraged and a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements would be required, a potentially significant noise impact. For purposes of CEQA, noise measurements were conducted as part of this study in an unoccupied cell facing the freeway in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building to determine the feasibility of achieving acceptable interior noise levels of 45 dBA (Ldn). The CJ#1/CJ#2 building's proximity to the freeway (40 to 55 feet from the edge of the freeway) is similar to the proposed RDF's proximity to the freeway (40 to 65 feet from the edge). Therefore, it is expected that development of a new building with a design that is similar to the CJ#1/CJ#2 building could achieve similar reductions in freeway noise.

The exterior noise measurement (#1) taken on the roof of the CJ#1/CJ#2 building indicated noise levels of approximately 73 dBA (Leq) at 11:20 a.m., while interior noise levels at approximately the same proximity to the freeway and the same time of day was 53 dBA (Leq). Although these measurements only reflect a 20-dBA reduction, noise reductions from the building's design were observed to be greater than reflected in the measurement (more likely 30 dBA with fixed windows and dual wall design). The predominant source of noise within the cell was observed to be the ventilation system, not freeway noise. No freeway noise was audible even though passing freeway traffic was visible. Because the interior ventilation system always operates to maintain positive pressure between cell interiors and adjoining communal space within pods,⁷⁶ the measurement does not reflect the maximum reductions actually provided by the building's design; cells are protected from freeway noise by two exterior walls with a considerable air space between the two walls. Therefore, for the proposed RDF, it would be necessary to incorporate noise attenuation measures in the design of each pod's ventilation system in addition to incorporating the dual exterior wall design to reduce interior noise levels within each cell to acceptable levels (45 dBA, Ldn). With

⁷⁵ The measured noise level was 78.6 dBA (Ldn) at 134 feet from the freeway centerline and it was adjusted to reflect the noise levels at the median setback of 296 feet from the freeway centerline, which corresponds to the proposed RDF's southernmost façade.

⁷⁶ If the measured 53 dBA (Leq) from the ventilation system occurs 24 hours per day from continuous operation of the system, it would result in a 24-hour noise level of 59 dBA (Ldn), which includes a 10-dBA penalty during the nighttime hours.

implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, which requires design and construction in accordance with the recommendations developed in a site-specific detailed noise analysis, potential noise impacts on project inmates from freeway noise would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

In addition to the podular housing units, there would be a variety of other activities and functions within the proposed RDF including offices, interior exercise areas, and classrooms. The San Francisco land use compatibility guidelines for school classrooms and office uses (**Figure 17**) discourage such uses where noise levels exceed 65 and 73 dBA (L_{dn}), respectively. However, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, acceptable interior noise levels for offices and classrooms (25 dB reductions would provide interior noise levels of 50 to 54 dBA, L_{dn}) could be achieved with implementation of noise attenuation measures such as fixed, dual-paned windows.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels

Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building's classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:

- Install fixed, double-paned windows,
- Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls,
- Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and
- Increase insulation of exterior walls.

With implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-NO-3**, the proposed project would not expose the future inmates or workers at the proposed RDF to interior noise levels that are in excess of standards established in the *General Plan*. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

Impact C-NO-1: Project operational noise from fixed noise sources and from traffic increases generated by the proposed project, when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site's vicinity and noise from reasonably foreseeable traffic growth forecast to the year 2040, would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the site's vicinity above levels existing without the project or cumulative traffic noise increases. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35, cumulative development in the project vicinity would include development proposed under the *Western SoMa Community Plan*, the *Central SoMa Plan*, and several mixed-use, residential, and office developments. These reasonably foreseeable future projects are expected to be developed within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project

site, but identified development projects would be located more than 500 feet from the project building site. Taken together, these reasonably foreseeable future projects would result in cumulative noise increases from fixed noise sources in the project vicinity and traffic increases on the local roadway network.

Fixed Noise Sources

Each reasonably foreseeable future project in the vicinity of the project building site would generate operational noise and could contribute to an overall increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. As with the proposed project, the stationary or fixed noise sources included in each of these future projects analyzed in the cumulative scenario, such as HVAC equipment, emergency power generators, and other mechanical equipment, would be subject to the Noise Ordinance, which requires that fixed noise sources not produce a noise level more than 5 dBA above the ambient noise level at each property boundary. With well over 500 feet between any of the reasonably foreseeable future projects and the project building site, attenuating at a rate of up to 6 dBA per doubling of distance, ambient noise levels at and adjacent to the project building site would not be significantly affected by stationary equipment on the sites of the future projects. Thus, due to the requirements of the Noise Ordinance and the distances between these future projects, there would be no potential to combine to result in significant cumulative long-term noise impacts related to fixed noise sources. As discussed in **Impact NO-1** on pp. 100-102, project-related fixed noise sources would be sited in a mechanical penthouse that would provide sufficient acoustical shielding to achieve compliance with the noise level limits of the Noise Ordinance. Therefore, the cumulative impact of operational noise related to fixed noise sources would not cause noise-sensitive receptors to be substantially affected by ambient noise levels, and this cumulative impact would not be significant.

Mobile Sources

As noted above, traffic noise increases of 3 dBA are barely perceptible to people.⁷⁷ Therefore, permanent increases in ambient noise levels of less than 3 dBA are typically considered to be less than significant because they are generally barely or not perceptible. Existing and future (2040) traffic volumes were estimated for the major streets in the project vicinity, based on traffic volumes developed as part of the project's traffic impact analysis (see **Table 11: Cumulative Traffic Noise Increases**). Future (2040) cumulative traffic-related noise levels would increase by less than 3 dB or less, compared to existing conditions, and thus would not be perceptible. Since the proposed project would result in a traffic decrease, the proposed project's contribution to future cumulative traffic increases would be less than cumulatively considerable. As indicated in **Table 11**, future

⁷⁷ California Department of Transportation, *Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol*, September 2013, p. 2-44. Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/noise/pub/TeNS_Sept_2013B.pdf. Accessed March 4, 2015.

cumulative noise increases along road segments in the project vicinity would be 2.4 dBA or less. Such traffic noise increases would be less than significant because they would be barely or not perceptible to most people in the project vicinity.

Table 11: Cumulative Traffic Noise Increases

Segment	Noise Level (CNEL or L _{dn}) ^a at 25 feet from centerline, in dBA ^b		
	Existing	Future (2040)	Change from Existing
Sixth Street (North of Harrison)	68.5	69.1	0.6
Sixth Street (South of Harrison)	68.5	68.9	0.4
Sixth Street (North of Bryant)	68.6	69.1	0.4
Sixth Street (South of Bryant)	68.8	69.7	0.9
Seventh Street (North of Harrison)	67.5	68.2	0.8
Seventh Street (South of Harrison)	68.7	69.6	0.9
Seventh Street (North of Bryant)	66.5	68.4	1.9
Seventh Street (South of Bryant)	66.1	67.4	1.3
Harrison Street (West of Seventh)	65.6	66.1	0.4
Harrison Street (East of Seventh)	67.1	67.8	0.7
Harrison Street (West of Sixth)	65.4	65.4	0.0
Harrison Street (East of Sixth)	67.8	68.1	0.3
Bryant Street (West of Seventh)	64.7	66.8	2.1
Bryant Street (East of Seventh)	64.0	65.1	1.0
Bryant Street (West of Sixth)	64.4	66.8	2.4
Bryant Street (East of Sixth)	63.8	66.2	2.4

Notes: Traffic noise modeling was completed using the Federal Highway Administration RD-77-108 model. Assumptions include: 25 mph travel speed on all streets; vehicle mix of 96% autos/3% medium trucks/1% heavy trucks; day-night split: 77% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 12.7% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 9.6% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for autos; 87.4% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 5.1% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 7.5% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for medium trucks; and 89.1% day (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.), 2.8% evening (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.), and 8.1% night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) for heavy trucks. Background noise levels due to traffic on other roadways, such as the I-80 freeway, and non-traffic related activities are not reflected in these noise levels. Noise levels in this table are intended to indicate incremental noise changes due to future growth and project development. Since they do not include background noise levels, they do not necessarily reflect actual noise levels along these roadway segments. Changes between scenarios analyzed may not show change due to rounding in the noise modeling.

^a CNEL, Community Noise Equivalent Level, is a 24-hour noise descriptor which adds a 5-dBA “penalty” during the evening hours (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and a 10-dBA penalty during the night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night. L_{dn} is a 24-hour noise descriptor that is similar to CNEL, adding only 10-dBA penalty on during the night hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). For traffic noise, CNEL and L_{dn} are virtually the same.

^b Existing and cumulative noise levels were estimated using existing and cumulative turning movements presented in Section E.4, Transportation, and p.m. peak hour volumes were adjusted to daily volumes using a factor of 10 (i.e., p.m. peak hour volumes are assumed to be 10% of daily trip totals).

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

In conclusion, project operational noise from fixed and mobile noise sources, in combination with operational noise from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity and cumulative traffic growth to 2040 (inclusive of the reasonably foreseeable future projects), would not contribute considerably to the long-term exposure of nearby noise-sensitive receptors to noise levels in excess of applicable noise standards and/or result in substantial permanent increase in the ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This cumulative impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-NO-2: Construction of the proposed project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site's vicinity, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise or vibration levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the proposed project. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction noise is a localized impact that decreases as distance from the source increases and rapidly attenuates when line-of-sight is blocked by buildings or other intervening features. Of the cumulative developments listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 that are within ¼ mile of the project site, all are located over 1,000 feet from the project site except three (345, 363, and 377 Sixth Street), which are located over 500 feet from the site. These three development projects would not contribute to cumulative construction noise in the project vicinity because of their distance from the project building site and the presence of intervening structures. Most notably, the elevated I-80 freeway structure is located between the project building site and a number of these future projects, including the closest ones at 345, 363, and 377 Sixth Street. Given these factors, construction noise from the proposed project is not expected to combine with construction noise from any of these other reasonably foreseeable future projects to cumulatively affect noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project building site. Construction-related trucks generated by the proposed project, however, could overlap with construction-related truck traffic generated by other cumulative development. While such overlap could result in temporary, cumulative increases in construction-related truck traffic on local truck routes, the project site's proximity to freeway ramps would minimize project-related construction truck traffic on local streets in the vicinity of the project site. In addition, construction trucks associated with all construction projects would be required to travel on designated truck routes, minimizing potential temporary traffic noise impacts on noise-sensitive receptors. Therefore, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative construction-related truck noise increases along truck routes from concurrent construction activities would not be considerable; this impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
6. AIR QUALITY—Would the project:					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal, state, or regional ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SETTING

Overview

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is the regional agency with jurisdiction over the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), which includes San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Napa counties and portions of Sonoma and Solano counties. The BAAQMD is responsible for attaining and maintaining air quality in the SFBAAB within federal and state air quality standards, as established by the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), respectively. Specifically, the BAAQMD has the responsibility to monitor ambient air pollutant levels throughout the SFBAAB and to develop and implement strategies to attain the applicable federal and state standards. The CAA and the CCAA require plans to be developed for areas that do not meet air quality standards, generally. The most recent air quality plan, the *2010 Clean Air Plan*, was adopted by the BAAQMD on September 15, 2010. The *2010 Clean Air Plan* updates the *Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy* in accordance with the requirements of the CCAA to implement all feasible measures to reduce ozone; provide a control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter, air toxics, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) in a single, integrated plan; and establish emission control measures to be adopted or implemented. The *2010 Clean Air Plan* contains the following primary goals:

- Attain air quality standards;
- Reduce population exposure and protect public health in the San Francisco Bay Area; and

- Reduce GHG emissions and protect the climate.

The *2010 Clean Air Plan* represents the most current applicable air quality plan for the SFBAAB. Consistency with this plan is the basis for determining whether the proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of air quality plans.

Criteria Air Pollutants

In accordance with the state and federal CAAs, air pollutant standards are identified for the following six criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead. These air pollutants are termed criteria air pollutants because they are regulated by developing specific public health- and welfare-based criteria as the basis for setting permissible levels. In general, the SFBAAB experiences low concentrations of most pollutants when compared to federal or state standards. The SFBAAB is designated as either in attainment⁷⁸ or unclassified for most criteria pollutants with the exception of ozone, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀, for which these pollutants are designated as non-attainment for either the state or federal standards. By its very nature, regional air pollution is largely a cumulative impact in that no single project is sufficient in size to, by itself, result in non-attainment of air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative air quality impacts. If a project's contribution to cumulative air quality impacts is considerable, then the project's impact on air quality would be considered significant.⁷⁹

Land use projects may contribute to regional criteria air pollutants during the construction and operational phases of a project. **Table 12: Criteria Air Pollutant Significance Thresholds** identifies air quality significance thresholds. This table is followed by a discussion of each threshold. Projects that would result in criteria air pollutant emissions below these significance thresholds would not violate an air quality standard, contribute substantially to an air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants within the SFBAAB.

⁷⁸ "Attainment" status refers to those regions that are meeting federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Non-attainment" refers to regions that do not meet federal and/or state standards for a specified criteria pollutant. "Unclassified" refers to regions where there is not enough data to determine the region's attainment status for a specified criteria air pollutant.

⁷⁹ Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*, May 2011 (hereinafter "*CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*"), p. 2-1.

Table 12: Criteria Air Pollutant Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction Thresholds	Operational Thresholds	
	Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)	Annual Average Emissions (tons/year)
ROG ^a	54	54	10
NO _x	54	54	10
PM ₁₀	82 (exhaust)	82	15
PM _{2.5}	54 (exhaust)	54	10
Fugitive Dust	Construction Dust Ordinance or other Best Management Practices	Not Applicable	

Note:

^a ROG = Reactive Organic Gases

Source: BAAQMD, 2011

Ozone Precursors

As discussed previously, the SFBAAB is currently designated as non-attainment for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone is a secondary air pollutant produced in the atmosphere through a complex series of photochemical reactions involving reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). The potential for a project to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants, which may contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, are based on the state and federal Clean Air Acts emissions limits for stationary sources. To ensure that new stationary sources do not cause or contribute to a violation of an air quality standard, BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 2 requires that any new source that emits criteria air pollutants above a specified emissions limit must offset those emissions. For ozone precursors ROG and NO_x, the offset emissions level is an annual average of 10 tons per year (or 54 pounds [lbs] per day).⁸⁰ These levels represent emissions by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants.

Although this regulation applies to new or modified stationary sources, land use development projects result in ROG and NO_x emissions as a result of increases in vehicle trips, architectural coating and construction activities. Therefore, the above thresholds can be applied to the construction and operational phases of land use projects, and those projects that result in emissions below these thresholds would not be considered to contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in ROG and NO_x emissions. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, only the average daily thresholds are applicable to construction phase emissions.

⁸⁰ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report, California Environmental Quality Act Thresholds of Significance*, October 2009 (hereinafter “*Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*”), p. 17.

*Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})*⁸¹

The BAAQMD has not established an offset limit for PM_{2.5}. However, the emissions limit in the federal New Source Review (NSR) for stationary sources in nonattainment areas is an appropriate significance threshold. For PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, the emissions limit under NSR is 15 tons per year (82 lbs per day) and 10 tons per year (54 lbs per day), respectively. These emissions limits represent levels at which a source is not expected to have an impact on air quality.⁸² Similar to ozone precursor thresholds identified above, land use development projects typically result in particulate matter emissions as a result of increases in vehicle trips, space heating and natural gas combustion, landscape maintenance, and construction activities. Therefore, the above thresholds can be applied to the construction and operational phases of a land use project. Again, because construction activities are temporary in nature, only the average daily thresholds are applicable to construction-phase emissions.

Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust emissions are typically generated during construction phases. Studies have shown that the application of best management practices (BMPs) at construction sites significantly control fugitive dust⁸³ and individual measures have been shown to reduce fugitive dust by anywhere from 30 percent to 90 percent.⁸⁴ The BAAQMD has identified a number of BMPs to control fugitive dust emissions from construction activities.⁸⁵ The City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008) requires a number of measures to control fugitive dust and the BMPs employed in compliance with the City's Construction Dust Control Ordinance are an effective strategy for controlling construction-related fugitive dust.

Other Criteria Pollutants

Regional concentrations of CO in the Bay Area have not exceeded the stat standards in the past 11 years and SO₂ concentrations have never exceeded the standards. The primary source of CO emissions from development projects is vehicle traffic. Construction-related SO₂ emissions represent a negligible portion of the total basin-wide emissions, and construction-related CO emissions represent less than 5 percent of the Bay Area total basin-wide CO emissions. As discussed previously, the Bay Area is in attainment for both CO and SO₂. Furthermore, the

⁸¹ PM₁₀ is often termed "coarse" particulate matter and is made of particulates that are 10 microns or less in diameter. PM_{2.5}, termed "fine" particulate matter, is composed of particles that are 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

⁸² BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 16.

⁸³ Western Regional Air Partnership, *WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook*, September 7, 2006, p. 3-16. Available online at http://www.wrapair.org/forums/dejf/fdh/content/FDHandbook_Rev_06.pdf. Accessed February 26, 2015.

⁸⁴ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 27.

⁸⁵ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, pp. 8-3 to 8-5.

BAAQMD has demonstrated, based on modeling, that in order to exceed the California ambient air quality standard of 9.0 parts per million (ppm) (8-hour average) or 20.0 ppm (1-hour average) for CO, project traffic in addition to existing traffic would need to exceed 44,000 vehicles per hour at affected intersections (or 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is limited). Therefore, given the Bay Area's attainment status and the limited CO and SO₂ emissions that could result from a development project, development projects would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in CO or SO₂, and quantitative analysis is not required.

Local Health Risks and Hazards

In addition to criteria air pollutants, individual projects may emit toxic air contaminants (TACs). TACs collectively refer to a diverse group of air pollutants that are capable of causing chronic (i.e., of long duration) and acute (i.e., severe but short term duration) adverse effects to human health, including carcinogenic effects. Human health effects of TACs include birth defects, neurological damage, cancer, and death. There are hundreds of different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Individual TACs vary greatly in the health risk they present; at a given level of exposure, one TAC may pose a hazard that is many times greater than another.

Unlike criteria air pollutants, TACs do not have ambient air quality standards but are regulated by the BAAQMD using a risk-based approach to determine which sources and pollutants to control as well as the degree of control. A health risk assessment is an analysis in which human health exposure to toxic substances is estimated, and considered together with information regarding the toxic potency of the substances, to provide quantitative estimates of health risks.⁸⁶

Air pollution does not affect every individual in the population in the same way, and some groups are more sensitive to adverse health effects than others. Land uses such as residences, schools, children's daycare centers, hospitals, and nursing and convalescent homes are considered to be the most sensitive to poor air quality because the population groups associated with these uses have increased susceptibility to respiratory distress or, as in the case of residential receptors, their exposure time is greater than that for other land uses. Therefore, these groups are referred to as sensitive receptors. Exposure assessment guidance typically assumes that residences would be exposed to air pollution 24 hours per day, 350 days per year, for 70 years. Therefore, assessments of air pollutant exposure to residents typically result in the greatest adverse health outcomes of all population groups.

⁸⁶ In general, a health risk assessment is required if the BAAQMD concludes that projected emissions of a specific air toxic compound from a proposed new or modified source suggest a potential public health risk. The applicant is then subject to a health risk assessment for the source in question. Such an assessment generally evaluates chronic, long-term effects, estimating the increased risk of cancer as a result of exposure to one or more TACs.

Exposures to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) are strongly associated with mortality, respiratory diseases and lung development in children, and other endpoints such as hospitalization for cardiopulmonary disease.⁸⁷ In addition to PM_{2.5}, diesel particulate matter (DPM) is also of concern. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) identified DPM as a TAC in 1998, primarily based on evidence demonstrating cancer effects in humans.⁸⁸ The estimated cancer risk from exposure to diesel exhaust is much higher than the risk associated with any other TAC routinely measured in the region.

In an effort to identify areas of San Francisco most adversely affected by sources of TACs, San Francisco has partnered with the BAAQMD to conduct a citywide health risk assessment based on an inventory and assessment of air pollution and exposures from mobile, stationary, and area sources within San Francisco. Areas with poor air quality, termed the “Air Pollutant Exposure Zone,” were identified based on health-protective criteria that considers estimated cancer risk, exposures to fine particulate matter, proximity to freeways, and locations with particularly vulnerable populations. The project site is located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. Each Air Pollutant Exposure Zone criterion is discussed below.

Excess Cancer Risk

The above 100 per one million persons (100 excess cancer risk) criterion is based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance for conducting air toxic analyses and making risk management decisions at the facility and community-scale level.⁸⁹ As described by the BAAQMD, the USEPA considers a cancer risk of 100 per million to be within the “acceptable” range of cancer risk. Furthermore, in the 1989 preamble to the benzene National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) rulemaking,⁹⁰ the USEPA states that it “...strives to provide maximum feasible protection against risks to health from hazardous air pollutants by (1) protecting the greatest number of persons possible to an individual lifetime risk level no higher than approximately one in one million and (2) limiting to no higher than approximately one in ten thousand [100 in one million] the estimated risk that a person living near a plant would have if he or she were exposed to the maximum pollutant concentrations for 70 years.” The 100 per one million excess cancer cases is also consistent with the ambient cancer risk in the most pristine portions of the Bay Area based on BAAQMD regional modeling.⁹¹

⁸⁷ San Francisco Department of Public Health, *Assessment and Mitigation of Air Pollutant Health Effects from Intra-Urban Roadways: Guidance for Land Use Planning and Environmental Review*, May 2008.

⁸⁸ California Air Resources Board (ARB), Fact Sheet, “The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification Process: Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions from Diesel-fueled Engines,” October 1998.

⁸⁹ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 67.

⁹⁰ 54 Federal Register 38044, September 14, 1989.

⁹¹ BAAQMD, *Revised Draft Options and Justification Report*, p. 67.

Fine Particulate Matter

In April 2011, the USEPA published *Policy Assessment for the Particulate Matter Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards*. In this document, USEPA staff concludes that the then current federal annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ should be revised to a level within the range of 13 to 11 µg/m³, with evidence strongly supporting a standard within the range of 12 to 11 µg/m³. Air Pollutant Exposure Zones for San Francisco are based on the health protective PM_{2.5} standard of 11 µg/m³, as supported by the USEPA's Particulate Matter Policy Assessment, although lowered to 10 µg/m³ to account for uncertainty in accurately predicting air pollutant concentrations using emissions modeling programs.

Proximity to Freeways

According to the California Air Resources Board, studies have shown an association between the proximity of sensitive land uses to freeways and a variety of respiratory symptoms, asthma exacerbation, and decreases in lung function in children. Siting sensitive uses in close proximity to freeways increases both exposure to air pollution and the potential for adverse health effects. As evidence shows that sensitive uses in an area within a 500-foot buffer of any freeway are at an increased health risk from air pollution,⁹² lots that are within 500 feet of freeways are included in the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

Health Vulnerability Locations

Based on the BAAQMD's evaluation of health vulnerability in the Bay Area, those zip codes in the worst quintile of Bay Area Health vulnerability scores as a result of an air pollution-related causes (94102, 94103, 94105, 94124, and 94130) were afforded additional protection by lowering the standards for identifying lots in the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone to (1) and excess cancer risk greater than 90 per one million persons exposed, and/or (2) PM_{2.5} concentrations in excess of 9 µg/m³.⁹³

The above citywide health risk modeling was also used as the basis in approving a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes, generally referred to as the Enhanced Ventilation Required for Urban Infill Sensitive Use Developments, or Health Code Article 38 (Ordinance 224-14, effective December 8, 2014) (Article 38). The purpose of Article 38 is to protect the public health and welfare by establishing an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone and imposing an enhanced ventilation requirement for all urban infill sensitive use development within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. In addition, projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone require

⁹² California Air Resources Board, *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook, A Community Health Perspective*, April 2005. Available online at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm>. Accessed April 7, 2015.

⁹³ San Francisco Planning Department and San Francisco Department of Public Health, *2014 Air Pollutant Exposure Zone Map (Memo and Map)*, April 9, 2014. These documents are part of San Francisco Board of Supervisors File No. 14806, Ordinance No. 224-14, Amendment to Health Code Article 38.

special consideration to determine whether the project's activities would add a substantial amount of emissions to areas already adversely affected by poor air quality.

The Air Pollutant Exposure Zone was also used as the basis in approving a series of amendments to the San Francisco Environment and Administrative Codes, generally referred to as the Clean Construction Ordinance, or Environment Code Section 25 (Ordinance 28-15, effective April 19, 2015). The purpose of the Clean Construction Ordinance is to protect the public health, safety and welfare by requiring contractors on City public works projects to reduce diesel and other particulate matter emissions generated by construction activities. For projects located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, like the proposed project, the Ordinance requires equipment to meet or exceed Tier 2 standards for off-road engines and operate with the most effective ARB verified diesel emission control strategy (VDECS).

IMPACTS

Project-related air quality impacts fall into two categories: short-term impacts from construction and long-term impacts from project operation. The following addresses construction-related air quality impacts resulting from the proposed project.

Construction Air Quality Impacts

Impact AQ-1: The proposed project's construction activities would generate fugitive dust and criteria air pollutants, but would not violate an air quality standard, contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction activities (short-term) typically result in emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter in the form of dust (fugitive dust) and exhaust (e.g., vehicle tailpipe emissions). Emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter are primarily a result of the combustion of fuel from on-road and off-road vehicles. However, ROG's are also emitted from activities that involve painting, other types of architectural coatings, or asphalt paving. Implementation of the proposed project would require demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site. After demolition is complete, the proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 200,000 gsf rehabilitation and detention facility (RDF) and subterranean tunnel, the construction of which would require excavation and off-site transport of approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil. During the project's approximately 30-month construction period, construction activities would have the potential to result in emissions of ozone precursors and particulate matter, as discussed below.

Fugitive Dust

Project-related demolition, excavation, grading and other construction activities may cause wind-blown dust that could contribute particulate matter into the local atmosphere. Although there are

federal standards for air pollutants and implementation of state and regional air quality control plans, air pollutants continue to have impacts on human health throughout the country. California has found that particulate matter exposure can cause health effects at lower levels than national standards. The current health burden of particulate matter demands that, where possible, public agencies take feasible available actions to reduce sources of particulate matter exposure.

According to the ARB, reducing particulate matter PM_{2.5} concentrations to state and federal standards of 12 µg/m³ from 1998-2000 levels in the San Francisco Bay Area would prevent between 200 and 1,300 premature deaths.⁹⁴

Dust can be an irritant causing watering eyes or irritation to the lungs, nose and throat. Demolition, excavation, grading and other construction activities can cause wind-blown dust that adds particulate matter to the local atmosphere. Depending on exposure, adverse health effects can occur due to this particulate matter in general and also due to specific contaminants such as lead or asbestos that may be constituents of soil.

In response, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors approved a series of amendments to the San Francisco Building and Health Codes generally referred hereto as the Construction Dust Control Ordinance (Ordinance 176-08, effective July 30, 2008) with the intent of reducing the quantity of dust generated during site preparation, demolition, and construction work in order to protect the health of the general public and of onsite workers, minimize public nuisance complaints, and to avoid orders to stop work by the Department of Building Inspection (DBI).

The Ordinance requires that all site preparation work, demolition, or other construction activities within San Francisco that have the potential to create dust or to expose or disturb more than 10 cubic yards or 500 square feet of soil comply with specified dust control measures whether or not the activity requires a permit from DBI. The Director of DBI may waive this requirement for activities on sites less than one-half acre that are unlikely to result in any visible wind-blown dust. The proposed project would not be exempt since it exceeds these criteria with a project building site of almost 1 acre (40,276 sf), and about 18,000 cubic yards of excavated material would be removed.

In compliance with the Construction Dust Control Ordinance, the project sponsor and the contractor responsible for construction activities at the project site would be required to use the following practices to control construction dust on the site or other practices that would result in equivalent dust control that are acceptable to the Director. Dust suppression activities may include watering all active construction areas sufficiently to prevent dust from becoming airborne; increased watering frequency may be necessary whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. During excavation and dirt-moving activities, contractors must wet sweep or vacuum the streets, sidewalks,

⁹⁴ ARB, *Methodology for Estimating Premature Deaths Associated with Long-term Exposure to Fine Airborne Particulate Matter in California*, Staff Report, Table 4c, October 24, 2008.

paths and intersections where work is in progress at the end of the workday. Inactive stockpiles (where no disturbance occurs for more than seven days) greater than 10 cubic yards or 500 square feet of excavated material, backfill material, import material, gravel, sand, road base, and soil must be covered with a 10 mil (0.01 inch) polyethylene plastic (or equivalent) tarp, braced down, or use other equivalent soil stabilization techniques. San Francisco Ordinance 175-91 restricts the use of potable water for soil compaction and dust control activities undertaken in conjunction with any construction or demolition project occurring within the boundaries of San Francisco, unless permission is obtained from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Non-potable water must be used for soil compaction and dust control activities during project construction and demolition. The SFPUC operates a recycled water-truck fill station at the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant that provides recycled water for these activities at no charge.

For projects over one half-acre, such as the proposed project, the Dust Control Ordinance requires that the project sponsor submit a Dust Control Plan for approval by the San Francisco Department of Public Health. DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has a site-specific Dust Control Plan, unless the Director waives the requirement. Interior-only tenant improvement projects that are over one-half acre in size that will not produce exterior visible dust are exempt from the site-specific Dust Control Plan requirement.

The site-specific Dust Control Plan would require the project sponsor to: submit a map to the Director of Public Health showing all sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the site; wet down areas of soil at least three times per day; provide an analysis of wind direction and install upwind and downwind particulate dust monitors; record particulate monitoring results; hire an independent, third-party to conduct inspections and keep a record of those inspections; establish shut-down conditions based on wind, soil migration, etc.; establish a hotline for surrounding community members who may be potentially affected by project-related dust; limit the area subject to construction activities at any one time; install dust curtains and windbreaks on the property lines, as necessary; limit the amount of soil in hauling trucks to the size of the truck bed and securing with a tarpaulin; enforce a 15 mph speed limit for vehicles entering and exiting construction areas; sweep affected streets with water sweepers at the end of the day; install and utilize wheel washers to clean truck tires; terminate construction activities when winds exceed 25 miles per hour; apply soil stabilizers to inactive areas; and sweep off adjacent streets to reduce particulate emissions. The project sponsor would be required to designate an individual to monitor compliance with these dust control requirements. Compliance with the regulations and procedures set forth by the San Francisco Dust Control Ordinance would ensure that potential dust-related air quality impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level and no mitigation is necessary.

Criteria Air Pollutants

As discussed above, construction activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants from the use of off- and on-road vehicles and equipment. To assist lead agencies in determining whether short-term construction-related air pollutant emissions require further analysis as to whether the project may exceed the criteria air pollutant significance thresholds shown in **Table 12**, p. 114, the BAAQMD, in its *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2011) (*CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*), developed screening criteria. If a proposed project meets the screening criteria, then construction of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant criteria air pollutant impacts. A project that exceeds the screening criteria may require a detailed air quality assessment to determine whether criteria air pollutant emissions would exceed significance thresholds. The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* note that the screening levels are generally representative of new development on greenfield⁹⁵ sites without any form of mitigation measures taken into consideration. In addition, the screening criteria do not account for project design features, attributes, or local development requirements that could also result in lower emissions.

During the project's approximately 30-month construction period, project construction would require demolition, excavation, and a number of off-site construction truck trips to haul away approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil and about one-fourth of the demolition materials.⁹⁶ As identified in the BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, the construction criteria air pollutant screening size for a wide range of commercial, office, and hospital uses is 277,000 sf,⁹⁷ which is the most similar type of construction to the proposed RDF; the proposed RDF would be below this screening size. Generally, quantification of construction-related criteria air pollutant emissions is not required. However, excavation and export of approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil exceeds the 10,000-cubic-yard import and export screening criterion for construction. Therefore, a quantitative analysis was conducted.

Construction-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were quantified using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod).⁹⁸ The model was developed, including default data (e.g., emission factors, meteorology, etc.), in collaboration with California air districts' staff. Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown. Construction of the proposed project would occur over approximately 30 months. Emissions were converted from tons/year to pounds (lbs)/day using the estimated construction duration of 640

⁹⁵ A greenfield site refers to agricultural or forest land or an undeveloped site earmarked for commercial, residential, or industrial projects.

⁹⁶ About 75 percent of the demolition materials would not be hauled off-site because these materials are proposed to be reused on-site.

⁹⁷ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, Table 3-1 - Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors and GHG Screening Level Sizes, pp. 3-2 to 3-3.

⁹⁸ CalEEMod model outputs are provided in Appendix F of this PMND.

working days. As shown in **Table 13: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions**, unmitigated project construction emissions would be below the thresholds of significance for criteria air pollutants, and would result in a less-than-significant construction criteria air pollutant impact and no mitigation is necessary.

Table 13: Estimated Average Daily Construction Emissions

<u>Unmitigated Emissions</u>	<u>Projected Daily Emissions (Pounds per Day)¹</u>			
	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>PM_{2.5}</u>
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2017	1.27	21.18	0.28	0.28
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2018	2.48	22.43	0.46	0.46
Project Average Daily Emissions – 2018	19.42	15.00	0.30	0.29
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54

Note:

¹ Emission factors were generated by CalEEMod model for San Francisco County (see Appendix F). PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} estimates only represent exhaust particulate emissions (not fugitive). The unmitigated emissions assume compliance with the City’s Construction Dust Control Ordinance and Clean Construction Ordinance (Environment Code Section 25 or Ordinance 28-15, effective April 19, 2015), which includes use of U.S. EPA Tier 2 engines and ARB Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS).

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

Impact AQ-2: The proposed project’s construction activities would generate toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulate matter, which would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. (Less than Significant)

The project site is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, as described above. Sensitive receptors are listed in **Table 14: Sensitive Receptors on or in the Vicinity of the Project Site**.

Table 14: Sensitive Receptors on or in the Vicinity of the Project Site

<u>Type of Sensitive Receptor</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction from Site</u>
Sensitive Receptors on the HOJ Site		
Residential	CJ#3 and CJ#4	West of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors on the Project Building Site		
Residential (SRO Building)	480-484 Sixth Street	Southeast of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors in the immediate vicinity of the Project Building Site		
Residential	CJ#1 and CJ#2	West of proposed RDF
Sensitive Receptors 170 Feet or More from Project Site		
Residential	318-320 Harriet Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	516 Sixth Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	17-19 Boardman Place	South across Bryant Street
Residential	52 Gilbert Street	South across Bryant Street
Residential	128 Morris Street	Southeast across Bryant Street
Bessie Carmichael Elementary School	45 Cleveland Street	approximately 470 feet north (across I-80 freeway)

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

On-site sensitive receptors include the SRO building located at 480-484 Sixth Street (southeast of the proposed RDF)⁹⁹ and inmates housed in the CJ#3/CJ#3 on the 6th and 7th floors of the HOJ building (west of the proposed RDF). Off-site sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include female inmates housed in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (west of the proposed RDF), residences to the south of the site (located 170 feet or more from the project site) and Bessie Carmichael Elementary School (located about 470 feet north of the project site).

Off-road equipment (which includes construction-related equipment) is a large contributor to DPM emissions in California, although since 2007, the ARB has found the emissions to be substantially lower than previously expected.¹⁰⁰ Newer and more refined emission inventories have substantially lowered the estimates of DPM emissions from off-road equipment such that off-road equipment is now considered the fourth largest source of DPM emissions in California.¹⁰¹ For example, revised PM emissions (of which DPM is a major component) for the SFBAAB for the year 2010 have decreased by 83 percent from previous 2010 emissions estimates.¹⁰² Approximately half of the reduction can be attributed to the economic recession and approximately half can be attributed to updated assumptions independent of the economic recession (e.g., updated methodologies used to better assess construction emissions).¹⁰³

Additionally, a number of federal and state regulations are requiring cleaner off-road equipment. Specifically, both the USEPA and California have set emissions standards for new off-road equipment engines, ranging from Tier 1 to Tier 4. Tier 1 emission standards were phased in between 1996 and 2000 and Tier 4 Interim and Final emission standards for all new engines will be phased in between 2008 and 2015. To meet the Tier 4 emission standards, engine manufacturers will be required to produce new engines with advanced emission-control technologies. Although the full benefits of these regulations will not be realized for several years, the USEPA estimates that by implementing the federal Tier 4 standards, NO_x and PM emissions will be reduced by more than 90 percent.¹⁰⁴ Furthermore, California regulations limit maximum idling times to five minutes, which further reduces public exposure to NO_x and PM emissions.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁹ The three-story SRO building is currently in residential use but could eventually be converted to office uses.

¹⁰⁰ ARB, *Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets and the Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Fleet Requirements*, October 2010, pp. 1 -2 and p. 13 (Figure 4)

¹⁰¹ *Ibid*, p. 13 (Figure 4).

¹⁰² ARB, "In-Use Off-Road Equipment, 2011 Inventory Model." Available online at http://www.arb.ca.gov/msei/categories.htm#inuse_or_category. Query accessed April 2, 2012.

¹⁰³ ARB, *Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking, Proposed Amendments to the Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets and the Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Fleet Requirements*, October 2010, p. 2.

¹⁰⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Clean Air Nonroad Diesel Rule: Fact Sheet," May 2004.

¹⁰⁵ California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Division 3, §2485.

In addition, construction activities do not lend themselves to analysis of long-term health risks because of their temporary and variable nature. As explained in the BAAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*:

“Due to the variable nature of construction activity, the generation of TAC emissions in most cases would be temporary, especially considering the short amount of time such equipment is typically within an influential distance that would result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations. Concentrations of mobile-source diesel PM emissions are typically reduced by 70 percent at a distance of approximately 500 feet (ARB 2005). In addition, current models and methodologies for conducting health risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods of 9, 40, and 70 years, which do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities. This results in difficulties with producing accurate estimates of health risk.”¹⁰⁶

Therefore, project-level analyses of construction activities have a tendency to produce overestimated assessments of long-term health risks. Within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones, as discussed above on pp. 117-119, additional construction activity may adversely affect populations that are already at a higher risk for adverse long-term health effects from existing sources of air pollution.

The proposed project would require construction activities for the approximate 30-month construction period. Project construction activities would result in short-term emissions of DPM and other TACs. The project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality and project construction activities would generate additional air pollution, affecting nearby sensitive receptors and resulting in a significant impact. As described on p. 119, a series of amendments to the San Francisco Environment and Administrative Codes, generally referred to as the Clean Construction Ordinance, were recently adopted. For projects located within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, like the proposed project, the Ordinance requires equipment to meet or exceed Tier 2 standards for off-road engines and operate with the most effective ARB-verified diesel emission control strategy (VDECS). As a result of required compliance with the City's Clean Construction Ordinance, the proposed project would have **less than significant** construction-related air quality impacts. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Operational Air Quality Impacts

Land use projects typically result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and TACs primarily from an increase in motor vehicle trips. However, land use projects may also result in criteria air pollutants and TACs from combustion of natural gas, landscape maintenance, use of consumer products, and architectural coatings. The following addresses air quality impacts resulting from operation of the proposed project.

¹⁰⁶ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, p. 8-6.

Impact AQ-3: During project operations, the proposed project would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants, but not at levels that would violate an air quality standard, contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed above in **Impact AQ-1**, the BAAQMD, in its *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (May 2011), has developed screening criteria to determine whether a project requires an analysis of project-generated criteria air pollutants. If all the screening criteria are met by a proposed project, then the lead agency or applicant does not need to perform a detailed air quality assessment.

The proposed project includes the development of an approximately 200,000-gsf, 5-story RDF and subterranean tunnel connecting to the existing HOJ. While the proposed project would replace the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, it would reduce their capacity by 30 percent, and this reduction, along with demolition of existing uses on the project building site, would result in a net reduction in approximately 47 weekday p.m. peak hour vehicle trips. Although the proposed project would not increase criteria air pollutant emissions associated with vehicle traffic (mobile sources), it would generate on-site area sources (i.e., natural gas combustion for space and water heating, and combustion of other fuels by building and grounds maintenance equipment), energy usage, and testing of a backup diesel generator. Operational-related criteria air pollutants generated by the proposed project were also quantified using CalEEMod (see Appendix F of this PMND). Default assumptions were used where project-specific information was unknown.

The daily and annual emissions associated with operation of the proposed project are shown in **Table 15: Estimated Daily and Annual Regional Emissions (2020)**. **Table 15** also includes the thresholds of significance the City utilizes.

As shown in the table, the proposed project would not exceed any of the significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact with respect to criteria air pollutants.

Impact AQ-4: The proposed project's operations would generate toxic air contaminants, including diesel particulate matter, exposing sensitive receptors to substantial air pollutant concentrations. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

The project site is within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone, as described above. Sensitive receptors on the project site and in its vicinity are listed in **Table 14** on p. 123. On-site sensitive receptors include the SRO building located at 480-484 Sixth Street (southeast of project RDF)¹⁰⁷. Off-site sensitive receptors include the female inmates housed in the CJ#1/CJ#2 building (west of the proposed RDF), residences to the south of the project site (located 170 feet or more from the project

¹⁰⁷ The three-story SRO building is currently in residential use but could eventually be converted to office and ground-floor retail uses.

Table 15: Estimated Daily and Annual Regional Emissions (2020)

	Daily Projected Emissions (Pounds per Day)			
	ROG	NO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Project Area-Source Emissions	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Mobile-Source (Vehicle) Emissions ¹	-	-	-	-
Project Energy Emissions	0.60	5.43	0.41	0.41
Emergency Diesel-Fueled Generator	<u>0.08</u>	<u>4.44</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.08</u>
Total	6.23	9.87	0.49	0.49
Significance Threshold	54	54	82	54
	Annual Projected Emissions (Tons per Year)			
	ROG	NO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Project Area-Source Emissions	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Mobile-Source (Vehicle) Emissions ¹	-	-	-	-
Project Energy Emissions	0.11	0.99	0.08	0.08
Emergency Diesel-Fueled Generator	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.81</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total	1.13	1.80	0.09	0.09
Significance Threshold	10	10	15	10

Note:

¹ Although the traffic impact analysis for this project estimates a reduction in trip generation for the proposed project, no reduction in mobile source emissions has been included in this analysis in order to reflect a more conservative (worst-case) analysis. Emergency generator emissions assume operation of 50 hours per year for testing.

Source: Orion Environmental Associates, 2015

site across Bryant Street) and Bessie Carmichael Elementary School (located about 470 feet north of the project site on the other side of the I-80 freeway).

Sources of Toxic Air Contaminants

Vehicle Trips: Individual projects result in emissions of toxic air contaminants primarily as a result of an increase in vehicle trips. The BAAQMD considers roads with less than 10,000 vehicles per day “minor, low-impact” sources that do not pose a significant health impact even in combination with other nearby sources and recommends that these sources be excluded from the environmental analysis. The proposed project would result in a net reduction in daily vehicle trips and thus would not result in 10,000 vehicles per day on local roads. Therefore, an assessment of project-generated TACs resulting from vehicle trips is not required. Traffic from the proposed project would not generate a substantial amount of TAC emissions that could affect nearby sensitive receptors.

On-site Diesel Generator: The proposed project would include a backup emergency generator. Emergency generators are regulated by the BAAQMD through its New Source Review (Regulation 2, Rule 5) permitting process. The project sponsor would be required to obtain applicable permits to operate an emergency generator from the BAAQMD. Although emergency generators are

intended to be used only in periods of power outages, monthly testing of the generator would be required. The BAAQMD limits testing to no more than 50 hours per year. Additionally, as part of the permitting process, the BAAQMD would limit the excess cancer risk from any facility to no more than ten per one million population and would require any source that would result in an excess cancer risk greater than one per one million population to install Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (TBACT). However, because the project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality, the proposed emergency back-up generator has the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of diesel emissions, a known TAC, resulting in a significant air quality impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators** would reduce the magnitude of this impact to a less-than-significant level by reducing emissions by 89 to 94 percent compared to equipment with engines that do not meet any emission standards and without a VDECS. Therefore, although the proposed project would add a new source of TACs within an area that already experiences poor air quality, implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators

The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.

Siting Sensitive Land Uses

The proposed project would include development of podular housing units, which is considered a sensitive land use for purposes of air quality evaluation. For sensitive use projects within the Air Pollutant Exposure Zone as defined by Article 38, such as the proposed project, Article 38 requires that the project sponsor submit an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal for approval by the Department of Public Health (DPH) that achieves protection from PM_{2.5} equivalent to that associated with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value 13 MERV filtration. DBI will not issue a building permit without written notification from the Director of Public Health that the applicant has an approved Enhanced Ventilation Proposal.

In compliance with Article 38 of the Health Code, the project sponsor has submitted an initial application to DPH.¹⁰⁸ The regulations and procedures set forth in Article 38 would ensure that exposure to sensitive receptors would not be significant. Therefore impacts related to siting new sensitive land uses would be **less than significant** through compliance with Article 38.

Impact AQ-5: The proposed project would not conflict with, or obstruct implementation of, the 2010 Clean Air Plan. (*Less than Significant*)

The most recently adopted air quality plan for the SFBAAB is the *2010 Clean Air Plan* (2010 CAP). The 2010 CAP is a road map that demonstrates how the San Francisco Bay Area will achieve compliance with the state ozone standards as expeditiously as practicable and how the region will reduce the transport of ozone and ozone precursors to neighboring air basins. In determining consistency with the 2010 CAP, this analysis considers whether the project would: (1) support the primary goals of the 2010 CAP; (2) include applicable control measures from the 2010 CAP; and (3) avoid disrupting or hindering implementation of control measures identified in the 2010 CAP.

To meet the primary goals, the 2010 CAP recommends specific control measures and actions. These control measures are grouped into various categories and include stationary and area source measures, mobile source measures, transportation control measures, land use measures, and energy and climate measures. The 2010 CAP recognizes that to a great extent, community design dictates individual travel mode and that a key long-term control strategy to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants, air toxics, and GHGs from motor vehicles is to channel future Bay Area growth into vibrant urban communities where goods and services are close at hand, and people have a range of viable transportation options. To this end, the 2010 CAP includes 55 control measures aimed at reducing air pollution in the SFBAAB.

The measures most applicable to the proposed project are transportation control measures and energy and climate control measures. The proposed project's impacts with respect to GHGs are discussed in Section E.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which demonstrates that the proposed project would comply with the applicable provisions of the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy.

The proposed project would replace the existing rehabilitation and detention facilities (CJ#3 and CJ#4) located on 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ with a new 5-story, 200,000 gsf RDF in immediate proximity to the existing HOJ instead of expanding detention facilities at a more distant location, thereby avoiding increases in automobile trips and vehicle miles traveled. By replacing CJ#3 and CJ#4, the proposed project would be more energy efficient, thereby reducing energy-related criteria pollutant emissions associated with operation of the existing facility. Also, the project building site is located in proximity to viable transportation options, which would ensure

¹⁰⁸ Application to the San Francisco Department of Public Health for Article 38 Compliance Assessment, dated April 1, 2015. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

that visitors and workers could bicycle, walk, or ride transit to and from the project building site instead of taking trips via private automobile. In addition, the proposed project's 30 percent reduction in beds would reduce trip generation potential and therefore, would not increase mobile source air pollutant emissions. Furthermore, the proposed project would not conflict with plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating air quality impacts, such as the *San Francisco Sustainability Plan* and the 2010 CAP, as discussed in Section C, Compatibility with Existing Zoning and Plans.

Examples of projects that could cause the disruption or delay of 2010 CAP control measures are projects that would preclude the extension of a transit line or bike path, or projects that propose excessive parking beyond parking requirements. The proposed RDF would retain proximity and connection to the courts in the existing HOJ, reduce trip generation potential, and also be located near a concentration of local and regional transit service. It would not preclude the extension of a transit line or a bike path or any other transit improvement. As such, the proposed project would avoid disrupting or hindering implementation of control measures identified in the 2010 CAP.

For the reasons described above, the proposed project would not interfere with implementation of the 2010 CAP, and because the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable air quality plan that shows how the region will improve ambient air quality and achieve the state and federal ambient air quality standards, this impact would be **less than significant** and no mitigation is needed.

Impact AQ-6: The proposed project would not create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. (*Less than Significant*)

Typical odor sources of concern include wastewater treatment plants, sanitary landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing facilities, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, auto body shops, rendering plants, and coffee roasting facilities. During construction, diesel exhaust from construction equipment would generate some odors, although construction-related odors would be temporary and would not persist upon project completion. Observation indicates that the project site is not substantially affected by sources of odors.¹⁰⁹ Additionally, the proposed RDF would not include the types of uses that generate objectionable odors. Therefore, the proposed project would not create significant sources of new odors and odor impacts would be **less than significant**.

Cumulative Impacts

Impact C-AQ-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development in the project area, would contribute to cumulative air quality impacts. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

¹⁰⁹ Orion Environmental Associates, site visit conducted on September 15, 2014.

As discussed above on p. 113, regional air pollution is by its very nature largely a cumulative impact. Emissions from past, present, and future projects contribute to the region’s adverse air quality on a cumulative basis. No single project by itself would be sufficient in size to result in regional nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project’s individual emissions contribute to existing cumulative adverse air quality impacts.¹¹⁰ The project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants are based on levels by which new sources are not anticipated to contribute to an air quality violation or result in a considerable net increase in criteria air pollutants. Therefore, because the proposed project’s construction (**Impact AQ-1**) and operational (**Impact AQ-3**) emissions would not exceed the project-level thresholds for criteria air pollutants, the proposed project would not be considered to result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to regional air quality impacts.

As discussed above, the project site is located in an area that already experiences poor air quality. The proposed project would replace CJ#3 and CJ#4 in the existing HOJ and relocate inmates to the proposed RDF. Since the proposed project would result in a 30 percent reduction in the combined capacity of existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the number of trips generated by the proposed RDF within an area already adversely affected by air quality. Therefore, the proposed project’s traffic reduction would result in a beneficial contribution to cumulative health risk impacts on nearby sensitive receptors (no impact). Compliance with the Clean Construction Ordinance would reduce construction period emissions, and implementation of **Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4**, p. 128, which requires best available control technology to limit emissions from the project’s emergency back-up generator, would reduce operational emissions. Furthermore, compliance with Article 38 would ensure that new sensitive receptors would not be exposed to cumulatively significant levels of air pollution. Implementation of these mitigation measures and adherence to the Clean Construction Ordinance and Article 38 would reduce the project’s contribution to cumulative air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS— Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹¹⁰ BAAQMD, *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, p. 2-1.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and global climate change represent cumulative impacts. GHG emissions cumulatively contribute to the significant adverse environmental impacts of global climate change. No single project could generate enough GHG emissions to noticeably change the global average temperature; instead, the combination of GHG emissions from past, present, and future projects have contributed and will contribute to global climate change and its associated environmental impacts.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has prepared guidelines and methodologies for analyzing GHGs. These guidelines are consistent with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.4 and 15183.5, which address the analysis and determination of significant impacts from a proposed project's GHG emissions. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 allows lead agencies to rely on a qualitative analysis to describe GHG emissions resulting from a project. CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5 allows for public agencies to analyze and mitigate GHG emissions as part of a larger plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases and describes the required contents of such a plan. Accordingly, San Francisco has prepared *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (GHG Reduction Strategy),¹¹¹ which presents a comprehensive assessment of policies, programs, and ordinances that collectively represent San Francisco's Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy in compliance with CEQA Guidelines. The actions outlined in the strategy have resulted in a 14.5 percent reduction in GHG emissions in 2010 compared to 1990 levels, exceeding the year 2020 reduction goals outlined in the BAAQMD's *2010 Clean Air Plan*, Executive Order S-3-05,¹¹² and Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) (also known as the Global Warming Solutions Act).^{113, 114}

Given that the City's local greenhouse gas reduction targets are more aggressive than the State and Region's 2020 GHG reduction targets and are consistent with the long-term 2050 reduction targets, the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy is consistent with the goals of EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan. Therefore, proposed projects that are consistent with the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy would be consistent with the goals of EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan, would not conflict with these plans, and would therefore not exceed San Francisco's applicable GHG threshold of significance.

¹¹¹ San Francisco Planning Department, *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions in San Francisco*, 2010. The final document is available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/GHG_Reduction_Strategy.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2014.

¹¹² Executive Order S-3-05, sets forth a series of target dates by which statewide emissions of GHGs need to be progressively reduced, as follows: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels (approximately 457 million MTCO₂E); by 2020, reduce emissions to 1990 levels (estimated at 427 million MTCO₂E); and by 2050 reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels (approximately 85 million MTCO₂E).

¹¹³ San Francisco Department of Environment (DOE), *San Francisco Climate Action Strategy, 2013 Update*. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/engagement_files/sfe_cc_ClimateActionStrategyUpdate2013.pdf. Accessed December 23, 2014.

¹¹⁴ The *Clean Air Plan*, Executive Order S-3-05, and Assembly Bill 32 goals, among others, are to reduce GHGs in the year 2020 to 1990 levels.

The following analysis of the proposed project's impact on climate change focuses on the project's contribution to cumulatively significant GHG emissions. Given the analysis is in a cumulative context, this section does not include an individual project-specific impact statement.

Impact C-GG-1: The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas emissions, but not at levels that would result in a significant impact on the environment or conflict with any policy, plan, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (*Less than Significant*)

Individual projects contribute to the cumulative effects of climate change by directly or indirectly emitting GHGs during construction and operational phases. Direct operational emissions include GHG emissions from new vehicle trips and area sources (natural gas combustion). Indirect emissions include emissions from electricity providers, energy required to pump, treat, and convey water, and emissions associated with waste removal, disposal, and landfill operations.

The proposed project, which calls for the demolition of three of the five existing buildings on the project building site and the construction of a new 5-story, 200,000-gsf RDF and a subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the existing HOJ, would result in an incremental decrease in activity on site. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a reduction in vehicle trips (mobile sources) and commercial and office space contributing to annual long-term decreases in GHGs. Furthermore, future operation of the proposed RDF would be subject to more stringent resource-efficiency controls, likely resulting in an incremental decrease in energy use, water use and wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. However, demolition and construction activities would result in temporary increases in GHG emissions.

The proposed project would be subject to and required to comply with several regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions as identified in the GHG Reduction Strategy. The regulations that are applicable to the proposed project include, but are not limited to, the Commuter Benefits Ordinance, Emergency Ride Home Program, Healthy Air and Clean Transportation Ordinance, Biodiesel for Municipal Fleets Executive Directive, Clean Construction Ordinance, Street Tree Planting Requirements for New Construction, Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, SF Green Building Requirements for Indoor Water Use Reduction, Energy Performance, Renewable Energy, and Stormwater Management.

These regulations, as outlined in San Francisco's *Strategies to Address Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, have proven effective as San Francisco's GHG emissions have measurably reduced when compared to 1990 emissions levels, demonstrating that the City has met and exceeded EO S-3-05, AB 32, and the Bay Area 2010 Clean Air Plan GHG reduction goals for the year 2020. The proposed project was determined to be consistent with San Francisco's GHG Reduction

Strategy.¹¹⁵ Other existing regulations, such as those implemented through AB 32, will continue to reduce a proposed project's contribution to climate change. Therefore, the proposed project's GHG emissions would not conflict with state, regional, and local GHG reduction plans and regulations, and thus the proposed project's contribution to GHG emissions would not be cumulatively considerable or generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that would have a significant impact on the environment. As such, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact with respect to GHG emissions. No mitigation measures are necessary.

In addition to complying with the City's regulations, the 2008 Green Building Ordinance requires that all City Departments prepare an annual department-specific climate action plan. The San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Sheriff's Department have completed Climate Action Plans.

DPW builds and maintains the City's streets; plants and prunes over 40,000 trees; and designs, constructs, and maintains City buildings and public spaces. DPW owns 681 vehicles and equipment including cars, sport utility vehicles, light duty pickups, heavy duty pickups, trucks, light duty vans, heavy duty vans, heavy equipment, and small off-road equipment. The latest Climate Action Plan for DPW was completed in March 2014.¹¹⁶ It includes operational greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals that encompass the energy used to power its vehicle fleet and facilities, and the energy used for the consumption of water (i.e., water pumps), the elimination of wastewater, and the production and handling of solid waste. These goals have been set in support of the City's overall efforts to reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions (as measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents [CO₂e]) to 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2012, 25 percent from 2005 levels by 2017, 40 percent by 2025 and 80 percent by 2050. DPW's operational CO₂e reduction goals are measured against their 2008 baseline CO₂e emissions level (5,952.57 metric tons). The goals are as follows: a reduction to 5,357.2 metric tons by 2012 (10 percent); 5,178.62.2 metric tons by 2013 (13 percent); 5,000.05 by 2014 (16 percent); 4,464.33 by 2017 (25 percent), and 1,190.496 by 2050 (80 percent). Approximately 94 percent of DPW's CO₂e emissions in 2011-2012 were generated by the use of liquid fuel. In addition to continuing to design, maintain, and construct projects that meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold standards, DPW will focus on strategies to reduce the use of gasoline-powered vehicles and to transition the vehicle fleet to alternative fuel sources. Among its other practices that support Citywide efforts to reduce CO₂e emissions are carbon sequestration through the enhancement, and continued maintenance, of the urban forest; continuing efforts to achieve zero waste by 2020; and

¹¹⁵ *Compliance Checklist Table for Greenhouse Gas Analysis: Table 2. Municipal Projects*, September 23, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹¹⁶ San Francisco Department of Public Works, Climate Action Plan, Updated March 2014. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_cc_2014_dpw_cap_fy1213.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2015.

continuing the introduction of sustainable business practices, including the use of sustainable construction materials and methods.

The Sheriff’s Department provides civil and criminal law enforcement services. The department operates five county jails as well as a number of other facilities such as the Sheriff’s Training Facility at 120 14th Street and the Woman’s Resource Center at 935 Bryant Street. The Sheriff’s Department owns approximately 131 vehicles and equipment including cars, sport utility vehicles, buses, light duty pickups, heavy duty pickups, large trucks, light duty vans, heavy duty vans, and heavy equipment. The latest Climate Action Plan for the Sheriff’s Department was completed in April 2014.¹¹⁷ Similar to other City departments, the department’s contributions to the City’s overall efforts to reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions are focused on energy used to power its vehicle fleet and facilities, and the energy used to manage water, wastewater, and solid waste services. For 2012-2013 the Sheriff’s Department reported a CO₂e emissions reduction of 6 percent (or 203 metric tons) from 2011-2012. This reduction was generated as a result of various facility improvements to improve energy efficiency and reduce water consumption. Due to the law enforcement status of a portion of the department’s vehicle fleet, the City’s Healthy Air and Clean Transportation Ordinance, which promotes reductions in vehicle usage, mandates annual reductions to the vehicle fleet size, and promotes the transition of vehicle fleets from gasoline to alternative fuels, is not fully applicable. However, the Sheriff’s Department will continue its practice of purchasing green vehicles and turning in the oldest cars in the fleet in order to incrementally reduce CO₂e emissions, and will continue outreach efforts in support of the City’s Transit First Policy. Among its other practices that support citywide efforts to reduce CO₂e emissions are the incorporation of composting into CJ#5 in San Bruno as part of the department-wide effort of achieving zero waste by 2020 and development of a Green Product Purchasing Policy.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
8. WIND AND SHADOW—Would the project:					
a) Alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹¹⁷ San Francisco Sheriff’s Department, Climate Action Plan, April 8, 2014. Available online at http://www.sfenvironment.org/sites/default/files/fliers/files/sfe_cc_2014_sfsd_cap_fy1213.pdf. Accessed January 13, 2015.

Wind

This subsection discusses the proposed project's impacts on ground-level wind currents adjacent to and near the project building site and is based on a screening-level wind assessment prepared by Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI).¹¹⁸

Impact WS-1: The proposed project would not alter wind in a manner that substantially affects public areas. (*Less than Significant*)

Background

The difference in atmospheric pressure between two points on the earth causes air masses to move from the area of higher pressure to the area of lower pressure. This movement of air masses results in wind currents. The direction and speed of wind currents can be altered by natural features of the land or by buildings and structures. Groups of buildings clustered together tend to act as obstacles that reduce wind speeds; the heights, massing, and orientations or profiles of the buildings are some of the factors that can affect wind speeds.

When a building is much taller than those around it, rather than a similar height, it can intercept and redirect winds downward that might otherwise flow overhead. The winds can be directed down the vertical face of the building to ground level, and these redirected winds can be relatively strong and relatively turbulent. The massing of a building can affect wind speeds. In general, slab-shaped buildings have the greatest potential to accelerate ground-level winds, while buildings that have unusual shapes or are more geometrically complex tend to have lesser effects. The orientation or profile of a building is another factor that can affect wind speeds. When the wide face of a building, as opposed to its narrow face, is oriented toward the prevailing wind direction, the building has more surface area to intercept and redirect winds down to ground level, thus increasing the probability of strong and turbulent winds at ground level. Sheltering effects on existing and/or proposed structures occur when an existing and/or proposed structure is located/sited in the immediate path of the prevailing winds. The degree of the effect is generally attributable to height differences, proximity, and building form.

The comfort of pedestrians varies under different conditions of sun exposure, temperature, clothing, and wind speed. Winds up to 4 miles per hour (mph) have no noticeable effect on pedestrian comfort. With winds from 4 to 8 mph, wind is felt on the face. Winds from 8 to 13 mph will disturb hair, cause clothing to flap, and extend a light flag mounted on a pole. Winds from 13 to 19 mph will raise loose paper, dust, and dry soil, and will disarrange hair. With winds from 19 to 26 mph, the force of the wind will be felt on the body. With 26- to 34-mph winds, umbrellas are

¹¹⁸ Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI), *Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Replacement Jail Screening Level Wind Analysis*, February 25, 2015, (hereinafter "*Wind Memo*"). See Appendix G of this PMND.

used with difficulty, hair is blown straight, walking steadily is difficult, and wind noise is unpleasant. Winds over 34 mph increase difficulty with balance, and gusts can be hazardous and can blow people over.

Wind impacts are generally caused by large building masses extending substantially above their surroundings, and by buildings oriented so that a large wall catches a prevailing wind, particularly if such a wall includes little or no articulation. In addition, the introduction of new structures can create shelters from prevailing winds, which could be considered a beneficial effect. Oftentimes design features that provide sheltering effects are introduced to inform decisions related to the siting of outdoor open spaces and building access points. Average wind speeds in San Francisco are the highest in the summer and lowest in winter; however, the strongest peak winds occur in winter. Throughout the year the highest wind speeds occur in mid-afternoon and the lowest in the early morning. Westerly to northwesterly winds are the most frequent and strongest winds during all seasons. Of the primary wind directions, four have the greatest frequency of occurrence and also make up the majority of the strong winds that occur: the northwest, west-northwest, west, and west-southwest.

Assessment

The project building site currently contains two vacant lots, areas of surface parking, and five existing buildings: a one-story, 6,000-gross-square-foot [gsf] office building (444 Sixth Street); a one-story, 5,100-gsf commercial building (450 Sixth Street); a three-story, 7,150-gsf residential building with ground-floor retail (480 - 484 Sixth Street); a three-story, 16,500-gsf office building (800-804 Bryant Street and 498 Sixth Street); and a one-story, 2,000-gsf McDonald's restaurant (820 Bryant Street). Implementation of the proposed project would result in the demolition of three existing buildings (444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street). In their place a new 95-foot-tall (plus an additional 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) would be constructed directly east of the existing eight-story, 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice (105-foot-tall building, plus an additional 12-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), located to the west of the project building site, across Harriet Street.

The scale of development in the vicinity of the project building site varies from one-story buildings to four- and five-story buildings interspersed with surface parking lots. To the west of and adjacent to the project building site (and in the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to northwest)¹¹⁹, the existing Hall of Justice (at 117 feet tall) is the tallest building. To the northwest of and adjacent to the project building site, Interstate-80, the elevated freeway approximately 35 feet above grade, is also upwind. Further west (beyond the Hall of Justice) and north (beyond the elevated freeway platforms) the upwind vicinity is characterized primarily by one- to four-story structures. Dense, tall buildings exist to the distant west along Van

¹¹⁹ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

Ness Avenue, to the northwest along Market Street, and to the north and northeast in the San Francisco downtown.¹²⁰ The block east of the project building site is occupied by one- and two-story buildings. The block south is occupied by one- to four-story buildings.

At the proposed height of 95 feet, the proposed RDF would be tall enough that it could affect ground-level wind currents adjacent to and near the project building site. The primary areas of concern are the proposed entrances and sidewalks where visitors and staff would congregate to access the proposed RDF. Wind conditions with and without the proposed RDF were assessed at the proposed public entry on Sixth Street; at the service and jail transport entries, which would be located at the proposed RDF's southwest and northeast corners, respectively; and along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the project building site.¹²¹

Since the proposed RDF would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, and due to the proposed RDF's sheltering effect from the prevailing wind directions (from the west-southwest through to northwest), wind conditions near the public entry and along the western sidewalk on Sixth Street would be acceptable.¹²² For the same reason, wind conditions on the sidewalks adjacent to the existing buildings that would remain on the project building site block (the western sidewalk on Sixth Street and the northern sidewalk on Bryant Street) would also be acceptable. As compared to existing conditions, ground-level wind speeds at these locations could potentially decrease because of their location relative to the proposed RDF and the sheltering effect that it would provide from the prevailing winds.¹²³

At the service and jail transport entries, located along the east side of Harriet Street and the south side of Ahern Way, respectively, the proposed RDF is expected to generate increased wind speeds on the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks adjacent to the proposed RDF. The increased wind speeds would occur because the prevailing winds would be deflected down and accelerate around the proposed RDF's southwest and northeast corners.¹²⁴ Additionally, the tall metal walls that would enclose the service entry along the east side of Harriet Street and the sally port at the northwest corner of the proposed RDF would most likely contribute to the increased wind speeds along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks because they would catch the winds

¹²⁰ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 3.

¹²¹ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

¹²² The wind comfort criteria indicate that wind speeds should not exceed, more than 10% of the time, 11 mph in substantial pedestrian use areas, and 7 mph in public seating areas. The wind hazard criterion requires that buildings not cause equivalent wind speeds to reach or exceed the hazard level of 26 mph as averaged from a single full hour of the year. The wind hazard criterion is based on winds that are measured for one hour and averaged corresponding to a one-minute average of 36 mph, to distinguish between the wind comfort conditions and hazardous winds. The Planning Code defines these wind speeds in terms of equivalent wind speeds, which are average wind speed (mean velocity), adjusted to include the level of gustiness and turbulence.

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, pp. 6-7.

downwashing off the northern and western façades of the proposed RDF. The service and jail transport areas and the sidewalks adjacent to them would have limited public use because they are intended primarily for vehicular ingress and egress. The increased wind speeds at these locations may exceed the wind comfort criteria from time to time, but are expected to meet the wind hazard criterion. If feasible, the expected increase in wind speeds in these locations could be limited to a degree by replacing the proposed solid metal walls with perforated screen walls (approximately 20 to 30 percent porous), which would be more effective than solid walls for wind control, and by moving the jail transport entry toward the east to be closer to Sixth Street.¹²⁵ A potential shift from solid metal walls to perforated screen walls for the service entry and sally port enclosures may not be feasible for the proposed RDF due to California Building Code requirements for adult detention facilities.

As a result of the sheltering effect from prevailing winds provided by the proposed RDF, ground-level wind speeds along the western sidewalk of Sixth Street and northern sidewalk of Bryant Street adjacent to the proposed RDF and the other existing building on the project building site would be expected to comply with the wind comfort criteria and would not be expected to result in an exceedance of the wind hazard criterion. In contrast, the deflection and downwashing of the prevailing winds by the proposed RDF would result in an increase in ground-level wind speeds along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks and along the eastern sidewalk of Sixth Street. The increased wind speeds at these locations may exceed the wind comfort criteria intermittently but would not be expected to be substantial enough to exceed the wind hazard criterion.¹²⁶

In conclusion, given its size and location, the proposed RDF would not be expected to substantially affect ground-level winds at its proposed Sixth Street public entry or along the western sidewalk of Sixth Street and the north sidewalk of Bryant Street. In addition, the proposed RDF would not be expected to cause hazardous winds to occur along the Ahern Way and Harriet Street sidewalks, the eastern sidewalk of Sixth Street, or at other public areas. Thus, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to wind hazards.

Impact C-WS-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative wind impact. (*Less than Significant*)

Based on the discussion above, the proposed project, along with other potential and future development in the vicinity, would not result in a significant wind impact in the project vicinity. Thus, the proposed project, in combination with cumulative projects considered in this analysis, would not be expected to contribute considerably to adverse wind effects under cumulative conditions, and cumulative wind impacts would be less than significant.

¹²⁵ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, p. 7.

¹²⁶ RWDI, *Wind Memo*, pp. 7-8.

Shadow

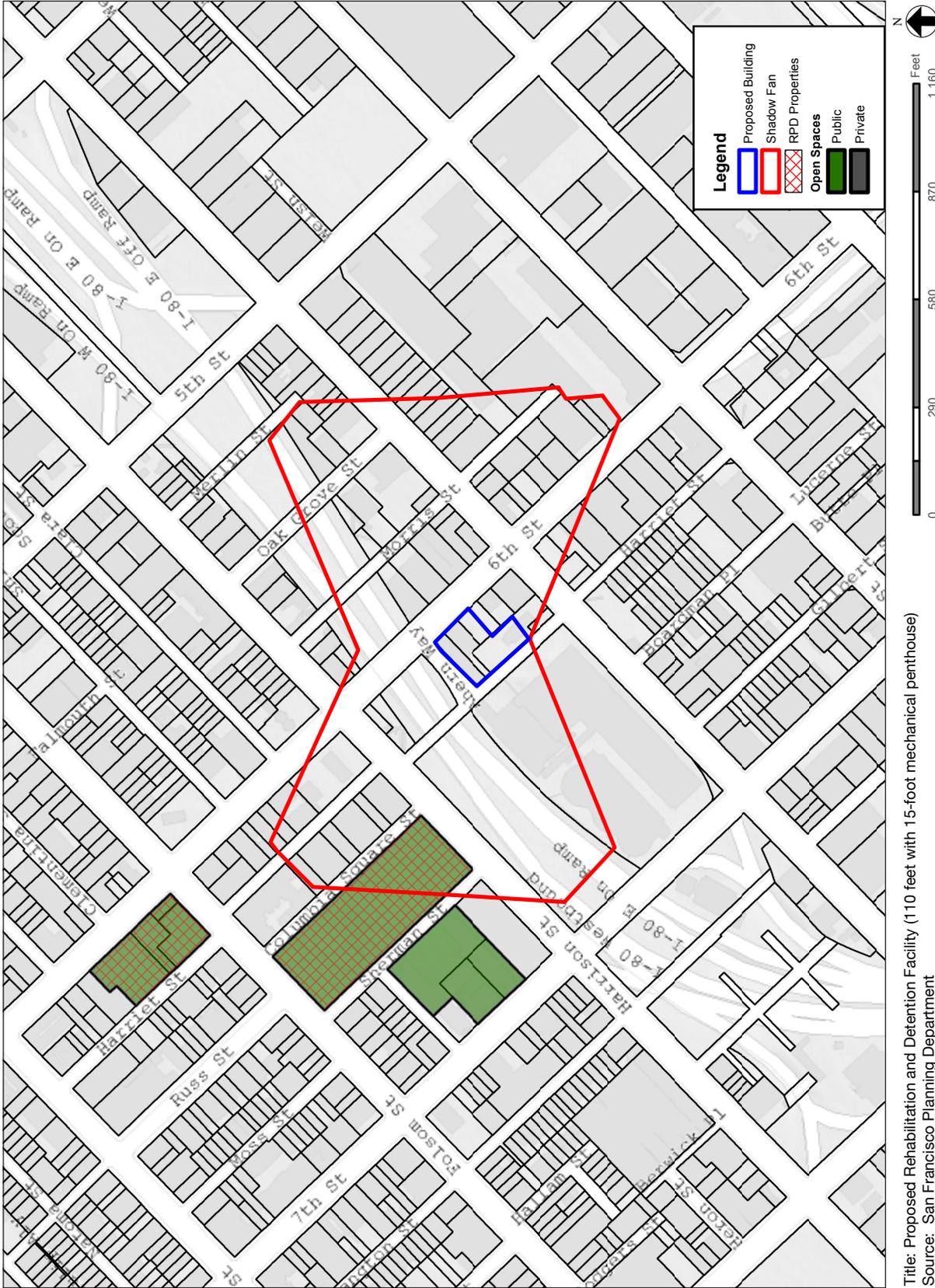
This subsection discusses the proposed project's shadow impacts on outdoor recreation facilities and other public areas.

Impact WS-2: The proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. (*Less than Significant*)

In 1984, San Francisco voters approved an initiative known as “Proposition K, The Sunlight Ordinance,” which was codified in 1985 as Planning Code Section 295. Section 295 prohibits the approval of “any structure that would cast any shade or shadow upon any property under the jurisdiction of, or designated for acquisition by, the Recreation and Park Commission” unless the Planning Commission, with review and comment by the Recreation and Park Commission, has found that the shadows cast by a proposed project would not have an adverse impact on the use of the property. Section 295 does not apply to structures that do not exceed 40 feet in height. The period analyzed is from the first hour after sunrise until the last hour before sunset. The Planning Department generated a shadow fan¹²⁷ and determined that the proposed 95-foot-tall RDF (110 foot-tall building including the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) could cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, a property under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission (see **Figure 18: Preliminary Shadow Fan.**)

The 2.52-acre rectangular Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a neighborhood-serving park located on Assessor's Block 3754/Lot 016 in a densely developed area of the South of Market neighborhood. It is located north of the project building site on the north side of Harrison Street and across from the elevated I-80 freeway platforms, which are approximately 35 feet above street grade. The park is bounded by Folsom Street to the northwest, Columbia Square Street to the northeast, Harrison Street to the southeast, and Sherman Street to the southwest. The park is surrounded by a 5- to 10-foot-tall fence and guardrails, with access provided at three points - one at the corner of Folsom and Columbia Square streets, another at the corner of Cleveland and Sherman streets, and the third on Columbia Square Street. The park is open from sunrise to sunset, every day of the year. The southern portion of the park closest to Harrison Street includes a softball field with the diamond and limited bench seating in player dugouts located in the southwest corner of the park. The northern portion of the park includes a restroom, two picnic areas, an oval-shaped grass field, two playground areas, a community garden, a full-length basketball court, and a grassy knoll. This park is used for passive and active recreation with peak usage on weekends.

¹²⁷ A shadow fan is a diagram that shows the maximum potential reach of project shadow, without accounting for intervening buildings that could block the shadow, over the course of an entire year (from one hour after sunrise until one hour before sunset on each day of the year) in relation to the locations of nearby open spaces, recreation facilities, and parks.



Title: Proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (110 feet with 15-foot mechanical penthouse)
 Source: San Francisco Planning Department

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 18: PRELIMINARY SHADOW FAN

In order to implement Section 295 and Proposition K, the Planning Commission and Recreation and Park Commission in 1989 jointly adopted a memorandum establishing qualitative criteria for evaluating shadow impacts as well as Absolute Cumulative Limits (ACL) for certain parks. ACLs are “shadow” budgets that establish absolute cumulative limits for additional shadows expressed as a percentage of Theoretically Available Annual Sunlight (TAAS) on a park with no adjacent structures present.¹²⁸ To date, ACL standards have been established for fourteen downtown parks. An ACL standard has not been adopted for the Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Where an ACL has not been adopted for a park, the Planning Commission’s decision on whether a structure has a significant impact on property under the jurisdiction of the Recreation and Park Commission is based on a review of qualitative and quantitative factors. In accordance with the 1989 Memorandum, large parks (more than 2 acres) such as Victoria Manalo Draves Park, that are shadowed less than 20 percent of the time during the year are allowed an additional 1.0 percent of shadow, if the specific shadow effects meet additional qualitative criteria.

The 1989 Memorandum sets forth qualitative criteria to determine when a shadow would be significant as well as information on how to quantitatively measure shadow impacts. Qualitatively, shadow impacts are evaluated based on (1) existing shadow profiles, (2) important times of day, (3) important seasons in the year, (4) location of the new shadow, (5) size and duration of new shadows, and (6) public good served by buildings casting a new shadow. Quantitatively, new shadows are to be measured by the additional annual amount of shadow-square foot-hours as a percent of TAAS.

Under existing conditions, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is shadowed by existing buildings at various times throughout the day and throughout the year. In general, during the fall, spring and summer, the northern and eastern portions of the park are generally shadowed in the morning, changing to shadows in the northern and western portions in the late afternoon/evening, and generally in full sunlight during midday. During the winter, shadows generally cover the southern portion of the park during winter mornings, the western portion in the late afternoon/evening, and the park is mostly sunny throughout the midday. Victoria Manalo Draves Park receives about 409,342,836 square-foot-hours (sfh) of TAAS. About 27,152,546 sfh (6.63 percent) of the TAAS are used up by shadows from existing buildings.

With implementation of the proposed project, the shadow load on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would increase from about 27,152,546 sfh per year to about 27,259,056 sfh.¹²⁹ On an annual basis, the proposed RDF would result in 106,510 sfh of net new project shadow, which is about 0.03 percent of the TAAS on Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Compared to existing conditions, the

¹²⁸ TAAS is the amount of sunlight theoretically available on an open space, annually, if there were no shadows from existing or proposed buildings, structures, or vegetation.

¹²⁹ PreVision Design, *Shadow Calculations and Shadow Graphics for Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project*, (hereinafter “*Shadow Study*”) May 8, 2015. See Appendix H of this PMND.

total shadow on the park would increase from about 6.63 percent of the TAAS without the proposed project to about 6.66 percent with implementation of the proposed project.

The proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park at certain times of day throughout the year. Net new project shadow would begin and end early in the morning (by 8:15 a.m. at the latest) during the spring (between February 3 and April 25) and fall (August 17 and November 7). In terms of area (square footage), the maximum net new project shadow would occur on March 8 and October 4 (see **Figure 19: Maximum Net New Project Shadow (March 8/October 4)**). At approximately 8:08 a.m. on March 8 and October 4, the net new project shadow would cover an area of about 10,954 sf, affecting the southeast end of the park, which includes the softball field and a portion of the diamond and dugout seating. On those days, the net new project shadow would reach its maximum daily duration of about 35 minutes. No net new project shadow would fall on Victoria Manalo Draves Park during the summer and winter.

Net new project shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park that could occur on the four representative days of the year (the spring equinox, the summer solstice, the autumn equinox, and the winter solstice) is also considered (see **Figure 20: Net New Project Shadow on Representative Days [One Hour after Sunrise]**).¹³⁰ On March 23, the net new project shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would occur from approximately 7:56 a.m. until approximately 8:15 a.m. and would fall on the southeast end of park. During this time of day this part of the park is not used; however, dog walkers have been observed using the outfield. After 8:15 a.m., the proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on any portion of the park. The shadow patterns that would occur on September 20 would be the same as the shadow patterns that would occur on March 23. On June 21 and December 20, the proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

Under existing conditions, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is already shadowed at certain times of day throughout the year by existing or proposed buildings, structures, or vegetation. As described above, on an annual basis, net new project shadow is about 0.03 percent of the TAAS with the shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park increasing from about 6.63 percent without the proposed project to about 6.66 percent with the proposed project. An increase of 0.03 percent would be within the potentially permissible amount allowed on a park over 2 acres in size that is shaded less than 20 percent of the time, i.e. 1.0 percent. Furthermore, the net new project shadow would not substantially affect use of the softball field because it would be transitory in nature, the early morning shadow does not coincide with typical weekend start times for organized sports or weekday start times for Bessie Carmichael Elementary school or summer camps, and the softball

¹³⁰ The times of day and the days of the year discussed in this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration are representative samples of each season. They are not the only times of day or days of the year when existing or net new project shadow would reach Victoria Manalo Draves Park.



SOURCE: Prevision Design

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

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FIGURE 19: MAXIMUM NET NEW PROJECT SHADOW (MARCH 8/OCTOBER 4)



SOURCE: Prevision Design

HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

Case No. 2014.0198E

FIGURE 20: NET NEW PROJECT SHADOW ON REPRESENTATIVE DAYS [ONE HOUR AFTER SUNRISE]

field can continue to be used for active recreation even if shadowed during the early morning. For these reasons, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is located west of Victoria Manalo Draves Park across Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets and includes play structures and multi-purpose hard courts. The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School participates in the Office of the Mayor's Shared Schoolyard Project, which allows local residents access to the playgrounds and other school-owned recreational facilities during non-school hours.¹³¹ During the weekdays this school playground is used exclusively by the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School students; however, it is accessible to the public on weekends from 9 am to 4 pm. The playground is surrounded on three sides by the two-story school building. The proposed RDF would not cast any net new shadow on this school playground. Therefore, the proposed project would have no shadow impact on this school playground.

The proposed project would cast net new shadow on nearby sidewalks at certain times of the day throughout the year. In general, the net new project shadow would fall on sidewalks to the west of the project site in the morning, to the north during the middle of the day, and to the east in the late afternoon and early evening. The affected sidewalks include, but are not limited to, those along Sixth, Bryant, Harriet, and Harrison streets. Many of the sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shadowed for much of the day due to the densely developed multi-story buildings, and net new project shadow would be transitory in nature and would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks. The proposed project would not increase the amount of shadow on nearby sidewalks above levels that are common and generally expected in densely developed urban environments. Overall, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects nearby sidewalks.

As shown on the Planning Department's shadow fan, the proposed project's shadow would not extend further north than Folsom Street or further east than Fifth Street at any time during the year. There are no privately owned public open spaces (POPOS) that are within reach of the proposed project's shadow, because POPOS are concentrated in the downtown core, north of Folsom Street and east of Fifth Street.¹³² The proposed project would have no shadow impact on POPOS.

¹³¹ This project opens up the yards of selected schools in each San Francisco Supervisorial District where it will serve the community's need for more open space. Available online at <http://www.sfmayor.org/index.aspx?page=198>. Accessed March 2, 2015.

¹³² San Francisco Urban Planning + Research Association, *Secrets of San Francisco: A Guide to Privately Owned Public Open Spaces*, January 1, 2009. Available online at <http://www.spur.org/publications/spur-report/2009-01-01/secrets-san-francisco>. Accessed February 27, 2015.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not create new shadow in a manner that substantially affects outdoor recreation facilities or other public areas. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-WS-2: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative shadow impact. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project, along with other approved and reasonably foreseeable future projects near the project site, would result in net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park. Reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of Victoria Manalo Draves Park are located at 190 Russ Street (north of the park across Folsom Street); 280 Seventh Street (northwest of the park across Folsom Street on the west side of Seventh Street); and 345 Sixth Street and 363 Sixth Street (all east of the park across Sixth Street between Harrison and Folsom streets). Other reasonably foreseeable future projects that were considered in the cumulative shadow analysis include 350 Eighth Street and 598 Brannan Street. However, based on the distance of these project sites from Victoria Manalo Draves Park and the proposed building heights, it was determined that shadow from the proposed buildings would not reach the park.¹³³ As part of the environmental screening that would be undertaken for each of these reasonably foreseeable future projects, shadow impacts would be assessed, and future projects would need to comply with the design requirements of Planning Code Sections 295 and other controls to avoid substantial net new shading of public open space.

The proposed projects at 345 Sixth Street and 363 Sixth Street (arrayed along the east side of Sixth Street) and at 280 Seventh Street would not cast net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park due to the orientation of the proposed buildings and the height of existing buildings between the proposed buildings and the park. The proposed building at 190 Russ Street (approximately 79 feet tall including the 15-foot-tall elevator penthouse) would cast net new shadow on the northern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park from late June until late August. The maximum duration of the net new shadow would occur on June 21 and would last approximately 50 minutes (between 6:45 pm and one hour before sunset). The net new shadow cast by this project would occur only on the northern side of the park, shading portions of the basketball court, main entrance, and grassy areas; however, none of these areas would be shaded by the proposed RDF. In addition, the shadow impact analysis of height limit increases proposed for parcels in Eastern SoMa, as designated in the Eastern Neighborhoods Community Planning process, included an analysis of height limit increases on parcels near Victoria Manalo Draves Park.¹³⁴ The analysis focused on three height

¹³³ *Shadow Study*.

¹³⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR, August 7, 2008, pp. 392-398. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4005>. Accessed May 8, 2015.

limit increase options (Options A through C).¹³⁵ Under the worst case scenario for each, the Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR determined that significant and unavoidable shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park would only occur under Option C, would occur during the summer solstice (when the proposed project does not cast any shadow on the park), and would be limited to the north portion of the park (beyond the extent of the proposed project's shadow on the park).

When compared to the shadows that would be cast by nearby cumulative development projects, including potential shadows from height limit increases on parcels in Eastern SoMA, the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on a different area of Victoria Manalo Draves Park and on different sidewalks at different times of day and different times of the year. As discussed under **Impact WS-2**, Victoria Manalo Draves Park is already shadowed at certain times of day throughout the year. Net new shadow cast on Victoria Manalo Draves Park by cumulative development would not affect the use of the softball field because the net new shadow would not reach that portion of the park. However, net new shadow on the northern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park generated by cumulative development could exceed levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.¹³⁶

As described above, net new project shadow that would be cast by the proposed RDF would fall on the southeastern corner of Victoria Manalo Draves Park and would not combine with net new project shadow from cumulative development, which would be located on the northern portion of the park beyond the extent of the shadow from the proposed RDF. Thus, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any significant cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park.

The sidewalks in the project vicinity are already shadowed for much of the day by densely developed, multi-story buildings. Although implementation of the proposed project and nearby cumulative development projects would add net new shadow to the sidewalks in the project vicinity, these shadows would be transitory in nature, would not substantially affect the use of the sidewalks, and would not increase shadows above levels that are common and generally expected in a densely developed urban environment.

Given the distance from the nearby cumulative development projects to the downtown core, it is unlikely that any of the nearby cumulative development projects would cast net new shadow on POPOS. In the event that there is a cumulative shadow impact on POPOS, the proposed project

¹³⁵ Under Options A and B, height limits would not change, except that the height limit on one parcel near the southern corner of the park would increase from 50 to 55 feet. Under Option C, in addition to this five-foot height increase at the southern corner, the height limits on both sides of Folsom Street would rise from 40 to 85 feet.

¹³⁶ San Francisco Planning Department, Eastern Neighborhoods Rezoning and Area Plans Final EIR, August 7, 2008, pp. 397-398. Available online at <http://www.sf-planning.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=4005>. Accessed May 8, 2015.

would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this impact. As discussed under **Impact WS-2**, shadow from the proposed project would not reach any POPOS.

For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative shadow impact.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
9. RECREATION—Would the project:					
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Physically degrade existing recreational resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact RE-1: The proposed project would not increase use of existing neighborhood parks and/or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or physical degradation of existing recreational resources would occur or be accelerated, nor would it include or result in the need for the expansion or construction of additional recreational facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project includes the construction of a 200,000-gsf RDF to house inmates and provide a variety of support programs including space to engage in recreation and exercise. Recreational space for inmates would be provided at each of the inmate pods located on floors 2 through 5 (see **Figures 9** through **11** on pp. 15-17). As described under Section E.2: Population and Housing, p. 36, the proposed project would result in a net increase of 47 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, from 248 employees under existing conditions to 295 employees with the proposed project. However, the proposed project also includes demolition of three existing buildings on the project building site, which would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees. Therefore, when job growth and displacement are considered together there would be an overall net increase of four employees on site. While the jail inmates would reside in the proposed RDF, the proposed project would not include typical residential uses on-site.

The San Francisco Recreation and Park Department operates the 2.52-acre Victoria Manalo Draves Park located on Harrison Street between Columbia Square and Sherman streets, as well as the 1.02-acre Gene Friend Recreation Center located on Folsom Street between Harriet and Sixth streets. Both of these recreational facilities are located within two blocks northwest (or ¼-mile

radius) of the project site (to the north on the opposite side of the elevated Interstate-80 Freeway) and are accessible by walking, bicycling, or transit. The Victoria Manalo Draves Park includes a softball field, a basketball court, two playgrounds, a picnic area, a community garden, and grass fields. The Gene Friend Recreation Center includes a full indoor gymnasium, activity room, weight room, lockers, auditorium, outdoor basketball court, playground with sand pit, and lawn area.

The San Francisco Unified School District's (SFUSD's) Bessie Carmichael School (Pre K-5) located at 375 Seventh Street is adjacent to Victoria Manalo Draves Park and is two blocks northwest of the project site. This SFUSD property includes one playground on Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets. The Bessie Carmichael Elementary School participates in the Office of the Mayor's Shared Schoolyard Project, which allows local residents access to the playgrounds and other school-owned recreational facilities during non-school hours.¹³⁷ This playground is accessed by the public via Sherman Street between Cleveland and Harrison streets from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. on weekends. Other park and open space properties such as the Howard-Langton Mini Park (three blocks northwest of the project site) and Mission Creek Park in Mission Bay (three blocks south of the project site) are located more than a ¼-mile from the project site.

The proposed project would not create demand for off-site recreational facilities, as the inmate population of the HOJ does not have access to nearby recreation facilities.

With a net increase of four employees (all of whom are assumed to be new to San Francisco), the proposed project would generate new households who would in turn generate an incremental increase in the demand for parks and open spaces in various San Francisco neighborhoods. As described in Section E.2: Population and Housing, the new residential households generated by the proposed project would comprise a small fraction of the expected increase in the residential households of San Francisco between 2015 and 2040 (less than 0.004 percent). Therefore, the resulting impacts on parks, open spaces, and other recreation facilities from residential demand generated by project-related employment growth would be minimal. The demand for recreational facilities would continue to be accommodated by existing parks and open spaces in the vicinity of the project site, including the Victoria Manalo Draves Park and the Gene Friend Recreation Center, as well as other nearby facilities. As a result, the proposed project would not contribute to the physical deterioration or degradation of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Additionally, with a minimal increase in the overall demand for parks and open spaces, the construction of new recreational facilities or the expansion of existing recreational facilities, which would, in turn, have an adverse physical effect on the environment, would not be necessary.

¹³⁷ This project opens up the yards of selected schools in each San Francisco Supervisorial District where it will serve the community's need for more open space. Available online at <http://www.sfmayor.org/index.aspx?page=198>. Accessed December 1, 2014.

In conclusion, project-related impacts on park and recreational facilities would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-RE-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on recreational resources leading to their physical deterioration or physical degradation nor would it contribute to a cumulative demand for recreational facilities that would result in the construction or expansion of recreational facilities causing physical effects on the environment. (*Less than Significant*)

As previously described, the use of neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational resources in the project area and/or citywide would not increase with development of the proposed RDF. Additionally, the expected decrease in the average daily population, i.e., the number of staff, visitors, etc. on the project site, would not result in the need for new and/or expanded neighborhood parks which would result in physical effects on the environment. The reasonably foreseeable future projects within an approximately ¼-mile radius of the project site would result in the development of approximately 2,883 residential units and approximately 6,354 new jobs (*Western SoMa Community Plan, Rezoning of Adjacent Parcels, and 350 Eighth Street Project EIR*); up to 5,400 residential units and up to 13,300 new jobs (*Central SoMa Plan*); 29 dwelling units and 4,000 gsf of retail space (280 Seventh Street); 89 SRO units and 3,090 gsf of retail space (345 Sixth Street); 103 dwelling units (363 Sixth Street); 116 dwelling units and 4,820 gsf of retail space (377 Sixth Street); approximately 700,460 gsf of office space (598 Brannan Street); 9 residential units (190 Russ Street); and approximately 317,160 gsf of office space (510-520 Townsend Street). Each of the projects identified above would be required to comply with Planning Code open space requirements. In addition, the *Central SoMa Plan* includes provisions for the development of new parks and open space in this area of the City. The proposed project, in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on recreational facilities.

The cumulative projects, in combination with the proposed project, would not increase use of existing neighborhood and/or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration or physical degradation of existing recreational facilities would occur. Neither would they require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would, in turn, have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Overall, the proposed project, alone or in combination with nearby residential and commercial projects, would not contribute to, or result in, cumulatively considerable impacts on recreational resources, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
10. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS— Would the project:					
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supply available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact UT-1: Implementation of the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board, would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project, and would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

Project-related wastewater and stormwater would flow to the City's combined stormwater/sewer system and would be treated to standards contained in the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant prior to discharge into San Francisco Bay. The NPDES standards are set and regulated by the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with RWQCB requirements.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in an approximately 30 percent reduction to the inmate population. The proposed RDF would be constructed with a capacity of up to 640 beds,

265 fewer beds than the combined capacity in the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4, which the proposed project would replace. Although employment related to the proposed RDF is expected to increase by up to 47 employees, the demolition of existing on-site commercial buildings (and the associated job displacement) would result in an overall increase of approximately four employees. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in an incremental decrease in wastewater flows from the project site even when the net increase in the number of employees on site is considered. In addition, the proposed project would incorporate water-efficient fixtures, as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance. Compliance with these regulations would reduce wastewater flows and the amount of potable water used for building functions. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC's) infrastructure capacity plans account for projected population and employment growth. The incorporation of water-efficient fixtures into new development is also accounted for by the SFPUC, because widespread adoption can lead to more efficient use of existing capacity. For these reasons, any changes to wastewater flows that could result from demand generated by inmates, staff, visitors, and other users associated with the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities.

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces. Compliance with the City's Stormwater Management Ordinance (Ordinance No. 83-10) requires the proposed project to maintain, reduce, or eliminate the existing volume and rate of stormwater runoff discharged from the project site. To achieve this objective, the proposed project would implement and install appropriate stormwater management systems that retain runoff on site, promote stormwater reuse, and limit (or eliminate altogether) site discharges from entering the City's combined stormwater/sewer system. This, in turn, would limit the incremental demand on both the collection system and wastewater facilities resulting from stormwater discharges and would minimize the potential for upsizing or constructing new facilities. For these reasons, the proposed project would not substantially increase the demand for wastewater or stormwater treatment.

As discussed above, implementation of the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB, would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project, and would not require the construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant impact** related to wastewater and stormwater treatment. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-2: The SFPUC has sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed project from existing entitlements and resources and would not require new or expanded water supply resources or entitlements. (*Less than Significant*)

The SFPUC provides an average of approximately 265 million gallons of water per day to approximately 2.5 million people in San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Mateo, and Tuolumne counties.¹³⁸ Implementation of the proposed project, which consists of construction of a new 200,000-gsf RDF, would incrementally increase the demand for water in San Francisco.

Under Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221.45, all large-scale projects in California subject to CEQA are required to obtain an assessment from a regional or local jurisdiction water agency to determine if a long-term water supply is available to satisfy project-generated water demand. Under Senate Bill 610, a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is required if a proposed project is subject to CEQA in an Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration and falls within any of the following categories: (1) a residential development of more than 500 dwelling units; (2) a shopping center or business employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 sf of floor space; (3) a commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 sf of floor space; (4) a hotel or motel with more than 500 rooms; (5) an industrial or manufacturing establishment housing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 650,000 sf or 40 acres; (6) a mixed-use project containing any of the foregoing; or (7) any other project that would have water demand at least equal to a 500-dwelling-unit project. The proposed project would not exceed any of these thresholds and therefore is not required to prepare a WSA.

In June 2011, the SFPUC adopted a resolution finding that the SFPUC's *2010 Urban Water Management Plan* (2010 UWMP) adequately fulfills the requirements of the water assessment for urban water suppliers. The 2010 UWMP uses year 2035 growth projections prepared by the Planning Department and ABAG to estimate future water demand. The proposed project is within the demand projections of the 2010 UWMP and would not exceed the water supply projections.

The total amount of water demand would not be expected to increase at the project site primarily due to a 30 percent reduction in the inmate population on the project site and a negligible increase in on-site employment (four new employees). The proposed RDF would be designed to incorporate water-efficient fixtures as required by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the City's Green Building Ordinance. Because the water demand could be accommodated by existing and planned water supply anticipated under the 2010 UWMP, the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in water use that could not be served from existing water supply entitlements and resources. In addition, the proposed project would include water conservation devices such as low-flow showerheads and low-flush toilets. For these reasons, there would be sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed project from existing water supply entitlements and

¹³⁸ San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, *2010 Urban Water Management Plan for the City and County of San Francisco*, adopted June 2011 (hereinafter "*2010 UWMP*"), pp. 7, 14, 22-25. Available online at <http://www.sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentID=1055>. Accessed December 23, 2014.

resources, and new or expanded resources or entitlements would not be required. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-3: The proposed project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

San Francisco uses a three-cart collection program: residents and businesses sort solid waste into recyclables, compostable items such as food scraps and yard trimmings, and garbage. The City's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance (Ordinance 100-09) requires everyone in San Francisco to separate their refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash. Recology (formerly Norcal Waste Systems, Inc.) provides solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal services for residential and commercial garbage, recycling, and composting in San Francisco through its subsidiaries – San Francisco Recycling and Disposal, Golden Gate Disposal and Recycling, and Sunset Scavenger. Materials collected are hauled to the Recology transfer station/recycling center at 501 Tunnel Avenue, near the southeastern city limit, for sorting and subsequent transportation to other facilities. Recyclable materials are taken to Recology's Pier 96 facility, where they are separated into commodities (e.g., aluminum, glass, and paper) and transported to other users for reprocessing. Compostables (e.g., food waste, plant trimmings, soiled paper) are transferred to a Recology composting facility in Solano County, where they are converted to soil amendment and compost. The remaining material that cannot otherwise be reprocessed ("trash") is transported to Altamont Landfill east of Livermore in Alameda County.

The Altamont Landfill has a permitted maximum daily disposal capacity of 11,500 tons per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 62 million cubic yards, a remaining permitted capacity of 46 million cubic yards (or 74 percent of its permitted capacity), and has an estimated closure date of January 1, 2025.¹³⁹ In 2013 approximately 1.45 million tons of waste was transported to Altamont Landfill.¹⁴⁰ In 2013, San Francisco generated approximately 476,424 tons of solid waste and sent approximately 372,205 tons to the Altamont Landfill, about 26 percent of the total volume of waste received at that facility.¹⁴¹

In 1988, San Francisco contracted for the disposal of 15 million tons of solid waste at the Altamont Landfill. The City contract with the Altamont Landfill expires in 2015. Through August 1, 2009, the City had used approximately 12.5 million tons of this contract capacity. The City projects that

¹³⁹ California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Facility/Site Summary Details: Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery (01-AA-0009). Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/01-AA-0009/Detail/>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁰ CalRecycle, 2013 Landfill Summary Tonnage Report. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Landfills/tonnages>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴¹ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d438%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

the remaining contract capacity will be reached no sooner than 2016.¹⁴² In 2009, the City announced that it could award its landfill disposal contract to a Recology subsidiary for shipment of solid waste by truck and rail to the Recology Ostrom Road Landfill in Yuba County. This facility has an expected closure date of 2066 with a total design capacity of over 41 million cubic yards.¹⁴³ Recycling, composting, and waste reduction are expected to increasingly divert waste from the landfill, per California and local requirements. The City was required by the State's Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) to divert 50 percent of its waste stream from landfill disposal by 2000. The City met this threshold in 2003 and has since increased it to 69 percent in 2005 and 70 percent in 2006. San Francisco exceeded its goal to divert 75 percent of its waste by 2010 and will implement new strategies to meet its zero waste goal by 2020.¹⁴⁴ The ultimate determination with respect to future landfill contracting will be made by the Board of Supervisors on the basis of solid waste planning efforts being undertaken by the City's Department of the Environment.¹⁴⁵ In 2012, the target disposal rate for San Francisco residents and employees was 6.6 pounds/resident/day and 10.6 pounds/employee/day. Both of these targeted disposal rates were met in 2012 (the most recent year reported), with San Francisco generating about 2.9 pounds/resident/day and about 4.2 pounds/per employee/per day.¹⁴⁶

Regardless of whether San Francisco renews its contract with the Altamont Landfill, switches to the Ostrom Road Landfill, or selects another facility, the proposed project would be subject to the City's Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires the separation of refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash, thereby minimizing solid waste disposal and maximizing recycling and composting. Although the proposed project could incrementally increase total waste generation from the City by increasing employment and visitation at the RDF, the increasing rate of diversion through recycling and other methods would result in a decreasing share of total waste

¹⁴² San Francisco Planning Department, Agreement for Disposal of San Francisco Municipal Solid Waste at Recology Hay Road Landfill in Solano County, Case No. 2014.0653E, Preliminary Negative Declaration, March 4, 2015. Available online at http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/2014.0653E_PND.pdf. Accessed April 6, 2015.

¹⁴³ San Francisco is currently participating as a responsible agency in the environmental review process that Yuba County has begun for the Recology Ostrom Road Green Rail and Permit Amendment Project and to conduct CEQA review of San Francisco's proposal to enter into one or more new agreements with Recology. On March 28, 2013, Yuba County and San Francisco entered into a Cooperative Agreement to designate Yuba County as the lead agency for this project and to outline their cooperative efforts concerning environmental review.

¹⁴⁴ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Program, "San Francisco Sets North American Record for Recycling and Composting with 80 Percent Diversion Rate." Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/news/press-release/mayor-lee-announces-san-francisco-reaches-80-percent-landfill-waste-diversion-leads-all-cities-in-north-america>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁵ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Policy. Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/zero-waste/policy>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁶ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/reports/diversionprogram/JurisdictionDiversionDetail.aspx?JurisdictionID=438&Year=2012>. Accessed January 13, 2015. These data do not provide separate averages for residential and non-residential generation, but merely different metrics for averaging overall citywide waste generation.

that requires deposition into the landfill. Given this, and given the existing and potential future long-term capacity available at the applicable landfill(s), the solid waste generated by the proposed project during operation would not result in the landfill exceeding its permitted capacity, and the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant solid waste generation impact.

As described in the Section A, Project Description, p. 20, construction activities would result in an estimated 18,000 cubic yards of excess soils from the excavation activities at the location of proposed RDF building and the subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF to the HOJ. Excavated soil would be taken to an appropriate facility for recycling, reuse, or disposal. The proposed project would be subject to the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Recovery Ordinance, which requires all construction and demolition debris to be transported to a registered facility that can divert a minimum of 65 percent of the material from landfills. The Altamont Landfill and Corinda Los Trancos Landfill are registered facilities available to accept waste from San Francisco that could accept excess soils generated during construction. The Corinda Los Trancos Landfill has a permitted maximum daily disposal capacity of 3,598 tons of waste per day, a maximum permitted capacity of 69 million cubic yards, a remaining capacity of approximately 26.9 million cubic yards (or 39 percent of its permitted capacity), and has an estimated closure date of January 1, 2018. In 2013, San Francisco sent approximately 34,393 tons to the Corinda Los Trancos Landfill.¹⁴⁷ Because the proposed project would be consistent with City ordinances and because the local landfills would have sufficient capacity to accept the remaining construction waste, the proposed project would be served by landfills with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact UT-5: Construction and operation of the proposed project would follow all applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste. (No Impact)

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires municipalities to adopt an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) to establish objectives, policies, and programs relative to waste disposal, management, source reduction, and recycling. Reports filed by the San Francisco Department of the Environment show that the City generated approximately 870,000 tons of waste material in 2000. By 2010, that figure decreased to approximately 455,000 tons. Waste diverted from landfills is defined as recycled or composted. San Francisco has a goal of 75 percent landfill diversion by 2010, and 100 percent by 2020.¹⁴⁸ As of 2012, 80 percent of

¹⁴⁷ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail. Available online at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d438%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁸ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste FAQ. Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/zerowaste/overview/zero-waste-faq>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

San Francisco's solid waste was being diverted from landfills, indicating that San Francisco met the 2010 diversion target.¹⁴⁹

The San Francisco Construction and Demolition Ordinance (Ordinance No. 27-06) requires a minimum of 65 percent of all construction and demolition debris to be recycled and diverted from landfills. Furthermore, the proposed project would be required to comply with the City's Ordinance 100-09, the Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which requires separation of refuse into recyclables, compostables, and trash.

As discussed in Section E.15: Hazards and Hazardous Materials, soils from excavation activities, as well as building materials (e.g., fluorescent lights), could be classified as a California hazardous waste. Accordingly, the proposed project would be required to follow state and federal regulations for the disposal of hazardous wastes, and hazardous wastes would be transported to a permitted disposal or recycling facility.

The proposed project would comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations pertaining to solid waste, and there would be **no impact**.

Impact C-UT-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative impact on utilities and service systems. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity would result in an intensification of land uses, a cumulative increase in water consumption, and a cumulative increase in wastewater and solid waste generation. The SFPUC has accounted for such growth in its service projections, and the City has implemented various programs to divert 80 percent of its solid waste from landfills. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to the same water conservation, wastewater discharge, recycling and composting, and construction demolition and debris ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would reduce the effects of nearby cumulative development projects to less-than-significant levels. No other development in the project vicinity would contribute substantially to utilities and service systems cumulative effects. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact on utilities and service systems.

¹⁴⁹ San Francisco Department of the Environment, Zero Waste Program, "San Francisco Sets North American Record for Recycling and Composting with 80 Percent Diversion Rate." Available online at <http://www.sfenvironment.org/news/press-release/mayor-lee-announces-san-francisco-reaches-80-percent-landfill-waste-diversion-leads-all-cities-in-north-america>. Accessed January 13, 2015.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
11. PUBLIC SERVICES— Would the project:					
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the 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 public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is located within an urban area that is fully-served by existing public services, including fire protection, police protection, public schools, parks, and other services. Project-related impacts on parks and other recreational facilities are discussed under Section E.9: Recreation, on pp. 149-151. The proposed project would increase the intensity of development on the site. Three of the five existing buildings on the project building site would be demolished and replaced with the proposed 200,000-gsf, 5-story, 95-foot-tall (plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse) RDF with one partial basement level.

Impact PS-1: The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of police protection, fire protection, schools, and library services in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. (*Less than Significant*)

Police Protection Services

The Sheriff's Department provides services at the existing HOJ and CJ#1 and CJ#2 and is organized into the Custody Operations, Administration and Programs, and Field Operations divisions. Among its various responsibilities is the operation of six County Jails, the Hospital Ward, the Classification Unit, the Sheriff's Training Facility at 120 14th Street, the Woman's Resource Center at 935 Bryant Street, and the various Jail Programs as well as the provision of services such as mutual aid to outside law enforcement agencies. The Sheriff's Department would continue to provide services in the proposed RDF, similar to the services provided in CJ#3 and CJ#4. The replacement of CJ#3 and CJ#4 with the proposed RDF would ensure the safety of existing and future inmates and would allow for more efficient and modern provision of medical, recreational, and visitation services to inmates. Implementation of the proposed project would improve operations of the County Jail system.

The San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), currently headquartered within the existing HOJ building at 850 Bryant Street, provides police protection in the City and County of San Francisco.

The SFPD divides the City into two divisions, Metro and Golden Gate, each of which is divided into five districts.¹⁵⁰ The project site is located within the Southern Police District, which is made up of South of Market, Embarcadero, and China Basin areas.¹⁵¹ The Southern Station, formerly located at 850 Bryant Street but recently relocated to Mission Bay, is part of the Metro Division and has jurisdiction over the project site. It is staffed by approximately 154 officers.¹⁵² According to the SFPD Crime Maps, the most reported crimes in a 0.5-mile radius of the project site are assault/battery and burglary. Other frequently reported crimes in the area include noise nuisance, fraud, driving under the influence, vehicle theft, robbery, theft/larceny, vandalism and brandishing of weapons. These crime data statistics are based on reports taken from a 6-month time period from June 15, 2014 through December 12, 2014.¹⁵³

Development of the project site would replace three existing buildings with the proposed five-story RDF. The proposed project would not induce population growth on the project site, in the project area, or citywide through the construction of housing. The proposed project would not generate a demand for new or physically altered police facilities or increased staffing needs, nor would it affect the SFPD's ability to meet its response time goals. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on police protection services. No mitigation is necessary.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), with headquarters located at 698 Second Street, provides fire suppression services and unified emergency medical services and transport, including basic life support and advanced life support services, in the City and County of San Francisco. The SFFD provides about 80 percent of the ambulance response.¹⁵⁴ Several privately operated ambulance companies are also authorized to provide basic life support and advanced life support services in San Francisco.¹⁵⁵

The SFFD fire suppression companies have three divisions: the Airport Division (serving the San Francisco International Airport only) and Divisions 2 and 3 (serving the rest of San Francisco).

¹⁵⁰ San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), Operations. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/index.aspx?page=23>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵¹ SFPD, Police District Maps. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=12225>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵² The Public Safety Strategies Group, *San Francisco Police Department District Station Boundaries Analysis Final Report*, May 13, 2008, pp. D4. Available online at <http://sf-police.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=14683>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵³ SFPD, *SFPD CrimeMAPS*. Available online at <http://www.sf-police.org/index.aspx?page=1618>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵⁴ San Francisco Fire Department (SFFD), Learn More about the EMS Division. Prior to April 2008 the SFFD was the exclusive provider of EMS services. Available online at <http://www.sf-fire.org/index.aspx?page=1017>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

¹⁵⁵ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, EMS System Providers. Available online at <http://www.sfdem.org/index.aspx?page=183>. Accessed December 12, 2014.

Division 2 is divided into four battalions, and Division 3 is divided into five battalions. The SFFD has 43 active fire stations located throughout the Division 2 and 3 service areas. SFFD resources include 43 engine companies, 19 truck companies, 19 ambulances, 2 heavy rescue squad units, 2 fire boats, and multiple special purpose units. The SFFD employs 1,512 persons, including both uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.¹⁵⁶

The project site is located within the Division 3 service area, which extends from approximately Market Street on the north to the southern border of the City, including Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Island and the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard. Division 3 provides fire protection services for a variety of land uses, including an area of the City with a large concentration of industrial land uses. The project site is located within the First Alarm area¹⁵⁷ for Fire Station #1, located at 935 Folsom Street, approximately 0.4 mile north of the project site. Other fire stations in the vicinity include Station #8 at 36 Bluxome Street (about 0.6 mile east) and Station #29 at 299 Vermont Street (about 0.8 mile south).¹⁵⁸

The proposed project would result in a net increase of up to four employees (Sheriff's staff) and an approximately 30 percent reduction to the inmate population on the project site. In addition, the proposed five-story RDF would be required to comply with all regulations of the San Francisco Fire Code that establish requirements for fire safety and fire prevention, such as the provision of state-mandated smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, appropriate building access, and emergency response notification systems. With implementation of the proposed project, the number of fire suppression and emergency medical service calls received from the project area would not be expected to substantially change in comparison to existing conditions. As a result, the proposed project would not generate new demand for SFFD services. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on fire protection and emergency medical services. No mitigation is necessary.

Public Schools

The proposed project would not include residential uses and would not introduce new school-age children to the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to increases to the City's student population served by the San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD). As a result, the proposed project would have **no impact** on schools. No mitigation is necessary.

¹⁵⁶ SFFD, Departmental Climate Action Plan Fiscal Year 2012-2013, April 11, 2014, p. 3. Available online at <http://www.sf-fire.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=3640>. Accessed January 14, 2015.

¹⁵⁷ The First Alarm area is the geographic area in which a station is responsible for arriving first in the case of an emergency.

¹⁵⁸ SFFD, *SFFD Fire Station Locations*. Available online at <http://38.106.4.187/index.aspx?page=176#divisions>. Accessed December 23, 2014.

Libraries

The proposed project would not include residential uses and would not introduce new residents to the project site, which drives the demand for library services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to increase demand on existing San Francisco Public Library (SFPL) facilities. As a result, the proposed project would have **no impact** on SFPL facilities. No mitigation would be necessary.

Impact C-PS-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on public services. (*Less than Significant*)

Cumulative development in the project vicinity (including the proposed project) would result in an intensification of land uses and a cumulative increase in the demand for fire protection and police protection. However, the proposed project would introduce non-industrial public uses to the project site with the development of the proposed RDF and would not change the demand for schools or libraries. Further, the SFFD, SFPD, SFUSD, SFPL, and other City agencies have accounted for growth in providing public services to the residents of San Francisco. Nearby cumulative development projects would be subject to private development impact fees such as school impact fees for residential and commercial projects or transit impact development fees that are not applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these requirements would partially offset the demand for those public services generated by reasonably foreseeable development in the project vicinity and would reduce the effects of nearby development projects to less-than-significant levels. Due to the unique nature of the proposed project (the replacement of existing County detention facilities), the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a cumulative impact. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact on public services. No mitigation is necessary. Refer to Section E.9: Recreation, on p. 151 for a discussion of cumulative impacts on park services.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is not within an area covered by an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, state, or regional habitat conservation plan. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with the provision of any such plan. Therefore, Topic E.12(f) is not applicable to the proposed project.

Impact BI-1: The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (No Impact)

The project building site contains existing buildings, surface parking, and vacant, paved lots, and is located within a built urban environment. The project building site and the vicinity do not include any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Implementation of the

proposed project would not modify any natural habitat and would have **no impact** on any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-2: The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. (*No Impact*)

The project building site includes existing buildings, surface parking, and vacant, paved lots, and is located within a built urban environment. The project building site and the vicinity do not include any federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Implementation of the proposed project would have **no impact** on wetlands. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-3: The proposed project would not 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. (*Less than Significant*)

San Francisco is located within the Pacific Flyway, a major north-south route of travel for migratory birds along the western portion of the Americas, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, Argentina. Every year, migratory birds travel some or all of this distance in the spring and autumn, following food sources, heading to and from breeding grounds, or traveling to and from overwintering sites. High-rise buildings are potential obstacles that can injure or kill birds in the event of a collision, and bird strikes are a leading cause of worldwide declines in bird populations.

Planning Code Section 139, Standards for Bird-Safe Buildings, establishes building design standards to reduce avian mortality rates associated with bird strikes. This ordinance focuses on location-specific hazards and building feature-related hazards. Location-specific hazards apply to buildings in, or within 300 feet of and having a direct line of sight to, an Urban Bird Refuge, which is defined as an open space “two acres and larger dominated by vegetation, including vegetated landscaping, forest, meadows, grassland, or wetlands, or open water.” The project building site is not in or within 300 feet of an Urban Bird Refuge, so the standards related to location-specific hazards are not applicable to the proposed project. Feature-related hazards, which can occur on buildings anywhere in San Francisco, are defined as freestanding glass walls, wind barriers, skywalks, balconies, and greenhouses on rooftops that have unbroken glazed segments of 24 sf or larger. The proposed project would comply with the feature-related standards of Planning Code Section 139 by using bird-safe glazing treatment on 100 percent of any feature-related hazards. Because the proposed project would be subject to and would comply with City-adopted regulations for bird-safe buildings, the proposed project would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory

wildlife corridors. This impact would be **less-than-significant**, and no mitigation measures would be necessary.

Impact BI-4: The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. (*Less than Significant*)

There are three existing trees, as well as other ornamental vegetation, on the interior of the project building site (in the rear yard of the SRO building at 480-484 Sixth Street and the McDonald's parking lot) that would need to be removed as part of the proposed project. There are also ten existing street trees adjacent to the project building site along Sixth Street between Ahern Way and Bryant Street (four), and along Bryant Street between Harriet and Sixth streets (six). On the HOJ site, there are two existing street trees along Harriet Street between Bryant Street and Ahern Way, 16 existing trees along Bryant Street between Harriet and Seventh streets, and four existing street trees along Seventh Street, between Bryant and Harrison streets. These existing street trees would remain. Implementation of the proposed project would include planting up to a total of seven new street trees along Sixth and Bryant streets in compliance with the standards of Planning Code Section 138.1(c)(1) and the Public Works Code, Article 16. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources. This impact would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Impact C-BI-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulative impact related to biological resources. (*Less than Significant*)

Reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site include several high-rise structures (e.g., 598 Brannan Street, 350 Eighth Street, and 377 Sixth Street) that could result in the injury or death of birds in the event of a collision. In addition, nearby cumulative development could result in the removal of existing street trees or other vegetation. Nearby cumulative development would be subject to the same bird-safe building and urban forestry ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would reduce the effects of nearby cumulative development to less-than-significant levels, as for the proposed project. For these reasons, the proposed project would not combine with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity to create a significant cumulative impact related to biological resources.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
13. GEOLOGY AND SOILS— Would the project:					
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would connect to the combined sewer system, which is the wastewater conveyance system for San Francisco, and would not use septic tanks or alternate on-site wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, Topic E.13(e) is not applicable.

The project building site is generally flat, with no unique topographic, geologic, or physical features. Construction of the proposed RDF would not substantially alter the topography of the site. Therefore, there is **no impact** related to Topic E.13(f).

A Geotechnical Investigation Report (Geotechnical Report) was prepared for the proposed project, and the results are summarized below.¹⁵⁹

Potential seismic impacts related to the proposed project include seismically-induced ground shaking, as well as liquefaction and related ground failures that could damage structures at the project site. Construction-related impacts include potential erosion, excavation instability, and settlement from excavation dewatering. A design-level geotechnical investigation, required as part of the building permit process administered by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection (DBI), would determine the final features to be included in the proposed project to avoid or withstand seismic and geologic effects.

The project building site is relatively level and is immediately underlain by artificial fill materials, interbedded sands, possible Colma Formation (late Pleistocene), Old Bay Mud (late Pleistocene), and Franciscan Complex bedrock (Jurassic and Cretaceous). Young Bay Mud, which is typically encountered along the Bay shore, was not encountered during the geotechnical investigation of the project site. The geotechnical data report for the proposed project (Appendix A of the Geotechnical Report) describes the geologic materials beneath the project building site as follows (from youngest to oldest):

- Artificial fill at the project site ranges in thickness from 7 to 10 feet, and consists of loose sands. In some locations the fill contains debris consisting of fragments of brick, concrete, asphalt, glass, and traces of organic materials. A one-foot-thick layer of peat was encountered beneath the artificial fill in one boring.
- Approximately 23 to 33 feet of medium dense to very dense sand with silt materials are encountered below the artificial fill materials.
- Approximately 5 to 10 feet of soft to medium stiff clay underlies the sands and is in turn underlain by approximately 22 feet of stiff to very stiff clay.
- Approximately 30 to 50 feet of dense to very dense sands underlie the clay layers.
- Approximately 40 feet of very stiff to hard clays underlie the dense sands to at least 135 feet below ground surface, the maximum depth explored.

San Francisco is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Franciscan Complex. In the vicinity of the project site the Franciscan Complex generally consists of shale, sandstone, and chert. Bedrock was not encountered within a depth of 135 feet below ground surface at the project building site, but available geotechnical data suggests that Franciscan Formation bedrock is expected at a depth of 200 feet or more.

¹⁵⁹ San Francisco Department of Public Works (DPW), Geotechnical Investigation Report - Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, February 23, 2015 (hereinafter "Geotechnical Report"). A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

The depth to groundwater at the project building site is about 8 feet below ground surface.¹⁶⁰ These groundwater levels could be affected by changes in precipitation and temperature, as well as by construction-related dewatering systems in the project vicinity. During preparation of the geotechnical data report (Appendix A of the Geotechnical Report), running water was observed in two soil borings, indicating that the groundwater could be locally confined by peat deposits. Therefore, construction dewatering of the excavated basement and tunnel areas would likely be required.

Impact GE-1: The proposed project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic ground shaking, seismically induced ground failure, or landslides. (*Less than Significant*)

Impacts Related to Fault Rupture

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The project building site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as established by the California Geological Survey (CGS), and no known active or potentially active faults cross the project building site or the immediate vicinity.¹⁶¹ Therefore, the potential for surface fault rupture is low, and this impact would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary**.

Impacts Related to Ground Shaking

Like the rest of the San Francisco Bay Area, the project building site would be subject to ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the regional faults. The intensity of seismic shaking, or strong ground motion, at the project building site would be dependent on the distance between the site and the epicenter of the earthquake, the magnitude of the earthquake, and the geologic conditions underlying and surrounding the site. Earthquakes occurring on faults closest to the project building site would most likely generate the largest ground motions. The intensity of earthquake-induced ground motions can be described in terms of "peak ground acceleration," which is represented as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity (g).¹⁶²

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that there is a 63 percent probability of a strong earthquake (Moment magnitude¹⁶³ [Mw] 6.7 or higher) occurring in the San Francisco Bay

¹⁶⁰ Geotechnical Report, p. 5.

¹⁶¹ Geotechnical Report, p. 6.

¹⁶² Acceleration of gravity (g) = 980 centimeters per second squared. 1.0 g of acceleration is a rate of increase in speed equivalent to a car traveling 328 feet from rest in 4.5 seconds.

¹⁶³ An earthquake is classified by the amount of energy released, expressed as the magnitude of the earthquake. Traditionally, magnitudes have been quantified using the Richter scale. However,

region during the 30-year period between 2007 and 2036.¹⁶⁴ The faults that would be capable of causing strong ground shaking at the project building site are the San Andreas Fault, located within 8 miles; the Hayward Fault, located within 10 miles; the San Gregorio Fault, located within 11 miles; and the Calaveras and Rodgers Creek faults, both located more than 21 miles away.¹⁶⁵

The Geotechnical Report concludes that the largest reasonable earthquake that could affect the project building site is a 7.9 Mw earthquake occurring on the San Andreas Fault. This earthquake could result in a peak ground acceleration of 0.71g at the project site. This value represents an extreme shaking level using the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale.¹⁶⁶

Incorporation of appropriate engineering and design features in accordance with the San Francisco Building Code, subject to review by DBI as part of the building permit approval process, would ensure that (1) the structure would not suffer substantial damage, (2) substantial debris such as building exterior finishes or windows would not separate from the building, (3) building occupants would be able to safely vacate the building following an earthquake, and (4) pedestrians and other bystanders would not be injured. While some damage could occur, building occupants could reoccupy the building after an earthquake, following completion of any necessary repairs.

Further, as described in Section A, Project Description, p. 7, the existing HOJ building has been designated with a Seismic Hazard Rating 3 (SHR3), which indicates that the building is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake.¹⁶⁷ Extensive damage to the existing HOJ building would be debilitating to the functionality of the City's justice system. Because the proposed RDF would be constructed in accordance with the most current Building Code requirements for seismic safety, it would be less likely to sustain severe damage in the event of a major earthquake, and the amount of time needed to implement any repairs to the building would likely be reduced. This would be a substantial improvement over existing

seismologists now use a moment magnitude (Mw) scale because it provides a more accurate measurement of the size of major and great earthquakes.

¹⁶⁴ U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS), *The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast, Version 2 (UCERF 2)*, by the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities, Open File Report 2007-1437, 2008. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁶⁵ Distances obtained from Appendix A (Table 2 on page 8) of the Geotechnical Report.

¹⁶⁶ The Modified Mercalli Intensity scale estimates the intensity of shaking from an earthquake at a specific location or over a specific area by considering its effects on people, objects, and buildings. At high intensities, earthquake shaking damages buildings. The severity of the damage depends on the building type, the age of the building, and the quality of the construction. Buildings built to older building codes can be more severely damaged than recently constructed buildings using newer codes.

¹⁶⁷ EQA Engineering And Design/AGS Inc., *Seismic Assessment of Various City-Owned Buildings Earthquake Safety Program- Hall of Justice*, October 1992, pp. V-VI. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

conditions. Therefore, impacts related to ground shaking would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary**.

Impacts Related to Liquefaction, Lateral Spreading, and Seismic Settlement

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated granular sediments temporarily lose their shear strength during periods of earthquake-induced, strong ground shaking. The susceptibility of a site to liquefaction is a function of the depth, density, and water content of the granular sediments and the magnitude of earthquakes likely to affect the site. Saturated, unconsolidated silts, sands, silty sands, and gravels within 50 feet of the ground surface are most susceptible to liquefaction. The primary liquefaction-related phenomena include vertical settlement¹⁶⁸ and lateral spreading.¹⁶⁹

The project building site is located in an area of liquefaction potential as identified in the Seismic Hazards Zone Map for the City and County of San Francisco,¹⁷⁰ and the Geotechnical Report identified liquefiable materials at the project building site. In its current condition, the project building site could therefore be subject to both liquefaction and earthquake-induced settlement due to the presence of shallow groundwater and the loose sands that make up the artificial fill materials. However, the proposed RDF would not be susceptible to liquefaction or settlement-related damage because the existing liquefiable soil would be removed to a depth of 17 feet and the proposed mat foundation would be supported on a medium dense to very dense sand subgrade that has low liquefaction potential.¹⁷¹ Adjacent roadways, sidewalks, and utilities that are supported within the artificial fill and underlying sands could experience damage as a result of liquefaction. To address this, the Geotechnical Report recommends flexible connections for all utilities to prevent breakage due to differential settlement.

The potential for lateral displacement is low because the project building site is located in a developed flat area of the South of Market area of San Francisco and there are no nearby exposed slopes or stream banks that could be susceptible to lateral displacement.

¹⁶⁸ During an earthquake, settlement can occur as a result of the relatively rapid rearrangement, compaction, and settling of subsurface materials (particularly loose, non-compacted, and variable sandy sediments). Settlement can occur both uniformly and differentially (i.e., where adjoining areas settle at different rates). Areas are susceptible to differential settlement if underlain by compressible sediments, such as poorly engineered artificial fill or bay mud.

¹⁶⁹ Of the liquefaction hazards, lateral spreading generally causes the most damage. This is a phenomenon in which large blocks of intact, non-liquefied soil move downslope on a liquefied substrate that covers a large area.

¹⁷⁰ California Geological Survey, Seismic Hazards Zonation Program, City and County of San Francisco Quadrangle, November 17, 2000. Available online at http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/download/pdf/ozn_sf.pdf. Accessed October 31, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁷¹ Geotechnical Report, p. 6.

The project sponsor would be required to prepare a site-specific, design-level geotechnical report pursuant to the State Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, and to address the potential for liquefaction and earthquake-induced settlement, and to develop specific design elements to be included in the proposed project's design to avoid adverse effects related to these phenomena. The report would assess the nature and severity of the hazard(s) on the site and recommend project design, soil improvement requirements, and construction features that would reduce the identified hazard(s). The building plans and design-level geotechnical report would be submitted as part of the building permit application and reviewed by DBI to ensure compliance with all San Francisco Building Code provisions regarding structural safety.

Further, as discussed above and in Section A, Project Description, p. 7, the existing HOJ building has a seismic rating of SHR3, which indicates that the building is seismically deficient and unlikely to remain operational in the event of a major earthquake. This extensive damage would be debilitating to the functionality of the City's justice system. Construction of the new facilities would minimize liquefaction-related damage to the rehabilitation and detention facilities in the event of a major earthquake and would reduce the amount of time needed to implement any repairs. This would be a substantial improvement over existing conditions. Therefore, impacts related to liquefaction, earthquake-induced settlement, and lateral spreading would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impacts Related to Seismically Induced Landslides

The project building site is relatively flat and does not include any areas of mapped earthquake-induced landslide susceptibility identified by the California Department of Conservation under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990.¹⁷² Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to earthquake-induced landslides, **and no mitigation would be necessary**.

Impact GE-2: The proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. (*Less than Significant*)

Soil movement during excavation for the proposed RDF foundation and basement, underground tunnel, and utilities installation and relocation could create the potential for wind- and water-borne soil erosion. However, the construction contractor would be required to obtain a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities, in accordance with Article 4.2 of the San Francisco Public Works Code, Section 146, to address sediment-laden construction-site stormwater runoff, as discussed in Section E.14: Hydrology and Water Quality. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) must

¹⁷² California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, City and County of San Francisco, Official Map, November 17, 2000. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

review and approve the erosion and sediment control plan prior to the plan's implementation, and the SFPUC would inspect the project building site periodically to ensure compliance with the plan. Therefore, impacts related to soil erosion would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

The project building site is built out and covered with impervious surfaces, including the existing HOJ building on the HOJ site and the five existing buildings and the parking areas on the project building site. Previous construction of these structures would have involved removal of any top soil (a fertile soil horizon that typically contains a seed base). Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to loss of top soil, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Impact GE-3: The proposed project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project construction or potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. (*Less than Significant*)

Ground settlement could result from excavation for construction of the proposed RDF and underground tunnel, and construction dewatering. These potential effects are described below, followed by DBI procedures that are in place to ensure that unstable conditions do not result. Permanent dewatering would not be required because the proposed below-ground structures would be waterproofed and drainage would be provided. The structures would also be designed to resist uplift due to buoyancy. Heave from pile driving would not occur because any piles, if needed, would be pre-drilled.

Impacts Related to Excavation

Construction of the proposed RDF and underground tunnel would require excavation up to a depth of approximately 17 feet below ground surface, and excavation would also be required for utilities installation and relocation. Excavations would be conducted adjacent to the residential building located at 480-484 Sixth Street and the office building located at 800-804 Bryant Street, as well as Sixth, Bryant, and Harriet streets and Ahern Way. Settlement and potentially collapse could occur if the structures and the excavation sidewalls were not adequately supported during construction. Shoring systems such as soldier beams,¹⁷³ interlocking sheet piles,¹⁷⁴ or jet grouting¹⁷⁵ would be required to provide the necessary support, and the adjoining structures may need to be underpinned as well. Further, DPW, as developer of the project site, would be required to implement a monitoring program, featuring use of an inclinometer, to monitor for movement at the face of the

¹⁷³ A soldier beam system uses piles and lagging to retain soil behind the lagging. Soldier beam refers to the pile.

¹⁷⁴ Interlocking sheet piles are typically installed 10 feet past the bottom of a planned excavation to ensure groundwater cutoff and provide basal stability for the bottom of the excavation. For the depth of the excavation, support can be provided by internal struts or bracing.

¹⁷⁵ A jet grout shoring system includes overlapping grout columns for excavation support. Typically, the jet grout columns are reinforced with steel beams on alternating column locations.

excavations. The monitoring program would include a baseline survey and frequent surveying of the excavation as construction progresses to evaluate the effects of construction and ensure that the soil and existing walls do not become unstable.

Impacts Related to Construction-Related Dewatering

The 17-foot excavation depth would extend up to approximately 9 feet below the anticipated groundwater levels. Therefore, there is the potential for substantial water inflow into the excavated areas during construction. Without an adequate groundwater control program during construction, groundwater could also intrude into the existing HOJ where the underground corridor would connect to the basement. Dewatering would be required to maintain the groundwater level beneath the depth of excavation and could potentially result in settlement of adjacent structures, including buildings, sidewalks, streets, and utilities. To prevent adverse settlement during construction, a site-specific dewatering plan would be necessary. This plan may include the installation of a water-tight shoring system such as interlocked sheet piles or jet grouting to minimize the flow of groundwater into the excavation once the shoring system is installed, therefore reducing the risk of settlement in adjacent areas. The site-specific dewatering plan would be reviewed and approved by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and the San Francisco Department of Public Health.

DBI Requirements and Significance Conclusion

DBI would require a detailed geotechnical report to address potential settlement and subsidence impacts of excavation and dewatering and would ensure that these effects are appropriately addressed in accordance with Chapter 33 of the San Francisco Building Code. DBI would also require that the report include a determination as to whether a lateral movement and settlement survey should be done to monitor any movement or settlement of surrounding buildings and adjacent streets during construction. If a monitoring survey were recommended, DBI would require that a Special Inspector be retained by the project sponsor to perform this monitoring. Groundwater observation wells could be required to monitor potential settlement and subsidence during dewatering. If, in the judgment of the Special Inspector, unacceptable movement were to occur, corrective actions would be used to halt this settlement. Groundwater recharge could be used to halt settlement due to dewatering. Further, the final building plans would be reviewed by DBI, which would determine if additional site-specific reports would be required.

With implementation of the recommendations provided in the detailed geotechnical study, subject to review and approval by DBI, and monitoring by a DBI Special Inspector (if required), impacts related to the potential for settlement and subsidence due to construction on soil that is unstable, or could become unstable as a result of the project, would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact GE-4: The proposed project would not create substantial risks to life or property as a result of being located on expansive soil. (Less than Significant)

The presence of expansive soils is not expected because the artificial fill and sands beneath the project area do not contain high proportions of clay particles that can shrink or swell with changes in moisture content and thus would not be expansive. The clay deposits beneath the project site are generally below the groundwater table and are permanently saturated. Therefore, impacts related to expansive soils would be **less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary**.

Impact C-GE-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to geologic hazards. (Less than Significant)

Geological impacts are generally site-specific and the proposed project would not have the potential to have cumulative effects with other projects. Geological effects as a result of construction of the proposed project are usually restricted to the immediate vicinity, and geologic impacts resulting from the proposed project are limited to seismic effects and the potential for creating an unstable geologic unit. Seismic effects could occur in the project vicinity, including the Financial District and South of Market area. Therefore, these areas are considered the geographic scope for seismic effects. The creation of unstable geologic units is a local effect; therefore, the geographic scope for this cumulative impact is limited to the project area and immediate vicinity.

Seismic Safety

Several projects in the vicinity of the proposed RDF listed under **Impact C-LU-1**, pp. 34-35, would contribute to an increase in the number of persons potentially exposed to seismic risks in the South of Market and greater downtown San Francisco areas, which could result in a potential cumulative impact. However, as noted in **Impact GE-1**, the project site is not subject to fault rupture because there are no known earthquake faults that cross the project site or the immediate vicinity of the project site. The proposed project and any reasonably foreseeable future development within the vicinity of the project site would be subject to very strong or more extreme ground shaking and could experience liquefaction effects in the event of an earthquake on a nearby fault. However, the proposed RDF and all new buildings in San Francisco would be constructed in accordance with the most current Building Code requirements for seismic safety, providing for increased life-safety protection of residents and workers. Implementation of these requirements would ensure that potential cumulative impacts related to seismic safety would be less than significant. Therefore the proposed project would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative impact.

Unstable Geologic Unit

As discussed in **Impact GE-3**, implementation of the proposed project could result in ground settlement from construction dewatering as well as from excavation for construction of the

proposed RDF, underground tunnel, and potential underground utility relocation and installation. None of the cumulative projects are located immediately adjacent to the project site. Therefore, there would be no cumulative impact related to unstable geologic units.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
14. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY— Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 authoritative flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project does not include the construction of housing. Therefore, Topic E.14(g) is not applicable.

The project site is not located on or near a slope that could be subject to mudflow. Based on the state’s official tsunami inundation maps, the project site is not located within a tsunami inundation zone.¹⁷⁶ Therefore, there is **no impact** related to Topic E.14(j).

Impact HY-1: The proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality and runoff from the proposed project would not exceed the capacity of a storm drain system or provide a substantial source of stormwater pollutants. (*Less than Significant*)

As discussed in the impact analyses below, the proposed project would not result in water quality impacts as a result of construction-related stormwater discharges, construction-related dewatering, or post-construction-related stormwater discharges because these discharges would be managed in accordance with existing San Francisco regulations, described below. Once constructed, the proposed project would change the quantity of stormwater and wastewater discharged to the combined sewer but would not have an effect on the frequency or duration of combined sewer discharges as also discussed below.

Description of Combined Sewer System

The proposed project is located in the Eastern Basin of the City’s combined sewer system, within the Channel sub-basin. Combined stormwater and wastewater flows from this basin are transported to the Southeast Water Pollution Control Plant (SEWPCP) which treats up to 150 million gallons

¹⁷⁶ California Emergency Management Agency, California Geological Survey, University of Southern California. Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, San Francisco North Quadrangle/San Francisco South Quadrangle (SF Bay), June 15, 2009. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

per day (mgd) of wastewater to a secondary level.¹⁷⁷ During dry weather, wastewater flows consist mainly of municipal and industrial sanitary sewage and wastewater, and the annual average wastewater flow during dry weather is 60 mgd.¹⁷⁸ The average dry weather design flow capacity of the SEWPCP is 84.5 mgd; therefore the existing flows are about 71 percent of the treatment capacity and all dry weather wastewater flow is treated to a secondary level at the SEWPCP. The treated wastewater is then discharged to the Bay through the deep water outfall at Pier 80, located immediately to the north of the Islais Creek Channel.

During wet weather (generally October through April), the combined sewer and stormwater system collects large volumes of stormwater runoff in addition to municipal and industrial sanitary sewage and wastewater, and the combined wastewater and stormwater flow is conveyed to treatment facilities before eventual discharge to the Bay. Depending on the amount of rainfall, wet weather flows are treated to varying levels before discharge to the Bay. Up to 150 mgd of wet weather flows receive secondary treatment at the SEWPCP. The SEWPCP can also treat up to an additional 100 mgd to a primary treatment standard plus disinfection. Treated wet weather discharges of up to 250 mgd from the SEWPCP occur through the Pier 80 outfall directly to the Bay or through the Quint Street outfall to Islais Creek Channel on the south bank of Islais Creek. Only wastewater treated to a secondary level is discharged at the Quint Street outfall.

Flows in excess of the treatment capacity are conveyed to storage and transport boxes which provide “flow-through treatment” to remove settleable solids and floatable materials, which is similar to primary treatment. The excess flows are then eventually discharged through 29 combined sewer discharge structures located along the City’s bayside waterfront from the Marina Green to Candlestick Point. All discharges from the combined sewer system to the Bay, through either the primary outfalls or the combined sewer discharge structures, are operated in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and the State’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act through a permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB) which incorporates the requirements of the federal Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control Policy.

¹⁷⁷ Secondary treatment is the treatment of wastewater or sewage involving removal of organic matter using biological and chemical processes. This is a higher level of treatment than primary treatment, which is removal of floating and settleable solids using physical operations such as screening and sedimentation. Secondary treatment is less intensive than tertiary treatment, in which additional chemical and biological treatment processes are used to remove additional compounds that may be required for discharge or reuse purposes.

¹⁷⁸ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *San Francisco’s Wastewater Treatment Facilities*, June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Impacts from Construction-Related Stormwater Runoff

Soil movement for foundation excavation, underground tunnel, and utilities installation and relocation could create the potential for wind- and water-borne soil erosion. In addition, without proper handling methods, stormwater runoff from temporary on-site use and storage of vehicles, fuels, wastes, and other hazardous materials could carry pollutants to the combined sewer system. However, the project sponsor's construction contractor would be required to obtain a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit and implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for construction activities, in accordance with Construction Site Runoff requirements of Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 146. This permit is required for any project that includes any land disturbing activities such as building demolition, clearing, grading, grubbing, filling, stockpiling, excavating, and transporting soil. The permit specifically requires easements for drainage facilities; provision of adequate dust controls in conformance with applicable air pollution laws and regulations; and improvement of any existing grading, ground surface, or site drainage to meet the requirements of Article 4.2.

The application for the permit must also include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that provides a vicinity map showing the location of the site in relationship to the surrounding area's water courses, water bodies, and other significant geographic features; a site survey; suitable contours for the existing and proposed topography, area drainage, proposed construction and sequencing; proposed drainage channels; proposed erosion and sediment controls; dewatering controls, where applicable; soil stabilization measures, where applicable; maintenance controls; sampling, monitoring, and reporting schedules; and any other information deemed necessary by the SFPUC. A building permit cannot be issued until a Construction Site Runoff Control Permit has been issued.

Under the Construction Site Runoff Control Permit, the project sponsor would be required to conduct daily inspections and maintenance of all erosion and sediment controls and must provide inspection and maintenance information to the SFPUC. The SFPUC would also conduct periodic inspections of the project site to ensure compliance with the plan. The project sponsor would be required to notify the SFPUC at least two days prior to the start of construction, completed installation of erosion and sediment control measures, completion of final grading, and project completion. At the SFPUC's discretion, sampling, metering, and monitoring may also be required. Implementation of the Construction Site Runoff requirements of Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code* would ensure that water quality impacts related to violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality due to discharge of construction-related stormwater runoff would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impacts from Construction-Related Dewatering

As noted in Section E.13, Geology and Soils, p. 173, the 17-foot excavation depth would extend approximately 9 feet below the anticipated groundwater levels. Therefore, there is the potential for water inflow into the excavations during construction. If the groundwater produced during dewatering contained contaminants or excessive sediment, discharge of the groundwater into the combined sewer system could potentially degrade water quality.

Groundwater produced during construction-related dewatering would be discharged to the City's combined sewer system in accordance with a permit issued by the Wastewater Enterprise Collection System Division of the SFPUC pursuant to Article 4.1 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, as supplemented by Order No. 158170, which regulates the quantity and quality of discharges to the combined sewer system. This permit would contain appropriate discharge standards and may require installation of meters to measure the volume of the discharge. Although the groundwater could contain contaminants related to past site activities – as discussed below on pp. 197-205 in Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials – as well as sediment and suspended solids, the groundwater would be treated as necessary to meet permit requirements prior to discharge. With discharge to the combined sewer system in accordance with regulatory requirements, water quality impacts related to a violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality due to discharge of groundwater during groundwater dewatering would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are necessary.

Impacts Related to Combined Sewer Overflows During Operation

As discussed above, the volume of wet weather flows in the Eastern Drainage Basin varies due to the addition of stormwater during wet weather (generally October through April). When the increased flows exceed the 400 million gallon per day treatment capacity of the eastside wet weather facilities, the excess flows are discharged through 29 combined sewer discharge structures located along the City's bayside waterfront from the Marina Green to Candlestick Point after receiving the equivalent of primary treatment. The combined sewer discharge structures associated with the Channel sub-basin discharge to Lower San Francisco Bay and Mission Creek.

An increase in the volume of combined sewer discharges could be a concern because the RWQCB has designated both Lower San Francisco Bay and Mission Creek as impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, which indicates water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations, and because combined sewer discharges contain pollutants for which these water bodies are impaired. Two aspects of the project in combination could result in long-term changes in the flows to the City's combined sewer system in the Channel sub-basin, including changes in the amount of wastewater generation and changes

in stormwater runoff volumes and rates. The effects of these factors on the combined sewer system are closely related, and the combined effect on the volume and/or frequency of combined sewer discharges to the Bay is discussed below.

Changes in Wastewater Flows

As described in Section A, Project Description on pp. 5-7, the proposed project would decrease the number of beds from 905 to 640, a reduction of 265 inmates. While the number of employees would increase by about 47 people, demolition of the existing commercial buildings at 444 Sixth Street, 450 Sixth Street, and 820 Bryant Street (a McDonald's restaurant) for development of the proposed RDF would result in the displacement of approximately 43 employees, resulting in a net increase of about 4 employees. However, any increase in wastewater production by these employees would be offset by the reduction in the number of inmates. In addition, as described below on p. 212, in Section E.16, Mineral and Energy Resources, the proposed project would be required to implement the 2014 San Francisco Building Code requirements for the use of water-conserving fixtures, which would reduce the amount of wastewater produced. These factors would result in a corresponding reduction in wastewater generation. Therefore, year-round wastewater discharges to the combined sewer system would be reduced under the proposed project and would be within the existing dry weather capacity of the SEWPCP.

Changes in Stormwater Runoff

The project site is almost entirely covered by impervious surfaces and would continue to be under the proposed project. In accordance with San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance (Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 147) and Stormwater Design Guidelines, the project sponsor would be required to achieve the standards specified in LEED® SS6.1 (Stormwater Design: Quantity Control) to minimize the flow and volume of stormwater into the combined sewer system. For the project site, this standard specifies that the project sponsor must implement a stormwater management plan that results in a 25 percent decrease in the peak rate and total volume of stormwater runoff from the two-year 24-hour design storm, compared to existing conditions.

Accordingly, the project sponsor would be required to incorporate low-impact design techniques into the design and to implement stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the flow rate and volume of stormwater entering the combined sewer system. The project sponsor could achieve the necessary reduction in stormwater flows primarily by collecting and treating stormwater runoff for on-site reuse. Capturing the rainwater for reuse could also reduce the amount of stormwater pollutants that would otherwise be discharged to the combined sewer system.

The Stormwater Control Plan for the proposed project would describe the rainwater collection system and any other BMPs that would be implemented to achieve the specified reduction in

stormwater flows as well as a plan for post-construction operation and maintenance of the BMPs. Specifically, the plan must include the following elements:

- Site characterization,
- Design and development goals,
- Site plan,
- Site design,
- Source controls,
- Treatment BMPs,
- Comparison of design to established goals, and
- Operations and maintenance plan

The Stormwater Control Plan must be reviewed and stamped by a licensed landscape architect, architect, or engineer. The SFPUC would review the plan and certify compliance with the Stormwater Design Guidelines, and would inspect stormwater BMPs once they are constructed. Any issues noted by the inspection must be corrected before the Certificate of Occupancy can be issued for the building. Following occupancy, the owner would be responsible for completing an annual self-certification inspection, and must submit completed checklists and maintenance logs for the year to the SFPUC. In addition, the SFPUC would inspect all stormwater BMPs every third year and any issues identified by either inspection must be resolved before the SFPUC could renew the certificate of compliance.

With implementation of stormwater control measures as required by San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance (Article 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code*, Section 147) and Stormwater Design Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would contribute to a decrease in the rate and volume of stormwater flows from the project site relative to existing conditions.

Net Impact on Combined Sewer Discharges

As discussed above, both wastewater and stormwater flows to the combined sewer system would be reduced under the proposed project compared to existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant water quality impacts related to violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality associated with changes in combined sewer discharges into the Bay.

Exceedance of Storm System Capacity and Additional Sources of Polluted Runoff

Stormwater runoff in an urban location, such as the project building site, is a known source of pollution. Runoff from the project building site may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons¹⁷⁹ (PAHs) from vehicle emissions; heavy metals, such as copper from brake pad wear and zinc from tire wear; dioxins as products of combustion; and mercury resulting from atmospheric deposition. All of these materials, and others, may be deposited on paved surfaces and rooftops as fine airborne particles, thus yielding stormwater runoff pollution that is unrelated to use of the proposed RDF. In addition, during operations the proposed project could contribute specific pollutants including sediments, nutrients, oil and grease, organics, and trash that can be washed into the combined sewer system. These pollutants can all affect water quality.

However, as discussed above, in accordance with the San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance and the Stormwater Design Guidelines, the peak rate and volume of stormwater discharged from the site would be reduced by 25 percent relative to existing conditions. Further, reuse of rainwater as a stormwater control BMP could also reduce the amount of stormwater pollutants discharged to the combined sewer system. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of an existing or planned stormwater drainage system or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and impacts related to these topics would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-2: The proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table. (*Less than Significant*)

The proposed project is located within the Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in depletion of groundwater resources in this basin because, other than temporary pumping of groundwater during construction-related dewatering, the proposed project would not involve the use or extraction of groundwater. Rather, potable water for the proposed project would be provided by the SFPUC regional water system. Construction-related dewatering would not deplete groundwater supplies because it would only be conducted on a short-term basis and the Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin is not used as a potable water supply and there are no plans for development of this basin for groundwater production.

¹⁷⁹ Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are group of chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances, such as tobacco and charbroiled meat. PAHs usually occur naturally, but they can be manufactured. A few PAHs are used in medicines and to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides. Others are contained in asphalt used in road construction. They can also be found in substances such as crude oil, coal, coal tar pitch, creosote, and roofing tar. They are found throughout the environment in the air, water, and soil. They can occur in the air, as vapors or attached to dust or ash particles, or as solids in soil or sediment.

Project implementation would not interfere with groundwater recharge because the project site is almost completely covered with impervious surfaces under existing conditions and would continue to be under the proposed project. Given that groundwater is not used as a potable water supply, there are no plans for development of the basin for groundwater production, and there would be no net increase in impervious surfaces, impacts related to the depletion of groundwater resources and interference with groundwater recharge would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-3: The proposed project would not 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 that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site. (*Less than Significant*)

The project site does not include any existing streams or water course that could be altered or diverted, and there are no surface impoundments, wetlands, natural catch basins, or settling ponds within the project site. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to alteration of drainage patterns by altering the course of a stream in a manner that would cause erosion or flooding on or off-site.

Currently, surface water runoff from the project site is conveyed to the combined sewer system. Although the project site is located in an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC (see **Impact HY-5**), the proposed project would implement stormwater control BMPs such as rainwater capture and reuse on-site to comply with stormwater volume and flow rate reductions required by San Francisco's Stormwater Design Guidelines as discussed in **Impact HY-1**. Compliance with the Stormwater Design Guidelines would reduce the quantity and rate of stormwater runoff to the City's combined sewer system, decreasing the potential for on- and off-site erosion and flooding, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HY-4: Operation of the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding. (*Less than Significant with Mitigation*)

Some low lying areas along San Francisco's Bay shoreline are subject to flooding during periods of extreme high tides, storm surge and waves, although these occurrences are relatively rare in San Francisco compared to areas prone to hurricanes or other major coastal storms or to developed areas near or below sea level. In 2008, the City and County of San Francisco adopted interim flood maps depicting the 100-year flood zone along the City's Bay shoreline. The 100-year flood zone represents areas that are subject to flooding once every 100 years on average or that have a 1-percent chance of flooding in any single year. Flooding in these areas has the potential to damage buildings and infrastructure. The proposed project is not located within a 100-year flood zone

identified on the City's interim flood maps.¹⁸⁰ Therefore, this section discusses the potential for increased flooding in the future as a result of sea level rise along with factors contributing to coastal flooding.

Factors Contributing to Coastal Flooding

Coastal areas are vulnerable to periodic flooding due to storm surge, extreme tides, and waves. Rising sea level due to climate change has the potential to increase the frequency, severity, and extent of flooding in coastal areas. These factors are described below.

Storm Surge. Storm surge occurs when persistent high winds and changes in air pressure push water towards the shore, which can raise the water level near the shoreline by several feet and may persist for several days. Along San Francisco's bay shoreline, storm surge typically raises the surface water elevation 2 to 3 feet during major winter storms several times a year. Extreme high tides in combination with storm surge can cause inundation of low-lying roads, boardwalks, and promenades; can exacerbate coastal flooding; and can interfere with stormwater and sewer outfalls.

The degree of storm surge depends on the severity of the storm as well as tidal levels at the time of the storm and is characterized using a return period which represents the expected frequency of a storm event occurring based on historical information. A one-year storm surge is expected to occur each year while a 100-year storm surge (which represents more extreme conditions) has a one percent chance of occurring in any year.

Tides. Diurnal (twice daily) high tides along San Francisco's bay shoreline typically range from approximately 5 to 7 feet based on the 1988 North American Vertical Datum (NAVD88), though annual maximum tides may exceed 7 feet. The twice yearly extreme high and low tides are called "king tides." These occur each year during the winter and summer when the earth, moon and sun are aligned, and may be amplified by winter weather. King tides and other high tides can result in temporary inundation of low-lying roads, boardwalks, and waterfront promenades. The Embarcadero waterfront (Pier 14) and the Marina area in San Francisco experience inundation under current king tide conditions.¹⁸¹

Waves. Waves and wave run-up primarily affect a narrow band along the shoreline where wave energy can damage structures and overtop both natural embankments and shoreline protection structures such as seawalls and levees. The influence of waves diminishes inland as wave energy dissipates. In addition, the Pacific Ocean waves, which are generally larger than those originating

¹⁸⁰ City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Interim Floodplain Map, Northeast. Final Draft, July 2008. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

¹⁸¹ San Francisco Water Power Sewer. *Climate Stressors and Impact: Bayside Sea Level Rise Mapping, Final Technical Memorandum*. June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

in the Bay, are substantially dampened along the Bay shoreline due to transformation processes within San Francisco Bay.

Sea Level Rise. Seas are rising globally due to climate change, and are expected to continue to rise at an accelerating rate for the foreseeable future. The sea level at the San Francisco tidal gauge has risen 8 inches over the past century.

The National Research Council’s (NRC’s) 2012 report, *Sea Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future* (the NRC Report) provides a scientific review of sea level rise for the West Coast and provides the most recent regional sea level rise predictions for 2030, 2050, and 2100, relative to the year 2000 sea level.¹⁸² In this report, the NRC projects that sea levels in the San Francisco Bay area will rise 11 inches by 2050 and 36 inches by 2100 as presented in **Table 16**. As presented in the NRC Report, these sea level rise projections represent likely sea level rise values based on the current understanding of global climate change and assuming a moderate level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹⁸³ and extrapolation of continued accelerating land ice melt patterns, plus or minus one standard deviation.¹⁸⁴

Table 16: Sea Level Rise Estimates for San Francisco Bay Relative to the Year 2000

Year	Projection
2030	6 ± 2 inches
2050	11 ± 4 inches
2100	36 ± 10 inches

Source: National Research Council, 2012

The estimates represent the permanent increase in Mean Sea Level and the associated average daily high tide conditions (represented by Mean Higher High Water, or MHHW)¹⁸⁵ that could result from

¹⁸² National Research Council, *Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2012. Available online at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13389. Accessed October 1, 2014.

¹⁸³ Future emissions of greenhouse gases depend on a collection of human decisions at local, regional, national, and international levels as well as potential unknown technological developments. For this reason, future changes in greenhouse gas emissions cannot be accurately estimated, and a range of emissions levels is considered in the NRC Report. Estimates of sea level rise relative to thermal expansion of the oceans were formulated using the mid-level, or moderate level, of predicted changes in greenhouse gas emissions (from a combination of fossil and non-fossil fuels), as well as an assumption of high economic growth; this represents scenario “A1B” as described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

¹⁸⁴ One standard deviation roughly corresponds to a 15 percent/85 percent confidence interval, meaning that there is approximately 15 percent chance the value will exceed the high-end projection (8 inches for the 2030 example) and a 15 percent chance the value will be lower than the low-end projection (4 inches in 2030).

¹⁸⁵ Mean higher high water is the higher of each day’s two high tides averaged over time.

sea level rise; they do not take into account storm surge, extreme tides, or waves which can result in water levels that are temporarily higher than MHHW as discussed above.

In March 2013, the California Ocean Protection Council updated its 2010 statewide sea level rise guidance to adopt the NRC Report as the current, best available science on sea level rise for California.¹⁸⁶ The California Coastal Commission supports the use of the NRC Report as the best science currently available in its 2013 Draft Sea-Level Rise Policy Guidance, which also emphasizes the importance of regularly updating sea level rise projections as the science continues to advance.¹⁸⁷ The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) also considers the NRC Report to be the best available science-based prediction of sea level rise for San Francisco Bay. Accordingly, this Initial Study considers the NRC Report to be the best science currently available on sea level rise affecting San Francisco for both CEQA and planning purposes.

Although the NRC Report provides the best available sea level rise projections for San Francisco Bay at this time, scientific uncertainty remains regarding the rate and magnitude of sea level rise. Sea level rise projections beyond 2050 are highly dependent on assumptions regarding future global GHG emissions and future changes in the rate of land ice melting. As a result of the uncertainties inherent in these assumptions, the range of sea level rise predictions becomes substantially broader beyond 2050 (see **Table 16**). In recognition of this uncertainty, the State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance recommends an adaptive management approach for development in areas that may be subject to sea level rise beyond 2050.

Sea Level Rise Inundation Mapping

The SFPUC, as part of the planning for its Sewer System Improvement Project, has developed a series of maps representing areas of inundation along both the Bay and Ocean shoreline of San Francisco. These maps use a 1-meter horizontal grid resolution¹⁸⁸ based on the 2010/2011 California Coastal Mapping Program LiDAR.¹⁸⁹ The inundation maps leverage data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) California Coastal Mapping and Analysis

¹⁸⁶ *State of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Document*. Developed by the Coastal and Ocean Working Group of the California Climate Action Team (CO-CAT), with science support provided by the Ocean Protection Council's Science Advisory Team and the California Ocean Science Trust. March 2013 Update. Available online at http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/docs/2013_SLR_Guidance_Update_FINAL1.pdf. Accessed April 15, 2015.

¹⁸⁷ California Coastal Commission *Draft Sea Level Rise Policy Guidance, Public Review Draft*, October 14, 2013. Available online at <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/SLRguidance.html>. Accessed April 15, 2015.

¹⁸⁸ The horizontal grid resolution of a digital elevation model defines the scale of the features that are modeled; this is generally the minimum resolution necessary to depict levees, berms, and other topographic features important to diverting floodwaters.

¹⁸⁹ LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is a remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. LIDAR is commonly used to create high-resolution terrain models, topography data sets, and topographic maps.

Project, which includes detailed coastal engineering analyses and mapping of the San Francisco Bay shoreline.

The SFPUC inundation maps evaluate scenarios that represent the NRC projections of sea level rise in combination with the effects of storm surge. They represent permanent inundation that could occur as a result of total water level rises (over and above year 2000 MHHW) based on daily tidal fluctuations as well as temporary, short-term inundation that could occur as a result of 1-year, 2-year, 5-year, 25-year, 50-year, and 100-year storm surges. Flooding as a result of storm surge would occur on a temporary basis, during and immediately after a storm event or extreme tide.

The scenarios used in the analysis for this Initial Study are representative of inundation that could occur by the year 2050 and the year 2100 based on the NRC's projected level of sea level rise and considering a 100-year storm surge:

- MHHW plus 12 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by 2050);
- MHHW plus 36 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by 2100),
- MHHW plus 52 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by the year 2050 in combination with a 100-year storm surge), and
- MHHW plus 77 inches of sea level rise (representative of NRC's projected sea level rise by the year 2100 in combination with a 100-year storm surge).

The SFPUC cautions that its maps represent a “do nothing” scenario, in which no measures are taken to prevent future flooding and no area-wide measures such as waterfront protection structures are constructed. In the event that the City undertakes area-wide measures to protect against inundation in the future, the mapping would need to be revised to reflect the modified inundation areas with construction of these measures.

The SFPUC inundation maps indicate that the project site would not be inundated with a water level rise of 12 inches, which is expected by 2050, even when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered.¹⁹⁰ In addition, the project building site would not be inundated with 36 inches of water level rise which is expected by 2100; however, when the effects of a 100-year storm surge are considered under this scenario, the flood elevation would be approximately 13 feet NAVD88 and portions of the project building site could be temporarily inundated at depths of up to 2 feet.

However, as previously noted, this flooding scenario is based on 2010/2011 topographic conditions and assumes that no site-specific flood protection measures such as filling to raise the grade of low

¹⁹⁰ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *Climate Stressors and Impact: Bayside Sea Level Rise Mapping, Final Technical Memorandum* and associated maps, June 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

lying areas or area-wide measures such as construction of berms, levees or seawalls would be implemented to protect the project site or surrounding area during the intervening period. As such, it is likely that the actual flood zone would be different by 2100 than what is currently used for inundation mapping by the SFPUC, and the actual flood zone would include only those areas of the site with ground elevations below the flood elevation of 1.5 feet SFD (13 feet NAVD88) that are not protected by area-wide flood protection measures.

Planning for Sea Level Rise in San Francisco

The City has convened an inter-agency Climate Adaptation Working Group to identify ways to make sure that it is prepared to adapt to effects of sea level rise. Participating agencies include the Department of the Environment, SFPUC, Planning Department, City Administrator's office, Port of San Francisco (Port), San Francisco International Airport (SFO), Department of Public Works (DPW), Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), Department of Public Health (DPH), and Department of Recreation and Parks. The working group is focusing its effort on the City's most imminent adaptation concerns, including sea level rise along Ocean Beach and shores, flooding from storm surge and extreme rain events, an increased likelihood of extreme heat, and decreased fog that supports redwoods and local ecosystems. To address sea level rise and flooding, the working group is focusing on efforts to improve the existing coastal flood protection infrastructure in time to prevent significant flooding impacts from sea level rise. The working group will establish requirements addressing proper flood insurance for structures in low lying areas, flood-resilient construction of new developments within inundation areas, and a low-carbon footprint for new developments. The working group is also assessing the use of natural solutions such as wetlands to protect the shoreline. The SFPUC is also addressing sea level rise as part of its Sewer System Improvement Program, and is conducting a detailed analysis of the potential for new and existing combined sewer infrastructure to be affected by sea level rise.¹⁹¹ Accordingly, all new facilities will be built using a climate change criterion so the combined sewer system will be better able to respond to rising sea levels. Because rising sea levels and storm surge could potentially inundate the combined sewer system and exacerbate existing flooding from the sewer system, or cause new flooding, the SFPUC is also evaluating alternatives such as the installation of backflow preventers on the combined sewer discharge structures to restrict the intrusion of Bay water into the combined sewer system.

San Francisco Sea Level Rise Guidance

On September 22, 2014, the City's Capital Planning Committee (CPC) adopted the Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability and

¹⁹¹ San Francisco Water Power Sewer, *Bayside Drainage Basin Urban Watershed Opportunities, Final Draft Technical Memorandum*, July, 2014.

Risk to Support Adaptation, which was prepared by an inter-agency committee including the CPC, SFPUC, Port, SFO, DPW, SFMTA, and the Planning Department.¹⁹² Accordingly, the City's capital planning program now requires the preparation of project-level sea level rise vulnerability and risk assessments for all City capital projects with a cost of \$5 million or more that are located in areas potentially vulnerable to future flooding due to sea level rise.

The guidance presents a framework for incorporating sea level rise into the planning of capital projects implemented by the City and selecting appropriate adaptation measures based on site-specific information. The planning process described in the guidance includes six primary steps:

- Review sea level rise science,
- Assess vulnerability,
- Assess risk,
- Plan for adaptation,
- Implement adaptation measures, and
- Monitor.

As of September 2014, the City considers the NRC report as the best available science on sea level rise in California. However, the guidance acknowledges that the science of sea level rise is continually advancing and projections of sea level rise may need to be updated at some point to reflect the most updated science. Sea level rise inundation maps prepared by the SFPUC, described above, are considered the most up-to-date maps and take into account both water level rises and the temporary effects of storm surge along the shoreline. The guidance states that the review of available sea level science should determine whether the project site could be subject to flooding during the lifespan of the project.

For those City-sponsored capital projects that cost \$5 million or more that could be flooded during their lifespan, the guidance specifies the need to conduct a vulnerability assessment based on the degree of flooding that could occur, the sensitivity of the project to sea level rise, and the adaptive capacity of the project site and design (the ability to adjust to sea level rise impacts without the need for substantial intervention or modification). The risk assessment takes into consideration the likelihood that the project could be adversely affected by sea level rise and the related consequences of flooding. The need to prepare an adaptation plan is specified for projects that are found to be vulnerable to sea level rise and have a potential for substantial consequences. The plan should focus on those aspects of the project that have the greatest consequences if flooded. It should

¹⁹² City and County of San Francisco Sea Level Rise Committee, *Guidance for Incorporating Sea Level Rise into Capital Planning in San Francisco: Assessing Vulnerability and Risk to Support Adaptation*. September 22, 2011. Available online at <http://onesanfrancisco.org/wp-content/uploads/San%20Francisco%20SLR%20Guidance%20Adopted%2009.22.14%2012182014.pdf>. Accessed February 5, 2015.

include clear accountability and trigger points for bringing adaptation strategies online as well as a well-defined process to ensure that milestones are being met and the latest science is being considered.

The City's sea level rise guidance document also acknowledges that there is some flexibility in how to plan for adaptations, and it may not always be feasible or cost effective to design and build for long-term potential sea level rise scenarios that are of a highly uncertain nature, such as an upper end of the NRC report range for the year 2100 (66-inches of sea level rise). In this case, a project could be designed and constructed to be resilient to the likely mid-century sea level rise (11 ± 4 inches by 2050). An alternative approach would be to build a project to be resilient to the *likely* sea level rise by 2100 (36 inches), while including adaptive capacity to be resilient to the *upper range* of sea level rise estimates for 2100 (66 inches).

Impact Conclusion

Under CEQA, the City considers city-sponsored projects that could be vulnerable to 100-year flooding in combination with sea level rise during their lifespan to have a significant risk related to flooding. As described above, the SFPUC inundation maps indicate that the project site would not be flooded with water level rises of 12 inches, which is expected by 2050, even when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered. In addition, the project site would not be flooded with 36 inches of water level rise which is expected by 2100; however, when the effects of 100-year storm surge are considered under this scenario, the flood level would be approximately 13 feet NAVD88 and portions of the project building site could be temporarily flooded at depths of up to 2 feet.

Estimates of sea level rise are less certain after 2050. However, this mapping indicates that the project building site could be temporarily flooded as a result of sea level rise during the life of the project, including the basement and first floor of the proposed RDF and the pedestrian tunnel connection from the proposed RDF to the courtrooms in the existing HOJ building. The basement would provide access to the underground pedestrian tunnel and would also include uses such as building services, storage, laundry, and mechanical/electrical/plumbing uses. The first floor would include a public lobby, inmate visiting room, administrative offices, storage of central records and warrants, the kitchen, building and laundry services, and a multi-purpose room. While San Francisco's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code) specifies construction standards for projects located in existing flood zones, these standards do not apply to future flood zones that could occur as a result of sea level rise.

As indicated in the analysis above, the proposed project could be temporarily flooded by 2100 ~~after 2050~~ as a result of future sea level rise and a 100-year storm surge. As such, the proposed project would be designed and constructed with flood-resistant building standards or, in some cases,

designed to be capable of adapting to meet these standards when needed in the future in recognition of future flood hazards due to sea level rise.

Further, prior to final design of the proposed project, the project sponsor would ensure that the structures conform to flood resiliency standards of the San Francisco's Floodplain Management requirements (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code). For building sites in flood prone areas, Section 2A.283 (b)(1) specifically requires that:

- The building must be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement.
- The building must be constructed with materials and utility equipment that is resistant to flood damage, and with methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment must be designed or located to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during flooding.
- All water supply and sanitary sewage systems must be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system as well as discharges from the systems into floodwaters.

Additional strategies would include providing features such as the ability to relocate mechanical equipment above the flood elevation, providing extra room height to allow for raising the floor level in the future, provisions for installation of flood gates to prevent intrusion of flood waters into below ground features, and providing pumping capacity to provide flood relief in the future among others.

While the project site could be temporarily flooded at depths of up to 2.5 feet with 36 inches of sea level rise in combination with 100-year storm surge by 2100, the project would be designed and constructed to resist flood damage and provide for the safety of employees, occupants, and visitors in the event of flooding. Therefore, impacts related to flooding would be **less than significant**.

The project site is not located in an area subject to reservoir inundation hazards.¹⁹³ Therefore, there is **no impact** related to flooding as the result of failure of a levee or dam.

¹⁹³ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, City and County of San Francisco Hazard Mitigation Plan, November 4, 2014, pp. 53-55 and Appendix C: Map C-14. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Impact HY-5: The proposed project would not expose people or structures to substantial risk of loss due to existing flooding risks. (*Less than Significant*)

The project site is located within an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC.¹⁹⁴ Therefore, runoff from the project area could contribute to sewer backups or flooding from the sewer in the project area. Accordingly, the project sponsor would be referred to the SFPUC at the beginning of the permit process to determine whether the proposed project would result in ground level flooding during storms. If so, the project sponsor would be required to comply with SFPUC requirements for projects in flood-prone zones as part of the permit approval process. These measures could include actions such as providing a pump station for the sewage flow, raising the elevation of entryways, providing special sidewalk construction, and constructing deep gutters, among others. Implementation of SFPUC requirements as part of the permit approval process would ensure that the proposed project would not result in flood hazards that would endanger people or result in structural damage. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of people and structures to flooding risks would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-HY-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts on hydrology and water quality. (*Less than Significant*)

Impacts resulting from the proposed project are limited to potential water quality impacts on the Eastern Drainage Basin of the combined sewer system and lower San Francisco Bay as well as adverse effects on groundwater resources of the Downtown Groundwater Basin. Therefore, the geographic scope of potential cumulative impacts on water quality encompasses the Eastern Drainage Basin of the combined sewer system, lower San Francisco Bay and the Downtown Groundwater Basin.

Water Quality Standards, Degradation of Water Quality, and Storm Sewer Capacity

Erosion and Use of Hazardous Materials during Construction and Groundwater Dewatering Discharges

Similar to the analysis presented in **Impact HY-1**, construction activities associated with construction of individual development projects such as the new office buildings at 598 Brannan Street and 510-520 Townsend Street listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 could degrade water quality as a result of increased soil erosion and associated sedimentation as well as from a potential accidental release of hazardous materials. Discharges of dewatering effluent from excavated areas could also adversely affect water quality. However, as for the proposed project, discharges from

¹⁹⁴ San Francisco Planning Department, Planning Director Bulletin No. 4, Review of Project Identified in Areas Prone to Flooding. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

these reasonably foreseeable future projects would flow into San Francisco's combined sewer system and would be subject to the requirements of Articles 4.1 and 4.2 of the *San Francisco Public Works Code* (supplemented by SFDPW Order No. 158170), which incorporate and implement the SFPUC's NPDES permit for discharges from the combined sewer system and would ensure compliance with water quality objectives. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to violation of water quality standards and degradation of water quality during construction would be less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.

Combined Sewer Overflows During Operation and Storm Sewer Capacity

As discussed in **Impact HY-1**, implementation of the proposed project would result in less wastewater discharged to the combined sewer system. The stormwater runoff peak rate and total discharge volume would also be reduced by implementation of stormwater control measures in compliance with San Francisco's Stormwater Ordinance and Stormwater Design Guidelines. Other reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity such as the new office buildings at 598 Brannan Street and 510-520 Townsend Street listed under **Impact C-LU-1** on pp. 34-35 would also be required to minimize wastewater flows and reduce stormwater flows in accordance with the same regulatory requirements. The net effect of the cumulative development on combined sewer discharges would depend on the relative changes in wastewater and stormwater flows. However, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any increase in combined sewer discharges because of the net decrease in wastewater and stormwater flows that would be achieved. Similarly, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution regarding additional sources of stormwater pollutants because the proposed project would implement stormwater control measures that reuse some rainwater on site in accordance with regulatory requirements. This would result in a reduction in stormwater pollutants discharge to the combined sewer system. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to combined sewer overflows, exceedance of combined sewer capacity, and additional sources of stormwater pollutants during operation of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable (less than significant).

Depletion of Groundwater Resources

The proposed project and many of the cumulative projects would require groundwater dewatering during construction and potentially during operation. Groundwater pumping under the proposed project in combination with other groundwater pumping in the vicinity could result in a cumulatively significant impact from the depletion of groundwater resources. However, as discussed in **Impact HY-2**, construction dewatering would occur on a short-term temporary basis. The Downtown San Francisco Groundwater Basin is not used as a potable water supply, and there are no plans for development of this basin for groundwater production. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to significant cumulative impacts related to groundwater depletion.

Flooding

As discussed in **Impact HY-4**, the project site is located within an area of sewer-related flooding identified by the SFPUC,¹⁹⁵ and runoff from the project site could contribute to sewer backups or flooding from the sewer in the project area. However, the proposed project and other reasonably foreseeable future projects within the area of sewer-related flooding would be required to implement SFPUC requirements for projects in flood-prone zones as part of the permit approval process. Because implementation of these requirements would ensure that none of the reasonably foreseeable future projects would result in flood hazards that would endanger people or result in structural damage, cumulative impacts related to exposure of people and structures to flood risks would be **less than significant**.

Future Flooding due to Sea Level Rise

As described above, the City's Bay shoreline will be subject to an increased risk of flooding in the future due to sea level rise. Accordingly, the geographic scope for impacts related to flood risk includes those areas in the project vicinity that could be subject to flooding caused by sea level rise by 2100. Past, present and reasonably foreseeable future development in such areas could expose people or structures to a cumulatively significant risk of loss, injury or death due to flooding. However, as described in **Impact HY-4**, the proposed project's impact would be less-than-significant given that the proposed project would incorporate flood resilient design in accordance with San Francisco's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Chapter 2A, Article XX, Sections 2A.280 through 2A.285 of the San Francisco Administrative Code). Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts related to future flood hazard risks due to sea level rise would not be considerable and no mitigation is necessary.

As detailed above under **Impacts HY-1, HY-2, HY-3, HY-4, and HY-5** the proposed project would have less-than-significant hydrology and water quality impacts and its contribution to cumulative impacts related to violations of water quality standards; the degradation of water quality; increased demand on the capacity of the combined sewer system; the depletion of groundwater resources; localized flooding; and future flooding as a result of sea level rise would be less than significant.

¹⁹⁵ San Francisco Planning Department, Planning Director Bulletin No. 4, Review of Project Identified in Areas Prone to Flooding. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

<u>Topics:</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
15. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS— Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed project would not be located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public or public use airport, or in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, Topics E.15(e) and E.15(f) are not applicable.

Impact HZ-1: The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. (*Less than Significant*)

Regulatory Framework for Hazardous Materials Handling

Two articles of the San Francisco Health Code implemented by the DPH address the handling of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes:

- Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code provides for safe handling of hazardous materials in the City. It requires any person or business that handles, sells, stores, or otherwise uses specified quantities of to keep a current certificate of registration and to implement a hazardous materials business plan. A special permit is required for underground storage tanks (USTs). This article also incorporates state tank regulations.
- Article 22 of the San Francisco Health Code provides for safe handling of hazardous wastes in the City. It authorizes DPH to implement the state hazardous waste regulations, including authority to conduct inspections and document compliance.

Impacts Related to Hazardous Materials Use

Operation and maintenance of the existing HOJ involves the use of common types of hazardous materials, such as cleaners, disinfectants, and chemical agents required to maintain the sanitation of detention areas, bathrooms, and food preparation areas. These commercial products are labeled to inform users of potential risks and to instruct them in appropriate handling procedures. Various chemicals are also used for building maintenance, including motor oil, thinner, diesel oil, refrigeration oil, vacuum pump oil, greases, refrigerants, corrosion inhibitors, biocides, oxygen scavengers, water treatment chemicals for boiler water and cooling water, and compressed gasses.¹⁹⁶ The existing HOJ also has two 8,000-gallon USTs for diesel storage. The facility manifests hazardous wastes for off-site disposal.

The proposed RDF would include the use of the same types of common hazardous materials and generate the same types of hazardous wastes. To ensure the safe handling of these materials, the project sponsor would continue to comply with the requirements of the City's hazardous materials and waste handling requirements specified in Articles 21 and 22 of the San Francisco Health Code. In accordance with these articles, the facility's Certificate of Registration and Hazardous Materials Business Plan on file with the DPH would be revised to reflect any increased quantities of hazardous materials used. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan includes chemical inventories, a program for reducing the use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous wastes, site layouts, a program and implementation plan for training all new employees and annual training for

¹⁹⁶ City and County of San Francisco Environmental Health Management, Hazardous Materials and Waste Program, Application and Invoice and Disclosure Form for Hazardous Chemical Materials. September 1, 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

all employees, and emergency response procedures and plans which provide for safe handling of hazardous materials, and also allow emergency responders to safely respond to a chemical emergency at the facility, if one were to occur.

Compliance with the San Francisco Health Code, which incorporates state and federal requirements, would minimize potential exposure of site personnel and the public to any accidental releases of hazardous materials or waste and would also protect against potential environmental contamination. In addition, transportation of hazardous materials is well regulated by the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation. Therefore, the potential impacts related to the routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with implementation of the proposed project would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-2: The proposed project would be constructed on a site identified on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 but activities would not expose workers and the public to adverse effects from release of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the project. (*Less than Significant*)

Based on historic land uses and existing contamination at the site and vicinity (discussed below) and the potential presence of earthquake fill, workers and the public could be exposed to hazardous material during construction, and previously unidentified USTs may be encountered during excavation. Soil and groundwater could also require special handling/disposal procedures. Following construction, workers could potentially be exposed to any hazardous materials left in place. Site conditions related to the potential presence of hazardous materials and previously identified USTs are described below, along with the attendant regulatory requirements that would ensure workers, site occupants and visitors, and the public do not experience adverse effects related to hazardous materials exposure.

Existing Conditions

Previous Site Uses

The project site was developed prior to 1895 and has a history of industrial and commercial land uses.¹⁹⁷ Based on Sanborn Maps reviewed for the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) completed for the proposed project, historic land uses at the site and in the immediate vicinity since 1913 that could have involved the use of hazardous materials include a fixture shop, a paint and oil storage facility, a construction supply store, an automobile service station, and a variety of commercial uses. The existing HOJ building was constructed in 1959-1961.

¹⁹⁷ AEW Engineering, Inc., Final Limited Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, Hall of Justice Replacement Project, San Francisco, California, April 2014. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Artificial Fill

As discussed in Section E.13: Geology and Soils, artificial fill at the project site ranges in thickness from 7 to 10 feet, and consists of loose sands. In some locations the fill contains debris consisting of fragments of brick, concrete, asphalt, glass, and traces of organic materials. Because fill materials in San Francisco commonly include industrial refuse and building debris from the 1906 earthquake, these materials commonly contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, oil and grease, and volatile organic compounds.¹⁹⁸

Regulatory Standards for Evaluation of Soil and Groundwater Quality

For this analysis, the soil and groundwater analytical results are evaluated under the following criteria that are applicable to the disposal of the soil and potential health risks associated with exposure to the soil and groundwater:

- *Hazardous waste criteria adopted by the State of California (Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 66261.20, et seq.).* In accordance with these criteria, excavated soil would be classified as a hazardous waste if it contains a specified chemical at a total concentration greater than the State total threshold limit concentration (TTLC); a soluble concentration greater than the State soluble threshold limit concentration (STLC); a soluble concentration greater than federal toxicity regulatory levels using a test method called the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP); or specified carcinogenic substances at a single or combined concentration of 0.001 percent.
- *Environmental screening levels published by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.*¹⁹⁹ Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) are conservative estimates of safe levels of a chemical that a person could be exposed to in soil. If the concentration of a chemical in the soil is below the ESL, then it can be assumed that the chemical would not pose a health risk to a person. Because construction workers, site workers, and residents would experience different exposures to soil, there are different ESLs for each of these receptors. In general, residents would be expected to have the longest exposure to soil and therefore residential ESLs are generally lower than construction or site worker screening levels, and are the most stringent of the three criteria. Groundwater ESLs have also been established for the evaluation of the potential for vapor intrusion into buildings completed within or near the water table.

Typically, a site can be suitable for unrestricted land uses if the chemical concentrations in soil and groundwater are less than the residential ESL, but land use restrictions can be imposed on a property if the chemical concentrations exceed the commercial ESL, or another less stringent requirement. Therefore, the discussion of analytical results below

¹⁹⁸ Volatile organic compounds are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids, such as paints and lacquers, paint strippers, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, or office equipment (i.e., copiers and printers, correction fluids and carbonless copy paper, graphics and craft materials including glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions).

¹⁹⁹ California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Bay Region. Update to Environmental Screening Levels. Interim final, December 23, 2013. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

compares available results to the residential ESL. In addition, these screening levels are based on conservative exposure assumptions, and it is possible that a more detailed risk assessment using project-specific exposure assumptions would identify a higher concentration that would be safe for a specific site based on site-specific conditions and use.

Previous Underground Storage Tank Closures

Three USTs were closed in place at the existing HOJ in 1999: two 10,000-gallon fuel oil tanks and one 4,000-gallon diesel tank.²⁰⁰ Based on site characterization information presented in the case closure report, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were not detected in soil or groundwater at the site, but total extractable petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at a maximum concentration of 250 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in the soil and 340 milligram per liter (mg/L) in the groundwater. However, the Remedial Action Completion Certificates for the UST abandonment does not include a description of the location of these tanks and the DPW maintenance department does not have a record of these tanks.

In 1994, three 5,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 550-gallon waste oil UST were removed from a previous auto service station at 800 Bryant Street, located at the eastern corner of Bryant and Sixth streets at the location of the existing office building constructed in 2003 (adjacent to the proposed building site).²⁰¹ Soil from the underground tank excavations was aerated on site. Soil remaining in the excavations contained detectable levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (7 mg/kg), total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (13mg/kg), toluene (0.0051 mg/kg), ethylbenzene (0.049 mg/kg), and xylenes (0.13 mg/kg). Lead was detected at a maximum concentration of 47 mg/kg. Cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, and zinc were also detected in soil samples from the waste oil tank excavation. At the time of case closure, site groundwater included detectable levels of gasoline and its components, including total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (7 mg/L), benzene (0.22 mg/L), toluene (0.093 mg/L), ethylbenzene (0.01 mg/L), xylenes (0.066 mg/L), and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE, 0.95 mg/L). The soil concentrations are all below residential ESLs and hazardous waste criteria and none of the groundwater concentrations exceed ESLs for vapor intrusion. Further, the petroleum concentrations have likely decreased since 1994 due to naturally occurring processes.

²⁰⁰ San Francisco Department of Public Health. Remedial Action Completion Certification, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case, Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant Street, San Francisco, LOP Case Number: 10843. August 2, 2005. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

²⁰¹ San Francisco Department of Public Health. Remedial Action Completion Certification, Underground Storage Tank Closure, Auto Symphony, 800 Bryant Street, San Francisco. LOP Site Number 10229. November 17, 1997. A copy of this document is available for review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Environmental Database Review

As summarized in the Phase I ESA, the McDonald's property at 820 Bryant Street is listed in several environmental databases. Located at the northeastern corner of Bryant and Harriet streets, this ½-acre site formally included the Construction Device Company hardware store as well as a parking lot used by the San Francisco Police Department. An environmental investigation conducted in 1994 encountered primarily artificial fill with lead concentrations up to 3,500 mg/kg. The average lead concentration was 600 mg/kg. Both the maximum and average lead concentrations exceed the residential ESL of 80 mg/kg and the commercial ESL of 320 mg/kg. The maximum lead concentration is greater than the TTL of 1,000 mg/kg for the classification of hazardous wastes, but the average lead concentration is below this value. Lead was not detected in grab groundwater samples from the property. Soluble lead concentrations in the excavated soil exceeded the STLC of 5.0 mg/L for lead but not the TCLP.²⁰²

Prior to California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) involvement, approximately 1,277 cubic yards of soil was excavated for construction of a McDonald's restaurant in 1994, and about 250 cubic yards of the excavated material was used in the backfill around the building foundation. An additional 350 cubic yards of soil were excavated for installation of site utilities.²⁰³ Following surface grading, the site was paved with 5-inch-thick reinforced concrete, which restricts contact with soil containing lead that remains on site. Landscaped areas were lined with plastic and backfilled with clean soil and excess irrigation water is directed to the sanitary sewer system rather than being infiltrated. Because the soluble lead concentrations in the excavated soil exceeded the STLC for lead but not the TCLP, the excavated soil was classified as a hazardous waste under California law, but not under federal law.

The property owner registered a deed restriction with the DTSC in 1996 documenting the cap installation and specifying monitoring requirements as well as requirements for notifying the DTSC regarding subsurface work and change of ownership. The DTSC also inspects the cap annually and has found the cap to be in good condition. Under existing conditions, the cap and drainage installation prevent human exposure to lead remaining in place, and prevent infiltration of landscape and stormwater through the contaminated soil. However, changes in land use that involve removing or disturbing the cap would require further evaluation of potential human health and environmental risks to determine appropriate methods for remediating the soil and/or groundwater to limit human health risks as well as appropriate methods for managing excavated soil and groundwater produced during construction. The existing deed restriction would also require revision.

²⁰² Levine Fricke, Implementation Report for Environmental Services Conducted at McDonald's Corporation, 820 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California. December 15, 1995.

²⁰³ Ibid.

Surrounding Sites

The environmental database review identified an open leaking UST site at 840 Harrison Street, approximately 0.28 mile northeast of the project site. Two USTs were removed from that site in 1990, including a 550-gallon UST removed from beneath the sidewalk on Clara Street and a 4,000-gallon gasoline UST removed from inside a building near Harrison Street. Extensive excavation was conducted to remove soil contamination observed in the tank excavations, and floating product was identified on the groundwater in the excavation for the 4,000-gallon UST. At completion of the site remediation, free product was observed on the groundwater in one of the three on-site monitoring wells. Based on the proximity to the Bay, groundwater flow directions are likely tidally influenced. The Phase I ESA for the proposed project reports that historical groundwater flow directions in the vicinity of 840 Bryant Street are reported to be to the northeast, northwest, and south. In 2012, the environmental consultant for the 840 Bryant Street project concluded that the hydrocarbon concentrations in the groundwater substantially attenuated within 80 feet of the source area. In April 2014, the DPH approved plans to further remediate that site, including use of vacuum extraction to remove hydrocarbons and addition of a bioorganic catalyst to promote breakdown of remaining hydrocarbons. Based on the distance from the project site, the 840 Harrison Street site is not expected to have affected groundwater quality at the project site. However, the Phase I ESA for the proposed project recommended sampling to confirm this conclusion.

The Phase I ESA concluded that none of the other sites identified by the environmental database review in the vicinity of the project site would have the potential to affect soil or groundwater quality at the project site. However, there is the potential for regional degradation of groundwater quality given that there are four sites identified in the RESPONSE database within a 1-mile radius of the project site (this database is the state equivalent of the federal National Priorities List database); 44 sites identified in the California ENVIROSTOR database within a 1-mile radius of the project site (this database includes sites with known contamination, or sites for which there may be a reason to investigate further); 166 sites identified in the LUST database within ½ mile (this database includes sites with leaking underground storage tanks [LUSTs]); 51 historic dry cleaning facilities located within ¼ mile; and 122 historic gasoline service stations within ¼ mile. As indicated by the identification of approximately 33 historic UST sites within ¼ mile of the project site, USTs have commonly been used in the area. Many of these tanks may have been abandoned when they were no longer in use, before regulations requiring unused UST removal were implemented; therefore, many previously unidentified USTs in the project vicinity may have been left in place.

Regulatory Requirements

Maher Program

Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code (also known as the Maher Ordinance) previously required site assessments and cleanup of sites located bayward of the historic high tide line, but no

similar regulatory requirement applied to sites that were not bayward of the historic high tideline. To address this, the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* included **Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action**, which requires a site assessment and corrective action for sites that are not located bayward of the historical high tide line. However, subsequent to publication of the EIR, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors amended Article 22A, which is administered and overseen by the DPH. These amendments became effective August 24, 2013.

The amended Article 22A requires, prior to issuance of a building permit, that the project sponsor retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of San Francisco Health Code Section 22.A.6. The Phase I ESA determines the potential for site contamination and level of exposure risk associated with the project. Based on that information, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. Where such analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor is required to submit a site mitigation plan (SMP) to DPH or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP prior to the issuance of any building permit. For departments, boards, commissions and agencies of the City and County of San Francisco that authorize construction or improvements on land under their jurisdiction where no building or grading permit is required, the ordinance requires protocols be developed between that entity and DPH that will achieve the environmental and public health and safety goals of Article 22A.

Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code applies to any site identified within the Maher area as well as any site that is:

- on a lot either currently or previously either zoned for or permitted for industrial use;
- within 150 feet of any of the elevated portions of U.S. Highway 101, Interstate 80 or Interstate 280;
- on a lot known or suspected by DPH to contain hazardous substances in the soil and/or groundwater; or
- on a lot known or suspected by DPH to contain or to be within 100 feet of a UST.

The project would be subject to Article 22A because it is located on a site that has been permitted for an industrial use, is within 150 feet of an elevated portion of Interstate 80, is known to contain hazardous substances in the soil, and is known to contain an underground storage tank.

Underground Storage Tank Closure

Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code addresses closure of USTs. To close a UST, a closure plan must be prepared that identifies how the underground tank will be removed and appropriately disposed of. The plan must be submitted to DPH for approval prior to closure. This article also requires that soil from the UST excavation, and possibly the groundwater, be sampled. Upon

completion of closure, a final report documenting UST removal activities and any residual contamination left in place must be submitted to DPH. Upon approval of this report, DPH would issue a Certificate of Completion. If a release were indicated, the site owner would be required to assess the extent of any contamination and conduct a site remediation, as needed, in compliance with the DPH Local Oversight Program requirements. The DPH could approve abandonment of the UST in place if removal were infeasible.

Impacts Related to Exposure to Hazardous Materials in Soil and Groundwater

Construction within Contaminated Materials

As discussed above, the McDonald's property at 820 Bryant Street is located within the project building site. Soil historically excavated from this site contained lead concentrations in excess of the ESL for residential exposure. The elevated lead levels are associated with fill materials used at the site, and therefore it is likely that excavation for the proposed project would encounter soil with similar lead concentrations. In addition, excavation for construction of the proposed project could encounter other contaminants based on the proximity to the LUST site at 840 Harrison Street, and the proposed project would involve removal of the concrete cap used at the McDonald's property to prevent exposure to known contaminants in the soil. Contaminants could also be present at the other properties that would be acquired for the proposed project. Therefore, construction workers, future site occupants, and the public could be exposed to lead or other contaminants in the soil during construction without implementation of appropriate measures.

The project is subject to the Maher Ordinance, which is administered and overseen by DPH. This ordinance requires the project sponsor to retain the services of a qualified professional to prepare a Phase I ESA that meets the requirements of Health Code Section 22.A.6. The existing Phase I ESA would meet that requirement.

In compliance with Article 22A, the project sponsor would next submit a Maher Application to DPH along with the Phase I ESA prior to construction. Based on information provided with the application, the project sponsor may be required to conduct soil and/or groundwater sampling and analysis. If the analysis reveals the presence of hazardous substances in excess of state or federal standards, the project sponsor would be required to submit an SMP to the DPH or other appropriate state or federal agency(ies), and to remediate any site contamination in accordance with an approved SMP. In addition, the project sponsor would be required to contact the DTSC regarding change in ownership of the McDonald's property and removal of the cap. The project sponsor would then need to coordinate with the DTSC and also implement appropriate measures in accordance with the approved SMP to control exposure to contaminated soil during construction and once the project is constructed. Thus, the proposed project would not result in a significant hazard to the public or environment from site contamination, and the proposed project would have a **less than significant** impact related to construction within contaminated materials. With

implementation of the regulatory requirements of the amended Article 22A, implementation of the mitigation measure included in the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR*, Mitigation Measure M-HZ-3: Site Assessment and Corrective Action, is not necessary to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level; the mitigation measure does not apply to the proposed project.

Closure of Previously Unidentified USTs

As discussed above, there is a high potential to encounter previously unidentified USTs at the project site based on the identification of 33 historic UST sites within ¼ mile of the project site, 122 historic gasoline service stations within ¼ mile, and 166 sites with leaking underground storage tanks within ½ mile. Without proper precautions, workers and the public could be exposed to petroleum products potentially remaining in the USTs or in the surrounding soil.

If a previously unidentified UST were encountered, the project sponsor would be required to close the UST in accordance with Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code. This article would require a closure plan identifying appropriate requirements for disposition of any remaining hazardous materials in the tank and the tank itself. The closure plan would be submitted to the City for approval prior to removal of the UST. Soil from the UST excavation, and possibly the groundwater, would also be sampled in accordance with Article 21. Upon completion of closure, a release or contamination report would be submitted to DPH if a release were indicated on the basis of visual observations or sampling, and a final report documenting tank removal activities and any residual contamination left in place would be submitted to DPH. Upon approval of this report, DPH would issue a Certificate of Completion. If a release were indicated, the project sponsor would be required to submit a corrective action plan, including a community health and safety plan, to DPH and the RWQCB, and remediation would be required in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Alternatively, the tank could be abandoned in place if removal were infeasible. Implementation of the measures required in accordance with Article 21 of the San Francisco Health Code would ensure that hazardous materials impacts associated with encountering previously unidentified USTs would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Disposal of Contaminated Materials

As discussed above, soil previously excavated from the McDonald's site contained lead at concentrations greater than the TTLC and STLC which are used for the classification of hazardous wastes. The elevated lead levels are associated with the fill materials at the site, and therefore it is likely that at least some of the soil excavated for the project building site could also be classified as a hazardous waste. Further, if previously unidentified USTs are encountered, the tanks and associated soil would require off-site disposal. However, as the generator of the hazardous wastes, the project sponsor would be required to follow state and federal regulations for manifesting the wastes, using licensed waste haulers, and disposing the materials at a permitted disposal or

recycling facility. With compliance with these regulatory requirements, impacts related to disposal of hazardous wastes would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Disposal of Groundwater Produced During Dewatering

As noted in Section E.13: Geology and Soils, the depth to groundwater at the project site is about 8 feet below ground surface. This groundwater could potentially contain contaminants as a result of lead identified in soils at the McDonald's property and previous USTs at and near the existing HOJ, described above. However, during construction of the proposed RDF, groundwater produced by dewatering would be discharged to the combined sewer system in compliance with Article 4.1 of the San Francisco Public Works Code as supplemented by Order No. 158170, which specifies conditions and criteria for discharge of groundwater (see Section E.14: Hydrology and Water Quality for additional discussion of Article 4.1 and Order No. 158170). This article also prohibits discharge of hazardous wastes into the combined sewer system. The discharged water would have to be sampled and tested during dewatering to demonstrate that discharge limitations are met. If the groundwater does not meet discharge requirements, on-site pretreatment may be required before discharge to the sewer system. If standards could not be met with on-site treatment, off-site disposal by a certified waste hauler would be required. Impacts related to discharge of the groundwater produced during construction-related dewatering would be **less than significant** with compliance with the specified discharge limitations. No mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-3: Demolition and reconfiguration of the existing buildings would not expose workers and the public to hazardous building materials including asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), and mercury, or result in a release of these materials into the environment during construction. (*Less than Significant*)

Construction of the proposed RDF would require demolition and removal of the office building constructed in 1956 (444 Sixth Street), the commercial building constructed in 1959 (450 Sixth Street), and the McDonald's restaurant constructed in 1996 (820 Bryant Street). In addition, connection of the proposed underground tunnel to the existing HOJ, constructed in 1958-1961, would involve reconfiguration of a portion of the basement in the HOJ. Based on their ages, the buildings could contain hazardous building materials such as asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint. Although these materials were banned from use in the 1970's, their use was continued until existing stocks were used up and they could be present in some buildings constructed after the 1970's. Other hazardous building materials that could be present in all of the buildings include electrical equipment containing PCBs; fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs or bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP); and fluorescent light tubes containing mercury vapors.

If these materials were present, workers and the public could be exposed to hazardous building materials if they were not abated prior to demolition or renovation. However, as discussed below, there is a well-established regulatory framework for the abatement of these materials, and impacts

related to exposure to hazardous building materials would be less than significant with compliance with regulatory requirements as discussed below.

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Section 19827.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that local agencies not issue demolition or alteration permits until an applicant has demonstrated compliance with notification requirements under applicable federal regulations regarding hazardous air pollutants, including asbestos. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is vested by the California legislature with authority to regulate airborne pollutants, including asbestos, through both inspection and law enforcement, and is to be notified of any demolition or renovation project that involves the removal of 100 square feet or more of asbestos-containing materials 10 days in advance of the work.

Notification includes the names and addresses of operations and persons responsible; a description and location of the structure to be demolished/altered including size, age, and prior use; the approximate amount of friable asbestos that would be removed or disturbed; the scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or abatement; the nature of the planned work and methods to be employed; the procedures to be employed to meet BAAQMD requirements; and the name and location of the waste disposal site to be used. Approved methods for control of asbestos-containing materials during abatement include adequate wetting of all asbestos-containing materials and providing containment with a negative air pressure ventilation system to prevent migration of asbestos-containing materials. BAAQMD randomly inspects asbestos removal operations. In addition, BAAQMD will inspect any removal operation when a complaint has been received.

The local office of the State Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) must be notified of asbestos abatement to be carried out. Asbestos abatement contractors must follow state regulations contained in 8CCR1529 and 8CCR341.6 through 341.17 where there is asbestos-related work involving 100 square feet or more of asbestos-containing material. Asbestos removal contractors must be certified as such by the Contractors Licensing Board of the State of California. The owner of the property where abatement is to occur must have a Hazardous Waste Generator Number assigned by and registered with the Office of the California Department of Health Services in Sacramento. The contractor and hauler of the material are required to file a Hazardous Waste Manifest which details the hauling of the material from the site and the disposal of it. Pursuant to California law, the DBI would not issue the required permit until the applicant has complied with the notice and abatement requirements described above.

Accordingly, the project sponsor would ensure that all buildings that would be demolished or altered are surveyed for asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or alteration, and would provide BAAQMD with notification of any planned demolition or renovation activities a minimum of 10 days prior to these activities. The project sponsor would retain a certified asbestos removal

contractor to completely remove all asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition or renovation using BAAQMD-approved methods, and would also retain a licensed waste hauler to legally dispose of the removed materials. Implementation of the required procedures in accordance with the legal requirements described above, already established as a part of the permit review process, would ensure that any potential impacts due to demolition or renovation of structures with asbestos-containing materials would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Lead-Based Paint

Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 35033 defines lead-based paint as paint that contains 1.0 milligram of lead per square centimeter of paint, or 5,000 mg/kg of lead. Section 3426 of the San Francisco Building Code, Work Practices for Lead-Based Paint on Pre-1979 Buildings and Steel Structures, applies to the exterior of all buildings on which original construction was completed prior to 1979 (which are assumed to have lead-based paint on their surfaces, unless demonstrated otherwise through laboratory analysis) and to any steel structures with lead-based paint. This section of the Building Code applies only to the interior of residential buildings, hotels, and childcare centers, and would therefore not apply to the demolition of existing buildings or reconfiguration of a portion of the basement level of the existing HOJ under the proposed project.

Section 3426 of the San Francisco Building Code requires specific notification and work standards, and identifies prohibited work methods and penalties. (The reader may be familiar with notices commonly placed on residential and other buildings in San Francisco that are undergoing repainting. Generally affixed to a drape that covers all or portions of a building, these notices are a required part of the Section 3426 notification procedure.) The notification requirements include notification of DBI and posting of required signs. Prior to the commencement of work, the responsible party must provide written notice to the Director of DBI of the address and location of the project; the scope of work, including specific location; methods and tools to be used; the approximate age of the structure; anticipated job start and completion dates for the work; whether the building is residential or nonresidential, owner-occupied or rental property; the dates by which the responsible party has fulfilled or will fulfill any tenant or adjacent property notification requirements; and the name, address, telephone number, and pager number of the party who will perform the work. The responsible party must also post notices informing the public and adjacent property owners of the work and also restricting public access to the work area, or provide specific notice to adjacent property owners. Section 3426 also contains provisions regarding inspection and sampling for compliance by DBI, enforcement, and penalties for non-compliance with the requirements of the ordinance.

The specified performance standards include establishment of containment barriers at least as effective at protecting human health and the environment as those in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines (the most recent Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards), and identification of practices that may not be used in

disturbance or removal of lead-based paint. Any person performing work subject to the ordinance shall, to the maximum extent possible, protect the ground from contamination during exterior work and make all reasonable efforts to prevent migration of lead paint contaminants beyond containment barriers during the course of the work. Clean-up standards require the removal of visible work debris, including the use of a High Efficiency Particulate Air Filter (HEPA) vacuum following interior work.

If lead-based paint is present in the sections of the existing HOJ that would be reconfigured for connection to the underground tunnel, the reconfiguration would be subject to the Cal/OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (8 CCR Section 1532.1). This standard requires development and implementation of a lead compliance plan when materials containing lead would be disturbed during construction. The plan must describe activities that could emit lead, methods that will be used to comply with the standard, safe work practices, and a plan to protect workers from exposure to lead during construction activities. Cal/OSHA would require 24-hour notification if more than 100 square feet of materials containing lead would be disturbed

Implementation of procedures required by Section 3426 the San Francisco Building Code and Lead in Construction Standard (8 CCR Section 1532.1) would ensure that potential impacts of demolition or reconfiguration of structures with lead-based paint would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is necessary.

Other Hazardous Building Materials

Other hazardous building materials that could be present within the buildings to be demolished or reconfigured include electrical transformers that could contain PCBs, fluorescent light ballasts that could contain PCBs or DEHP, and fluorescent light tubes that could contain mercury vapors.

Under the Toxic Substance Control Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) began to impose bans on PCB manufacturing and sales and on most PCB uses in 1978; however, some electrical transformers still in use today use oils that contain PCBs. The Toxic Substance Control Act requires incineration or an alternative destruction method for oils containing PCB concentrations greater than 50 parts per million and requires that free liquids be drained from electrical equipment prior to disposal, and that the liquids are appropriately disposed of. In California, PCB wastes are regulated as hazardous waste if the PCB concentration exceeds 50 parts per million or the soluble concentration exceeds 5 parts per million as oily liquid.

Most fluorescent light ballasts manufactured before 1978 contain PCBs in their capacitor and potting material. Ballasts manufactured after January 1, 1978, do not contain PCBs and should be labeled as such on the ballast. Approved disposal methods for PCB-containing ballasts depend on the condition of the ballast and the PCB content of the potting material and capacitor oil. If the PCB concentration of the potting material is less than 50 ppm and the ballast contains a small,

intact, non-leaking capacitor, the ballast may be disposed of at a municipal landfill. In general, all leaking ballasts and ballasts containing potting material with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm must be incinerated or destroyed by alternative methods, disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill, or decontaminated using approved methods.

Between 1979 and the early 1990s, DEHP was used in place of PCB as a dielectric fluid in some fluorescent light ballasts and other electrical equipment.²⁰⁴ DEHP is classified as a probable human carcinogen by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and as a hazardous substance by the U.S. EPA. Because of this, ballasts containing DEHP must be legally disposed of or recycled and are commonly handled in the same manner as PCB ballasts.

Spent fluorescent lamps and tubes commonly contain mercury vapors and are considered a hazardous waste in California (22 CCR 66261.50) because they contain mercury. Because they are considered a hazardous waste, all fluorescent lamps and tubes must be recycled or taken to a universal waste handler.

The *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* included Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2: Hazardous Building Materials Abatement, which requires project sponsors to ensure that any equipment or fixtures containing PCBs or mercury are removed and properly disposed of according to applicable federal, state, and local laws. However, since publication of that EIR, understanding of applicable laws and regulations has become more commonplace and mitigation is not necessary. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant** because any electrical transformers that contain PCBs, fluorescent light ballasts that contain PCBs or DEHP, and fluorescent light tubes would be removed and disposed of in accordance with the established regulatory framework described above. Implementation of Mitigation Measure M-HZ-2 from the *Western SoMa Community Plan EIR* is no longer necessary to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Impact HZ-4: The proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within a quarter-mile of a school. (*Less than Significant*)

Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and Pre-Kindergarten program (375 Seventh Street) are located within one-quarter mile of the project site, approximately 0.1 mile to the northwest.

The State of California defines extremely hazardous materials in Section 25532 (2)(g) of the Health and Safety Code. However, construction of the proposed project would use only common hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, cements, adhesives, and petroleum products (such as asphalt, oil, and fuel), and none of these materials is considered extremely hazardous. Further, operation of the proposed RDF would not involve the use of extremely hazardous materials.

²⁰⁴ Green Lights Recycling, Inc., "Ballasts". Available online at <http://glrnow.com/ballasts/>. Accessed April 3, 2015.

Therefore, there would be **no impact** associated with the use of extremely hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school.

Hazardous air emissions are toxic air contaminants (TACs) identified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the BAAQMD. Project operation would not result in generation of substantial pollutant concentrations or otherwise result in air quality impacts. Impacts associated with TACs that may be emitted during construction are discussed in Section E.6: Air Quality. Therefore, impacts associated with the hazardous emissions within one-quarter mile of a school would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact HZ-5: The proposed project would not impair or interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan or expose people to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving fires. (*Less than Significant*)

As described in Section A, Project Description, pp. 5-7, the proposed project would have a capacity of up to 640 beds, 265 fewer beds than in the existing CJ#3 and CJ#4. The number of employees associated with the proposed RDF would increase by about 47. However, the occupants of the business that would be demolished on the building site block, including McDonald's restaurant customers, would no longer travel to the project site. Therefore, there would be a decrease in traffic resulting from trips to and from the project site, and project-related traffic would not contribute to congestion if an emergency evacuation of the greater Downtown or South of Market areas were required. Similarly, the proposed project would not interfere with the City's Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the Department of Emergency Management as part of the City's Emergency Management Program, which includes plans for hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness and recovery.²⁰⁵ Further, the proposed project would comply with the applicable requirements of the San Francisco Fire Code for fire safety. Therefore, impacts related to interference with emergency response or evacuation plans and fire safety would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-HZ-1: The proposed project, in combination with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future projects in the site vicinity, would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials. (*Less than Significant*)

Hazardous materials impacts related to implementation of the proposed project could result from use of hazardous materials, conducting construction activities within potentially contaminated soil and groundwater, and demolition of structures that contain hazardous building materials. These impacts would be primarily restricted to the project site and immediate vicinity; therefore, the

²⁰⁵ San Francisco Department of Emergency Management, City and County of San Francisco Emergency Response Plan, December 2009. Available online at <http://www.sfdem.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=1154>. Accessed November 14, 2014.

geographic scope for cumulative impacts related to hazards includes the project site and immediate vicinity.

As discussed above, all of the potential impacts that could arise with the construction and operation of the proposed project would be less than significant with implementation of regulatory requirements. All cumulative development in San Francisco would be subject to the same regulatory framework as the proposed project, and these existing regulations would serve to avoid any significant cumulative impacts. Any impacts of cumulative development, such as those related to hazardous building materials in structures or soil contamination, would be investigated and, as necessary, abated on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated, and the proposed project would therefore not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to any such cumulative impacts.

<i>Topics:</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
16. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES— Would the project:					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Encourage activities which result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact ME-1: The proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. (No Impact)

All land in the City and County of San Francisco, including the project site, is designated Mineral Resource Zone 4 (MRZ-4) by the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975.²⁰⁶ This designation signifies that there is inadequate information available for assignment to any other MRZ, and the project site is not a designated area of significant mineral deposits. Since the project site does not contain any known mineral resources, the proposed project would not 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. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site

²⁰⁶ California Division of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 96-03, 1996 and Special Report 146 Parts I and II, 1986.

because there are none delineated in the *San Francisco General Plan* or other land use plan. Therefore, there would be **no impact** on mineral resources, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Impact ME-2: The proposed project would consume additional energy, but not in large amounts or in a wasteful manner. (*Less than Significant*)

In California, energy consumption in buildings is regulated by Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 24 includes standards that regulate energy consumption for the heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting of residential and nonresidential buildings. In San Francisco, documentation demonstrating compliance with Title 24 standards is required to be submitted with a building permit application. Compliance with Title 24 standards is enforced by the San Francisco Department of Building Inspection. It is anticipated that the proposed RDF would be constructed to meet or exceed basic LEED Silver or GreenPoint Rated standards established in the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance with respect to energy and water use for City-owned buildings. Thus, the proposed project would comply with or exceed the standards of Title 24 and would comply with the requirements of the San Francisco Green Building Ordinance, minimizing the amount of fuel, water, or energy used. The proposed project would not encourage activities that result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use them in a wasteful manner.

The proposed project would involve the demolition of three of the five existing buildings on the project building site. A 200,000-gsf, 95-foot-tall (plus a 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse), five-story RDF with a partial basement level would be constructed in their place. Demolition and construction activities would require electricity to operate air compressors, hand tools, mobile project offices, and lighting. The proposed project would also include construction of a subterranean tunnel connecting the proposed RDF with the existing HOJ building. Construction vehicles and equipment would primarily use diesel fuel, and construction workers would use gasoline and diesel to commute. The construction activities would not result in demand for electricity or fuels greater than that for any other similar project in the region. Given this, the construction-related energy use associated with the proposed project would not be large or wasteful. Therefore, the construction-related impacts on energy resources would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is necessary.

Impact C-ME-1: The proposed project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a significant cumulative impact on mineral and energy resources. (*No Impact*)

As discussed above, San Francisco is not a designated area of significant mineral deposits and does not have locally important mineral resource recovery sites. Implementation of nearby development projects would not affect any operational mineral resource recovery sites. In addition, nearby development projects would be subject to the same energy conservation, water conservation, recycling and composting, and construction demolition and debris ordinances applicable to the proposed project. Compliance with these ordinances would ensure that the effects of nearby

development projects would be reduced to less-than-significant levels, and no significant cumulative impacts on mineral or energy resources would occur. For these reasons, the proposed project would not contribute considerably to a significant cumulative impact on mineral and energy resources in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development in the project vicinity.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
17. 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 Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.					
—Would the project					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The project site is located within a developed and urbanized area of San Francisco. The project site does not contain agricultural uses, and it is not zoned for such uses. The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program identifies the project site as Urban and Built-Up Land, which is defined as "... land [that] is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other

developed purposes.”²⁰⁷ Implementation of the proposed project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural use and would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or an existing Williamson Act contract.

The project site does not contain forest land or timberland, and it is not zoned for such uses. Forest land is defined as “land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits” (Public Resources Code § 12220(g)). Timberland is defined as “land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board (State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection) as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species uses to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis after consultation with the district committees and others” (Government Code § 51104(g)). Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for forest use or timberland and would not result in the loss or conversion of forest land or timberland to non-forest use.

Therefore, Topics E.17(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) are not applicable to the proposed project.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE—Would the project:					
a) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

²⁰⁷ California Department of Conservation, San Francisco Bay Area Important Farmland 2010. Available online at ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/regional/2010/bay_area_fmmp2010.pdf. Accessed on December 5, 2014.

<u>Topics:</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>
b) Have impacts that would be 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.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

As described in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, the construction activities associated with the proposed project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical architectural and archeological resources. In addition, the proposed project could disturb human remains. Implementation of **Mitigation Measures M-CP-2a**, **M-CP-2b**, and **M-CP-3** would reduce the impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact through the elimination of important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory.

The proposed project has the potential to result in significant noise and air quality impacts to sensitive receptors on and off site. Any potential adverse noise and air quality effects to sensitive receptors from the proposed project would be reduced to less-than-significant levels by implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, which address construction noise (**Mitigation Measures M-NO-2**), operational noise (**Mitigation Measures M-NO-3**), and diesel generator emissions (**Mitigation Measures M-AQ-4**). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant noise or air quality impacts.

Both long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the proposed project would be less than significant, as discussed under each environmental topic. Each environmental topic area includes an analysis of cumulative impacts based on land use projections, compliance with adopted plans, statutes, and ordinances, and currently proposed projects. No significant cumulative impacts from the proposed project have been identified.

Mitigation measures are discussed in greater detail below.

F. MITIGATION MEASURES AND IMPROVEMENT MEASURES

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a: Protect Historical Resources from Adjacent Construction Activities

The project sponsor of a development project in the Draft Plan Area and on the Adjacent Parcels shall consult with Planning Department environmental planning/preservation staff to determine whether adjacent or nearby buildings constitute historical resources that could be adversely affected by construction-generated vibration. For purposes of this measure, nearby historic buildings shall include those within 100 feet of a construction site if pile driving would be used in a subsequent development project; otherwise, it shall include historic buildings within 25 feet if heavy equipment would be used on the subsequent development project. (No measures need be applied if no heavy equipment would be employed.) If one or more historical resources is identified that could be adversely affected, the project sponsor shall incorporate into construction specifications for the proposed project a requirement that the construction contractor(s) use all feasible means to avoid damage to adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Such methods may include maintaining a safe distance between the construction site and the historic buildings (as identified by the Planning Department preservation staff), using construction techniques that reduce vibration, appropriate excavation shoring methods to prevent movement of adjacent structures, and providing adequate security to minimize risks of vandalism and fire.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-2b: Construction Monitoring Program for Historical Resources

For those historical resources identified in **Mitigation Measure M-CP-2a**, and where heavy equipment would be used on a subsequent development project, the project sponsor of such a project shall undertake a monitoring program to minimize damage to adjacent historic buildings and to ensure that any such damage is documented and repaired. The monitoring program, which shall apply within 100 feet where pile driving would be used and within 25 feet otherwise, shall include the following components. Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the project sponsor shall engage a historic architect or qualified historic preservation professional to undertake a pre-construction survey of historical resource(s) identified by the San Francisco Planning Department within 125 feet of planned construction to document and photograph the buildings of existing conditions. Based on the construction and condition of the resource(s), the consultant shall also establish a maximum vibration level that shall not be exceeded at each building, based on existing condition, character-defining features, soils conditions, and anticipated construction practices (a common standard is 0.2 inch per second, peak particle velocity). To ensure that vibration levels do not exceed the established standard, the project sponsor shall monitor vibration levels at each structure and shall prohibit vibratory construction activities that generate vibration levels in excess of the standard. Should vibration levels be observed in excess of the standard, construction shall be halted and alternative construction techniques put in practice, to the extent feasible. (For example, pre-drilled piles could be substituted for driven piles, if feasible based on soils conditions; smaller, lighter equipment might be able to be used in some cases.) The consultant shall conduct regular periodic inspections of each building during ground-disturbing activity on the project site. Should damage to either building occur, the building(s) shall be remediated to its pre-construction condition at the conclusion of ground-disturbing activity on the site.

Mitigation Measure M-CP-3: Archeological Testing

Based on a reasonable presumption that archeological resources may be present within the project site, the following measures shall be undertaken to avoid any potentially significant adverse effect from the proposed project on buried or submerged historical resources. The project sponsor shall retain the services of an archaeological consultant from the rotational Department Qualified Archaeological Consultants List (QACL) maintained by the Planning Department archaeologist. The project sponsor shall contact the Department archeologist to obtain the names and contact information for the next three archeological consultants on the QACL. The archeological consultant shall prepare an Addendum to the Vanished Community: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Project (J. McIlroy & M. Praetzellis (ed. 1997).

The Addendum to the ARDTP shall have the following content:

- a) Summary: Description of subsurface effect of the proposed project and of previous soils-disturbing activities;
- b) Historical Development: If demographic data for the project site is absent in the discussion in the ARDTP, the addendum shall include new demographic data regarding former site occupants;
- c) Identification of potential archeological resources: Discussion of any identified potential prehistoric or historical archeological resources;
- d) Integrity and Significance: Eligibility of identified expected resources for listing to the CRHR; Identification of applicable Research Themes/Questions (in the ARDTP) that would be addressed by the expected archeological resources that are identified;
- e) Impacts of Proposed Project;
- f) Potential Soils Hazards: Update discussion for proposed project;
- g) Archeological Testing Plan (if archeological testing is determined warranted): the Archeological Testing Plan (ATP) shall include:
 - A) Proposed archeological testing strategies and their justification
 - B) Expected archeological resources
 - C) For historic archeological resources
 - a) Historic address or other location identification
 - b) Archeological property type
 - D) For all archeological resources
 - a) Estimate depth below the surface
 - b) Expected integrity
 - c) Preliminary assessment of eligibility to the CRHR
 - E) ATP Map
 - a) Location of expected archeological resources
 - b) Location of expected project sub-grade impacts
 - c) Areas of prior soils disturbance

- d) Archeological testing locations by type of testing
- e) Base map: 1886/7 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map

The archeological consultant's work shall be conducted in accordance with this measure at the direction of the Environmental Review Officer (ERO). All plans and reports prepared by the consultant as specified herein shall be submitted first and directly to the ERO for review and comment, and shall be considered draft reports subject to revision until final approval by the ERO. Archeological monitoring and/or data recovery programs required by this measure could suspend construction of the project for up to a maximum of four weeks. At the direction of the ERO, the suspension of construction can be extended beyond four weeks only if such a suspension is the only feasible means to reduce to a less than significant level potential effects on a significant archeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Sect. 15064.5 (a)(c).

Consultation with Descendant Communities: On discovery of an archeological site²⁰⁸ associated with descendant Native Americans, the Overseas Chinese, or other potentially interested descendant group an appropriate representative²⁰⁹ of the descendant group and the ERO shall be contacted. The representative of the descendant group shall be given the opportunity to monitor archeological field investigations of the site and to offer recommendations to the ERO regarding appropriate archeological treatment of the site, of recovered data from the site, and, if applicable, any interpretative treatment of the associated archeological site. A copy of the Final Archaeological Resources Report shall be provided to the representative of the descendant group.

Archeological Testing Program. The archeological consultant shall prepare and submit to the ERO for review and approval an archeological testing plan (ATP). The archeological testing program shall be conducted in accordance with the approved ATP. The ATP shall identify the property types of the expected archeological resource(s) that potentially could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the testing method to be used, and the locations recommended for testing. The purpose of the archeological testing program will be to determine to the extent possible the presence or absence of archeological resources and to identify and to evaluate whether any archeological resource encountered on the site constitutes an historical resource under CEQA.

At the completion of the archeological testing program, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings to the ERO. If based on the archeological testing program the archeological consultant finds that significant archeological resources may be present, the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine if additional measures are warranted. Additional measures that may be undertaken include additional archeological testing, archeological monitoring, and/or an archeological data recovery program. No archeological data recovery shall be undertaken without the prior approval of the ERO or the Planning Department archeologist. If the ERO determines that a significant

²⁰⁸ The term "archeological site" is intended here to minimally include any archeological deposit, feature, burial, or evidence of burial.

²⁰⁹ An "appropriate representative" of the descendant group is here defined to mean, in the case of Native Americans, any individual listed in the current Native American Contact List for the City and County of San Francisco maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission and in the case of the Overseas Chinese, the Chinese Historical Society of America. An appropriate representative of other descendant groups should be determined in consultation with the San Francisco Planning Department archeologist.

archeological resource is present and that the resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project, at the discretion of the project sponsor either:

- A) The proposed project shall be re-designed so as to avoid any adverse effect on the significant archeological resource; or
- B) A data recovery program shall be implemented, unless the ERO determines that the archeological resource is of greater interpretive than research significance and that interpretive use of the resource is feasible.

Archeological Monitoring Program. If the ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant determines that an archeological monitoring program shall be implemented the archeological monitoring program shall minimally include the following provisions:

- The archeological consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the AMP reasonably prior to any project-related soils disturbing activities commencing. The ERO in consultation with the archeological consultant shall determine what project activities shall be archeologically monitored. In most cases, any soils- disturbing activities, such as demolition, foundation removal, excavation, grading, utilities installation, foundation work, driving of piles (foundation, shoring, etc.), site remediation, etc., shall require archeological monitoring because of the risk these activities pose to potential archaeological resources and to their depositional context;
- The archeological consultant shall advise all project contractors to be on the alert for evidence of the presence of the expected resource(s), of how to identify the evidence of the expected resource(s), and of the appropriate protocol in the event of apparent discovery of an archeological resource;
- The archeological monitor(s) shall be present on the project site according to a schedule agreed upon by the archeological consultant and the ERO until the ERO has, in consultation with project archeological consultant, determined that project construction activities could have no effects on significant archeological deposits;
- The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis;
- If an intact archeological deposit is encountered, all soils-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the deposit shall cease. The archeological monitor shall be empowered to temporarily redirect demolition/excavation/pile driving/construction activities_and equipment until the deposit is evaluated. If in the case of pile driving activity (foundation, shoring, etc.), the archeological monitor has cause to believe that the pile driving activity may affect an archeological resource, the pile driving activity shall be terminated until an appropriate evaluation of the resource has been made in consultation with the ERO. The archeological consultant shall immediately notify the ERO of the encountered archeological deposit. The archeological consultant shall make a reasonable effort to assess the identity, integrity, and significance of the encountered archeological deposit, and present the findings of this assessment to the ERO.

Whether or not significant archeological resources are encountered, the archeological consultant shall submit a written report of the findings of the monitoring program to the ERO.

Archeological Data Recovery Program. The archeological data recovery program shall be conducted in accord with an archeological data recovery plan (ADRP). The archeological

consultant, project sponsor, and ERO shall meet and consult on the scope of the ADRP prior to preparation of a draft ADRP. The archeological consultant shall submit a draft ADRP to the ERO. The ADRP shall identify how the proposed data recovery program will preserve the significant information the archeological resource is expected to contain. That is, the ADRP will identify what scientific/historical research questions are applicable to the expected resource, what data classes the resource is expected to possess, and how the expected data classes would address the applicable research questions. Data recovery, in general, should be limited to the portions of the historical property that could be adversely affected by the proposed project. Destructive data recovery methods shall not be applied to portions of the archeological resources if nondestructive methods are practical.

The scope of the ADRP shall include the following elements:

- *Field Methods and Procedures.* Descriptions of proposed field strategies, procedures, and operations.
- *Cataloguing and Laboratory Analysis.* Description of selected cataloguing system and artifact analysis procedures.
- *Discard and Deaccession Policy.* Description of and rationale for field and post-field discard and deaccession policies.
- *Interpretive Program.* Consideration of an on-site/off-site public interpretive program during the course of the archeological data recovery program.
- *Security Measures.* Recommended security measures to protect the archeological resource from vandalism, looting, and non-intentionally damaging activities.
- *Final Report.* Description of proposed report format and distribution of results.
- *Curation.* Description of the procedures and recommendations for the curation of any recovered data having potential research value, identification of appropriate curation facilities, and a summary of the accession policies of the curation facilities.

Human Remains and Associated or Unassociated Funerary Objects. The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soils disturbing activity shall comply with applicable State and Federal laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco and in the event of the Coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American remains, notification of the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98). The archeological consultant, project sponsor, ERO, and MLD shall have up to but not beyond six days of discovery to make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment of , human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines. Sec. 15064.5(d)) with appropriate dignity. The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. Nothing in existing State regulations or in this mitigation measure compels the project sponsor and the ERO to accept recommendations of an MLD. The archeological consultant shall retain possession of any Native American human remains and associated or unassociated burial objects until completion of any scientific analyses of the human remains or objects as specified in the treatment agreement if such as agreement has been made or, otherwise, as determined by the archeological consultant and the ERO.

Final Archeological Resources Report. The archeological consultant shall submit a Draft Final Archeological Resources Report (FARR) to the ERO that evaluates the historical significance

of any discovered archeological resource and describes the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource shall be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Once approved by the ERO, copies of the FARR shall be distributed as follows: California Archaeological Site Survey Northwest Information Center (NWIC) shall receive one (1) copy and the ERO shall receive a copy of the transmittal of the FARR to the NWIC. The Environmental Planning division of the Planning Department shall receive one bound, one unbound and one unlocked, searchable PDF copy on CD of the FARR along with copies of any formal site recordation forms (CA DPR 523 series) and/or documentation for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources. In instances of high public interest in or the high interpretive value of the resource, the ERO may require a different final report content, format, and distribution than that presented above.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-2: General Construction Noise Control Measures

To ensure that project noise from construction activities is minimized to the maximum extent feasible, the project's construction contractors shall undertake the following:

- The project's general contractor shall be required to ensure that equipment and trucks used for project construction utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds, wherever feasible).
- The project's general contractor shall be required to locate stationary noise sources (such as compressors) as far from adjacent or nearby sensitive receptors as possible, to muffle such noise sources, and to construct barriers around such sources and/or the construction site, which could reduce construction noise by as much as 5 dBA. To further reduce noise, the contractor shall locate stationary equipment in pit areas or excavated areas, if feasible.
- The project's general contractor shall be required to use impact tools (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) that are hydraulically- or electrically-powered wherever possible to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically-powered tools. Where use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used, along with external noise jackets on the tools, which could reduce noise levels by as much as 10 dBA.
- The following noise control requirements in specifications provided to construction contractors. Such requirements could include, but not be limited to, performing all work in a manner that minimizes noise disruption to the courts, offices, and various commercial and industrial uses to the extent feasible; use of equipment with effective mufflers; undertaking the most noisy activities during times of least disturbance to surrounding residents and occupants, as feasible; and selecting haul routes that avoid residential buildings inasmuch as such routes are otherwise feasible.

Prior to the issuance of building permits, along with the submission of construction documents, the project's general contractor shall submit to the Planning Department and Department of Building Inspection (DBI) a list of measures to respond to and track complaints pertaining to construction noise. These measures shall include (1) a procedure and phone numbers for notifying DBI, the Department of Public Health, and the Police Department (during regular construction hours and off-hours); (2) a sign posted on-site describing noise complaint

procedures and a complaint hotline number that shall be answered at all times during construction; (3) designation of an on-site construction complaint and enforcement manager for the project; and (4) notification of Hall of Justice courts and offices on the east side of the building as well as offices and residences within 100 feet of the project construction area at least 30 days in advance of extreme noise-generating activities (defined as activities generating noise levels of 90 dBA or greater) about the estimated duration of the activity.

Mitigation Measure M-NO-3: Incorporate Noise Attenuation Measures to Achieve Acceptable Interior Noise Levels

Noise attenuation measures shall be incorporated into the building design to ensure that interior noise levels within the podular housing units do not exceed 45 dBA (L_{dn}) and are maintained at 50 dBA (L_{dn}) or below within the building's classrooms and offices. Noise attenuation measures that could be incorporated into the building design to ensure that these performance standards can be met include the following:

- Install fixed, double-paned windows,
- Provide air space between exterior wall and interior walls,
- Design ventilation systems (including vents) to achieve interior noise levels of 45 dBA (L_{dn}), and
- Increase insulation of exterior walls.

Mitigation Measure M-AQ-4: Best Available Control Technology for Diesel Generators

The project sponsor shall ensure that the backup diesel generator meet or exceed one of the following emission standards for particulate matter: (1) Tier 4 certified engine, or (2) Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified engine that is equipped with a California Air Resources Board (ARB) Level 3 Verified Diesel Emissions Control Strategy (VDECS). A non-verified diesel emission control strategy may be used if the filter has the same particulate matter reduction as the identical ARB verified model and if the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) approves of its use. The project sponsor shall submit documentation of compliance with the BAAQMD New Source Review permitting process (Regulation 2, Rule 2, and Regulation 2, Rule 5) and the emission standard requirement of this mitigation measure to the Planning Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a permit for a backup diesel generator from any City agency.

Improvement Measures

Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan

As an improvement measure to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by the proposed project and to encourage use of alternate modes, the SFDPW could develop and implement a TDM Plan as part of project approval. The following TDM measures have been identified for the proposed project, and are based on the standard Planning Department TDM Program measures:

1. Identify TDM Coordinator

The project sponsor should identify a TDM Coordinator for the project site. The TDM Coordinator would be responsible for the implementation and ongoing operation of all applicable TDM measures described below. The TDM Coordinator could be a brokered service through an existing transportation management association (e.g., the Transportation

Management Association of San Francisco, TMASF), or the TDM Coordinator could be a staff member (e.g., DPW or Sheriff's Department facility manager). The TDM Coordinator would not have to work full-time at the project site. However, the TDM Coordinator should be the single point of contact for all transportation-related questions from facility employees and City (i.e., Planning Department) staff. The TDM Coordinator should provide TDM information to facility employees about the transportation amenities and options available at the project site (e.g., Class 1 bicycle parking spaces) and nearby (e.g., Muni bus routes).

2. Provide TDM Training for the TDM Coordinator

3. Provide Transportation and Trip Planning Information to Facility Employees and Visitors

3a. New-hire packet. Provide a transportation insert in the new-hire packet that includes information on transit service (local and regional, schedules and fares), information on where transit passes could be purchased, information on the 511 Regional Rideshare Program and nearby bike and car share programs, and information on where to find additional web-based alternative transportation materials (e.g., NextMuni phone app). This new-hire packet should be continuously updated as local transportation options change, and the packet should be provided to each new facility employee. Provide Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps upon request.

3b. Current transportation resources. Maintain an available supply of Muni maps, San Francisco Bicycle and Pedestrian maps, schedules, information and updates, for visitors.

3c. Posted and real-time information. A local map and real-time transit information could be installed on-site in a prominent and visible location, such as within the public lobby of the proposed RDF. The local map should clearly identify transit, bicycle, and key pedestrian routes, and also depict nearby destinations and commercial corridors. Real-time transit information via NextMuni data could be displayed on a digital screen.

4. Annually conduct a City-approved commuter survey of staff and visitors

5. City Access for Data Collection

As part of an ongoing effort to quantify the efficacy of TDM measures, City staff may need to access the project site to perform trip counts, and/or intercept surveys and/or other types of data collection. All on-site activities should be coordinated through the TDM Coordinator. DPW or Sheriff's Department should assure future access to the site by City staff.

Improvement Measure I-TR-2: On-Street Commercial Loading Spaces

As an improvement measure to accommodate commercial loading/unloading activities for the 480-484 Sixth Street building, DPW could replace the existing driveway on Sixth Street that would be eliminated with up to two commercial loading spaces. The commercial loading/unloading spaces would need to be approved at a public hearing through the SFMTA.

Improvement Measure I-TR-3: Construction Management Plan and Public Updates

Construction Coordination – To reduce potential conflicts between construction activities and pedestrians, bicyclists, transit and vehicles at the project site, the contractor is required to

prepare a Construction Management Plan for the project construction period. The project sponsor/construction contractor(s) is also required to meet with DPW, SFMTA, the Fire Department, Muni Operations and other City agencies to coordinate feasible measures to reduce traffic congestion, and other measures to reduce potential traffic, bicycle, and transit disruption and pedestrian circulation effects during construction of the proposed project. This review considers other ongoing construction in the project area.

Construction Truck Traffic Restrictions – To minimize potential for conflicts between construction truck traffic traveling to and from the project building site, and nearby peak period commute traffic, to the extent feasible, the construction contractor shall limit construction truck trips to and from the project building site, as well as staging or unloading of equipment and materials, to between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The hours of construction truck restrictions would be determined by the SFMTA.

Carpool, Bicycle, Walk and Transit Access for Construction Workers – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize parking demand and vehicle trips associated with construction workers, the construction contractor shall include as part of the Construction Management Plan methods to encourage carpooling, bicycle, walk, and transit access to the project site by construction workers (such as providing transit subsidies to construction workers, providing secure bicycle parking spaces, participating in free-to-employee ride matching program from www.511.org, participating in emergency rider home program through the City of San Francisco (www.sferh.org), and providing transit information to construction workers).

Project Construction Updates for Adjacent Businesses and Residents – In addition to required elements of the Construction Management Plan, to minimize construction impacts on access to nearby institutions, businesses and residents, the project sponsor, as part of the Construction Management Plan, shall provide nearby residences and adjacent businesses with regularly-updated information regarding project construction, including construction activities, peak construction vehicle activities (e.g., concrete pours), travel lane closures, parking lane and sidewalk closures. For example, a regular email notice could be distributed by the project sponsor that would provide current construction information of interest to neighbors, as well as contact information for specific construction inquiries or concerns. Similarly, a construction website could be created to provide such construction information.

G. PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT

On March 9, 2015, the Planning Department mailed a Notification of Project Receiving Environmental Review to owners of properties within 300 feet of the project site, adjacent occupants, and neighborhood groups. During the public review and comment period, the Planning Department received 59 comment letters from interested parties. The comment letters are available for review at the Planning Department offices in Case File No. 2014.0198E.

The Planning Department has considered the comments made by the public in preparation of this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. Comments are summarized below and references to where the comments are addressed in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration are provided.

Transportation and Circulation

A comment was received from the California Department of Transportation stating that the environmental review should include an analysis of the proposed project on state highway facilities in the project vicinity. Impacts related to state highway facilities (including on- and off-ramps and Interstate 80) are addressed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 68-71.

Another commenter expressed concern with traffic impacts during and following construction, including the proposed reconfiguration of Harriet Street and Ahern Way. Construction- and operation-related transportation and circulation impacts are discussed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, on pp. 54-89.

Alternatives

A comment suggested that a modification of the San Francisco County Jail #5 - San Bruno Complex and No Project should be considered as alternatives to the proposed project. Per CEQA, an Initial Study or Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration only requires the analysis of the proposed project. However, if an Initial Study or Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration reveals that a proposed project would have significant adverse effects on the environment that cannot be mitigated, an Environmental Impact Report, along with a range of reasonable alternatives including an analysis of a No Project alternative, would be required. The project sponsor considered expanding facilities at the San Bruno Jail site, but rejected that option because of the requirement to transport inmates to and from courts and other facilities in San Francisco on a daily basis, among other reasons.

Comments Expressing Concern Over Transparency

A majority of the commenters were concerned that the preliminary technical background studies had not been made available to the public. The technical background studies have been available for review at the Planning Department as they were completed, and are included in the project file and available for review by the public. The technical background studies have also been attached to this Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and appendices. Upon completion, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and its appendices will be posted to the Planning Department's website. The public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration during the 20 day public review period. Any written comments received during that period will be considered by the Planning Department. Based on these comments, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration will be revised and City decision-makers will consider the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration along with public comments and any necessary changes to the CEQA determination will be made at that time.

Comments Expressing the Need for an Environmental Impact Report

A majority of the comments focused on the need for a comprehensive analysis of the proposed project's physical environmental impacts, and that the analysis should not be limited to traffic, air, and light. The commenters expressed a desire for a comprehensive Environmental Impact Report that addresses all environmental topics. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared in accordance with CEQA and *CEQA Guidelines*. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration provides a project-specific analysis of the physical environmental impacts of construction and operation of the proposed project, and the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts from reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project site vicinity and the City as a whole. The document provides a discussion of the proposed project's potential impacts under all environmental topics in the City's CEQA Checklist. As the PMND analysis did not find any significant unavoidable impacts as a result of the proposed project, it was determined that an EIR was not required per CEQA. The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration has been posted to the Planning Department's website, and the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration during the 20-day public review period. Those comments will be considered by decision-makers and any necessary changes to the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration and/or the CEQA determination will be made.

Comments Expressing Concern with Social and Economic Benefits of a Replacement Jail

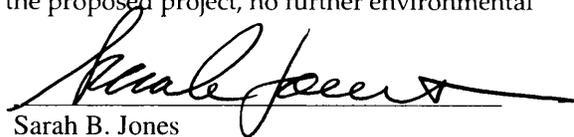
A commenter expressed concerns that the proposed rehabilitation and detention facility would not be the best use of urban land and/or city resources. The comments raise economic issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. Such comments may be considered by the decision-makers as part of their decision to approve, modify, or disapprove the proposed project. This consideration is carried out independent of the environmental review process.

The commenter also questions whether the demolition of CJ#3 and CJ#4 would contribute to urban decay. The proposed project does not include demolition of any part of the HOJ. Even if the 6th and 7th floors of the west wing of the HOJ were to remain vacant for an extended period after inmates were relocated to the proposed RDF, the other floors of that wing would continue in use. No "urban decay" would be expected to result from maintaining two vacant floors of a multi-story civic building.

H. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this Initial Study:

- 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, no further environmental documentation is required.



Sarah B. Jones
Environmental Review Officer
for
John Rahaim
Director of Planning

DATE May 13, 2015

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San Francisco Taxpayers for Public Safety

Board President London Breed and
Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, 2nd floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear President Breed and Board Members:

We would like to thank you for the great time and attention you have given to this matter of building a new jail to replace Hall of Justice Facilities.

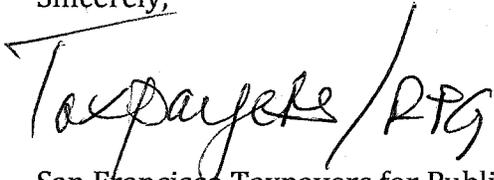
San Francisco has always been at the forefront of innovative programming and this debate on jail construction presents yet another opportunity for San Francisco to illustrate leadership in an arena requiring innovation and a willingness to explore new ways of further reducing arrests and incarceration.

We agree that the two Hall of Justice jails, County Jail # 3 and County Jail #4, should be closed in the interests of safety for both prisoners and for staff. However, we believe, from testimony we have heard over the last week, that alternatives to incarceration must be more fully explored. Given the national debate on mass incarceration, racial bias in criminal justice and the proven effectiveness of alternative programs put into place to reduce the jail population to current levels (the lowest it's been since the 1980s), we believe that a decision to build a new jail facility is premature.

We urge the Board of Supervisors to call on city departments and local non-profits to further expand resources and services to those individuals caught up in the criminal justice system. As we heard again and again at committee hearings, "San Francisco can do better."

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Taxpayers / RFG". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

San Francisco Taxpayers for Public Safety
142 Wool Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

2013 California Building Code
California Code of Regulations
Title 24, Part 2

Section 1231, Minimum Standards for Adult Detention
Facilities
Board of State and Community Corrections

**SECTION 1231 [BSCC]
LOCAL DETENTION**

1231.1 Definitions.

BOARD OF STATE & COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS means the Board of State & Community Corrections, which acts by and through its executive officer, deputy directors and field representatives.

LIVING AREAS means those areas of a facility utilized for the day-to-day housing and activities of inmates. These areas do not include special-use cells such as sobering, safety and holding or staging cells normally located in receiving areas.

LOCAL DETENTION FACILITY is any city, county, city and county, or regional jail, camp, court holding facility or other correctional facility, whether publicly or privately operated, and court holding facility used for the confinement of adults or of both adults and minors, but does not include that portion of a facility for the confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors. The types of local detention facilities are as follows:

Court holding facility means a local detention facility constructed within a court building after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement of persons solely for the purpose of a court appearance for a period not to exceed 12 hours.

Temporary holding facility means a local detention facility constructed after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement of persons for 24 hours or less pending release, transfer to another facility or appearance in court.

INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

Type I facility means a local detention facility used for the detention of persons usually pending arraignment for not more than 96 hours, excluding holidays, after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safe-keeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate. As used in this section, an inmate worker is defined as a person assigned to perform designated tasks outside of his or her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five-day scheduled work week.

TYPE II FACILITY means a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, after arraignment, during trial and upon a sentence of commitment.

TYPE III FACILITY means a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.

TYPE IV FACILITY means a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible, under Penal Code Section 1208, for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

RATED CAPACITY means the number of inmate occupants for which a facility's single-and double-occupancy cells or dormitories, except those dedicated for medical or disciplinary isolation housing, were planned and designed in conformity to the standards and requirements contained herein and in Title 15, C.C.R.

1231.2 Design criteria for required spaces.

1231.2.1 Reception and booking. Facilities where booking and housing occur shall have the following space and equipment:

- 1. Weapons locker as specified in Section 1231.3.12.*
- 2. A cell or room for the confinement of inmates pending their booking, complying with Section 1231.2.2.*
- 3. A sobering cell as described in Section 1231.2.4 if intoxicated, inmates who may pose a danger to themselves or others are held. For those facilities that accept male and female intoxicated inmates two sobering cells shall be provided.*
- 4. Access to a shower within the secure portion of the facility.*
- 5. Provide access to a secure vault or storage space for inmate valuables.*
- 6. A safety cell or cells as described in Section 1231.2.5 if the program statement identifies the need for such a cell.*
- 7. Telephones which are accessible to the inmates.*
- 8. Unobstructed access to hot and cold running water for staff use.*

1231.2.2 Temporary holding cell or room. A temporary holding cell or room shall:

- 1. Contain a minimum of 10 square feet (0.93 m²) of floor area per inmate;*
- 2. Be limited to no more than 16 inmates;*
- 3. Be no smaller than 40 square feet (3.7 m²) and have a clear ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm) or more;*
- 4. Contain seating to accommodate all inmates as required in Section 1231.3;*
- 5. Contain a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 1231.3;*
- 6. Maximize visual supervision of inmates by staff; and*
- 7. When located in a temporary holding facility, the cell or room shall be equipped with a bunk if inmates are to be held longer than 12 hours.*

1231.2.3 Temporary staging cell or room. A temporary staging cell or room shall:

- 1. Be constructed for the purpose of holding inmates who have been classified and segregated in accordance with Sections 1050 and 1053 of Title 15, Division 1, California Code of Regulations.*
- 2. Be limited to holding inmates up to four hours.*
- 3. Be limited to no more than 80 inmates.*
- 4. Contain a minimum of 10 square feet (0.93 m²) of floor area per inmate and a clear ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm) or more.*
- 5. Be no smaller than 160 square feet (14.9 m²).*
- 6. Contain seating to accommodate all inmates as required in Section 1231.3.*
- 7. Contain toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 1231.3.*
- 8. Maximize visual supervision of inmates by staff.*

1231.2.4 Sobering cell. A sobering cell shall:

- 1. Contain a minimum of 20 square feet (1.9 m²) of floor area per inmate;*
- 2. Be limited to eight inmates;*
- 3. Be no smaller than 60 square feet (5.6 m²) and have a clear ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm) or more;*
- 4. Contain a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 1231.3;*
- 5. Have padded partitions located next to toilet fixture in such a manner that they provide support to the user;*
- 6. Maximize visual supervision of inmates by staff;*
- 7. Be padded on the floor as specified in Section 1231.3; and,*
- 8. Have accessible a shower in the secure portion of the facility.*

TABLE 1231A
REQUIRED SPACES AND EQUIPMENT IN JUVENILE FACILITIES

	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	COURT HOLDING	TEMPORARY HOLDING
Reception/booking	x	x	*	*		*
Temporary holding cells or room	x	x	*	*	x	x
Detoxification cell	*	x				
Safety cell	*	*				
Single-occupancy cell	x	x	*			
Dormitories	*	x	x	x		
Day room	*	x	x			
Exercise area		x	x	x ¹		
Shower area/delousing room	x	x				*
Program/multipurpose space		x	x	x		
Medical exam room ²		x	x			
Pharmaceutical storage space	x	x	x	x		*
Medical care housing		*	*			
Hair care space		x	x			
Commissary ³			x	x ³		
Dining facility ⁴	*	x	x	*		
Visiting space	x	x	x	x		
Attorney interview rooms	x	x	x		x	x
Confidential interview rooms		x	*			
Safety equipment storage	x	x ⁵	x	x	x	x
Janitor closet	x	x	x	x	x	x
Storage rooms	x	x ⁵	x	x	x	x
Audio/video-monitoring systems	x	x	x ⁶	*	x	x
Laundry facility		x		x ⁷		
Fire-detection alarm system	x	x	x	x	x	x
Emergency	x	x	x	x	x	x

x - Required.

* - Required when program statement identifies need.

1. Not required if community recreation facilities are available.

2. Not required if the inmate population is less than 25.

3. Not required if community access is available.

4. Not required if meals are served in day room.

5. Must be securely lockable and located within the security area.

6. Required in areas housing prisoners of higher than minimum security.

7. Not required if community access is permitted.

1231.2.5 Safety cell. A safety cell shall:

1. Contain a minimum of 48 square feet (4.5 m²) of floor area with no one floor dimension being less than 6 feet (1829 mm) and a clear ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm) or more;
2. Be limited to one inmate;
3. Contain a flushing ring toilet, capable of accepting solid waste, mounted flush with the floor, the controls for which must be located outside of the cell;
4. Be padded as specified in Section 1231.3;
5. Be equipped with a variable intensity, security-type lighting fixture which is inaccessible to the inmate

occupant; control of which is located outside of the cell;

6. Provide one or more vertical view panels not more than 4 inches (102 mm) wide nor less than 24 inches (610 mm) long which shall provide a view of the entire room;
7. Provide a food pass with lockable shutter, no more than 4 inches (102 mm) high, and located between 26 inches (660 mm) and 32 inches (813 mm) as measured from the bottom of the food pass to the floor; and,
8. Any wall or ceiling mounted devices must be inaccessible to the inmate occupant.

INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

1231.2.6 Single-occupancy cells. Single-occupancy cells shall:

1. Have a maximum capacity of one inmate;
2. Contain a minimum of 60 square feet (5.6 m²) of floor area in Type I facilities and 70 square feet (6.5 m²) of floor area in Type II and Type III facilities;
3. Have a minimum clear ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm) and a minimum width of 6 feet (1829 mm);
4. Contain a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 1231.3; and
5. Contain a bunk, desk and seat as specified in Section 1231.3.

Exception: A Type I facility does not require a desk and seat.

1231.2.7 Double-occupancy cells. Double-occupancy cells shall:

1. Have a maximum capacity of two inmates;
2. Contain a minimum of 60 square feet (5.6 m²) of floor area in Type I facilities and 70 square feet (6.5 m²) of floor area in Type II and Type III facilities;
3. Have a minimum clear ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm) and a minimum width of 6 feet (1829 mm);
4. Contain a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 1231.3; and
5. Contain two bunks, and at least one desk and seat as specified in Section 1231.3.

Exception: A Type I facility does not require a desk and seat.

1231.2.8 Dormitories. Dormitories shall:

1. Contain a minimum of 50 square feet (4.7 m²) of floor area per inmate for a single-bed unit; a minimum of 70 square feet (7 m²) for a double-bed unit; and a minimum of 90 square feet (9.3 m²) for triple-bed unit and have a minimum ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm);
2. Be designed for no more than 64 inmates and no fewer than four inmates;
3. Provide access to water closets separate from the wash basin and drinking fountains as specified in Section 1231.3; and
4. In other than Type I facilities, provide storage space for personal items and clothing for each occupant.

1231.2.9 Dayrooms.

Dayrooms or dayroom space shall:

1. Contain 35 square feet (3.3 m²) of floor area per inmate in width in front of cells/rooms;
2. Contain tables and seating to accommodate the maximum number of inmates;
3. Provide access to water closets, wash basins and drinking fountains as specified in Section 1231.3;
4. Provide access to a shower or showers as specified in Section 1231.3; and

5. Be provided to all inmates in Type II and Type III facilities (except those housed in special-use cells) and to inmate workers in Type I facilities.

Dayroom space as described in this section may be a part of a single occupancy cell used for administrative segregation or a dormitory, in which case the floor area of the cell or a dormitory must be increased by the square footage required for the dayroom.

1231.2.10 Exercise area. An outdoor exercise area or areas must be provided in every Type II and Type III facility. The minimum clear height must be 15 feet (4572 mm) and the minimum number of square feet of surface area will be computed by multiplying 80 percent of maximum rated population by 50 square feet (4.7 m²) and dividing the result by the number of one-hour exercise periods per day.

The exercise area must contain or provide free access to a toilet, wash basin, and drinking fountain as provided in Section 1231.3.

There must be at least one exercise area of not less than 600 square feet (55.7 m²). The design shall facilitate security and supervision appropriate to the level of custody.

Type IV facilities shall have an outdoor recreation area or access to community recreation facilities.

1231.2.11 Correctional program/multipurpose space. An area for correctional programming must be provided in every Type II and Type III facility. The program area and furnishings shall be designed to meet the needs specified by the facility's program statement.

Type IV facilities shall have multipurpose space for games and activities, dining, visiting, TV meetings and quiet space for study and reading, such that activities do not conflict with each other.

1231.2.12 Medical examination room. There must be a minimum of one suitably equipped medical examination room in every facility which provides on-site health care. The examination room shall be designed in consultation with the responsible physician/health authority. Such a medical examination room shall:

1. Be located within the security area and provide for privacy of the inmates;
2. Provide not less than 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of floor space with no single dimension less than 7 feet (2134 mm);
3. Provide hot and cold running water;
4. Provide lockable storage for medical supplies; and
5. Any room where medical procedures are provided must be equipped with hot and cold running water.

1231.2.13 Pharmaceutical storage space. Provide lockable storage space for medical supplies and pharmaceutical preparations as referenced by Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Section 1216.

1231.2.14 Medical care housing. There shall be some means to provide medical care and housing of ill and/or infirm inmates. When the program statement for a Type II

or Type III facility indicates that medical care housing is needed, such housing must provide lockable storage space for medical instruments and must be located within the security area of the facility accessible to both female and male inmates, but not in the living area of either. The medical care housing unit shall be designed in consultation with the health authority. Medical/mental health areas may contain other than single occupancy cells.

If negative pressure isolation rooms are being planned, they shall be designed to recognized industry standards.

1231.2.15 Reserved.

1231.2.16 Commissary. In all Type II, III and IV facilities, except where community access is available, there shall be provisions made for inmates to purchase items (such as candy, toilet articles, stationery supplies, books, newspapers and magazines, etc.). An area shall be provided for the secure storage of the stock for such inmate canteen items.

1231.2.17 Dining facilities. In all Type II, III and IV facilities which serve meals, dining areas shall be provided which will allow groups of inmates to dine together. Such dining areas shall not contain toilets, wash basins or showers in the same room without appropriate visual barrier. Wherever the facility contains a central dining room or rooms, it shall contain a minimum of 15 square feet (1.4 m²) of floor space and sufficient tables and seating for each inmate being fed.

1231.2.18 Visiting space. Space shall be provided in all Types I, II, III and IV facilities for visiting.

1231.2.19 Safety equipment storage. A secure area shall be provided for the storage of safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, self-contained breathing apparatus, wire and barcutters, emergency lights, etc.

1231.2.20 Janitors' closet. In Type II facilities, at least one securely lockable janitors' closet with sufficient area for the storage of cleaning implements and supplies must be provided within the security areas of the facility. A mop sink shall also be available within the security area of the facility. In court holding, temporary holding, Types I, III and IV facilities, the closet need not be in the security area.

1231.2.21 Storage rooms. One or more storage rooms shall be provided to accommodate a minimum of 80 cubic feet (2.3 m³) of storage area per inmate for inmate clothing and personal property, institutional clothing, bedding and supplies. Court holding, temporary holding and Type I facilities may be excluded from the storage space requirement for personal and institutional clothing unless clothing is issued.

1231.2.22 Audio monitoring system. In court holding, temporary holding, Type I, Type II and Type II facilities there shall be an inmate- or sound-actuated audio monitoring system in temporary holding cells or rooms, temporary staging cells or rooms, sobering cells, safety cells, single and double occupancy cells, dormitories, day-rooms, exercise areas and correctional program/multipur-

pose space, which is capable of alerting personnel who can respond immediately.

1231.2.23 Laundry facilities. In Type IV facilities, provision shall be made for washing and drying personal clothing by machines, either in the facility or in the community, if access is permitted for same.

1231.2.24 Emergency power. There shall be a source of emergency power in all detention facilities capable of providing minimal lighting in all housing units, activities areas, corridors, stairs and central control points, and to maintain fire and life safety, security, communications and alarm systems. Such an emergency power source shall conform to the requirements specified in Title 24, Part 3, Article 700, California Electrical Code, California Code of Regulations.

1231.2.25 Confidential interview rooms. There must be a minimum of one suitably furnished interview room for confidential interviews in every facility which provides on-site health care. The interview room shall be designed in consultation with responsible custodial staff and health care staff. Such an interview room shall:

1. Be located within the security area accessible to both female and male inmates; and
2. Provide not less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²) of floor space with no single dimension less than 6 feet (1829 mm).

1231.2.26 Attorney interview space. All facilities except Type IV facilities shall include attorney interview areas which provide for confidential consultation with inmates.

Exception: The design of court holding and temporary holding facilities shall include the following required spaces from Sections 1231.2.2, 1231.2.19, 1231.2.20, 1231.2.21, 1231.2.22, 1231.2.24 and 1231.2.26.

1231.3 Design criteria for furnishings and equipment. Furnishings and equipment shall be as follows:

1231.3.1 Toilets/urinals.

1. Toilets/urinals must be provided in single-occupancy cells and double-occupancy cells.
2. In dormitories, toilets/urinals must be provided in a ratio to inmates of 1:10.
3. Toilets/urinals must be accessible to the occupants of day-rooms and exercise areas.
4. In temporary holding cells and temporary staging cells toilets/urinals must be provided in a ratio to inmates of 1:16.
5. In sobering cells toilets/urinals must be provided in a ratio to inmates of 1:8.
6. One urinal or 2 feet (610 mm) of urinal trough may be substituted for each toilet up to one third of the total number of toilets required, except in those facilities or portions thereof used for females.

Note: Toilet areas shall provide modesty for inmates with staff being able to visually supervise.

INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

1231.3.2 Wash basins.

1. Wash basins must be provided in single occupancy cells and double occupancy cells.
2. In dormitories, wash basins must be provided in a ratio to inmates of 1:10.
3. Wash basins must be accessible to the occupants of day-rooms and exercise areas.
4. In temporary holding cells and temporary staging cells, wash basins must be provided in a ratio to inmates of 1:16.
5. In sobering cells, wash basins must be provided in a ratio to inmates of 1:8.
6. Wash basins must be provided with hot and cold or tempered water.
7. Two feet (610 mm) of wash basin trough may be substituted for each basin required.

1231.3.3 Drinking fountains. There must be a minimum of one drinking fountain in every single-occupancy cell, double-occupancy cell, dormitory, temporary holding cell, temporary staging cell, sobering cell, and be accessible to the occupants of day rooms and exercise areas. Additional drinking fountains shall be located in other areas of the facility so that drinking water will be available to inmates and staff. Such drinking fountains must meet the following minimum health requirements:

1. The drinking fountain bubbler shall be on an angle which prevents waste water from flowing over the drinking fountain bubbler.
2. Water flow shall be actuated by mechanical means.

1231.3.4 Showers must be available to all inmates on a ratio of at least one shower to every 20 inmates or fraction thereof and must provide hot and cold water or tempered water. Shower stalls/shower areas must be designed and constructed of materials which are impervious to water and soap so they may be easily cleaned.

Note. Shower areas shall provide modesty for inmates with staff being able to visually supervise.

1231.3.5 Beds must be elevated off the floor, have a solid bottom, and a sleeping surface of at least 30 inches (762 mm) wide and 76 inches (1930 mm) long. Multiple beds must have a minimum of 21 inches (533 mm) between bed pans. Except in minimum security areas, beds must be securely fastened to the floor or the wall.

1231.3.6 Lighting. Lighting in housing units, dayrooms and activity areas must be sufficient to permit easy reading by a person with normal vision, and shall not be less than 20 footcandles (215.2 lux) at desk level and in the grooming area. Lighting shall be centrally controlled and/or occupant controlled in housing cells or rooms. Night lighting in these areas shall be sufficient to give good visibility for purposes of supervision. In minimum-security areas, lighting may be supplied by ordinary lighting fixtures, and in areas of higher security, light fixtures must be of secure design.

1231.3.7 Windows. In housing areas of higher than minimum security, exterior windows which are constantly accessible to inmates for escape must be designed and constructed so that if broken out, the net area accessible for escape is no greater than 5 inches (127 mm) in one dimension.

1231.3.8 Cell padding. In sobering cells, the floor and partition shall be padded. In safety cells, padding must cover the entire floor, doors, and walls and everything on them to a clear height of 8 feet (2438 mm).

All such padded cells must be equipped with a tamper-resistant fire sprinkler as approved by the State Fire Marshal. All padding must be:

1. Approved for use by the State Fire Marshal;
2. Nonporous to facilitate cleaning;
3. At least $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (12.7 mm) thick;
4. Of a unitary or laminated construction to prevent its destruction by teeth, hand tearing or small metal objects;
5. Firmly bonded to all padded surfaces to prevent tearing or ripping; and
6. Without any exposed seams susceptible to tearing or ripping.

1231.3.9 Mirrors. A mirror of a material appropriate to the level of security must be provided near each wash basin specified in these regulations.

1231.3.10 Seating. In temporary holding and temporary staging cells, seating must be securely fixed to the floor and/or wall. When bench seating is used, 18 inches (457 mm) of bench is seating for one person.

1231.3.11 Table/seat. In single- and double-occupancy cells, a table and seat for the purpose of writing and dining shall be provided.

Exception: A Type I facility does not require a table and a seat.

1231.3.12 Weapons locker. A secure weapons locker shall be located outside the security perimeter of the facility. Such weapons lockers shall be equipped with individual compartments, each with an individual locking device. Weapons lockers are required in temporary and court holding facilities and in all facilities of higher than minimum security.

Exception: The design of court holding and temporary holding facilities shall include the design criteria for furnishings and equipment from Sections 1231.3.1, 1231.3.2, 1231.3.3, 1231.3.6, 1231.3.10 and 1231.3.12.

1231.4 Enclosure of vertical openings. Elevator shafts, vent shafts and other vertical openings shall be enclosed, and the enclosure shall be as set forth in Chapter 7.

1231.5 Fire-extinguishing systems. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems, standpipes and basement pipe inlets shall be installed when and as required by Chapter 9.

1231.6 Existing Group I occupancies. Existing buildings housing existing protective social-care homes or facilities

established prior to the effective date of these regulations may have their use continued if they conform, or are made to conform, to the following provisions.

1231.6.1 Use of floors. The use of floor levels in buildings of Type III, IV or V nonfire-rated construction may be as follows:

Nonambulatory—first floor only;

Ambulatory—not higher than the third-floor level, provided walls and partitions are constructed of materials equal in fire-resistive quality to that of wood lath and plaster in good repair and all walls are firestopped at each floor level.

1231.6.2 Enclosure of exits and vertical openings. Except for two-story structures housing ambulatory guests, all interior stairs shall be enclosed in accordance with Chapter 10. In lieu of stairway enclosures, floor separations or smoke barriers may be provided in such a manner that fire and smoke will not spread rapidly to floors above or otherwise impair exit facilities. In these instances, floor separations or smoke barriers shall have a fire resistance equal to not less than 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wall board on each side of wood studs with openings protected by not less than a 1 3/4-inch (44 mm) solid bonded wood-core door of the self-closing type. All other vertical openings shall be enclosed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7.

1231.6.3 Exit access. Each floor or portion thereof of buildings used for the housing of existing protective social-care homes or facilities shall have access to not less than two exits in such a manner as to furnish egress from the building or structure in the event of an emergency substantially equivalent to the provisions of Chapter 10.

1231.6.4 Corridor openings. Openings from rooms to interior corridors shall be protected by not less than 1 3/4-inch (44 mm) solid-bonded wood-core doors. Transoms and other similar openings shall be sealed with materials equivalent to existing corridor wall construction.

1231.6.5 Interior wall and ceiling finishes shall conform to the requirements for a Group R, Division 1 occupancy as specified in Chapter 8.

1231.6.6 Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in existing protective social-care occupancies in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.

1231.6.7 Fire alarm systems. Automatic fire alarm systems shall be installed in existing protective social-care homes or facilities in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.

Exception: When an approved automatic sprinkler system conforming to Chapter 9 is installed, a separate fire alarm system as specified in this subsection need not be provided.

SECTION 1232
Reserved



SAN FRANCISCO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MEMO

Exhibit A to Draft Motion Planning Department Response to Appeal of Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration

CASE NO. 2014.0198E 850 BRYANT STREET
HALL OF JUSTICE REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY PROJECT
PUBLISHED ON MAY 13, 2015

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BACKGROUND

An environmental evaluation application (2014.0198E) for the proposed project at 850 Bryant Street was filed on June 18, 2014.

A Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) was published on May 13, 2015. The Notice of Availability stated that the review period for public comment or appeal would be 20 days, ending on June 3, 2015 ("i.e., by 5:00 p.m. on June 3, 2015"). On June 3, 2015, Californians United for a Responsible Budget filed a letter appealing the PMND. Additional comments were received from: Lisa Marie Alatorre (plus 173 individuals and groups who submitted an identical letter); Leo Warshaw-Cardoza; Jenna Gaarde; Sami Kilmitto; Johannes Kuzmich; Michael Lyon; Dylan Moore; Andrea Salinas; Eli; Sir Edmond, Luicje Lany; Larry; Bilal Du; Joss Greene, and an unsigned letter.

The concerns in the appeal letter, presented below by environmental topic, are summarized and responded to, and concerns raised in comment letters received are listed following the appeal letter topics and addressed in a master response. Copies of the appeal letter and the comment letters are included within this appeal packet.

COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS

ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the PMND [proposed project] fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

"2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

"As noted in the PMND, "Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies." (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is "2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;" #3 is "preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;" and #5 is "5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident

employment and business ownership." (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable "SRO" housing: "If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses." (PMND, p. 8) The potential "residential relocation plan" to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that "The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units." (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, "in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List." (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

"In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire - even on a temporary basis - 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 - cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

"The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected." (Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO ZONING AND PLANS CONCERN 1: Under CEQA, land use impacts are considered to be significant if the proposed project would conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Environmental plans and policies are those, like the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) 2010 Clean Air Plan, which directly address environmental issues and/or contain targets or standards, which must be met in order to preserve or improve characteristics of the City's physical environment. The proposed project would not obviously or substantially conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations such that an adverse physical change would result. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact with regard to conflicts with existing plans and zoning.

Issues related to the cost of housing are socioeconomic rather than physical and are relevant to CEQA only inasmuch as they are connected to physical environmental impacts. Under CEQA, a project may have a significant impact if it will displace substantial numbers of people,

necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The potential displacement of 14 SRO residential units would not displace substantial numbers of people, and the PMND found this impact less than significant.

As described on p. 4 of the PMND, “the project site includes a three-story, 7,150-gsf, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with ground-floor retail, constructed in 1916 (480-484 Sixth Street).” As stated on p. 8, this “14-unit SRO residential building with ground-floor retail would remain on the project building site, although it may be decided through the process of DPW’s future acquisition of the property to relocate some or all of the building occupants before the proposed RDF is ready for use. If relocation of the building tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses. In accordance with the California Relocation Act (Chapter 16, Section 7260 et seq. of the Government Code), the proposed project includes provision for a residential relocation plan, which, if needed, would be prepared by the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency. The relocation plan would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.”

The PMND further states on p. 37, that “although housing demand at all income levels has outpaced housing production in the City, the residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement housing.” Therefore, the proposed project would not create the need for additional housing to be constructed elsewhere and this impact was found to be less than significant in the PMND. Furthermore, in accordance with the relocation plan, a program would be established as part of the project to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses, and social services.

The City has not determined whether relocation of the 480-484 Sixth Street building occupants (residents and retail tenants) would be necessary. There are no known redevelopment plans for the building, and it is possible that relocation of the building occupants would not even occur as part of the proposed project. In the absence of certainty as to what may occur on the site, a likely future use on the site was established to adequately analyze the potential environmental impacts that could occur, if relocation of the building tenants were determined to be necessary. Thus, for purposes of environmental analysis in the PMND, specifically the analysis of environmental impacts where relocation of these occupants needed to be quantified,¹ a “worst-case scenario” was assumed –that all 14 units would be vacated and more intense uses were

¹ These topics include population and housing, transportation and circulation, noise, and air quality. Analyses of the other topics in the Initial Study are not dependent on whether the existing residential uses would be retained on the project site or whether it would be converted to office use to be used by the Sheriff’s Department or other public agencies.

analyzed. As further stated on PMND p. 64, under this worst-case scenario “the existing residential and restaurant uses within the building would be relocated, and upon completion of the proposed project, the building would contain about 4,770 gsf of office uses and 2,380 gsf of ground floor retail uses.” Analyses of other topics in the Initial Study would be the same whether the existing building to be retained on the project site remained in residential use or was converted to office for use by the Sheriff’s Department or other public agencies.

Contrary to the appellant’s assertion, the potential loss of the SRO units under the proposed project would be consistent with established policies in Proposition M, the Accountable Planning Initiative, including Policy (2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods, and Policy (3) preservation and enhancement of affordable housing. Even though the potential residential displacement of 14 SRO housing units would not be substantial enough to necessitate the construction of replacement affordable housing, the proposed project would provide protection to the affected tenants through implementation of a residential relocation plan that would establish a program to help affected residential tenants who qualify for assistance with relocation expenses, including moving expenses and social services. If other uses were to be made of the existing building, the loss of 14 SRO housing units would not result in a substantial increase in housing demand in San Francisco, thus resulting in a less-than-significant environmental impact.

The appellant also states that the potential loss of the SRO units is inconsistent with Proposition M Policy (5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership. However, there are no existing industrial or service uses on the project site that could be displaced as result of the proposed project.

Effects analyzed under CEQA must be related to a physical change in the environment. The appellant does not state how this would result in an adverse physical change in the environment.

As part of the entitlement process for the proposed project, the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors will evaluate the proposed project against these Priority Planning Policies, and will consider whether the proposed project would, on balance, conform or conflict with the Priority Planning Policies. This review is carried out independent of the environmental review process, as part of the decision to approve, modify, or disapprove a proposed project. Because the PMND analyzes the impacts related to those policies, the PMND will provide decision-makers with information that will assist them in determining the proposed project’s consistency with these policies.

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (PARKING)

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the proposed project is not an “employment center” and is not eligible for exclusion from an analysis of aesthetic or parking impacts through the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist project. As a result, the appellant asserts that the transportation impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of a constrained parking supply on traffic impacts at the intersections considered in the PMND.

“3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that ‘aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects’ per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (‘aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment’) because the proposal is an ‘employment center project’ (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(l)(a) clearly states ‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.’ The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/ Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an ‘employment center project’ because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses - it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s ‘informational’ parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that ‘visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahem Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.’ (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that ‘the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further’ - but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that ‘under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-

street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.’ (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

In fact, the PMND even recognizes that ‘considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase.’ (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes - but fails to study - ‘secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)’ and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.”

RESPONSE TO TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION CONCERN 1: The project site is an infill site located within a transit-rich area with easy and frequent access to transit provided by the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (Muni) and regional transit service providers; thus, the project meets two of the three criteria in the City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist. The proposed public facility (a Rehabilitation and Detention Facility that would be operated by the City and County of San Francisco Sheriff’s Department) would be a principally permitted use in a Public Use Zoning District (P Zoning District). The City’s Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist was prepared with the understanding that the project sponsor would seek a change to the zoning classification on the project building site because the present zoning (Service/Arts/Light Industrial Zoning District (SALI Zoning District) would not allow the proposed use.

The appellant correctly identified one of the required approvals of the proposed project, i.e., the rezoning of the eastern portion of the project site from a SALI Zoning District to a P Zoning District (see PMND pp. 20-21). As discussed in the land use analysis under Impact LU-2 (PMND p. 33), the proposed project would comply with the provisions of Planning Code

Section 211, which regulates uses in P Zoning Districts.² Institutional uses are principally permitted in P Zoning Districts (e.g., the Hall of Justice and County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 on the parcel immediately to the west of the project building site, which is in a P Zoning District). The proposed project would exhibit the same range of uses as currently exist in the adjacent P Zoning District. The San Francisco Planning Department considers these uses as employment centers in their determination regarding compliance with Senate Bill 743/Public Resources Code Section 21099. Thus, with respect to the exclusion of analyses of aesthetics and parking, the City's Transit-Oriented Infill Eligibility Checklist has been properly prepared because the proposed project meets each of the three criteria. The appellant's assertion is not founded in facts and no further responses are required.

With respect to parking, the Planning Department stated in its response to SB 743³ that the City determined years ago that parking loss or deficit in and of itself does not result in direct changes to the physical environment, and that determination has been upheld (see *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656). While the environmental analysis does assess the indirect or secondary environmental effects of parking loss, such as air quality or noise impacts, the direct effects of a parking deficit or loss have been determined to be a significant impact under CEQA in only the rarest of circumstances. It is important to note that San Francisco has not been alone in recognizing that the adequacy of parking is more appropriately assessed as part of reviewing project merits rather than a potentially significant environmental impact under CEQA. In 2010, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) amended Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to remove the significance criterion about inadequate parking capacity. This policy direction continues to evolve and is strengthened by the provisions of SB 743. In addition to addressing Level of Service reform, Section 5 of SB 743 states that, "...the adequacy of parking for a project shall not support a finding of significance..." It is the San Francisco Planning Department's interpretation, in consultation with the City Attorney, that this provision of the statute expands upon the parking changes related to the 2010 amendment to the CEQA Appendix G transportation significance standards in that it would apply to all projects in transit priority areas, not just residential, mixed-use residential or employment center projects.

² On March 22, 2015, the redesignation of Planning Code Section 234 as Planning Code Section 211 became effective as part of Ordinance No. 22-15 reorganizing Article 2 (adopted by the Board of Supervisors on February 20, 2015). If the PMND is upheld, the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration will include this correction.

³ San Francisco Planning Department, "CEQA Update: Senate Bill 743 Summary – Aesthetics, Parking and Traffic," November 26, 2013. Available online at <http://sfmea.sfplanning.org/CEQA%20Update-SB%20743%20Summary.pdf>. Accessed June 15, 2015. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

As explained on PMND pp. 79-80, the San Francisco Planning Department and CEQA do not consider parking supply as part of the permanent physical environment and, therefore, do not consider changes in parking conditions to be environmental impacts as defined by CEQA. The San Francisco Planning Department acknowledges, however, that parking conditions may lead to secondary environmental impacts and may be of interest to the public and the decision-makers. Existing parking regulations and occupancy data are provided on PMND pp. 63-64, project-related parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80, and cumulative parking information is discussed on PMND pp. 79-80. Because the new RDF is merely replacing the existing County Jails No. 3 (CJ#3) and No. 4 (CJ#4) which are presently located on the 6th and 7th floors of the existing HOJ, with fewer beds, implementation of the proposed project would result in an overall reduction in traffic (47 fewer inbound and outbound p.m. peak hour vehicle trips). This would result in a decrease in the associated parking demand (see PMND p. 80). Therefore, the appellant's assertion that the project-level and cumulative transportation impact analysis in the PMND is not adequate, did not factor cars searching for parking into the traffic impact analysis, or identify parking impacts as potentially significant is not correct. It is premised on the assumption that the proposed project would add vehicle trips to the adjacent roadways (where, in fact, there would be a traffic reduction because the project would relocate an existing use from the 6th and 7th floors of the Hall of Justice to the project building site) and a misunderstanding of the City's standard approach to parking analysis.

The appellant also suggests that the proposed project does not do enough to encourage alternative modes of travel to and from the project site as a means to alleviate the perceived effects of constrained parking. Please see Improvement Measure I-TR-1: Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan, PMND pp. 70-71, for details about additional measures aimed at supporting the use of transit and other modes of travel.

NOISE

NOISE CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the noise analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the effect of ambient noise levels on future inmates who would use the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, including potential amplification of existing noise levels due to the design of the partial enclosure and its location in relation to the elevated freeway.

“ 1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

...

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that "background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (midblock)." (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco's Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are "Outdoor Spectator Sports," which "should not be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which "should not be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, "The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails," Ch. 9. "The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings": Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project." (Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO NOISE CONCERN 1: Exercise space for inmates (see PMND p. 13) would be provided on the second through fifth floors of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and is clearly defined in the PMND as an interior space. These spaces are labeled as "YARD" spaces on Figure 9: Proposed Second Floor Plan, Figure 10: Proposed Third Floor Plan, and Figure 11: Proposed Fourth and Fifth Floor Plans provided in the Project Description (see PMND pp. 15-17). Each of the "YARD" spaces labeled on those floor plans would be fully enclosed exercise rooms with light wells that reach down into these spaces from the rooftop. The light wells are depicted by the single isosceles triangle on the "YARD" spaces on the west portion of the second through fifth floor plans (see Figures 9, 10 and 11) and the two obtuse triangles on the "YARD" spaces on the east portion of the fourth and fifth floors (see Figure 11). The design of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility is governed by adult detention facility codes and standards for maximum security facilities (see PMND p. 7), and all spaces including the exercise spaces and light wells/skylights that penetrate the building floor plates would be enclosed. As explained in the Project Description on PMND p. 13, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors would have "room for interior exercise and class room space." Therefore, future inmates who use the proposed exercise spaces would not be affected by ambient noise levels in excess of 75 dBA. Further, as stated on PMND pp. 107-108, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would include a fixed window system and dual wall designs (similar to those of County Jail Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 located to the west of the

project site), and incorporate noise attenuation measures to address noise produced by the ventilation system to achieve acceptable interior noise levels (Mitigation Measure M-NO-3 on PMND p. 108). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential noise impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the noise analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

AIR QUALITY

AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the air quality analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration was not adequate and should be rejected because it did not consider the exposure of future inmates to poor air quality at the partially enclosed outdoor yards of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility, which is located within an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone.

“ 1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

“The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are “sensitive receptors” and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semienclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the PMND, let alone mitigated.” (Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO AIR QUALITY CONCERN 1: As indicated above in the Response to Noise Concern 1, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would not include outdoor spaces. The exercise space on each floor would be enclosed. The appellant may have misunderstood the graphics provided in the Project Description. The City's mapping of Air Pollutant Exposure Zones and its approach to the analysis of air quality impacts, which was

developed in coordination with the San Francisco Department of Public Health and in response to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's 2012 update to its CEQA Guidelines, has evolved over the last five years. Enhanced ventilation, previously imposed as a mitigation measure, is now required for all projects within Air Pollutant Exposure Zones (San Francisco Health Code Article 38). Thus, the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility project would include an enhanced ventilation system to ensure that indoor air quality for inmates and staff is not unduly affected by the poor air quality in the project vicinity (as indicated by the mapped Air Pollutant Exposure Zone). Thus, the appellant's concern related to potential air quality impacts on future inmates of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility while exercising in outdoor yards and the adequacy of the air quality analysis conducted for the PMND is not founded in fact because it is premised on a misunderstanding of the graphics provided with the PMND. No further response is required.

WIND

WIND CONCERN 1: The appellant asserts that the wind impact analysis in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration is flawed because it underestimates potentially significant impacts. The appellant asserts that the finding of a less-than-significant impact is due to the absence of consideration for the effects of the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse on the roof and reliance on the shielding effects of the Hall of Justice, which would be demolished in the future.

"4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

"The PMND argument that "the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards" (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that "the proposed Jail ("RDF") would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice." (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

"A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail ("RDF") project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building "once all occupants are relocated." (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail ("RDF") proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in

the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.” (Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO WIND CONCERN 1: The wind impact analysis on PMND pp. 136-139 is based on the screening-level wind analysis prepared by Rowan Williams Davies & Irwin, Inc. (RWDI) and provided as Appendix G to the PMND. The determination in the PMND is based on the professional opinion of RWDI staff and their understanding of the interaction between prevailing winds and the height, massing, and orientation (or profiles) of buildings/structures (see PMND p. 136 and Appendix G, p. 5).

The wind impact analysis focuses on the potential for changes to the ground-level wind speeds along public sidewalks in the vicinity of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility – Ahern Way, Sixth Street, Bryant Street, and Harriet Street – and entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (west sidewalk of Sixth Street). Determinations of significance are made by comparing existing conditions to conditions with implementation of the proposed project and are based on the City’s wind comfort and wind hazard criteria (see PMND, p. 138 footnote 122).

The wind impact analysis considers the direction of the prevailing winds, which come from the west-southwest through to the northwest (see PMND p. 137), existing conditions in the immediate vicinity of the project building site, which includes the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice immediately to the west of the project building site, and the massing of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (at 95 feet). The 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse for the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would be located on the central portion of the roof and would be set back from the building façades. Thus, wind that would be intercepted by this structure would be redirected down onto the roof and would not contribute to accelerated ground-level wind speeds. Therefore, the identification of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as a 95-foot tall building is not a flaw because the 15-foot-tall mechanical penthouse is not a determining factor in the wind impact analysis in the PMND.

As discussed on PMND pp. 137-138 the 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice, which is upwind of the proposed building site, is properly considered as part of the existing baseline conditions along with other structures in the immediate vicinity and beyond. Any consideration of altering existing baseline conditions by assuming the demolition Hall of Justice would go against standard practice for the San Francisco Planning Department and introduce an error into the proposed project’s wind impact analysis. Furthermore, the demolition of the Hall of Justice is not a project that could be considered for a cumulative analysis by the Planning Department because it has not been formally proposed. When, and if, the Hall of Justice were to be demolished it would have to go through a separate environmental review, and, at that point in time, the potential wind impacts of that project would consider the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as part of its baseline (or existing conditions), assuming the proposed project

is approved and a new HOJ building is constructed. Therefore, the wind impact analysis correctly relies on the combined sheltering effect of the Hall of Justice and the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility as the basis for making a less-than significant determination for project-related wind impacts on the adjacent Sixth Street and Bryant Street sidewalks, and the Sixth Street entries to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility. As discussed on PMND p. 139, the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street would have limited public use due to the location of the proposed loading and jail transport areas. The wind impact analysis discloses the fact that the west façade of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would intercept the prevailing winds and direct them downward to the sidewalks on Ahern Way and Harriet Street and found that wind impacts on these sidewalks would be less than significant. This determination would not change if the Hall of Justice were to be demolished, because the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility would continue to provide a sheltering effect at these locations ensuring that ground level wind speeds would remain at acceptable levels.

Thus, the appellant's concerns that wind impacts are underestimated and that potentially significant impacts could occur due to the rooftop mechanical penthouse of the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility and the reliance on the sheltering effect of the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice are based on a misunderstanding of the City's approach to wind impact analyses. No further response is required.

ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: The appellant states that the proposed project to expand jail facilities has significant environmental impacts that require that an EIR be prepared, and an EIR would benefit the public by including an analysis of alternatives that would be preferable under CEQA, such the no-project alternative or health-based alternative programs that could serve the same population prior to incarceration at lower cost with a net benefit to public safety and a reduction in social injustices from the proposed jail expansion.

"The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives - including a no-build alternative - can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion."

...

"5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

"Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without

significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.” (Californians United for a Responsible Budget)

RESPONSE TO ALTERNATIVES CONCERN 1: Appellants' assertion that the proposed project would have significant environmental impacts and therefore requires preparation of an EIR is not supported. The preparation of an EIR is required when a proposed project could result in significant impacts; however, a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate when revisions to the proposed project and mitigation measures agreed to by the project sponsor would avoid or reduce impacts such that clearly no significant impacts would occur. While an EIR must include an analysis of alternatives that would reduce or avoid one or more of the significant impacts identified in the EIR, no such analysis is required in an Initial Study that supports issuance of a Mitigated Negative Declaration. As discussed throughout the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project, the proposed project would not result in significant physical environmental impacts that could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level; therefore, no EIR is required.

The Appellants may misunderstand portions of the proposed project, which is to replace the existing County jail facilities C#3 and C#4 in the Hall of Justice. Thus, the proposed project would not expand the City's jail facilities, but in fact would result in 265 fewer beds than the facilities that are being replaced, as explained in the MND/Initial Study on p. 7 (see also the discussion of Travel Demand from the proposed RDF on p. 64 and the discussion of air quality issues in Impact AQ-3 on p. 126).

Studies prepared for the Sheriff's Department indicate that the overall jail population has been declining and is expected to continue to decline over time and the average length of stay has

also declined.⁴ The recommendation in the Jail Population Study Update memorandum is to replace the 905 beds in County Jails 3 and 4 with up to 601 beds in the replacement facility if it is assumed that the existing County Jail #6 is not in use. Thus, the proposed project would result in a reduction in the total number of jail beds.

The purpose of analyzing alternatives in an EIR is to focus on alternatives that could avoid or substantially lessen significant physical impacts that would be caused by a proposed project (CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(b)). The effectiveness of treatment programs for jail inmates, provision of additional residential programs for the homeless such as those being carried out by the Mayor's Office HOPE programs, or expansion of the existing San Francisco Pretrial Diversion Project programs, which may reduce the jail population, are social issues that would not be addressed in an analysis of alternatives to the proposed Rehabilitation and Detention Facility if an EIR were to be required.

ISSUES RAISED IN ADDITIONAL LETTERS

In addition to the comments raised in the appeal letter, comments from letters received during the PMND public review period raise additional issues. The general concerns of the comments fall into several categories of issues: Project Description, Population and Housing, Historic and Archaeological Resources, Transportation and Circulation, Noise, Shadow, Utilities and Service Systems, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and General. These concerns are summarized below and addressed in one master response that corresponds to the topic order.

Project Description

Issues:

- Undisclosed plans to use the mezzanine level for additional beds
- Rejection of San Bruno facility rehabilitation based on inaccurate information about costs and transportation issues
- Permanent displacement of established businesses

Population and Housing

Issue:

- Loss of jobs related to McDonald's and parking

⁴ Jay Liao, Kyle Patterson, and Matt Podin, San Francisco Controller's Office, Memorandum to Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, "Jail Population Study Update," May 28, 2014, pp. 3 and 5. A copy of this document is available for public review at the San Francisco Planning Department, 1650 Mission Street, Suite 400, as part of Case File No. 2014.0198E.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Issues:

Impacts on the California Register-eligible Hall of Justice and on historic buildings at 480-484 Sixth Street and 887-891 Bryant Street

Excavation impacts on archaeological resources including Native American burial sites

Vibration impacts on archaeological resources

Inaccurate level of significance conclusion regarding discovery of Native American burials and attendant delays in excavation

Transportation and Circulation

Issue:

Need for plans to support or subsidize transportation for construction workers or affected residents, and to reduce traffic congestion; and impacts from increased traffic

Noise

Issue:

Insufficient study of noise impacts, especially those related to the Bessie Carmichael Elementary School

Shadow

Issues:

Cumulative shadow impacts on Victoria Manalo Draves Park and conflict with General Plan policies relating to preservation of sunlight on open spaces

Utilities and Service Systems

Issues:

Appropriateness of using water resources for a jail during the drought

Insufficient study of water quality impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues:

Absence of soil sampling

Need to analyze site soils for toxins that could become airborne

General

Issues:

Appropriateness of using tax dollars to build a new jail rather than allocating funds to services and uses such as schools, affordable housing, health care, mental health, and open space

Social issues such as human rights violations, root causes of poverty and homelessness, and concern that a PMND was prepared for the proposed project rather than an EIR because the City wants a "blank check" for the project and will use the facility to incarcerate the homeless as part of gentrification

MASTER RESPONSE

The comments do not provide evidence or argument to support the issues raised. With regard to the issue about rejecting use of the San Bruno Jail, County Jail #5 at San Bruno is currently in use; rehabilitation of the old jail facility at San Bruno (CJ#6) to house jail inmates could occur in the future, but was not analyzed as an alternative to the proposed RDF site because of the cost and time required to transport inmates to the courts in San Francisco for hearings compared to the cost and time to transport them from the proposed RDF to the adjacent courts in the Hall of Justice. The comment does not identify what inaccuracies there might be regarding cost to transport inmates from San Bruno to San Francisco. As explained in the Responses to Alternatives Issues, above, a MND is not required to analyze alternatives to the proposed project.

The other issues raised in these comments are addressed in the Initial Study, as follows:

Use of mezzanines (which would not increase the total number of beds) is discussed in the Initial Study on pp. 8 and 13, and the total number of beds proposed is on Initial Study p. 7.

Existing businesses are described on Initial Study p. 4.

Employment at the project site is discussed in Section E.2, Population and Housing, pp. 35-39.

Impacts on historic and archaeological resources are analyzed in Section E.3, Cultural and Paleontological resources, pp. 40-54.

Transportation and circulation impacts are analyzed in Section E.4, Transportation and Circulation, pp. 54-89.

Noise impacts to sensitive receptors, are analyzed in Section E.5, Noise, pp. 89-111. Bessie Carmichael Elementary School is noted as a sensitive receptor on Initial Study p. 95, but is not specifically analyzed in the impact analyses because it is across the freeway and at a much greater distance from the project site than the sensitive residential uses at 480-488 Sixth Street which is adjacent to the project site. As no

significant and unmitigable noise impacts were identified for the nearby residential use, and noise levels from the proposed project would be less at greater distances from the project site, there is no need to separately discuss noise impacts at the school.

Section E.8, Wind and Shadow, discusses cumulative shadow impacts, specifically net new shadow on Victoria Manalo Draves Park, on PMND pp. 147-149. As discussed on PMND pp. 142-143 the proposed RDF would cast net new shadow on the southeastern portion of Victoria Manalo Draves Park between February 3 and April 25 and between August 17 and November 7. The cumulative analysis was based on the technical background study (see PMND Appendix H: Shadow Analysis Report for the Proposed Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility per San Francisco Planning Code Section 295 Standards). As discussed on PMND pp. 148 the proposed project would not combine with shadow from cumulative projects because the shadows would not occur on the same portion of the park, i.e. the proposed project's net new shadow would fall on the southeastern portion of the park while net new shadow from the cumulative projects would fall on the northern portion of the park.

Water supply, quality, and systems are described in Section E.10, Utilities and Service Systems, pp. 152-158, and Section E.14, Hydrology and Water Quality, pp. 175-194.

Section E.15, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, pp. 195-211, addresses the potential soil contamination on the project site from past uses.

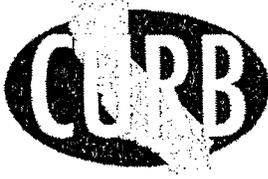
The Planning Department finds that the concerns stated by the commenters on the PMND do not raise any issues not already addressed in the PMND. The Department's responses rely on summary text from the full CEQA record, which includes the PMND and background studies, and other documents and information in the record as appropriate. The issues listed under General concern social issues and do not raise any specific environmental issues that require discussion in the CEQA document. Decision-makers may consider these issues during their determination as to whether to approve the proposed project.

CONCLUSION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the motion to uphold the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. No substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that a significant environmental effect may occur as a result of the project has been presented that would warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. By upholding the PMND (as recommended), the Planning Commission would not prejudice or restrict its ability to consider whether the proposed project's uses or design are appropriate for the neighborhood.

Exhibit B

Appeal Letter from Californians United for a Responsible Budget



Californians United for a Responsible Budget

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www.curbprisonspending.org

June 2, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

RECEIVED

JUN 03 2015

CITY & COUNTY OF S.F.
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

Dear Planning Department,

We are writing to appeal the approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives – including a no-build alternative – can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion. But with or without an EIR process, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration as currently written should be rejected because of its serious flaws.

1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are "sensitive receptors" and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semi-enclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the MPND, let alone mitigated.

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been



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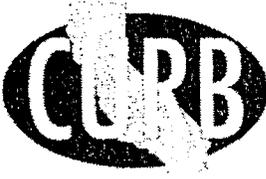
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assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that "background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)74 near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)75 near the southern façade (mid-block)." (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco's Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are "Outdoor Spectator Sports," which "should not be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which "should nor be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, "The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails," Ch. 9 – "The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings": Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

While the inadequate level of study alone should result in rejection of the PMND, we would like to observe that the negative impacts of being forced to live in an extremely noisy Air Pollutant Exposure Zone are not borne equally by all sectors of San Francisco's population. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco's jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco's population but 56% of the county jail population. (Office of the Controller: "County Jail Needs Assessment," August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf) In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff's Pretrial Services Division. While we recognize that funding for local programs is not directly a CEQA concern, Environmental Justice is an appropriate concern for environmental planning documents. In the case of the proposed project, the negative health impacts of being forced to spend one's only outdoor time in a noisy enclosed yard whose only open side is immediately adjacent to the most crowded freeway will be focused especially on poor African-Americans and people of color.

2. Project fails to comply with San Francisco Proposition M

As noted in the PMND, "Prior to issuing a permit for any project which requires an Initial Study under CEQA, prior to issuing a permit for any demolition, conversion, or change of use, and prior to taking any action which requires a finding of consistency with the General Plan, the City is required to find that the proposed project or legislation would be consistent with the Priority Policies." (PMND, p. 28) Priority Policy #2 is "2) conservation and protection of existing housing and neighborhood character to preserve the cultural and economic diversity of neighborhoods;" #3 is "preservation and enhancement of affordable housing;" and #5 is "5) protection of industrial and service land uses from commercial office development and enhancement of resident employment and business ownership." (PMND, p. 27) However, the project includes potential displacement of 14 units of existing affordable "SRO" housing: "If relocation of the building



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tenants is determined necessary, it is likely that the building could accommodate future commercial/office uses.” (PMND, p. 8) The potential “residential relocation plan” to be drafted by a different City department is not part of the PMND and may face significant hurdles. As is well known, the current supply of affordable rental housing in San Francisco is in a total state of crisis due to rising rents and the widespread use of eviction against low-income tenants. Waiting lists for public and affordable housing are years-long. San Francisco Housing Authority recognizes that “The demand for low-income housing in San Francisco far exceeds available units.” (<http://www.sfha.org/Residents-Applicants.html>) SFHA advises low-income tenants, “in many cases, you may have to wait 4 to 9 years before your name will reach the top of the List.” (<http://www.sfha.org/FAQ-s.html>) And at present, the waitlist for Section 8 housing is currently closed, and only 3 units were listed on their availability page within the past two years. (<http://sfha.org/Information--Section-8.html>, <http://sfha.gosection8.com/SearchRentals.aspx>)

In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire – even on a temporary basis – 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 – cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco’s Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.

3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that “aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects” per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (“aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment”) because the proposal is an “employment center project” (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(1)(a) clearly states “‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.” The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an “employment center project” because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses – it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s “informational” parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street



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parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that “visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off-street facilities.” (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that “the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further” – but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that “under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.” (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

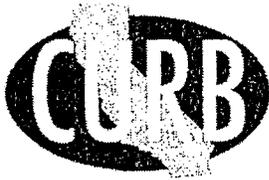
In fact, the PMND even recognizes that “considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off-street parking is likely to increase.” (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes – but fails to study – “secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public right-of-way)” and circling by drivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.

4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

The PMND argument that “the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards” (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that “the proposed Jail (“RDF”) would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice.” (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail (“RDF”) project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building “once all occupants are relocated.” (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail (“RDF”) proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is



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reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.

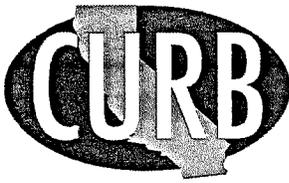
5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.

In closing, for all the reasons listed above, we urge your department to reject the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project



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July 20, 2015

San Francisco Planning Department
Attn: Sarah B. Jones
1650 Mission Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94103

Re: 850 Bryant Street-HOJ-Rehabilitation and Detention Facility

Dear Board of Supervisors,

We are writing to appeal the Planning Department's approval of the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration on June 25, 2015, as well as their rebuttal of the appeal we filed against the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility (RDF) Project.

Importantly, we are including an addendum to this appeal (see below: Addendum), which addresses major concerns with regards to the RDF's construction plan as laid out in the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration. The current construction plan is in violation of minimum building regulations mandated by the Board of State and Community Corrections, the state agency with the authority to review jail construction plans pursuant to California Penal Code § 6029.

The Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration (PMND) failed to study significant environmental impacts regulated by CEQA. Because these impacts exist and have not been mitigated, the project must be further studied. We strongly urge that this study be conducted through a full Environmental Impact Report process so that public comments can be more thoroughly included and so that alternatives – including a no-build alternative – can be compared. Alternatives to the proposed project could be not only preferable under CEQA, but would also be lower cost measures and avoid the harsh social injustices of the proposed jail expansion. But with or without an EIR process, the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration as currently written should be rejected because of its serious flaws.

1. Air quality and noise impacts on building occupants' outdoor space are not assessed and are potentially significant

The PMND recognizes that people being held in jail are "sensitive receptors" and that podular housing units are a sensitive land use for the purposes of CEQA air quality assessment, (PMND, p. 123-124, 128) and that the project is located in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone. (PMND, p. 128) The PMND asserts that an Enhanced Ventilation Proposal approved by the Department of



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Public Health will be sufficient to mitigate the exposure of sensitive receptors to increased pollutant exposure. However, unlike other residential occupancies, people in jail are restrained not only in the indoor air quality they are exposed to but in their access to healthy outdoor air. In particular, the proposed building designs indicate that people in jail will be required to exercise and have outdoor recreation in yards that face Highway 101 to the west (PMND, p. 15-17). The proposed Enhanced Ventilation Proposal does not mitigate exposure to the dangerous air quality inherent in the proposed project site's outdoor areas. In fact, the building design of stacked, semi-enclosed yards facing into the prevailing winds coming across the freeway may well exacerbate already unacceptable outdoor air quality in the area. The potentially significant health impacts of having restricted outdoor spaces in an Air Pollutant Exposure Zone with designs that may concentrate pollutant levels have not even been studied in the MPND, let alone mitigated.

In addition, the noise levels for the outdoor yards are unacceptable. Although they have not been assessed within the PMND (which is its an error with the PMND), they can be expected to be at least as loud as current outdoor measurements at a similar elevation in the vicinity. (Elevation is an important factor to accurately reflect the distribution of freeway noise that is louder above and lower below the roadway guardrail height.) In fact, the partial enclosure of the proposed outdoor yards would likely reflect sound to increase noise levels. The PMND notes that "background noise levels (at or above the freeway elevation) were found to be 79 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁴ near the northern façade (closest to the freeway) and 75 dBA (Ldn)⁷⁵ near the southern façade (mid-block)." (PMND, p. 106-107) The most relevant categories from San Francisco's Land Use Compatibility Chart for Community Noises are "Outdoor Spectator Sports," which "should not be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above levels of 73 dBA, and Playgrounds, which "should nor be undertaken" in areas where outdoor noise is above 75 dBA. (PMND, p. 97) Freeway noise levels are projected to increase by as much as 2.4 dBA in the future (PMND, p. 110). Noise is already recognized to be an additional source of stress within the jail environment, and outdoor spaces are generally one of a very few opportunities people in jails have to experience a less stressful environment. (Richard Wener, "The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails," Ch. 9 – "The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings": Cambridge University Press, 2012.) The proposed site is fundamentally incompatible with acceptable outdoor recreation, but the PMND has not studied, let alone mitigated, these conditions for the project.

While the inadequate level of study alone should result in rejection of the PMND, we would like to observe that the negative impacts of being forced to live in an extremely noisy Air Pollutant Exposure Zone are not borne equally by all sectors of San Francisco's population. Many observers, including the San Francisco Sheriff, have noted the gross over-representation of people of color and specifically African-Americans in San Francisco's jails. African-Americans are approximately 6% of San Francisco's population but 56% of the county jail population. (Office of the Controller: "County Jail Needs Assessment," August 15, 2012, p. 11 - http://www.sfsheriff.com/files/sf_jail_needs_8_2013.pdf) In addition, approximately 75% of people in jail are awaiting trial, most of whom can not afford bail but are not offered alternatives means of awaiting trial in the community because of under-funding of the Sheriff's Pretrial



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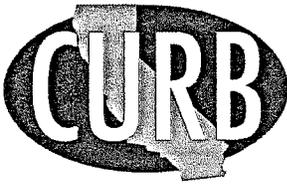
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In the current affordable housing crisis it is unrealistic in the extreme to assume that the Real Estate Division of the San Francisco General Services Agency has the funding or ability to acquire – even on a temporary basis – 14 units of affordable housing if the Housing Authority, which has the specific charge to find such units and lease them through Section 8 – cannot even accomplish this. Loss of the units violates Priority Policy #2 and #3; insofar as the area around this building is zoned SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial), conversion of the SRO into commercial/office uses would further violate Priority Policy #5 by encroaching such uses into an industrial and service land-use area.

The PMND fails to comply with the City and County of San Francisco's Priority Policies #2, #3, and #5 and so should be rejected.



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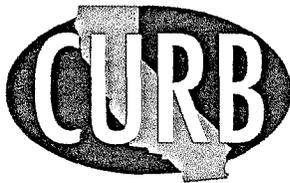
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3. Parking impacts are not mitigated, but the project is not an employment center project

The PMND claims that “aesthetics and parking are no longer to be considered in determining if a project has the potential to result in significant environmental effects” per Public Resources Code Section 21099(d), effective January 1, 2014 (“aesthetics and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site located within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment”) because the proposal is an “employment center project” (PMND, p. 31, 79). However, Public Resources Code Section 21099(1)(a) clearly states “‘Employment center project’ means a project located on property zoned for commercial uses with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75 and that is located within a transit priority area.” The PMND states multiple times that the zoning from the project site is currently SALI (Service/Arts/Light Industrial) and is proposed to be changed to P (Public Use) (PMND p.2, 5, etc.) The project is not an “employment center project” because it is not on a parcel zoned for commercial uses – it is proposed to be zoned for public non-commercial uses. Thus parking impacts must be considered potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

The PMND’s “informational” parking analysis indicates that the project will result in the removal of 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. In addition, the project is projected to create a net increase of 47 new FTE employees (PMND, p. 36) creating a net new parking demand of 10 spaces for the Jail (“RDF”) portion, plus 26 more for the proposed reuse of 480-484 Sixth St. The PMND notes that “during field surveys on-street parking spaces on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street were at or close to 100 percent occupied throughout the day,” and that “visitors or others that utilize the on-street parking on Harriet Street, Ahern Way, and Sixth Street would need to be accommodated elsewhere in the project vicinity, either on street or in other off- street facilities.” (PMND, p. 80.) The PMND concludes that “the net new project parking demand, and the demand associated with the parking spaces that would be eliminated, would need to be accommodated on-street or within nearby off-street facilities, and area-wide parking occupancy would increase further” – but the project includes no such accommodation. While the PMND speculates that “under cumulative conditions, as under existing conditions, due to the difficulty in finding on-street parking in the study area, some drivers may park outside of the study area, switch to transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling.” (PMND, p. 89) However, the project includes no significant transit, car-sharing, carpooling, walking, or bicycling improvements, exacerbating the potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts created by the parking impacts.

In fact, the PMND even recognizes that “considering cumulative parking conditions, over time, due to the land use development and increased density anticipated within the City, parking demand and competition for on- and off- street parking is likely to increase.” (PMND, p. 88) It also recognizes – but fails to study – “secondary physical impacts associated with constrained supply (e.g., queuing by drivers waiting for scarce on-site parking spaces that affects the public



Californians United for a Responsible Budget

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right-of-way)" and circling by rivers looking for parking spaces. (PMND, p. 79) The traffic analysis indicates that 4 of the 5 studied intersections already experience a Level of Service score of C or worse (1 is an F) at peak times (PMND, p. 59). Adding more vehicles to these congested conditions will aggravate traffic conditions and create more local air pollution and other potentially significant unmitigated environmental impacts.

In summary, the increased parking demand on both on-street and off-street parking spaces is clearly an unmitigated environmental impact. The unmitigated parking impacts could give rise to further unmitigated impacts on traffic and air quality. If for no other reason, the PMND should be rejected.

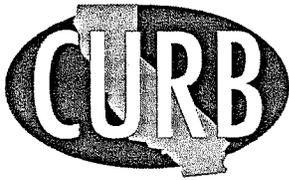
4. Wind impacts are underestimated and potentially significant

The PMND argument that "the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to wind hazards" (PMND, p. 139) relies on the fact that "the proposed Jail ("RDF") would not be taller than the existing 117-foot-tall Hall of Justice." (PMND, p. 138) However, there are significant errors in this purported fact. The wind analysis section identifies the new building as 95 feet high (PMND, p. 138) while elsewhere it is proposed as 95 feet high plus a 15-foot tall mechanical penthouse (PMND, p. 5). The project drawings indicate that the mechanical penthouse would occupy approximately 80% of the building roof area. (PMND, p. 9-12). The wind impact should thus be analyzed for a 110-foot tall building, which seems to be a basic error in the wind impact assessment.

A potentially greater error lies in the reliance on the existing Hall of Justice as part of the wind assessment. The Jail ("RDF") project is only one piece of the larger Justice Facilities Improvement Program, which intends to demolish the majority of the Hall of Justice building "once all occupants are relocated." (<http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=127>) Because the Jail ("RDF") proposal is the most complex and costly portion of the JFIP program, it is reasonable to assume that if the proposed project is built the Hall of Justice demolition will follow. In fact, the current project is proposed in order to enable the demolition of the Hall of Justice. The demolition of part of the Hall of Justice would significantly alter the wind dynamics in the area, yet the PMND wind assessment does not include the impact of the intended outcome of the proposed project. The PMND should not be approved with a flawed wind assessment.

5. A Full EIR will result in choosing a better alternative

Lastly, we would like to observe some the limitations of the proposed project approval by Negative Declaration. By choosing to (incorrectly) identify the project as one without significant environmental impacts, the project sponsors have avoided the time and cost but also the beneficial public input that would be part of a more thorough vetting of the project through CEQA's EIR process. The EIR process requires study of alternatives to the proposed project, generally including a no-build alternative. As we and many other San Francisco residents have already



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stated in public comments on this EIR and elsewhere, better alternatives to this project are not hard to find. For instance, an expanded Pretrial Diversion program could reduce the need for jail housing by hundreds of people, yet it was studied as an alternative to this expensive and negatively impactful proposal. It is also widely recognized that many people in jail have substance abuse and/or mental health problems. Instead of proposing to treat these vulnerable community members with relatively expensive and poorly performing interventions in a jail setting; public health based alternative programs, including residential programs, could serve the same population at lower cost, with greater effectiveness, and with a net benefit to public safety, by intervening before crimes have occurred. Again, such alternatives have not been studied, and will not be studied if this PMND is approved.

In closing, for all the reasons listed above, we urge your department to reject the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

Sincerely,

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility
California Coalition for Women Prisoners
Californians United for a Responsible Budget
Coalition on Homelessness
Critical Resistance-Oakland
Ella Baker Center
Housing Rights Committee
OWL-SF
San Francisco Tenants Union
St. James Infirmary
Tax Payers for Public Safety
Transgender, Gender Variant, and Intersex Justice Project
Western Regional Advocacy Project

Yania <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 4:34 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Yania" <yania.escobar@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Yania

Email: yania.escobar@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

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Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

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For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94601

Time: June 1, 2015 at 11:34 pm

IP Address: 50.174.241.54

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Nikolas McConnie-Saad <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Nikolas McConnie-Saad" <chilladelphian@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 11:46 AM

Name: Nikolas McConnie-Saad
Email: chilladelphian@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94122

Time: June 1, 2015 at 6:46 pm

IP Address: 75.101.5.31

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Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Amber Piatt <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Amber Piatt" <amberpiatt@berkeley.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 1:53 PM

Name: Amber Piatt
Email: amberpiatt@berkeley.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

The World Health Organization defines environmental health as addressing, "all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." Freeways or polluting factories are obvious forms of pathogenic infrastructure, that is they are physical factors, which cause adverse effects on human beings. Within public health there is a large body of evidence that argues that jails and prisons are types of pathogenic infrastructure that have adverse effects on humans. Jails are physical factors that alter the environment in which San Franciscans live, just as parks increase availability of open space and places to play. They prevent access to services, disrupt ability to work and have "contagion" effects in communities that are disproportionately represented in jails. In San Francisco many of these populations experience high levels of mental health conditions, chronic illness and substance abuse issues. A November 24, 2014 NY Times Op-Ed pulled from a recent report by the Vera Institute of Justice to argue that mass incarceration poses, "one of the greatest public health challenges of modern times." Jail exacerbates these health concerns, increasing rates of STDs, severity of substance abuse disorders and exposure to violence. The Vera report found nationwide, for example, that suicide accounts for one-third of deaths in jails, and that while 68% of jailed individuals have diagnosable substance abuse disorders, less than 15% receive appropriate treatment. Higher rates of health conditions increase the use of city services, medications, and emergency services such as fire and police and decrease healthy behaviors that have environmental co-benefits such as biking or eating healthy foods.

Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Best,
Amber Akemi Piatt, MPH
Zipcode: 94609

Time: June 1, 2015 at 8:52 pm
IP Address: 107.138.144.139
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Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Kim Richards <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Kim Richards" <krshowtime@wanderwoman.us>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 4:20 PM

Name: Kim Richards
Email: krshowtime@wanderwoman.us
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94709

Time: June 4, 2015 at 11:20 pm

IP Address: 50.171.222.57

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Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Susan Sheinfeld <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹²
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Susan Sheinfeld" <susans.3@juno.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 3:16 PM

Name: Susan Sheinfeld
Email: susans.3@juno.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94109

Time: June 3, 2015 at 10:16 pm

IP Address: 24.218.17.121

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Ari K <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 4:40 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Ari K" <the_rain_falls@yahoo.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Ari K

Email: the_rain_falls@yahoo.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the

planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94703

Time: June 1, 2015 at 11:40 pm

IP Address: 69.181.248.98

Contact Form URL: <https://nonews4jail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>
Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Eric Bissell <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Eric Bissell" <ebissell2@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 4:52 PM

Name: Eric Bissell
Email: ebissell2@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94941

Time: June 1, 2015 at 11:52 pm

IP Address: 75.43.33.188

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

bevanlal <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 6:07 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "bevanlal" <bevanlal@hotmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: bevanlal

Email: bevanlal@hotmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

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Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

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Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 1:06 am

IP Address: 104.238.169.41

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Rachel Herzing <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Rachel Herzing" <rherzing@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 9:58 PM

Name: Rachel Herzing
Email: rherzing@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project will displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street and will undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market. Further, the plan does not analyze the impacts of construction during a projected two year period during which the high traffic area at the HWY 80 on ramp at 7th and Bryant Sts. Even minor changes to the traffic pattern there substantially disrupt traffic.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans and must be considered in any report on the impacts of the proposed project.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. This project, will cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces. Mitigating the shade is particularly important at this site given the deficit of public green spaces in the immediate area.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This exemption in information raises suspicion as the report addresses the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste precious resources.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

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Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. The report does not cover this area.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94610

Time: June 2, 2015 at 4:58 am

IP Address: 75.161.16.24

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Helen <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Helen" <espinocolon@att.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:39 AM

Name: Helen

Email: espinocolon@att.net

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, I ask that you halt all plans for this new prison, as your current prison still has a 35% vacancy. Locking people in cages, around more experienced criminals, only makes them smarter and offers no real solution. We need to offer programs, counseling and assistance, to attack this at the root of the problem.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

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construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

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The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 95377

Time: June 3, 2015 at 5:56 pm

IP Address: 99.51.2.4

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lisa Marie Alatorre <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lisa Marie Alatorre" <lisa.alatorre@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 11:15 AM

Name: Lisa Marie Alatorre
Email: lisa.alatorre@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

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Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the

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There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Lastly, there has been absolutely NO concern for the human impact this jail would have....I reject the premise that this is not an environmental concern, especially for an urban space. We need a full analysis of a the "no build" option as well as an evaluation of the human impact.

I hope we can count on you to do the RIGHT thing and ensure a full EIR on this unnecessary and harmful project.
Zipcode: 94601

Time: May 26, 2015 at 5:37 pm

IP Address: 107.217.188.73

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Caryn Graves <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 1:21 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Caryn Graves" <caryn@lmi.net>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Caryn Graves

Email: caryn@lmi.net

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94702

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:11 pm

IP Address: 66.117.138.87

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Gino Pastori-Ng <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Gino Pastori-Ng" <instrumental1@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 2:40 PM

Name: Gino Pastori-Ng
Email: instrumental1@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94619

Time: June 4, 2015 at 9:40 pm

IP Address: 64.201.249.66

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Gabi Kirk <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Gabi Kirk" <gabikirk@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 5:14 PM

Name: Gabi Kirk
Email: gabikirk@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: June 2, 2015 at 12:14 am

IP Address: 73.202.157.51

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Elizabeth Pressel <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Elizabeth Pressel" <vogue2vintage@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 6:19 AM

Name: Elizabeth Pressel
Email: vogue2vintage@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 27597

Time: June 2, 2015 at 1:18 pm

IP Address: 71.65.212.156

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lara Sedaghat <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lara Sedaghat" <lsedaghat@berkeley.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:38 AM

Name: Lara Sedaghat
Email: lsedaghat@berkeley.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 92037

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:25 pm

IP Address: 72.19.111.176

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Christopher Arreola <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Christopher Arreola" <chrisarreola562@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 4:50 PM

Name: Christopher Arreola
Email: chrisarreola562@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94132

Time: June 1, 2015 at 11:50 pm

IP Address: 71.107.136.119

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jeffrey Shurtleff <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Jeffrey Shurtleff" <jgshurt69@aol.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 1:05 PM

Name: Jeffrey Shurtleff
Email: jgshurt69@aol.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94066

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:03 pm

IP Address: 75.61.132.217

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Angelica Jesus <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Angelica Jesus" <dejesusa115@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 7:30 PM

Name: Angelica Jesus
Email: dejesusa115@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

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Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 48912

Time: June 2, 2015 at 2:30 am

IP Address: 73.161.107.116

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Rama Kased <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Rama Kased" <ramakased@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 4:08 PM

Name: Rama Kased
Email: ramakased@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 941121

Time: June 2, 2015 at 11:08 pm

IP Address: 130.212.17.131

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ellen Fernandez-Sacco <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Ellen Fernandez-Sacco" <efsacco@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 2:41 PM

Name: Ellen Fernandez-Sacco

Email: efsacco@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, I am dismayed to learn of this plan for a new jail-- it is simply going to cause more problems than it solves- displacing residents of the SRO, decrease affordable housing, expose more people to exhaust from the freeway, and complicate the already awful parking situation in SF. I urge you to spend money on programs that help people transition out of prison, give something back to the community. This is just a dismal waste of money that will continue the negative cycle of imprisonment and incarceration. Morally, environmentally and fiscally it is unsound.

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the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

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Zipcode: 94608-3411

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:08 pm

IP Address: 107.138.146.135

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Gloria Alonzo <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 9:47 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Gloria Alonzo" <msalonzog@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Gloria Alonzo

Email: msalonzog@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 4:47 pm

IP Address: 76.218.205.240

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Mari <donotreply@wordpress.com> 
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Mari" <mariellahcastaldi@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 1:40 PM

Name: Mari
Email: mariellahcastaldi@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 3, 2015 at 8:40 pm

IP Address: 73.222.188.98

Contact Form URL: <https://nonews4jail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Kemi Alabi <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 11:03 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Kemi Alabi" <kemi@forwardtogether.org>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Kemi Alabi

Email: kemi@forwardtogether.org

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94602

Time: June 2, 2015 at 6:01 pm

IP Address: 142.254.7.18

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Leo Warshaw-Cardozo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Leo Warshaw-Cardozo" <leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 5:34 PM

Name: Leo Warshaw-Cardozo
Email: leowarshawcardozo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention center project.

I oppose the construction of a new jail. It's a misuse of our tax dollars, given that the city of San Francisco already has a functioning jail with unoccupied space and given the need for funding for more pressing issues (housing, education, etc).

Please stop this project.
Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 12:33 am
IP Address: 50.0.128.51
Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>
Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jesse Stout <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 1:27 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jesse Stout" <jesse@prisonerswithchildren.org>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jesse Stout

Email: jesse@prisonerswithchildren.org

Comment: SF Board of Supervisors, SF Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I live in and work in San Francisco. This is a public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued 5/13/2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

This jail would kick out residents of affordable housing units in the midst of the worst housing crisis our city has ever seen. It would displace long-standing local businesses, and destroy at least 43 jobs. This environmental report also fails to sufficiently address air quality for outdoor yards in the jail, whose semi-enclosed design may actually concentrate pollution from the freeway that sits directly next to those yards.

The project would not only displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space used by well-established community businesses. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not even shown in the plans, and I suspect this is a way to construct more than the projected 640 beds.

The brand-new Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. As such, they are wrong to argue that they are exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a high-demand neighborhood. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but untruthfully attempted to claim the "employment center" designation anyway, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The project planners have not addressed loss of parking spots in the community, supporting or subsidizing alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, or reducing traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste our tax money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the project with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on our city.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and submission of false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice structure is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that happened there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists during the 1960s, '70s, '80s, and '90s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco-style commercial property.

The digging of a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed

from the project site and would have significant archaeological impact in an area known to contain archaeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction significantly damaging local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6-day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

Their wind analysis used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not even include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice.

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for our city and its residents. Zipcode: 94102

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:18 pm

IP Address: 71.6.9.174

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Frieda McAlear <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Frieda McAlear" <friedam@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 11:33 PM

Name: Frieda McAlear
Email: friedam@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

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The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

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Zipcode: 94609

Time: June 2, 2015 at 6:32 am

IP Address: 71.198.76.148

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ivy Hest <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Ivy Hest" <ivyhest@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 11:14 AM

Name: Ivy Hest
Email: ivyhest@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94703

Time: June 2, 2015 at 6:13 pm

IP Address: 76.179.181.118

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Carol Gold <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 3:35 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Carol Gold" <carolgold@earthlink.net>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Carol Gold

Email: carolgold@earthlink.net

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, We don't need any more jails in San Francisco. Just the displacement of families living in the SROs is bad enough.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94930

Time: May 26, 2015 at 8:31 pm

IP Address: 108.240.216.210

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

thomas michael cunniff <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "thomas michael cunniff" <tcunniff@sbcglobal.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 1:57 PM

Name: thomas michael cunniff
Email: tcunniff@sbcglobal.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94708

Time: June 3, 2015 at 8:57 pm

IP Address: 104.6.65.21

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jym Dyer <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 7:07 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jym Dyer" <jym+nrcat@econet.org>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jym Dyer

Email: jym+nrcat@econet.org

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94117

Time: May 27, 2015 at 1:44 am

IP Address: 50.0.89.219

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Rita <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 4:43 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Rita" <femirita21@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Rita

Email: femirita21@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: June 2, 2015 at 11:43 pm

IP Address: 71.6.9.174

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Scott Campbell <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Scott Campbell" <angrywhitekid@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 3:14 PM

Name: Scott Campbell
Email: angrywhitekid@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94901

Time: May 26, 2015 at 9:40 pm

IP Address: 71.202.231.41

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

monica <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 10:01 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "monica" <booklust@yahoo.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: monica

Email: booklust@yahoo.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94612

Time: June 2, 2015 at 5:00 pm

IP Address: 107.200.21.169

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Karen Kirschling <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Karen Kirschling" <kumasong@excite.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 1:41 PM

Name: Karen Kirschling
Email: kumasong@excite.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94117

Time: June 3, 2015 at 8:35 pm

IP Address: 73.162.103.135

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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Neil Resico <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Neil Resico" <nresico@comcast.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 4:18 PM

Name: Neil Resico
Email: nresico@comcast.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94580

Time: May 26, 2015 at 9:14 pm

IP Address: 98.207.181.249

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ranjit Chacko <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Ranjit Chacko" <rjchacko@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 7:12 PM

Name: Ranjit Chacko
Email: rjchacko@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:12 am

IP Address: 24.130.172.31

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Cindy Pu <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Cindy Pu" <cinpu@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 2:47 PM

Name: Cindy Pu
Email: cinpu@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: June 3, 2015 at 8:59 pm

IP Address: 166.177.249.176

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ana Kirola <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 2:37 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Ana Kirola" <avidreader_94501@yahoo.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Ana Kirola

Email: avidreader_94501@yahoo.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the

planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94109

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:02 pm

IP Address: 208.185.138.254

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Brittaney Barba <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 11:40 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Brittaney Barba" <brittaney.barba@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Brittaney Barba

Email: brittaney.barba@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94115

Time: June 2, 2015 at 6:40 am

IP Address: 50.184.48.185

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Sara G <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Sara G" <scram415@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 12:19 PM

Name: Sara G
Email: scram415@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am writing to urge you to not build this new jail. I owe my life to the Walden House In-Patient program, located at 890 Hayes Street. I have been out of the system for nearly a decade. I am the taxpayer and homeowner I am today because of my year in residential treatment. My story is in no way unique. Building a jail merely removes people from sight. It doesn't SOLVE anything.

I am writing to ask that you support drug treatment, not incarceration. There are countless thousands of people who share this story.

Thank you for your consideration.
Zipcode: 94117

Time: June 3, 2015 at 7:09 pm
IP Address: 64.201.246.42
Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>
Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Arisa Hiroi <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 5:53 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Arisa Hiroi" <ahiroi@ucdavis.edu>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Arisa Hiroi

Email: ahiroi@ucdavis.edu

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94116

Time: June 3, 2015 at 12:53 am

IP Address: 119.47.38.7

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

joyce banzhaf <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 3:34 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "joyce banzhaf" <joycebanzhaf@yahoo.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: joyce banzhaf

Email: joycebanzhaf@yahoo.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, The last thing we need is more jail space. The proposed jail will displace people living in the building on 6th street, established smaller businesses, take parking spaces. There are no plans to mitigate traffic congestion. Don't build it!!

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Zipcode: 95945

Time: May 26, 2015 at 8:27 pm

IP Address: 108.236.73.152

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Roger Shaff <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Roger Shaff" <rwshaff@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 1:57 PM

Name: Roger Shaff
Email: rwshaff@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Build more schools and rehabilitation centers --- NO MORE JAILS.
Zipcode: 94555

Time: June 3, 2015 at 8:04 pm

IP Address: 24.5.168.188

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Arthur <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Arthur" <raffi_g@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:38 AM

Name: Arthur
Email: raffi_g@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:25 pm

IP Address: 75.16.27.70

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jaime Becker <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 1:06 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jaime Becker" <jsbecker@ucdavis.edu>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jaime Becker

Email: jsbecker@ucdavis.edu

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94702

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:05 pm

IP Address: 67.166.147.26

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ben Gucciardi <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 7:45 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Ben Gucciardi" <soccerwithoutborders@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Ben Gucciardi

Email: soccerwithoutborders@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94710

Time: June 2, 2015 at 2:44 am

IP Address: 108.205.50.20

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Benjamin O'Hara <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 3:49 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Benjamin O'Hara" <ben_cadmium@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Benjamin O'Hara

Email: ben_cadmium@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: June 2, 2015 at 10:49 pm

IP Address: 76.103.54.40

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Colby Lenz <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Colby Lenz" <thecolbyproject@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 2:38 PM

Name: Colby Lenz
Email: thecolbyproject@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94117

Time: May 26, 2015 at 7:05 pm

IP Address: 76.103.252.25

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Charlie Hinton <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Charlie Hinton" <charlie@lifewish.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 1:18 PM

Name: Charlie Hinton
Email: charlie@lifewish.org
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

NO NEW UNNECESSARY JAIL. WE HAVE TOO MANY PEOPLE LOCKED UP.
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Zipcode: 94117

Time: June 3, 2015 at 7:01 pm

IP Address: 50.0.164.7

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Laura redmond <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Laura redmond" <laukredmond@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 6:06 PM

Name: Laura redmond
Email: laukredmond@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94704

Time: June 3, 2015 at 1:05 am

IP Address: 70.181.70.27

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Robert Thomas <donotreply@wordpress.com> 
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Robert Thomas" <Apollonos@mac.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 7:32 PM

Name: Robert Thomas
Email: Apollonos@mac.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the

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Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94114-1121

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:31 am

IP Address: 69.181.197.30

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Sarah Lombardo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Sarah Lombardo" <sarahlombardo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 1:45 PM

Name: Sarah Lombardo
Email: sarahlombardo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 3, 2015 at 8:45 pm

IP Address: 209.36.4.2

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

kyla quillin <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "kyla quillin" <hellokyla@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 10:52 AM

Name: kyla quillin
Email: hellokyla@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94131

Time: June 3, 2015 at 5:08 pm

IP Address: 76.126.173.183

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Angel Reed <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 26, 2015 4:45 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Angel Reed" <angelhaydn@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Angel Reed

Email: angelhaydn@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: May 26, 2015 at 9:19 pm

IP Address: 107.3.191.127

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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COALITION ON HOMELESSNESS

Art Auction 2015

Transforming Art into Action: Reclaiming Our City

September 10th from 5:30-10:00pm

SOMArts Cultural Center--934 Brannan Street

Sponsorship Form

***Please mail in by August 31, 2015 to be recognized in our program.**

- \$2,000 Underwriter (*includes twenty tickets PLUS full page ad in our art auction program, 4.25" x5.5" ad in the Street Sheet for 3 months, a "Street Sheet 25 Years Shining Light" limited edition poster and Street Sheet T-Shirt*)
- \$1,000 Underwriter (*includes ten tickets PLUS 2 prints from the SF Print Collective, half-page ad in our art auction program, a "Street Sheet 25 Years Shining Light" limited edition poster and Street Sheet T-Shirt*)
- \$500 Supporting Host (*includes eight tickets PLUS three Street Sheet T-Shirts*)
- \$250 Supporting Host (*includes five tickets PLUS two Street Sheet T-Shirts*)
- \$100 Ticket Holder (*includes two tickets PLUS one Street Sheet T-Shirt*)

Sponsor Name _____
Please print your name as you would like it listed in the event materials.

Organization _____ Contact _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Make checks payable to: Coalition on Homelessness
Please mail this form along with your check to:

Art Auction 2015
Coalition on Homelessness
468 Turk Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Nan McGuire <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Nan McGuire" <nanmc@jimstevens.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 2:12 PM

Name: Nan McGuire

Email: nanmc@jimstevens.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, My greatest concern regarding the need for a full EIR has to do with the location of the outdoor space for inmates being directly opposite a major freeway that is often bogged down with traffic. Cars idle and their exhaust spews in the direction of this outdoor space. Inmates have precious little time to spend out doors and it is vital to maintaining their mental and physical health. The design of the semi enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution.

Nan McGuire

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94133

Time: June 3, 2015 at 9:11 pm

IP Address: 24.6.144.145

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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Robert Thomas <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Robert Thomas" <Apollonos@mac.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 8:03 PM

Name: Robert Thomas
Email: Apollonos@mac.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94114-1121

Time: May 27, 2015 at 3:03 am

IP Address: 69.181.197.30

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Will Daley <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 4:43 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Will Daley" <willdaley@cs.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Will Daley

Email: willdaley@cs.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: (4117

Time: June 2, 2015 at 11:42 pm

IP Address: 107.219.145.168

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jeremy DeCristo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Jeremy DeCristo" <jdecrist@ucsc.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 3:21 PM

Name: Jeremy DeCristo
Email: jdecrist@ucsc.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

There is no good reason to build more cages for humans, especially in San Francisco; cages that destroy families, don't make anyone feel any safer and which waste thousands of tax-payer dollars.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: May 26, 2015 at 8:02 pm

IP Address: 67.164.97.113

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Juhee Kwon <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Juhee Kwon" <kwonjv@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 10:14 AM

Name: Juhee Kwon
Email: kwonjv@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94608

Time: June 2, 2015 at 5:14 pm

IP Address: 71.183.7.204

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Nikolitsa Paranomos <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Nikolitsa Paranomos" <nikoparanomis@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 10:02 AM

Name: Nikolitsa Paranomos
Email: nikoparanomis@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94546

Time: June 3, 2015 at 4:21 pm

IP Address: 172.56.38.126

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Steve & Benita Benitez <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Steve & Benita Benitez" <metlsmth@earthlink.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 4:56 PM

Name: Steve & Benita Benitez
Email: metlsmth@earthlink.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94804

Time: May 26, 2015 at 10:37 pm

IP Address: 99.101.142.63

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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Michael W Evans <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Michael W Evans" <mikerain@earthlink.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 8:06 PM

Name: Michael W Evans
Email: mikerain@earthlink.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 90034

Time: June 4, 2015 at 3:06 am

IP Address: 173.254.247.7

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Annie Banks <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Annie Banks" <anniembanks@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 10:39 AM

Name: Annie Banks
Email: anniembanks@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am writing in opposition to the new jail proposed in San Francisco.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Sincerely,
Annie Banks
Zipcode: 94608

Time: June 2, 2015 at 5:38 pm

IP Address: 67.164.36.140

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ranjit Chacko <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Ranjit Chacko" <rjchacko@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 6:06 AM

Name: Ranjit Chacko
Email: rjchacko@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

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Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode:

Time: May 27, 2015 at 1:04 pm

IP Address: 24.130.172.31

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Anne Veraldi <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Anne Veraldi" <anneveraldi@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 9:36 PM

Name: Anne Veraldi
Email: anneveraldi@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: June 4, 2015 at 4:36 am

IP Address: 69.145.136.62

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Sarah rios <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 7:59 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Sarah rios" <rios.sarah01@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Sarah rios

Email: rios.sarah01@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: June 3, 2015 at 2:59 am

IP Address: 172.56.16.246

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Alexandra Berliner <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Alexandra Berliner" <Alex@prisonerswithchildren.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 4:07 PM

Name: Alexandra Berliner
Email: Alex@prisonerswithchildren.org
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94132

Time: May 26, 2015 at 9:45 pm

IP Address: 71.6.9.174

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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Yalith Fonfa <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Yalith Fonfa" <yalith@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 7:08 PM

Name: Yalith Fonfa
Email: yalith@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94105

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:07 am

IP Address: 38.128.211.12

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Peter Lee <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Peter Lee" <peterboothlee@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 7:06 AM

Name: Peter Lee
Email: peterboothlee@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94118

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:05 pm

IP Address: 104.2.76.210

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lara Kiswani <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 2, 2015 10:45 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Lara Kiswani" <lara@araborganizing.org>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Lara Kiswani

Email: lara@araborganizing.org

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 5:44 pm

IP Address: 208.70.31.231

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Noa Nessim <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Noa Nessim" <noa.s.nessim@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 8:28 AM

Name: Noa Nessim
Email: noa.s.nessim@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94609

Time: June 3, 2015 at 3:24 pm

IP Address: 96.242.82.89

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

William Visscher <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "William Visscher" <bvissch@fastmail.fm>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 6:45 AM

Name: William Visscher
Email: bvissch@fastmail.fm
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94117

Time: May 27, 2015 at 1:44 pm

IP Address: 70.197.1.242

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Michael Tomczyszyn <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Michael Tomczyszyn" <mtomczyszyn@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 9:57 PM

Name: Michael Tomczyszyn
Email: mtomczyszyn@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94132-3140

Time: June 4, 2015 at 4:57 am

IP Address: 70.36.141.21

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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Gregory Mengel <donotreply@wordpress.com> 14
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Gregory Mengel" <gamengel@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 7:44 AM

Name: Gregory Mengel
Email: gamengel@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94610

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:43 pm

IP Address: 23.116.42.108

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Amy Gilgan <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Amy Gilgan" <amykgilgan@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 10:54 PM

Name: Amy Gilgan
Email: amykgilgan@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

I am writing in opposition to the new SF Jail.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: June 3, 2015 at 5:53 am

IP Address: 50.174.142.166

Contact Form URL: <https://nonnewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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Sharon Martinas <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Sharon Martinas" <cws@igc.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 8:20 PM

Name: Sharon Martinas
Email: cws@igc.org

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

As a long time resident of San Francisco -- I've been here since 1963 -- I have watched this beautiful city get destroyed by gentrification and the cut back on all human services for low income people and people of color. The absolutely LAST thing we need in this city is a jail. We need affordable housing, high quality education, top notch medical and mental health care, after school programs for youth, and ways to bring families together. A jail provides exactly the opposite. I'm a voter, and I can promise you all I would never under any situation vote for or support any public officials that want to waste San Francisco's precious resources building a jail. And as a planning department, haven't you thrown enough low income Black and Brown people out of the city? No more. No jail.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94103

Time: May 27, 2015 at 3:19 am

IP Address: 99.157.73.30

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Anita O'Shea <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Anita O'Shea" <anitadurt@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 1:52 PM

Name: Anita O'Shea
Email: anitadurt@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 8:52 pm

IP Address: 76.14.68.198

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Michelle Foy <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Michelle Foy" <mich8423@fastmail.fm>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 7:05 AM

Name: Michelle Foy
Email: mich8423@fastmail.fm
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: May 27, 2015 at 2:04 pm

IP Address: 108.78.253.102

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Julio Rios <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 12:59 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Julio Rios" <julio.rios@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Julio Rios

Email: julio.rios@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94608

Time: May 29, 2015 at 7:59 pm

IP Address: 15.211.201.85

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Deldelp Medi.a <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Deldelp Medi.a" <deldelp@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 12:03 PM

Name: Deldelp Medi.a
Email: deldelp@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94122

Time: June 4, 2015 at 7:03 pm

IP Address: 208.54.5.145

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Austyn Lee <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Austyn Lee" <auslee@stanford.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 5:24 PM

Name: Austyn Lee
Email: auslee@stanford.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 96817

Time: June 4, 2015 at 12:23 am

IP Address: 171.66.210.7

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Timothy J. Reiss <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Timothy J. Reiss" <timothy.reiss@nyu.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 7:29 AM

Name: Timothy J. Reiss
Email: timothy.reiss@nyu.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever. Here again the project opposes civic well-being.

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Zipcode: 94530

Time: May 27, 2015 at 2:29 pm

IP Address: 107.204.212.84

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Natasha Dedrick <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Natasha Dedrick" <arugula2@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 1:48 PM

Name: Natasha Dedrick
Email: arugula2@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am totally opposed to building a space that will allow more people to be jailed in SF. If a retrofit is due, that's one thing, but additional jail space is not acceptable! I came to the townhall on 6th street a few months ago and was not convinced in any way that it was a good idea. Furthermore, I also don't support the hiring of hundreds of more police officers in SF. And I'm certainly not alone on these two issues.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the

“prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century.” Planners are also “concerned” about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project “less than significant.”

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having “outdoor” yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 2, 2015 at 8:48 pm

IP Address: 174.233.192.58

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Mika <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 9:13 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Mika" <mika.hernandez23@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Mika

Email: mika.hernandez23@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94702

Time: May 29, 2015 at 4:13 pm

IP Address: 73.15.178.224

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ryan Wadsworth <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Ryan Wadsworth" <ryanrain@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 6:14 AM

Name: Ryan Wadsworth
Email: ryanrain@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Thank you for taking our opinion into account. This project really would be a huge waste of money with way too many negative impacts.

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Zipcode: 94118

Time: June 4, 2015 at 1:13 pm

IP Address: 187.191.7.150

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Amanda Bloom <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Amanda Bloom" <amandabloo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 8:04 AM

Name: Amanda Bloom
Email: amandabloo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode:

Time: June 4, 2015 at 3:03 pm

IP Address: 71.198.181.125

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Sharon Martinas <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Sharon Martinas" <cws@igc.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 26, 2015 8:19 PM

Name: Sharon Martinas

Email: cws@igc.org

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

As a long time resident of San Francisco -- I've been here since 1963 -- I have watched this beautiful city get destroyed by gentrification and the cut back on all human services for low income people and people of color. The absolutely LAST thing we need in this city is a jail. We need affordable housing, high quality education, top notch medical and mental health care, after school programs for youth, and ways to bring families together. A jail provides exactly the opposite. I'm a voter, and I can promise you all I would never under any situation vote for or support and public officials that want to waste San Francisco's precious resources building a jail. And as a planning department, haven't you thrown enough low income Black and Brown people out of the city? No more. No jail.

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Zipcode: 94103

Time: May 27, 2015 at 3:18 am

IP Address: 99.157.73.30

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jamie Rogers <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Jamie Rogers" <rogers.jamielynn@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 8:49 PM

Name: Jamie Rogers
Email: rogers.jamielynn@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94121

Time: June 4, 2015 at 3:48 am

IP Address: 24.23.130.151

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Cate f <donotreply@wordpress.com> 
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Cate f" <cate.flanagan@ucsf.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 7:16 AM

Name: Cate f
Email: cate.flanagan@ucsf.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

Please don't make a new jail!

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode:

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:16 pm

IP Address: 67.188.35.130

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Mauricio Najarro <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Mauricio Najarro" <mauricio.jose.najarro@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 4:05 PM

Name: Mauricio Najarro
Email: mauricio.jose.najarro@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94803

Time: May 27, 2015 at 11:04 pm

IP Address: 216.9.110.11

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Gregory Mengel <donotreply@wordpress.com> 11
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Gregory Mengel" <gamengel@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 7:44 AM

Name: Gregory Mengel
Email: gamengel@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94610

Time: June 4, 2015 at 2:43 pm

IP Address: 23.116.42.108

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Amie Fishman <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 7:58 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Amie Fishman" <amiefishman@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Amie Fishman

Email: amiefishman@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94131

Time: May 29, 2015 at 2:57 pm

IP Address: 67.188.110.83

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Keller Fromherz <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Keller Fromherz" <lucyparsonshelenkeller@outlook.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 1:14 PM

Name: Keller Fromherz
Email: lucyparsonshelenkeller@outlook.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 95060

Time: June 2, 2015 at 8:14 pm

IP Address: 73.189.189.113

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

joyce banzhaf <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Joyce banzhaf" <joycebanzhaf@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 5:29 PM

Name: joyce banzhaf
Email: joycebanzhaf@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,
We don't need a new jail. It will displace residents, disturb parking and traffic. It is time to do more than imprison people in this country.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 95945

Time: June 4, 2015 at 12:29 am

IP Address: 108.236.73.152

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jennifer <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 30, 2015 3:36 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jennifer" <jennifermeek7@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jennifer

Email: jennifermeek7@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94610

Time: June 30, 2015 at 10:36 pm

IP Address: 69.181.184.158

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Dominic Boccaccio <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Dominic Boccaccio" <dominicboccaccio@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 29, 2015 8:50 AM

Name: Dominic Boccaccio
Email: dominicboccaccio@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94612

Time: May 29, 2015 at 3:49 pm

IP Address: 198.217.64.23

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Emily Harris <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Emily Harris" <emily@ellabakercenter.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 29, 2015 1:42 PM

Name: Emily Harris
Email: emily@ellabakercenter.org
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94610

Time: May 29, 2015 at 8:42 pm

IP Address: 208.66.24.38

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Karyn Smoot <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Karyn Smoot" <kmsmoot@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 28, 2015 12:18 AM

Name: Karyn Smoot
Email: kmsmoot@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94118

Time: May 28, 2015 at 7:18 am

IP Address: 99.120.77.12

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Dee Mauricio <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Dee Mauricio" <dianawaleska.mauricio@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 12:36 PM

Name: Dee Mauricio
Email: dianawaleska.mauricio@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94609

Time: June 4, 2015 at 7:35 pm

IP Address: 136.152.141.79

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

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John de Forest <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "John de Forest" <johndeforest@earthlink.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 7, 2015 1:36 PM

Name: John de Forest
Email: johndeforest@earthlink.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94121

Time: June 7, 2015 at 8:35 pm

IP Address: 67.101.223.207

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Georgia Valentine <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Georgia Valentine" <georgiavalentine@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 10:38 AM

Name: Georgia Valentine
Email: georgiavalentine@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94609

Time: June 2, 2015 at 5:38 pm

IP Address: 63.241.40.128

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

TheauBow <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 9:20 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "TheauBow" <trd1@westchestergov.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: TheauBow

Email: trd1@westchestergov.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

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The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

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planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 10583

Time: May 29, 2015 at 4:20 pm

IP Address: 163.151.2.10

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Claire Frances <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Claire Frances" <ctfarp@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 29, 2015 3:45 PM

Name: Claire Frances
Email: ctfarp@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94115

Time: May 29, 2015 at 10:44 pm

IP Address: 108.80.63.16

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

William Visscher <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "William Visscher" <bvissch@fastmail.fm>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 10:10 AM

Name: William Visscher
Email: bvissch@fastmail.fm
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94117-2921

Time: June 4, 2015 at 5:10 pm

IP Address: 99.127.229.20

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Aldo Avila <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Aldo Avila" <decomposinghiatus@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 5:14 PM

Name: Aldo Avila
Email: decomposinghiatus@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode:

Time: June 4, 2015 at 12:14 am

IP Address: 172.56.16.91

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

d s <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 27, 2015 9:41 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "d s" <coles36151@mypacks.net>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: d s

Email: coles36151@mypacks.net

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: May 28, 2015 at 4:41 am

IP Address: 67.101.209.24

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Elana Eden <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 27, 2015 10:03 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Elana Eden" <elanaeden@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Elana Eden

Email: elanaeden@gmail.com

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Zipcode: 90048

Time: June 28, 2015 at 5:02 am

IP Address: 76.91.145.228

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Elana Eden <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Elana Eden" <elanaeden@gmail.com>
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June 27, 2015 10:03 PM

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Zipcode: 90048

Time: June 28, 2015 at 5:02 am

IP Address: 76.91.145.228

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Thea DuBow <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Thea DuBow" <trd1@westchestergov.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 12:13 PM

Name: Thea DuBow
Email: trd1@westchestergov.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 10583

Time: June 3, 2015 at 7:01 pm

IP Address: 163.151.2.10

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lew Douglas <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lew Douglas" <lpdouglas@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 11:28 AM

Name: Lew Douglas
Email: lpdouglas@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94618-1624

Time: June 4, 2015 at 6:28 pm

IP Address: 50.174.240.215

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Beck Levy <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 5:08 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Beck Levy" <beck@curbprisonspending.org>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Beck Levy

Email: beck@curbprisonspending.org

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94607

Time: May 30, 2015 at 12:08 am

IP Address: 67.118.237.14

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Angie Lopez <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Angie Lopez" <amlopez6@usfca.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 6:01 PM

Name: Angie Lopez
Email: amlopez6@usfca.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode:

Time: May 28, 2015 at 1:00 am

IP Address: 24.6.228.194

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jennifer <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 30, 2015 3:36 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jennifer" <jennifermeek7@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jennifer

Email: jennifermeek7@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94610

Time: June 30, 2015 at 10:36 pm

IP Address: 69.181.184.158

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Eli Isaacs <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 11:23 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Eli Isaacs" <Eli.Isaacs@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Eli Isaacs

Email: Eli.Isaacs@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: May 29, 2015 at 6:23 pm

IP Address: 50.250.235.234

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jaime Becker <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Jaime Becker" <jsbecker@ucdavis.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 12:37 PM

Name: Jaime Becker
Email: jsbecker@ucdavis.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94702

Time: June 4, 2015 at 7:37 pm

IP Address: 67.166.147.26

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Margaret Koren <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Margaret Koren" <maggik3@sonic.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 6, 2015 5:54 PM

Name: Margaret Koren
Email: maggik3@sonic.net

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, Its time to move from punitive measures (that have proved never to work) to restorative justice. It saves money and lives. The psychologically challenged and those with drug addictions need to be helped not incarcerated, just as the poor and the hungry, the abused and the nonviolent who have caused harm. We need inter agency connections within local governments always on call so that the arresting police officers can make appropriate choices as to where to send the person who has caused harm. Start restorative practises in grade school so that we can stop the violence at its root causes! We need to institute education in restorative practises as part of the school teacher education curriculum and in the Police Academies.
It works!

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Zipcode: 95492-7981

Time: June 7, 2015 at 12:53 am

IP Address: 50.0.180.54

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lyla Bugara <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lyla Bugara" <lyla.bugara@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 27, 2015 11:01 PM

Name: Lyla Bugara
Email: lyla.bugara@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

I am gravely concerned about the proposed detention facility and stand in strong opposition to its construction. Scientific research has shown time and time again that detention is not the answer to health and happy communities. Home to some of the worst state violence, jails are actually sites of deep trauma and harm. With a criminal justice system rife with racial discrimination, this latest jail plan is sure to be the latest offender in the ongoing human rights crisis that is mass incarceration. I stand with thousands in urging you to oppose jail construction.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94709

Time: May 28, 2015 at 6:01 am

IP Address: 50.1.48.187

Contact Form URL: <https://nonews4jail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Andrew Szeto <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 29, 2015 10:33 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Andrew Szeto" <szeto.andrew@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Andrew Szeto

Email: szeto.andrew@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94122

Time: May 30, 2015 at 5:33 am

IP Address: 67.188.210.39

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Geoffrey Scott <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Geoffrey Scott" <lucky4melucky@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 1:53 PM

Name: Geoffrey Scott
Email: lucky4melucky@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94103

Time: June 4, 2015 at 8:52 pm

IP Address: 70.36.139.136

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lidia <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 30, 2015 11:01 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Lidia" <lidia.salazar001@yahoo.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Lidia

Email: lidia.salazar001@yahoo.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94122

Time: May 30, 2015 at 6:01 pm

IP Address: 50.1.81.129

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Leigh Davenport <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Leigh Davenport" <leighdavenport@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 10:21 PM

Name: Leigh Davenport
Email: leighdavenport@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94117

Time: June 6, 2015 at 5:21 am

IP Address: 67.160.227.41

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Donna Willmott <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Donna Willmott" <donna.willmott13@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 11:55 AM

Name: Donna Willmott
Email: donna.willmott13@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am greatly concerned about the impact, environmental and human, of the proposed new jail. I work with seniors and people with disabilities in SOMA and see the destructive effects of gentrification in this neighborhood. So many long-time residents have been displaced, especially elders from the Filipino community. Any loss of housing for low-income people, even one SRO like the 480-484 Sixth St. building, has a negative effect in a city where it's next to impossible to find a place to live if you're poor.

On a human level, I can't believe that money spent on a new jail is more important than funding social services that both support people who are struggling to survive and prevent cycles of poverty and marginalization.

I urge you to abandon the idea of a new jail and redirect that money to increasing community resources.

Sincerely,

Donna Willmott, MPH

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94103

Time: June 2, 2015 at 6:54 pm

IP Address: 24.130.253.219

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Thea DuBow <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 3, 2015 12:14 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Thea DuBow" <trd1@westchestergov.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Thea DuBow

Email: trd1@westchestergov.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 10583

Time: June 3, 2015 at 7:03 pm

IP Address: 163.151.2.10

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Chelsea Rathkamp <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Chelsea Rathkamp" <digitalgetdownonit@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 29, 2015 2:28 PM

Name: Chelsea Rathkamp
Email: digitalgetdownonit@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94610

Time: May 29, 2015 at 9:28 pm

IP Address: 69.181.97.50

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

annie kane <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "annie kane" <kaneannie27@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 12:09 PM

Name: annie kane
Email: kaneannie27@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, Mine is not a SF zip code, but what you do in SF affects the rest of us. As MLk is reported to have said, 'Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere' (loosely quoted, but no doubt you get my point.)

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Zipcode: 94501

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:56 pm

IP Address: 162.234.5.225

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Giulio Sorro <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Giulio Sorro" <giulio415@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 31, 2015 10:42 AM

Name: Giulio Sorro
Email: giulio415@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

You know my family. We come from a long line of SF natives who have been on the frontline of progressive causes that you have dearly also fought for. Im sure there are real reasons for wanting to construct this new prison, but the the bottom line is this: school vs prisons, education not incarceration. Housing not jails, last we all know that prisons will be filled with Black and Brown people, and police will justify new ways of filling up this prison and keeping their jobs
This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: May 31, 2015 at 5:42 pm

IP Address: 206.135.177.26

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Alex Proctor <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 5, 2015 1:30 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Alex Proctor" <alex.proctor@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Alex Proctor

Email: alex.proctor@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94107

Time: June 5, 2015 at 8:30 pm

IP Address: 166.177.248.221

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Michael W Evans <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Michael W Evans" <mikerain@earthlink.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 29, 2015 8:13 PM

Name: Michael W Evans
Email: mikerain@earthlink.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 90034

Time: May 30, 2015 at 3:12 am

IP Address: 173.254.247.16

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Edwina Smith <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Edwina Smith" <winnie_smth@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 14, 2015 8:14 AM

Name: Edwina Smith
Email: winnie_smth@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: June 14, 2015 at 3:13 pm

IP Address: 172.3.142.231

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lucas Guilkey <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lucas Guilkey" <lguilkey@wesleyan.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 12:36 AM

Name: Lucas Guilkey
Email: lguilkey@wesleyan.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94601

Time: June 5, 2015 at 7:36 am

IP Address: 24.23.245.23

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Devin Wakefield <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Devin Wakefield" <devin.wakefield@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 12:24 PM

Name: Devin Wakefield
Email: devin.wakefield@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94303

Time: June 2, 2015 at 7:24 pm

IP Address: 108.216.154.191

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

May Tulin <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 30, 2015 8:50 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "May Tulin" <tulin20m@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: May Tulin

Email: tulin20m@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Sincerely,
May Tulin
Zipcode: 94609

Time: May 30, 2015 at 3:50 pm

IP Address: 70.36.235.157

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Amber Kepple Jones <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Amber Kepple Jones" <akepplejones@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 6, 2015 12:49 AM

Name: Amber Kepple Jones
Email: akepplejones@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94533

Time: June 6, 2015 at 7:48 am

IP Address: 93.197.126.201

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Isicera Scientia Dew <donotreply@wordpress.com> 11
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Isicera Scientia Dew" <mugenxero@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 12:11 PM

Name: Isicera Scientia Dew
Email: mugenxero@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94608

Time: June 3, 2015 at 5:51 pm

IP Address: 50.0.91.124

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Megan Calpin <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 25, 2015 8:48 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Megan Calpin" <mkcalpin@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Megan Calpin

Email: mkcalpin@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94705

Time: June 25, 2015 at 3:48 pm

IP Address: 50.76.40.185

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lara Kiswani <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lara Kiswani" <lara@araborganizing.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 29, 2015 9:44 PM

Name: Lara Kiswani
Email: lara@araborganizing.org
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: May 30, 2015 at 4:44 am

IP Address: 67.161.67.91

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lenore Sheridan <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹²
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Lenore Sheridan" <lenores93@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 5:10 PM

Name: Lenore Sheridan
Email: lenores93@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94703

Time: June 4, 2015 at 12:10 am

IP Address: 108.65.1.128

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Yolanda Catzalco <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 27, 2015 11:11 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Yolanda Catzalco" <ycatzalc@hotmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Yolanda Catzalco

Email: ycatzalc@hotmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, let's be realistic, many people don't like being stopped by the police for whatever reasons. In the wake of mounting police murders of innocent Black, Brown, and White peoples, more police presence is not the solution to this city's problems. We need housing, not housing in jails. We need to keep the people at 480-484 sixth street dwelling in their SROs. More jails are going to be more incarcerations. I voted for Ross Mirkarimi because he wanted to end the rescivation (returning to jail of inmates). The proposal to build more jails seems completely contradictory to the reason why I voted for Mirkarimi. We need to demilitarize the police, not grow the police. Please stop the building of more jails. We need homes, not jails.

Yolanda Catzalco

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: May 27, 2015 at 6:11 pm

IP Address: 204.102.74.1

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Reuben Alvear II <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Reuben Alvear II" <bioboom_88@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 30, 2015 2:13 PM

Name: Reuben Alvear II
Email: bioboom_88@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode:

Time: May 30, 2015 at 9:13 pm

IP Address: 162.245.20.162

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

David M Spero <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "David M Spero" <dsperorn@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 3:55 PM

Name: David M Spero
Email: dsperorn@yahoo.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, The new jail would be environmentally disruptive as well as a financially nonsensical and socially awful. Tearing down low-income housing SROs to build unneeded jail cells with money the city doesn't have; what could be more destructive than that? The increased traffic and pollution are simply icing on a rotten cake. WHY do we need a new jail when the current one is half-empty? I support Sheriff Mirkarimi's efforts to lower our jail population, but can't see how a new jail fits that plan.

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during

construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this. The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94132

Time: June 5, 2015 at 10:55 pm

IP Address: 50.150.127.116

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Coral Feigin <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Coral Feigin" <cfeigin@outlook.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 31, 2015 7:46 PM

Name: Coral Feigin
Email: cfeigin@outlook.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Thanks,
Coral Feigin
Zipcode:

Time: June 1, 2015 at 2:45 am

IP Address: 172.0.73.192

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Brittany Stonesifer <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Brittany Stonesifer" <brittany@prisonerswithchildren.org>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 11:07 AM

Name: Brittany Stonesifer
Email: brittany@prisonerswithchildren.org
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94102

Time: June 5, 2015 at 6:07 pm

IP Address: 71.6.9.174

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Michael Aaron Karsh <donotreply@wordpress.com> 
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Michael Aaron Karsh" <michael_karsh@earthlink.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 4:29 PM

Name: Michael Aaron Karsh
Email: michael_karsh@earthlink.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94553

Time: June 3, 2015 at 11:29 pm

IP Address: 107.214.147.40

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Peter Sexton <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Peter Sexton" <pdsexton3@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 10:31 PM

Name: Peter Sexton
Email: pdsexton3@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94114

Time: June 6, 2015 at 5:30 am

IP Address: 104.220.68.71

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Emily Grimm <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Emily Grimm" <emily.grimm@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 31, 2015 11:49 AM

Name: Emily Grimm
Email: emily.grimm@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Our city doesn't need a new jail, and this project will harm our community and reduce needed resources.

Zipcode: 94121

Time: May 31, 2015 at 6:49 pm

IP Address: 50.148.152.33

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

bathmorta <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "bathmorta" <bathmorta@me.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 30, 2015 8:46 PM

Name: bathmorta
Email: bathmorta@me.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94134

Time: May 31, 2015 at 3:45 am

IP Address: 166.170.38.193

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by a verified WordPress.com user.

Jennifer Rojas <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Jennifer Rojas" <rojas.jen.renee@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:56 AM

Name: Jennifer Rojas
Email: rojas.jen.renee@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94609

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:27 pm

IP Address: 50.0.161.210

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Susan Russell <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Susan Russell" <susruss@verizon.net>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 1:34 PM

Name: Susan Russell
Email: susruss@verizon.net
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 23464

Time: June 5, 2015 at 8:34 pm

IP Address: 66.87.128.203

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Violet Zimorino <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Violet Zimorino" <dethmink@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 31, 2015 7:58 PM

Name: Violet Zimorino
Email: dethmink@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94804

Time: June 1, 2015 at 2:58 am

IP Address: 172.0.73.192

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Emily Yates <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Emily Yates" <emjyates@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 12:16 AM

Name: Emily Yates
Email: emjyates@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94606

Time: June 5, 2015 at 7:16 am

IP Address: 168.92.165.82

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

danielle west <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "danielle west" <dannimarilynwest@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 12:03 PM

Name: danielle west
Email: dannimarilynwest@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94103

Time: June 2, 2015 at 7:03 pm

IP Address: 70.214.2.135

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Molly Hammond <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Molly Hammond" <mollyjanecatalystproject@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 30, 2015 10:38 AM

Name: Molly Hammond
Email: mollyjanecatalystproject@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94608

Time: May 30, 2015 at 5:37 pm

IP Address: 67.164.36.140

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Cameron Bills <donotreply@wordpress.com> 1
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Cameron Bills" <bills.cameron.st@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 4:37 PM

Name: Cameron Bills
Email: bills.cameron.st@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 94122

Time: June 4, 2015 at 11:37 pm

IP Address: 71.6.9.174

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Rose braz <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 31, 2015 12:47 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Rose braz" <rmbraz@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Rose braz

Email: rmbraz@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: May 31, 2015 at 7:47 pm

IP Address: 76.14.67.224

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Sasha Perigo <donotreply@wordpress.com> 
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Sasha Perigo" <sasha.perigo@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 4:25 PM

Name: Sasha Perigo
Email: sasha.perigo@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94925

Time: June 3, 2015 at 11:24 pm

IP Address: 171.66.208.145

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Siamak Vossoughi <donotreply@wordpress.com> ↑
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Siamak Vossoughi" <siamakv@yahoo.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:57 AM

Name: Siamak Vossoughi
Email: siamakv@yahoo.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94115

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:28 pm

IP Address: 99.119.194.54

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Andrea Cortes Juarbe <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Andrea Cortes Juarbe" <acortesjuarbe@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 5, 2015 6:52 AM

Name: Andrea Cortes Juarbe
Email: acortesjuarbe@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94117

Time: June 5, 2015 at 1:52 pm

IP Address: 172.56.38.88

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Noor Aljawad <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Noor Aljawad" <aljawadn@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 1, 2015 6:19 AM

Name: Noor Aljawad
Email: aljawadn@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94601

Time: June 1, 2015 at 1:19 pm

IP Address: 98.248.12.107

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Johnc839 <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 23, 2015 11:55 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Johnc839" <johnc986@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Johnc839

Email: johnc986@gmail.com

Comment: Ovver the course of the initial period, they began tto form group gbfeceakaabd

Zipcode:

Time: June 24, 2015 at 6:55 am

IP Address: 95.211.218.103

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Braden Lake <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Braden Lake" <braden.lake@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

May 31, 2015 11:20 PM

Name: Braden Lake
Email: braden.lake@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the

planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94702

Time: June 1, 2015 at 6:20 am

IP Address: 50.184.250.241

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Lee Reis <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 1:08 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Lee Reis" <Lee.Reis@berkeley.edu>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Lee Reis

Email: Lee.Reis@berkeley.edu

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94703

Time: June 1, 2015 at 8:07 pm

IP Address: 98.234.93.101

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ryan Palmer <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Ryan Palmer" <ryan.palmer@pomona.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 4, 2015 4:38 PM

Name: Ryan Palmer
Email: ryan.palmer@pomona.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

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Zipcode: 91711

Time: June 4, 2015 at 11:37 pm

IP Address: 71.6.9.174

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

George Swanson <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "George Swanson" <g_swanson69@hotmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:56 AM

Name: George Swanson
Email: g_swanson69@hotmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:26 pm

IP Address: 67.180.194.230

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Mark Escajeda <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Mark Escajeda" <mark.escajeda@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:57 AM

Name: Mark Escajeda
Email: mark.escajeda@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

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Zipcode: 94549-5154

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:29 pm

IP Address: 46.26.107.3

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Ted Bissell <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 8:03 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Ted Bissell" <t.bissell@mac.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Ted Bissell

Email: t.bissell@mac.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi, On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

The World Health Organization defines environmental health as addressing, "all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." Freeways or polluting factories are obvious forms of pathogenic infrastructure, that is they are physical factors, which cause adverse effects on human beings. Within public health there is a large body of evidence that argues that jails and prisons are types of pathogenic infrastructure that have adverse effects on humans. Jails are physical factors that alter the environment in which San Franciscans live, just as parks increase availability of open space and places to play. They prevent access to services, disrupt ability to work and have "contagion" effects in communities that are disproportionately represented in jails. In San Francisco many of these populations experience high levels of mental health conditions, chronic illness and substance abuse issues. A November 24, 2014 NY Times Op-Ed pulled from a recent report by the Vera Institute of Justice to argue that mass incarceration poses, "one of the greatest public health challenges of modern times." Jail exacerbates these health concerns, increasing rates of STDs, severity of substance abuse disorders and exposure to violence. The Vera report found nationwide, for example, that suicide accounts for one-third of deaths in jails, and that while 68% of jailed individuals have diagnosable substance abuse disorders, less than 15% receive appropriate treatment. Higher rates of health conditions increase the use of city services, medications, and emergency services such as fire and police and decrease healthy behaviors that have environmental co-benefits such as biking or eating healthy foods.

Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Zipcode: 94941

Time: June 1, 2015 at 3:01 pm

IP Address: 75.57.12.245

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Johnb95 <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 22, 2015 1:11 AM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Johnb95" <johnb868@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Johnb95

Email: johnb868@gmail.com

Comment: Hahahahahaha, this politics related YouTube video is really so comical, I loved it. Thanks in favor of sharing this.
kggeeeagdkk

Zipcode:

Time: June 22, 2015 at 8:11 am

IP Address: 95.211.218.103

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Isaac Ontiveros <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Isaac Ontiveros" <isaac.workday@gmail.com>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 2, 2015 11:44 AM

Name: Isaac Ontiveros
Email: isaac.workday@gmail.com
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the

planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.
The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

There is a great deal that the planners did not plan for in this preliminary report.

For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode:

Time: June 2, 2015 at 6:43 pm

IP Address: 173.224.154.241

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Carol Lena Figueiredo <donotreply@wordpress.com> ¹
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Carol Lena Figueiredo" <fastforward@fastmail.fm>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 12:03 PM

Name: Carol Lena Figueiredo
Email: fastforward@fastmail.fm
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

I am strongly opposed to new jail construction. We need to invest in education, affordable housing and real economic opportunities. We cannot continue to jail vast numbers of our population.

Thank you

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

The mezzanine level mentioned in the report is not shown in the plans, and we suspect that this is a way to warehouse more than the projected 640 beds.

Victoria Manalo Draves Park is a brand new, 2.5-acre park with a softball field, basketball court, dual-level playground, picnic area, community garden and large, grassy field in the SOMA neighborhood, next to Bessie Carmichael Elementary School and near Bessie Carmichael School/Filipino Education Center. The park is named for local diving champion Vicki Manalo Draves, the first Filipina-American to compete in the Olympic games. This project, in conjunction with other commercial development projects in the area, would cast shadows on both the northern and southeastern parts of the park. This conflicts with General Plan policies related to urban design and the preservation of sunlight on open spaces.

The project planners claim to be exempt from parking analysis because they are an "employment center" project that has an exemption. However, it is clear that "employment center" projects are on commercial zoned parcels, and this site is not zoned C. So they are not exempt. They also state that they will remove 22 off-street and 41 on-street spaces, all of them in a neighborhood of high demand. This requires careful analysis. It also looks like they knew this but attempted to claim the "employment center" designation, since they address the two other criteria for CEQA exemption but not the zoning.

The planners have no plan to address loss of parking spots in the community, no plans to support or subsidize alternative transportation for construction workers or residents impacted, no plans to reduce traffic or construction worker/resident congestion, and will instead waste a ton of money on surveys and hiring unnecessary city workers to monitor the disaster with no real plans for alleviating the stress and burden this will place on San Francisco.

The rehabilitation of the San Bruno facility has been rejected because of exaggerated costs and false information regarding transportation of prisoners to and from the downtown courts.

According to the California Register of Historical Resources, the Hall of Justice is eligible for listing in the California Register because of the many high-profile trials that took place there and the central role it played in several notable protests led by community activists in San Francisco during the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This area of the city is also home to the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street, which is a three-story, 14-unit single room occupancy (SRO) residential building with retail on the ground floor, constructed in 1916. It is also near the property at 887-891 Bryant Street, built in 1920, which is an Art Deco style commercial building.

Digging a pedestrian tunnel to transport prisoners would require approximately 18,000 cubic yards of soil to be removed from

the project site and would have significant archeological impact in an area known to contain archeological resources from the "prehistoric period and Gold Rush Period to later 19th Century." Planners are also "concerned" about vibration levels during construction that could significantly damage more local archaeological resources.

If any evidence of Native American burials are found, there is a 6 day window to figure out what to do with the remains, and the planners would be forced to delay excavation for up to four weeks. The planners have deemed this aspect of their project "less than significant."

Filtration can provide people in jail with decent air quality, but how about during outdoor time? Having "outdoor" yards right next to a freeway is potentially quite dangerous; in the proposed design, the yards face the freeway. The design of the semi-enclosed yards may actually concentrate freeway pollution. They did not study this.

The wind analysis may have used the wrong height, 95 instead of 110, and did not include the future plan to demolish the Hall of Justice (HOJ).

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For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94118

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:43 pm

IP Address: 209.49.1.82

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jeremy DeCristo <donotreply@wordpress.com>
To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org
Reply-To: "Jeremy DeCristo" <jdecrist@ucsc.edu>
Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

June 3, 2015 11:56 AM

Name: Jeremy DeCristo
Email: jdecrist@ucsc.edu
Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

This email serves as public comment for the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration issued May 13, 2015 for the 850 Bryant Street Hall of Justice Rehabilitation and Detention Facility Project.

The proposed project not only could displace the individuals and families living in the 14 SRO units of the historic building at 480-484 Sixth Street but could also serve to undermine the provisions of Annual Limit Program and the Accountable Planning Initiative (Proposition M) by increasing office space, decreasing affordable housing for our most marginalized residents, and encouraging gentrification.

This project will take away space currently used by well-established businesses in the community. Older businesses struggle to find affordable rental space in SoMA in this market; we will lose them forever.

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For these reasons and many more, the project should be further studied and the Preliminary Mitigated Negative Declaration should not be approved. A new jail will not only be terrible for the environment, but will be terrible for San Francisco and its residents.

Zipcode: 94110

Time: June 3, 2015 at 6:26 pm

IP Address: 67.164.97.113

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Evan Bissell <donotreply@wordpress.com>

May 31, 2015 11:00 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Evan Bissell" <evanbissell@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Evan Bissell

Email: evanbissell@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

The World Health Organization defines environmental health as addressing, "all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors." Freeways or polluting factories are obvious forms of pathogenic infrastructure, that is they are physical factors, which cause adverse effects on human beings. Within public health there is a large body of evidence that argues that jails and prisons are types of pathogenic infrastructure that have adverse effects on humans. Jails are physical factors that alter the environment in which San Franciscans live, just as parks increase availability of open space and places to play. They prevent access to services, disrupt ability to work and have "contagion" effects in communities that are disproportionately represented in jails. In San Francisco many of these populations experience high levels of mental health conditions, chronic illness and substance abuse issues. A November 24, 2014 NY Times Op-Ed pulled from a recent report by the Vera Institute of Justice to argue that mass incarceration poses, "one of the greatest public health challenges of modern times." Jail exacerbates these health concerns, increasing rates of STDs, severity of substance abuse disorders and exposure to violence. The Vera report found nationwide, for example, that suicide accounts for one-third of deaths in jails, and that while 68% of jailed individuals have diagnosable substance abuse disorders, less than 15% receive appropriate treatment. Higher rates of health conditions increase the use of city services, medications, and emergency services such as fire and police and decrease healthy behaviors that have environmental co-benefits such as biking or eating healthy foods.

Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Zipcode:

Time: June 1, 2015 at 6:00 am

IP Address: 73.170.212.50

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

tev monnin <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 4, 2015 8:06 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "tev monnin" <tev.monnin@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: tev monnin

Email: tev.monnin@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

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Zipcode: 94606

Time: June 5, 2015 at 3:06 am

IP Address: 166.170.39.150

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsfjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

Jenna Gaarde <donotreply@wordpress.com>

June 1, 2015 12:25 PM

To: christopher.espiritu@sfgov.org, nosfjail@curbprisonspending.org

Reply-To: "Jenna Gaarde" <jennagaarde@gmail.com>

Public comment on RDF mitigated negative declaration

Name: Jenna Gaarde

Email: jennagaarde@gmail.com

Comment: Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Planning Department, and Sheriff Mirkarimi,

On page 136 of the CEQA statutes it states under Mandatory Findings of Significance that a project must declare if, "The environmental effects of a project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly."

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Under CEQA, it is required that the building of a new jail, as pathogenic infrastructure, must submit additional findings on the adverse effects on human beings that it causes through its environmental effects.

Zipcode: 94605

Time: June 1, 2015 at 7:25 pm

IP Address: 186.151.119.254

Contact Form URL: <https://nonewsforjail.wordpress.com/submit-comment-to-the-mitigated-negative-declaration/>

Sent by an unverified visitor to your site.

AMENDED IN BOARD

7/21/2015

FILE NO. 150701

RESOLUTION NO. 261-15

1 [Funding Application - Sheriff's Department - Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice
2 Facilities]

3 **Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the**
4 **Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863**
5 **(2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4;**
6 **outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving**
7 **the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and**
8 **adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting**
9 **Program.**

10
11 WHEREAS, Under Senate Bill 863, Chapter 37, Statutes of 2015 ("SB 863"), the State
12 of California authorized the Board of State and Community Corrections ("BSCC"), the
13 California State Public Works Board ("SPWB"), and participating counties to acquire, design
14 and construct adult local criminal justice facilities approved by the BSCC; and

15 WHEREAS, SB 863 authorized the SPWB to issue up to \$500,000,000 in lease
16 revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, design, renovate, and construction of approved
17 adult local criminal justice facilities; and

18 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2015, the BSCC issued a Request for Proposals for
19 Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities ("SB 863 RFP"), a copy of which is on
20 file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701, and is incorporated herein
21 by reference; and

22 WHEREAS, In 1992, the City and County of San Francisco ("County") developed
23 Seismic Hazard Ratings for over 200 of its public buildings on a scale from one to four, with
24 four representing the most seismically deficient, and County's Hall of Justice building at 850
25 Bryant Street ("HOJ") is a seismically deficient building that received a rating of three; and

1 WHEREAS, The HOJ contains County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which have a
2 combined total of 905 (826 rated) bed facilities; and

3 WHEREAS, If the HOJ sustains significant damage due to a major seismic event, the
4 estimated cost to relocate and transport inmates housed in County Jail No. 3 and County Jail
5 No. 4 is estimated to be tens of millions of dollars, and replacing County Jail No. 3 and County
6 Jail No. 4 has been a high priority of the County's Ten-Year Capital Plan since its inception in
7 2006; and

8 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors adopted a FYs 2014-2023 Ten-Year Capital
9 Plan on April 21, 2015, showing that the County could fully fund a replacement jail facility in
10 an amount equal to \$278,000,000 with General Fund supported certificates of participation;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4 with a new jail
13 facility adjacent to HOJ (the "Proposed Facility") is currently estimated to cost \$240,000,000,
14 and if the County receives financing of SB 863 funds for the Proposed Facility, the total cost to
15 the County to construct the Proposed Facility would be substantially offset by such awarded
16 funds; and

17 WHEREAS, Applying for the SB 863 funds requires the County to submit an
18 Applicant's Agreement in substantially the form on file with the Clerk of the Board of
19 Supervisors in File No. 150701 ("Applicant's Agreement"), which is incorporated herein by
20 reference; and

21 WHEREAS, The County is qualified to receive up to \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds
22 through the SB 863 RFP, which amount would require a matching County contribution of
23 \$24,000,000 ("County's Cash Contribution"); and

24 WHEREAS, Under budgets adopted by this Board of Supervisors for Fiscal Years 2012
25 through 2015, \$10,190,000 was appropriated to the County's Sheriff's Department through the

1 capital budget for replacement of County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4, which amount
2 could be used towards County's Cash Contribution; and

3 WHEREAS, If the County receives a conditional intent to award SB 863 financing for
4 the Proposed Facility (a "Notice of Funding Intent"), City staff will submit legislation authorizing
5 the use of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper for the Proposed Facility to this Board of
6 Supervisors for consideration within 30 days of receiving the Notice of Funding Intent from the
7 BSCC; and

8 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
9 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance that County's Cash
10 Contribution will be lawfully available for the Proposed Facility, and a July 7, 2015 letter from
11 the County's Controller confirms \$10,190,000 has been appropriated for the Proposed Facility
12 and is duly authorized and lawfully available, which letter is on file with the Clerk of the Board
13 of Supervisors in File No. 150701 and is incorporated herein by reference; and

14 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
15 that is adopted by this Board of Supervisors that authorizes the execution of a Project Delivery
16 and Construction Agreement, a BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and a Right of Entry for
17 Construction and Operation (collectively, "Construction Documents"), and a Ground Lease,
18 Facility Lease, and a Facility Sublease (collectively, the "Financing Documents"), which are
19 substantially the forms on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 150701,
20 and the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents are hereby declared to be a
21 part of this resolution as if set forth fully herein; and

22 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
23 must designate the construction administrator for the Proposed Facility, and County's
24 construction administrator for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project
25

1 Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction (BDC) -
2 Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

3 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
4 must designate the financial officer for the Proposed Facility, and County's financial officers
5 for the Proposed Facility will be Bree Mawhorter, Chief Financial Officer of County's Sheriff's
6 Department, or any other person designated by the County's Sheriff, and Jumoke Akin-Taylor,
7 Project Manager for San Francisco Public Works (SFPW), Building Design & Construction
8 (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person designated by the Director of SFPW; and

9 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
10 must designate the project contact person for the Proposed Facility, and County's project
11 contact persons for the Proposed Facility will be Jumoke Akin-Taylor, Project Manager for
12 SFPW, Building Design & Construction (BDC) - Project Management, or any other person
13 designated by the Director of SFPW, and Bree Mawhorter, Sheriff's Department, or any other
14 person designated by the County's Sheriff; and

15 WHEREAS, The submitted application for SB 863 financing must include a resolution
16 adopted by this Board of Supervisors that provides assurance the County will fully and safely
17 staff and operate the Proposed Facility within 90 days after completion of construction; and

18 WHEREAS, The SB 863 RFP specifies that any county applying for SB 863 financing
19 must have fee ownership or a long-term lease of the real property required for the Proposed
20 Facility within 90 days of receiving a Notice of Funding Intent from the BSCC, and such real
21 property is currently owned by third parties (the "Acquisition Parcels"); and

22 WHEREAS, The Planning Department prepared a Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
23 Declaration ("IS/MND") for the Proposed Facility and published it for public review on May 13,
24 2015; and

1 WHEREAS, The Draft IS/MND was available for public comment until June 3, 2015;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, On June 25, 2015, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the
4 Final Mitigated Negative Declaration ("FMND") and found that the contents of said report and
5 the procedures through which the FMND was prepared, publicized, and reviewed complied
6 with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code, Sections
7 21000, et seq.) ("CEQA"), 14 California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000, et seq. (the
8 "CEQA Guidelines") and Chapter 31 of the San Francisco Administrative Code ("Chapter 31");
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The Planning Commission found the FMND was adequate, accurate and
11 objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the Department of City Planning
12 and the Planning Commission, and that the summary of comments and responses contained
13 no significant revisions to the Preliminary IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed
14 Facility in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31; and

15 WHEREAS, The Planning Department, Jonas Ionin, is the custodian of records,
16 located in File No. 2014.0198E, at 1650 Mission Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco,
17 California; and

18 WHEREAS, Planning Department staff prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting
19 program ("MMRP"), which material was made available to the public and this Board of
20 Supervisors for this Board's review, consideration and action; and

21 WHEREAS, This Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the FMND on July 10,
22 2015, and upheld and affirmed the FMND and found that the FMND was adequate, accurate
23 and objective, reflected the independent analysis and judgment of the City, and that the
24 summary of comments and responses contained no significant revisions to the Preliminary
25 IS/MND, and approved the FMND for the Proposed Facility in compliance with CEQA, the

1 CEQA Guidelines and Chapter 31 in Board of Supervisors Motion No. M15-120; now
2 therefore be it

3 RESOLVED, That this Board of Supervisors has reviewed and considered the FMND
4 and the record as a whole, finds that the FMND is adequate for its use as the decision-making
5 body for the Proposed Facility, that there is no substantial evidence that the Proposed Facility
6 will have a significant effect on the environment with the adoption of the mitigation measures
7 contained in the MMRP to avoid potentially significant environmental effects associated with
8 the Proposed Facility, and hereby adopts the FMND; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the MMRP
10 attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as part of this Resolution by this
11 reference thereto and commits to all required mitigation measures identified in the FMND and
12 contained in the MMRP; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County is authorized to submit an application for
14 \$80,000,000 of SB 863 funds in response to the SB 863 RFP; and, be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED, The Director of SFPW is authorized to execute and submit the
16 Applicant's Agreement to the BSCC; and, be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED, That within the 30 day period following County's receipt of the
18 Notice of Funding Intent from BSCC, City staff shall submit legislation authorizing the
19 appropriation of \$13,810,000 of commercial paper to fund the remainder of County's Cash
20 Contribution to this Board of Supervisors for consideration; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County's Cash Contribution shall be compatible with the
22 lease revenue financing that funds the SB 863 funds awarded to County for the Proposed
23 Facility; and, be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED, The County will be authorized to proceed with the Proposed
25 Facility if County is awarded and accepts the SB 863 financing for the Proposed Facility, the

1 County acquires the Acquisition Parcels and obtains sufficient funding for the development
2 and construction of the Proposed Facility, and this Board of Supervisors approves the contract
3 for the design of the Proposed Facility and the contract for the construction of the Proposed
4 Facility (the "Acceptance Conditions"); and, be it

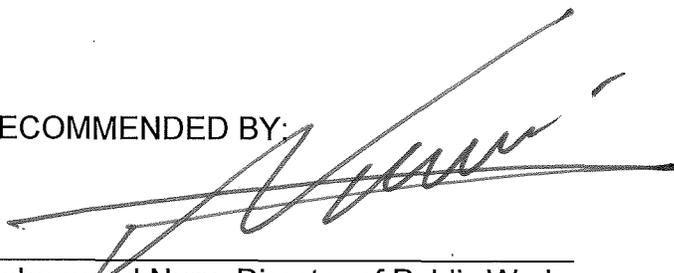
5 FURTHER RESOLVED, This Board of Supervisors does hereby approve the form of
6 the Construction Documents and the Financing Documents, as may be modified by mutual
7 agreement of County and BSCC to allow a portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered
8 with the Financing Documents for the SB 863 funds awarded for the Proposed Facility and a
9 portion of the Proposed Facility to be encumbered with the financing documents related to the
10 issuance of County's General Fund certificates of participation for the Proposed Facility; and,
11 be it

12 FURTHER RESOLVED, If the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the following
13 persons (collectively, the "Authorized Officers"), will be authorized to execute the Construction
14 Documents and the Financing Documents as specified below for and in the name of the
15 County at such time and in such manner as is required for the awarded SB 863 financing,
16 modified as may be necessary for a design-build project, with such additions thereto and
17 changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the SPWB to effectuate the financing
18 program for the SB 863 financing and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds, if the
19 applicable Authorized Officers, determine, in consultation with the County's City Attorney,
20 such changes are in the best interest of the County, do not materially increase the obligations
21 or liabilities of the County, are necessary or advisable to effectuate the purposes of the
22 Construction Documents, the Financing Documents or this Resolution, and are in compliance
23 with all applicable laws, including the County's Charter, and approval of such changes shall
24 be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by the applicable Authorized
25 Officers, with (i) County's Director of Property or his or her designee, acting alone, authorized

1 to sign the Financing Documents, (ii) County's Director of Property or his or her designee,
2 authorized to sign the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation and the Facilities
3 Sublease on behalf of the County, (iii) County's Controller or his or her designee, County's
4 Sheriff or his or her designee, and the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, acting
5 together, authorized to sign the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, and (iv) County's
6 Controller or his or her designee, and County's Sheriff or his or her designee, acting together
7 and with the recommendation of the Director of SFPW or his or her designee, authorized to
8 sign the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement; and, be it

9 FURTHER RESOLVED, That if the County is awarded financing of SB 863 funds and
10 the Acceptance Conditions are fully satisfied, the County shall (i) adhere to state requirements
11 and terms of agreement between the County, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of
12 such financing and the County's Cash Contribution, and (ii) safely staff and operate the
13 Proposed Facility, should it be constructed, within 90 days after substantial completion of
14 construction of the Proposed Facility, and (iii) for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds
15 secured by the Financing Documents remain outstanding, not dispose of, modify the use of,
16 or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site needed to construct
17 the Proposed Facility, or lease housing capacity in the Proposed Facility subject to the
18 Financing Documents to any other public or private entity without permission and instructions
19 for such action from the BSCC for a period of ten years beyond the completion of construction
20 of the Proposed Facility.

RECOMMENDED BY:



Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works

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City and County of San Francisco

City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

**Tails
Resolution**

File Number: 150701

Date Passed: July 21, 2015

Resolution authorizing the Sheriff's Department to submit a funding application to the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to California State Senate Bill 863 (2014) for a proposed project to replace County Jail No. 3 and County Jail No. 4; outlining the cash contribution funds for the proposed project; conditionally approving the form and execution of associated financing and construction documents; and adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

July 15, 2015 Budget and Finance Sub-Committee - REFERRED WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

July 21, 2015 Board of Supervisors - AMENDED

Ayes: 10 - Avalos, Breed, Christensen, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Tang, Wiener and Yee

Excused: 1 - Campos

July 21, 2015 Board of Supervisors - ADOPTED

Ayes: 7 - Breed, Christensen, Cohen, Farrell, Tang, Wiener and Yee

Noes: 3 - Avalos, Kim and Mar

Excused: 1 - Campos

File No. 150701

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was ADOPTED on 7/21/2015 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board

Mayor

Acting Mayor
District 2 Supervisor

7/22/15

Date Approved