



**ADDENDUM TO AN ADOPTED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

The County of El Dorado, a political subdivision of the State of California, does hereby prepare, make, declare, and publish the Addendum to an adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the following described project:

**Project Name and Number: El Dorado County Jail Parking Lot Expansion**

**Original Project: El Dorado County Placerville Jail Expansion**

The El Dorado County has reviewed the proposed project modifications and on the basis of the whole record before it, has determined that there is substantial evidence to support the determination that the El Dorado County Placerville Jail Expansion Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH# 2016122024) (hereafter “MND”) and subsequent Addendum to the MND prepared in 2020 (“2020 Addendum”) remain relevant in considering the environmental impacts of the project changes and that there is no substantial evidence that the modified project, as identified in this Addendum, would have a significant effect on the environment beyond that which was evaluated in the MND and the 2020 Addendum.. A Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or MND is not required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Sections 21000, et. Seq., Public Resources Code of the State of California).

This Addendum to an adopted MND has been prepared pursuant to Title 14, Section 15164 of the California Code of Regulations. All technical reports used in support of the analysis in this Addendum are available for review at the El Dorado County Facilities Division.

County of El Dorado,

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**El Dorado County Jail Parking Lot Expansion Project  
Addendum to an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

**Project Location and Setting:**

The proposed project would be located directly adjacent to the El Dorado County Jail at 300 Forni Road in Placerville, California (see Figure 1). The project site is located on a portion of an approximately 20-acre parcel identified by the El Dorado County Assessor as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 325-300-039. Access to the site would be provided by Jail Street, which connects the existing jail facility to Forni Road.

The existing jail is situated at the top of a hill and is surrounded by associated parking lots to the north, east, and west. The westernmost parking area is not available for public use. The site of the currently proposed parking lot expansion is located directly north of the existing jail facility, and northwest of the previously approved jail expansion site. The project site is bound by existing parking lots to the southwest and southeast, and by undeveloped forested land to the north.

**Project Background:**

On January 24, 2017, the County adopted the El Dorado County Placerville Jail Expansion IS/MND (SCH# 2016122024), hereafter referred to as the "2017 MND". The 2017 MND was prepared pursuant to Title 14, Section 15070 of the California Code of Regulations.

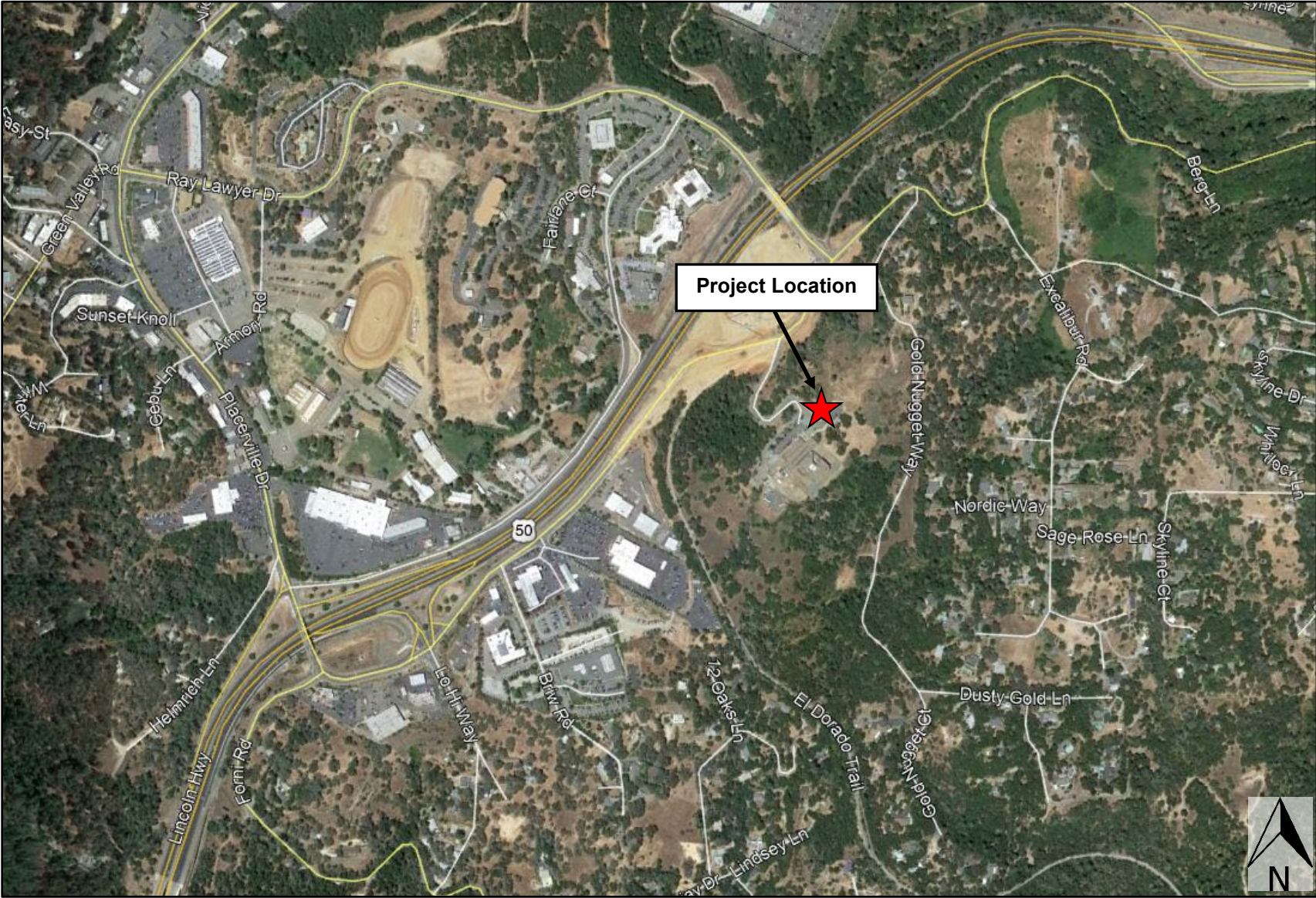
The 2017 MND analyzed the approved project, which includes construction of a two-story jail building that would connect to the northwest section of the existing jail facility. The jail building and all associated improvements would be located entirely within the existing County-owned jail property. The proposed expansion facility would include inmate housing areas with 54 beds, as well as administrative and staff support rooms, medical and mental health facilities, expanded inmate program areas, and ancillary mechanical, electrical, and janitorial rooms. The proposed medical and mental health facilities would include 14 beds. The project would not increase the inmate capacity of the jail, but rather redistribute the existing inmate population.

Parking for the proposed project would be provided by the existing paved parking lots to the north and northwest of the site. The project would use the existing circulation systems associated with the existing jail facility, and would not modify access to the existing jail facility.

Since the adoption of the 2017 MND, the El Dorado County Facilities Division commenced design-level drawings, coordinating closely with applicable state and local agencies. During this design-level process, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) identified the need to include "areas of refuge" (e.g., for temporary emergency evacuation of inmates during fire incident) to the east of the formerly identified jail expansion area. In addition, the El Dorado County Fire District (EDCFD) is mandating upgrades to the existing fire access road along the site's eastern and southern boundaries. Due to the aforementioned requirements, the original anticipated grading and site work for the project would be greater than what was analyzed in the 2017 MND and would include the removal of approximately 0.55-acre of mixed oak woodland, including two Heritage trees and six other trees that meet the County's size criteria for protection. It should be noted that two options were being considered for the orientation of the proposed jail expansion building.



**Figure 1**  
**Regional Project Location**



The El Dorado County Placerville Jail Expansion Addendum that was prepared in 2020, hereafter referred to as the “2020 Addendum,” addressed both options, and included the entire potential impact area in the analysis. The proposed changes to the project design from the previously approved project addressed in the 2020 Addendum included the following:

- Dedication of 3,165 sf for use as areas of refuge, which would include approximately 160 square feet (sf) for paved pathways to the dirt or grass refuge areas. The proposed areas of refuge would be located to the east and northeast of the proposed building;
- An upgraded 20-foot-wide fire access road, as mandated by the EDCFD. The project would improve the existing gravel access road by placing four inches of asphalt concrete over 11 inches of aggregate base. Both materials would meet Caltrans specifications;
- A new mechanical yard on the southeast corner of the site, which would include:
  - The addition of one 1,000-gallon propane tank on a concrete pad on the southeast corner of the site. The approved project did not include a propane tank; and
  - One additional emergency generator. The approved project included one larger generator, but the County has elected to instead use two smaller generators to provide redundancy. Both generators would be installed in a weatherproof, Level 1 sound attenuated enclosure on the southeast corner of the site.

### **Proposed Changes to the Project:**

Since the adoption of the 2017 MND and preparation of the 2020 Addendum, County staff have continued to work with their consultant team as well as State and local agencies to refine the design of the jail expansion. The County is now proposing to construct an approximately 0.9-acre surface parking lot to serve visitors and attorneys, north of the existing jail facility (see Figure 2). The proposed project would include grading and paving of the 0.9-acre area, as well as the removal of eight trees, in order to create a total of 37 new parking stalls and a new eight-inch stormwater drain which would direct flows north of the proposed parking lot expansion.

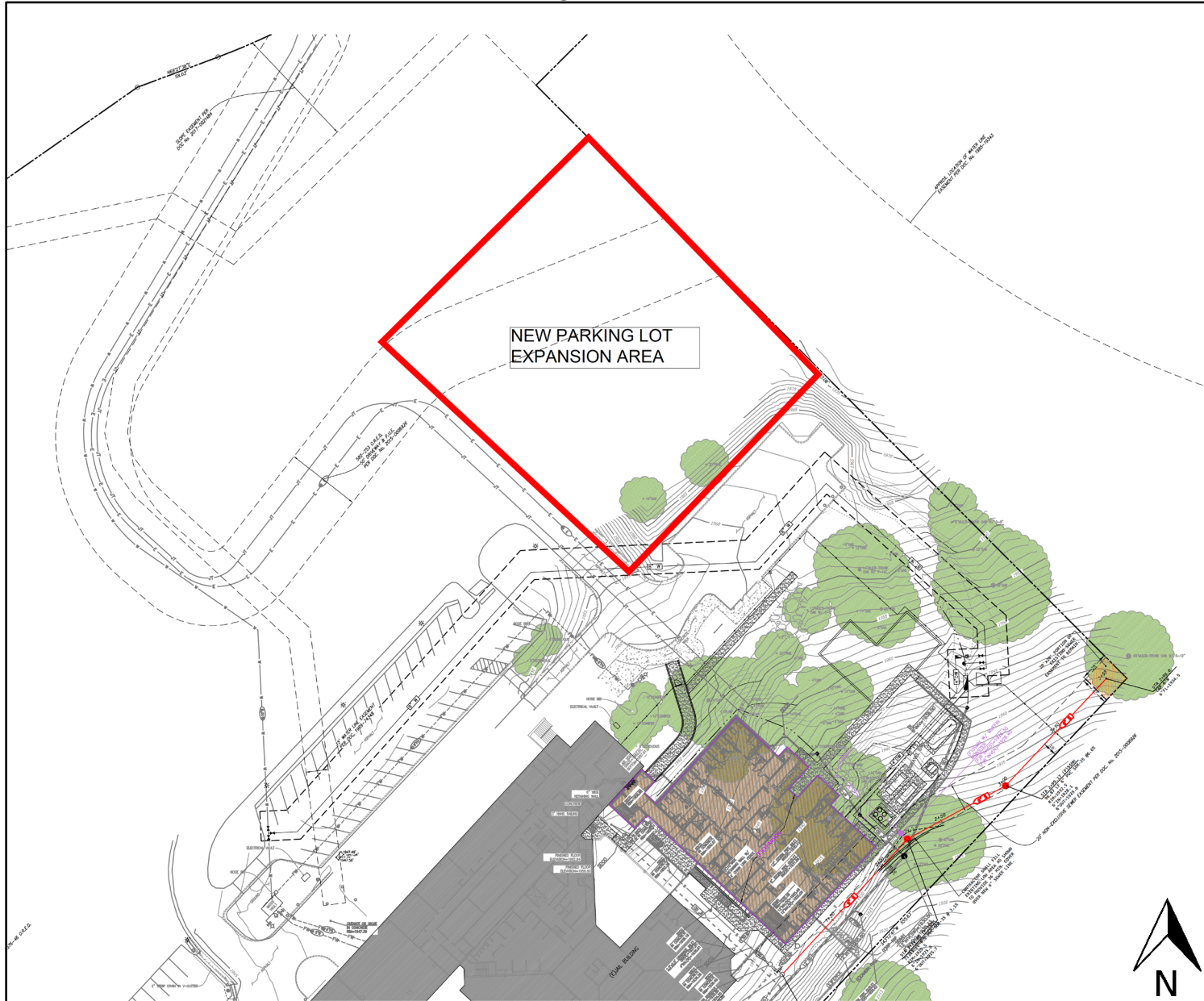
### **Rationale for Preparation of the Addendum:**

In determining whether an addendum is the appropriate document to analyze the modifications to the project and its approval, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 (Addendum to an EIR or MND) states:

- (a) The lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
- (b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.
- (c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.



**Figure 2**  
**Proposed Parking Lot Expansion Location**



- (d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
- (e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's required findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

New significant effects or other grounds require preparation of a subsequent Negative Declaration or supplemental MND in support of further agency action on a project pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21166 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163. Under the guidelines, a subsequent or supplemental EIR or MND shall be prepared if any of the following criteria are met:

- (a) When an EIR has been certified or negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
  - (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
  - (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
  - (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
    - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
    - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
    - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
    - (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

#### Addendum Where New Impacts Have Been Identified

Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an addendum to a previously certified EIR or adopted MND may be prepared if changes or additions are necessary, but none of the conditions under Section 15162 requiring preparation of a subsequent Negative Declaration have occurred. As noted above, under Section 15162, subdivision (a)(3), a subsequent Negative Declaration must be prepared if new

information of substantial importance shows the project would have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous MND.

Under case law interpreting Section 15162, where the only basis for preparing a subsequent Negative Declaration or a supplement to a Negative Declaration is a new significant impact or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified impact, the need for the new Negative Declaration can be avoided if the project applicant agrees to one or more mitigation measures that can reduce the significant effect(s) at issue to less-than-significant levels. See *River Valley Preservation Project v. Metropolitan Transit Development Board* (1995) 37 Cal.App.4th 154, 168 [“[E]ven a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact does not require...the preparation of [a subsequent EIR] if mitigation measures are adopted which reduce the impact to a level of insignificance”], citing *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California* (1993) 6 Cal. 4th 1112, 1130); see also *Snarled Traffic Obstructs Progress v. City and County of San Francisco* (1999) 74 Cal. App. 4th 793, 802 [upholding trial court finding that new and negative aesthetic impacts of increased footprint of project were “potential impacts [that] do not rise to the level of significance because they were mitigated by the project sponsor’s modification of the project”].)

#### Use of a Prior Environmental Document

The California Supreme Court has held that a lead agency has the responsibility of initially deciding whether an original environmental document retains “some relevance” to the ongoing decision-making process. If it does, the lead agency moves on to determine whether the original document is adequate for CEQA purposes. El Dorado County has determined that the 2017 MND adopted for the El Dorado County Placerville Jail Expansion Project is relevant and has prepared an addendum to that document to evaluate the proposed project.

Based on the below, in accordance with Sections 15162 through 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed improvements would not require major revisions to the previous 2017 MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. As discussed in this Addendum, none of the conditions identified in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15163 apply to the proposed project. Thus, preparation of an addendum would provide the appropriate level of environmental review.

#### **Discussion:**

As previously discussed, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary. As such, it is not necessary for this addendum to evaluate in detail all of the CEQA topics contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Rather, it is appropriate to focus the substance of this addendum onto those topics that require minor technical changes or additions based upon the proposed modifications of the approved project. The primary environmental topics that would be affected by the modifications to the project are biological resources, specifically tree resources, and cultural resources. Following this discussion, the addendum will present an overview of the remaining CEQA topics and evidentiary support to demonstrate that the modifications to the project would not alter the conclusions of the adopted 2017 MND for any of the remaining topic areas.

#### Biological Resources

The proposed changes to the approved project would result in a greater area of disturbance from what was assumed for the 2017 MND and 2020 Addendum analysis; however, due to the generally disturbed nature of the site and the lack of suitable habitat, similar to the conclusions of the 2017 MND, special-

status species would not be expected to occur within the potential maximum area of disturbance. Notwithstanding, the adopted 2017 MND concluded that, although the 2017 MND did not include tree removal, construction of the approved project had the potential to result in impacts to birds and their nests protected under California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513), and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Specifically, the 2017 MND concluded (pg. 31) that the oak trees bordering the east side of the previously evaluated project site could provide habitat for nesting raptors and migratory birds, which could be disturbed as a result of the project should they be nesting in the off-site trees during construction activities. The trees referenced in the 2017 MND were within the expanded disturbance area proposed in the 2020 Addendum. The 2017 MND included Mitigation Measures IV-1(a) through IV-1(c), which require pre-construction raptor and nesting surveys and implementation of a construction buffer in order to ensure that impacts related to nesting raptors or migratory birds associated with the existing trees bordering the east side of the previously approved project site would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. Because the 2020 Addendum included removal of the existing trees, further impacts related to nesting raptors or migratory birds were determined to have the potential to occur. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures IV-1(a) through IV-1(c) of the 2017 MND was deemed adequate to avoid such impacts.

Similarly, implementation of Mitigation Measures IV-1(a) through IV-1(c) of the 2017 MND would be required for the currently proposed project, and would be sufficient to ensure that the proposed removal of trees would not result in more severe impacts related to nesting or migratory birds protected under the MBTA. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any changes that would involve new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

As noted above, the proposed revisions to the project would involve removal of trees, which was not included as part of the approved project. The 2017 MND (Section IV, question 'e') includes Mitigation Measure IV-2, which requires appropriate tree protection measures for the nearby oak trees that were anticipated to remain, but did not identify any impacts or require mitigation related to the removal of oak trees or oak woodlands.

El Dorado County regulates impacts to oak trees and woodlands through the Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP) and the Oak Conservation Ordinance (No. 5061). The purpose of the ORMP is to define mitigation requirements for impacts to oak resources, including oak woodlands, individual native oak trees, and Heritage trees, and to outline strategies for oak woodland conservation. In El Dorado County, an oak woodland removal permit is required for projects that would remove any trees that are a component of an oak woodland. "Oak woodland" is defined by the California Fish and Game Code Section 1361 as an oak stand with greater than 10 percent canopy cover, or that may have historically supported greater than 10 percent canopy cover. Mitigation for oak woodland removal required by the ORMP is based on the percent of oak woodland impacted by the project.

The ORMP also requires mitigation for the removal of Heritage trees, regardless of whether the Heritage tree is located inside or outside an oak woodland. The ORMP defines Heritage trees as any live native oak tree with a single main trunk measuring 36 inches diameter breast height (dbh) or greater, or with a multiple trunk and an aggregate trunk dbh measuring 36 inches or greater.

In order to determine the project's potential impacts to oak trees and woodlands, an Oak Resources Technical Report was prepared by Madrone Ecological Consulting (see Attachment 2 to this Addendum),



consistent with Section 2.5 of the ORMP.<sup>1</sup> On September 9, 2022, Madrone Ecological Consulting conducted a tree inventory and collected data on oak woodlands and trees within the biological study area, as shown in Figure 3. The biological study area was intentionally defined to cover the maximum possible extent of disturbance.

For each tree included in the survey, the species, dbh, dripline (canopy radius), height, and a general assessment of health and structure condition was recorded. Dbh was measured at six feet or higher above the ground. Tree condition was judged in five categories with respect to structure, health, vigor, defects, and conformance to generally accepted arboricultural standards of care, disease, general health, damage, danger of falling, and suitability for retention in a developed area.

According to the tree inventory, a 0.41-acre oak woodland is located within the 0.9-acre study area. As shown in Table 1, the oak woodland consists of blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*). The oak trees within the study area range from 16.2 to 48.1 inches dbh, and two interior live oaks (Tree #443 and #485) meet Heritage tree criteria.

<b>Tree Number</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Total DBH (inches)</b>	<b>Dripline Radius (feet)</b>	<b>Health Rating</b>	<b>Structure Rating</b>
439	Interior live oak	17.9	22	Poor	Poor
442	Interior live oak	16.2	20	Fair	Good
<b>443</b>	<b>Interior live oak</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Fair</b>
484	Blue oak	16.4	18	Fair	Good
<b>485</b>	<b>Interior live oak</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Fair</b>
486	Interior live oak	24.7	18	Good	Good
487	Blue oak	28.0	30	Poor	Fair
488	Interior live oak	23.8	18	Good	Fair

Note: Bolded trees qualify as "Heritage Oak Trees."

**Source: Madrone Ecological Consulting, September 2022.**

According to the preliminary grading plan prepared for the proposed project, some on-site trees could potentially be preserved, if possible. However, this analysis conservatively assumes that construction of the proposed project would impact the entire 0.41-acre of oak woodland on-site, including the two Heritage trees. The small area of impacted oak woodland outside of the parking lot expansion impact footprint is associated with proposed grading for the fire access road. Impacts upon oak trees due to grading of the fire access road were addressed in the 2020 Addendum through Mitigation Measure IV-3. Impacts upon oak woodland resulting from the proposed parking lot expansion include the potential removal of all on-site trees, including the two Heritage Oak Trees.

In order to comply with the requirements set forth by the County's ORMP and the Oak Conservation Ordinance, Mitigation Measure IV-3, set forth in the 2020 Addendum, requires the payment of appropriate in-lieu fees, at a 2:1 mitigation ratio for the loss of oak woodlands on-site per acre impacted and a 3:1 mitigation ration per dhb inch of heritage tree impacts, to the Community Development Agency, consistent with County ORMP requirements.

<sup>1</sup> Madrone Ecological Consulting. *Draft Oak Resources Technical Report – El Dorado County Jail Parking Lot Expansion*. September 2022.

**Figure 3**  
**Impacts to Oak Resources**



Source: Madrone Ecological Consulting, September 2022.

In addition, should any on-site trees be retained, the proposed project would be required to include Mitigation Measure IV-2 as included in the 2017 MND, and as revised in the 2020 Addendum. Mitigation Measure IV-2 requires construction policies and guidelines for tree preservation, such as bright colored flagging or a protective fence being installed around trees marked for preservation, avoidance of grading and excavation or use of oil, gas, chemicals, or vehicles in the proximity of preserved trees, and in the event that oak trees outside the limits of project disturbance are inadvertently damaged such that removal is required, replacement trees shall be planted.

With implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures, the proposed project would not result in any changes, new circumstances, or new information that would involve new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to biological resources from what has been anticipated for the project site in the previous CEQA documents.

### Cultural Resources

Based on the 2017 MND, given the extent of known cultural and tribal cultural resources and the environmental setting of the project area, low potential exists for locating such resources in the vicinity of the project area. Because the area of ground disturbance would be greater than what was previously analyzed in the 2017 MND, the potential to encounter any previously unknown cultural or tribal cultural resources during construction activities could increase.

A Cultural Resources Study (CRS) was prepared for the proposed project by Tom Origer & Associates.<sup>2</sup> Preparation of the CRS included an intensive field survey of the project site, completed on September 2, 2022. Surface examination consisted of walking in corridors spaced 10 meters apart. Buildings or structures were not observed within the project site, and archeological site indicators were not discovered.

In addition, the CRS included a Sacred Lands File request and a request for the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding the proposed project. Consultation letters were sent to the Lone Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and Wilton Rancheria. Responses were not received from any of the aforementioned tribes as of the date the CRS was completed.

The CRS also included a review of archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the North Central Information Center (NCIC), Sacramento State University, Sacramento. Such archival research found that the project site had been previously subjected to a cultural resources study that did not discover any on-site cultural resources or ethnographic sites. Seven studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the project site, showing two recorded resources, consisting of a ditch and railroad; neither resource has the potential to extend into the project site. In addition, a review of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century maps and aerial photos did not show any buildings or structures within the project site.

Based on the above, the CRS determined that very low potential exists for archaeological sites to be present on-site. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures V-1(a), V-1(b), and V-2 of the 2017 MND would still be required for the proposed project and would be sufficient to ensure that any impacts related to cultural and tribal cultural resources as a result of the proposed project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Generally, these mitigation measures require that if any archeological

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<sup>2</sup> Tom Origer & Associates. *Cultural Resources Study for the El Dorado County Jail Parking Lot Expansion Project*. September 28, 2022.



resources or human remains are found during construction activities, construction work in the vicinity of the find shall cease until the applicable expert (i.e., qualified archeologist or County Coroner) can determine the appropriate course of action. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any changes that would involve new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to cultural or tribal cultural resources from what was analyzed in the 2017 MND.

### Remaining Environmental Resource Areas

The 2017 MND analyzed impacts of the project related to air quality, and concluded that the approved project would result in a less-than-significant impact. The proposed change to the project would involve the expansion of the existing parking lot. As such, the only potential operational source of pollutant emissions in excess of what was examined in the 2017 MND would be an increase in vehicle traffic on-site. However, the proposed parking lot expansion is intended to better accommodate inmate visitors and attorneys. Given that the original project would not result in an increase in jail inmate capacity, the amount of visitors and attorneys traveling to/from the jail is not expected to noticeably increase. As a result, the parking lot expansion would not generate a substantial increase in vehicle traffic, and therefore would not be expected to result in a considerable air pollutant emissions increase from the approved project, and operational air quality impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to excess pollutant emissions would remain less than significant.

In addition, the operational emissions were previously modeled to be 4.09 lbs/day of ROG and 9.00 lbs/day of NO<sub>x</sub>, as compared to the 82.0 lbs/day El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD) threshold of significance. As such, operational emissions would fall substantially below the applicable thresholds of significance. Overall, because the operational emissions are expected to be substantially below thresholds, the addition of 37 new parking stalls would not substantially increase criteria air pollutant emissions, and the impact would remain less than significant.

Construction emissions may increase as a result of the proposed parking lot expansion, due to the increased amount of paving and increased area of disturbance. As noted in the 2017 MND, construction emissions from the approved project were modeled to be 4.61 lbs/day of ROG and 18.87 lbs/day of NO<sub>x</sub>, which is significantly lower than the applicable 82.0 lbs/day EDCAQMD threshold of significance for both criteria air pollutants. Therefore, the small anticipated increase in emissions related to implementation of the proposed parking lot expansion, even assuming the changes resulting from the 2020 Addendum, is not expected to result in a considerable difference, and air quality impacts during construction would remain less than significant.

Impacts related to geology and soils were addressed in the 2017 MND, which concluded that less-than-significant impacts would result related to: exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or landslides; being located on unstable soils that could result in landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse; or having soils incapable of supporting septic tanks. The project site is known to include soils with low to moderate shrink-swell potential and, thus, a potentially significant impact could occur without the implementation of Mitigation Measure VI-2, which requires the preparation of a geotechnical report and incorporation of its design-level recommendations into construction drawings, prior to construction. Because the proposed project would be located on the same site as what was analyzed previously, the aforementioned conclusions and mitigation measures would remain the same. The proposed project would involve a larger area of ground disturbance compared to the approved project. As a result, the risk of erosion or loss of topsoil due to excavation and grading would be increased. However, Mitigation Measure VI-1, which requires the development and implementation of an erosion control plan, would remain applicable, and would be sufficient to ensure

that any potential impacts related to erosion or loss of topsoil would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. As such, impacts related to erosion would remain consistent with the conclusion of the 2017 MND.

Although the proposed parking lot expansion was not analyzed in the 2017 MND, the proposed project would be subject to all applicable regulations. In addition, as stated in the 2017 MND, the proposed project site is composed primarily of ruderal grasses and graveled areas that are regularly maintained. The site does not contain wells, septic systems, chemicals, or any other potentially hazardous materials that could pose a risk to humans or the environment. The presence of undiscovered hazardous materials on the site is highly unlikely given the existing site usage. Furthermore, although the project site is located within an area classified as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, it is noted that the proposed project would involve clearing an area directly adjacent to the adjacent existing parking lot, acting as a fire break and reducing risk of wildfire. As such, impacts related to hazardous materials and wildfire risk would remain consistent with the conclusions within the 2017 MND.

The proposed changes to the project would result in a greater area of disturbance and more impervious surfaces than the approved project. The aforementioned conditions could increase the rate or amount of surface runoff or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, as compared to the levels anticipated for the approved project. A new eight-inch stormwater drain, which would direct flows north of the proposed parking lot expansion to a rock outlet protection discharge point, from which runoff would sheet flow and infiltrate downslope, is included in the parking lot expansion design to avoid such impacts. In addition, as noted in the adopted 2017 MND (p. 51), the project is subject to Phase II MS4 NPDES permit postconstruction stormwater treatment requirements. Regulated Projects are required to divide the project area into Drainage Management Areas (DMAs) and direct water to appropriately-sized Site Design Measures (SDMs) and Baseline Hydromodification Measures to each DMA to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). SDMs and Baseline Hydromodification Measures for Regulated Projects shall be based on volumetric and/or flow-based sizing criteria for the objective of achieving infiltration, evapotranspiration, and/or harvesting/reuse of the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile 24-hour storm runoff event.

Mitigation Measure IX-1 of the 2017 MND requires that, prior to approval of construction drawings, the Facilities Division shall submit to the Community Development Agency a Post Construction Stormwater Plan. The Post Construction Stormwater Plan would require identification of all DMAs, SDMs, and Baseline Hydromodification Measures to ensure appropriate capture and treatment of storm water runoff. The Post Construction Stormwater Plan would reflect the final design of the project, including the modifications outlined in this Addendum, such as the new eight-inch stormwater drain. Thus, implementation of Mitigation Measure IX-1 would remain sufficient to reduce any potential impacts related to hydrology and water quality to a less than significant level, consistent with the conclusions of the 2017 MND.

Section XII, Noise, of the 2017 MND notes that the approved project would generate a minimal amount of traffic (less than 11 trips per day), which would not generate a significant amount of transportation-related noise. Although the proposed project would develop 37 new parking stalls, such development would not be anticipated to increase the number of trips generated on-site because, as discussed above, given that the original project would not result in an increase in jail inmate capacity, the amount of visitors and attorneys traveling to/from the jail is not expected to noticeably increase. As a result, the parking lot expansion would not generate a substantial increase in vehicle traffic. In addition, Section XII notes that construction noise would occur at a sufficient distance from the nearest residential building property line such that noise impacts during construction would not occur. However, the 2017 MND included Mitigation Measure XII-1, which ensured that construction activities would be limited to the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM, Monday through Friday, and 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Saturday and Sunday. The 2017 MND also concluded that with implementation of Mitigation Measures XII-2, XII-3, XII-4(a), and XII-4(b), which delineate additional requirements concerning the muffling of construction equipment, placement of on-

site construction staging areas away from residential areas, and limiting use of emergency generators, respectively, impacts related to construction noise would be reduced to less-than-significant. Thus, incorporation of Mitigation Measures XII-1, XII-2, XII-3, XII-4(a), and XII-4(b), would remain sufficient to reduce any potential impacts related to noise to a less than significant level, consistent with the conclusions of the 2017 MND.

Because the proposed project would include a similar development intensity, impacts related to the remaining issue areas would be similar to what was anticipated for development of the site per the 2017 MND: aesthetics; population and housing; public services; transportation and circulation; utilities and service systems; and cumulative impacts. The project location and intended land use is generally similar to the original project, and thus, impacts to agriculture, land use, and mineral resources would remain the same as what was previously analyzed.

### Environmental Findings

As presented in the discussions above, the proposed project would not result in any new significant information of substantial importance, new significant impacts, or a substantial increase the severity of previously identified significant impacts to any CEQA topic areas that would require major revisions to the 2017 MND. The feasibility of mitigation measures or alternatives previously identified would not be modified with implementation of the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project would be required to implement all applicable mitigation measures set forth in the 2017 MND. As a result, new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the previous CEQA document was prepared, has not come to light from what has been previously analyzed.

### Conclusion

As established in the discussions above regarding the potential effects of the proposed project modifications, the proposed modified project would not result in any new significant information of substantial importance, new significant impacts, new or revised alternatives, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts that would require major revisions to the 2017 MND. As such, the proposed modified project would not result in any conditions identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, and a subsequent MND is not required.

**Based on the above analysis, this Addendum to the previously-adopted 2017 MND for the project has been prepared.**

### **Attachments:**

- 1. 2017 MND**
- 2. 2020 Addendum**
- 3. Oak Resources Technical Report**
- 4. Cultural Resources Study**