

**Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration  
Health Care Facility Improvement Project  
for the  
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility  
San Diego, California**

Prepared for:



**California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation**  
Facility Planning, Construction and Management  
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April 18, 2013



**FACILITY PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

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**California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation**  
**Public Notice Announcement**  
**Release of an Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration**  
**for the**  
**Health Care Facility Improvement Project at the**  
**Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility**

**What's Being Planned:** The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has released for public review the Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed ND) for the Health Care Facility Improvement Project at the Richard J. Donovan (RJD) Correctional Facility. The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the developed area of RJD. Specifically, the project includes construction of a new primary care and mental health clinic, a new pharmacy, and a new health care administration building totaling approximately 20,000 square feet of new building space. The project also includes interior renovations (approximately 13,000 square feet) and additions (approximately 9,000 square feet) for medication rooms, a primary care clinic, and central health services. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not exceed one story. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the project. The project does not include any new beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional employee would be hired, primarily for maintenance. The project would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeter. The project would include minor upgrades to the existing electrical system to serve the new and expanded buildings.

The RJD project would remedy deficiencies in its health care delivery through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. CDCR anticipates construction of the proposed project would begin in fall 2014, with an estimated completion date of spring 2016.

Note: In 2007, a 1,500-bed health care facility for CDCR inmates was considered for development at RJD. In 2009, a 500-bed reentry facility was also considered for development at RJD. Both projects are no longer under consideration and will not be implemented at RJD.

**Project Location:** The entire proposed project would be built within existing RJD boundaries. RJD is located at 480 Alta Road in unincorporated San Diego County, approximately 15 miles southeast of downtown San Diego, approximately 0.75 mile east of the San Diego city limits, and approximately 2.25 miles south of the City of Chula Vista. RJD is surrounded by undeveloped land. RJD is located on a State-owned 780-acre parcel designated as Public and Semi-Public land use under the San Diego County General Plan. The East Mesa Detention Facility is located approximately 0.5 mile to the northeast. Recent development along Alta Road, approximately 0.7 mile east of RJD includes two power plants and land that has been graded in preparation for the construction of warehouses, as well as related street modifications.

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

**Where You Come In:** As lead agency under CEQA, CDCR is releasing the IS/Proposed ND for public review and comments. The IS/Proposed ND is available for a 20-day public review period from **April 19, 2013** to **May 8, 2013**.

**Where to Review the Environmental Document and Provide Comments:** Formal comments regarding the IS/Proposed ND may be submitted in writing via mail, e-mail, or fax any time during the public review period. The IS/Proposed ND is available for a 20-day public review period from **April 19, 2013** to **May 8, 2013**. Written comments regarding the scope and content of information in the IS/Proposed ND or any questions regarding the document should be postmarked no later than **May 8, 2013**. Comments may be sent to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner  
Environmental Planning Section  
Facility Planning, Construction and Management  
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
Phone: (916) 255-3010  
Fax: (916) 255-3030  
Email: Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov

Copies of the IS/Proposed ND and all documents referenced in the IS/Proposed ND are available for public review during regular business hours at the office of CDCR identified above.

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

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

Otay Mesa-Nestor Library  
3003 Coronado Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92154

San Ysidro Library  
101 West San Ysidro Boulevard  
San Diego, CA 92173

Central Library  
820 E Street  
San Diego, CA 92101

## NEGATIVE DECLARATION

**Project:** Health Care Facility Improvement Project for the Richard J. Donovan (RJD) Correctional Facility, San Diego, California (SCH No. *to be determined*)

**Lead Agency:** California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

**Project Description:** The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the developed area of RJD. Specifically, the project includes construction of a new primary care and mental health clinic, a new pharmacy, and a new health care administration building totaling approximately 20,000 square feet of new building space. The project also includes interior renovations (approximately 13,000 square feet) and additions (approximately 9,000 square feet) for medication rooms, a primary care clinic, and central health services. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not exceed one story. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the project. The project does not include any new beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional employee would be hired, primarily for maintenance. The project would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeter. The project would include minor upgrades to the existing electrical system to serve the new and expanded buildings.

The RJD project would remedy deficiencies in its health care delivery through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. These improvements would provide the necessary facility infrastructure to support a timely, competent, and effective medical care delivery system at RJD.

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

- The proposed project would have no impact to agricultural and forest resources, land use and planning, or recreation.
- The proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

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

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner  
Environmental Planning Section  
Facility Planning, Construction and Management  
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov  
Phone: 916-255-3010

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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

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

I hereby approve this project:

*Signature Pending Close of 20-day Public Comment Period*

**DEBORAH HYSEN**

Deputy Director

Facility Planning, Construction, and Management

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Date

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
AFY	acre-feet per year
ALUCP	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
ASU	Administrative Segregation Unit
Cal OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CBC	California Building Code
CCHCS	California Correctional Health Care Services
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Emergency Services Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFG	California Fish and Game
CHS	Central Health Services
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
dBA	A-weighted decibel
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EOP	Enhanced Outpatient Program
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FAR	floor area ratio
FMMP	Farmland and Mapping Monitoring Program
HCFIP	Health Care Facility Improvement Project
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IS	Initial Study
kV	kilovolt
L <sub>eq</sub>	equivalent sound level
L <sub>max</sub>	Maximum sound level

***Acronyms and Abbreviations***

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L <sub>min</sub>	minimum sound level
LOS	level of service
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MBA	Michael Brandman Associates
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MC	munitions constituents
MD	munitions debris
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
mgd	million gallons per day
MHPA	Multiple Habitat Planning Areas
MRS	munitions response site
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MSCP	San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Plan
MTCO <sub>2e</sub>	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
MWWD	Metropolitan Wastewater District
ND	Negative Declaration
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO <sub>2</sub>	nitrogen dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	oxides of nitrogen
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OWD	Otay Water District
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers
PM <sub>10</sub>	particulate matter with a diameter between 10 micrometers and 2.5 micrometers
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
RAQS	Regional Air Quality Strategy
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RJD	Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility
ROG	reactive organic gasses
RTP	San Diego 2050 Regional Transportation Plan
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SLERA	Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment
SLRA	Screening Level Risk Assessment
SLT	screening-level threshold

SWL	Solid Waste List
TAC	toxic air contaminant
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	volatile organic compound
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group



## **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 - Introduction and Regulatory Guidance**

This Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed ND) has been prepared by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with implementing health care facility improvements as part of CDCR's Health Care Facility Improvement Program (HCFIP) at the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility (RJD) located in the County of San Diego. The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the existing RJD footprint. Specifically, the project includes construction of a new primary care and mental health clinic, a new pharmacy, and a new health care administration building totaling approximately 20,000 square feet of new building space. The project also includes interior renovations (approximately 13,000 square feet) and additions (approximately 9,000 square feet) for medication rooms, a primary care clinic, and central health services. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not exceed one story. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the project. The project does not include any new beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional employee would be hired, primarily for maintenance. The project would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeter. The project would include minor upgrades to the existing electrical system to serve the new and expanded buildings.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000, et seq.). Under CEQA, an Initial Study (IS) can be prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a)), and thus to determine the appropriate environmental document. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a "public agency shall prepare . . . a proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration . . . when: (a) The initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence . . . that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, or (b) The initial study identifies potentially significant effects but revisions to the project plans or proposal are agreed to by the applicant and such revisions would reduce potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level." In this circumstance, the lead agency prepares a written statement describing its reasons for concluding that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

As described in this IS/Proposed ND (Section 3), CDCR has found no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the IS/Proposed ND, and because of environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to before release of the IS/Proposed

**Introduction**

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ND for public review, the proposed project would avoid the effects to a point where, clearly, no significant effects would occur. Therefore, an IS/Proposed ND is the appropriate document for compliance with the requirements of CEQA. This IS/Proposed ND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15071.

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**1.2 - Purpose of Document**

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Under CEQA, the lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over approval of the proposed project. CDCR is the lead agency for the proposed project. CDCR has directed the preparation of an analysis that complies with CEQA. At the direction of CDCR, Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has prepared this document. The purpose of this document is to present to decision-makers and the public the environmental consequences of implementing the proposed project. This disclosure document is being made available to the public for review and comment. The IS/Proposed ND is available for a 20-day public review period from April 19, 2013 to May 8, 2013. Section 15073 of the CEQA Guidelines requires a minimum 20-day review period for proposed ND documents. When submittal of the ND to the State Clearinghouse (SCH) is required, the public review period is required to be at least 30 days unless a shorter period has been approved by the SCH. Because CDCR is a state agency, it is required to submit the ND to the SCH, pursuant to Section 15073(b) and (d). The SCH has granted a 20-day review to CDCR for this proposed ND.

If you wish to send written comments (including via e-mail), they must be postmarked by May 8, 2013. Written comments should be addressed to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner  
Environmental Planning Section  
Facility Planning, Construction and Management  
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov

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

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

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

Otay Mesa-Nestor Library  
3003 Coronado Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92154

San Ysidro Library  
101 West San Ysidro Boulevard  
San Diego, CA 92173

Central Library  
820 E Street  
San Diego, CA 92101

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### **1.3 - Summary of Findings**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### **1.4 - Document Organization**

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This IS/Proposed ND is organized as described below.

**Section 1: Introduction.** This section provides an introduction to the environmental review process. It describes the purpose and organization of this document and presents a summary of findings.

**Section 2: Project Description and Background.** This section describes the purpose of and need for the proposed project, including its place within the Health Care Facility Improvement Program, and provides a detailed description of the proposed project.

**Section 3: Environmental Checklist.** This section presents an analysis of a range of environmental issues identified in the CEQA Environmental Checklist and determines if each of a range of impacts would result in no impact, a less than significant impact, a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated, or a potentially significant impact. If any impacts were determined to be potentially significant, an EIR would be required. However, for this project, CDCR has committed to and incorporated environmental protection features before release of the IS/Proposed ND for public review. Therefore, the proposed project would avoid the effects to a point where, clearly, no significant effects would occur and no mitigation is required.

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

**Section 5: List of Preparers.** This section identifies report preparers.

## **SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 - Introduction**

The CDCR plans to implement various health care facility improvements at RJD in the County of San Diego. The improvements include the addition and renovation of existing facilities, utility upgrades, and small, new health care facilities, all of which would be located within the existing RJD footprint. The proposed improvements to existing facilities would add health care treatment space, clinical support space, and office space to support the existing health care program. The proposed project would also support RJD's existing operation as an "Intermediate" institution within the CDCR HCFIP strategy to address statewide prison health care deficiencies in its facilities. Intermediate inmate-patients are those identified as having multiple chronic and/or terminal illnesses requiring a high level of care such that tertiary care consultation and specialized services must be available. Intermediate institutions are those designed with the capability of providing specialized medical services and consultation, including those that utilize advanced technologies such as cardiology for inmate-patients with chronic illnesses (see Health Care Facility Improvement Program, Program Overview [April 2012]).

Recently, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109, which is one of the bills facilitating California's "Realignment." Realignment generally refers to the shift in the assignment of program and fiscal responsibilities between the state and local governments. In the context of CDCR, Realignment is the cornerstone of California's solution for reducing overcrowding in the State's prisons. Contextually, RJD is one such prison that has seen not only the population reduction benefits of Realignment, by transferring inmates from state to local facilities, but also the corresponding reduction of the prison's impacts on such environmental and infrastructure resources as water, sewer, solid waste, and energy.

The proposed project does not include any new inmate beds and would not increase inmate capacity, thereby maintaining the lower inmate population that is the result of Realignment efforts. One additional staff member would be added to RJD to oversee plant operations and maintenance under the proposed project. The concentration of inmate-patients requiring an Intermediate level of care, at 11 facilities statewide, allows the specialized services required to be delivered more effectively in areas where they are available locally and inside the institution, reducing the need to transport inmates to other institutions or community settings to receive services. This approach focuses on facility improvements and upgrades at locations where health care services can most effectively be provided and results in savings to capital and transportation costs. This approach is also aimed at reducing inmate-patient community treatment expenses. Furthermore, providing these services in hubs is more effective than attempting to include such services at all CDCR institutions.

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**Project Description and Background**

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The proposed project is one of several that are being funded through Assembly Bill 900 (AB 900), the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 as amended by Chapter 22, Statutes of 2010. These acts authorize the design and construction of health care facilities, support space, and program space, and improvements to existing spaces, within existing prison facilities.

This IS prepared for the RJD improvements concludes that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record, that the improvements would have a significant effect on the environment; thus, CDCR has determined that preparation of an ND is appropriate.

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**2.2 - Background**

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In April 2001, a class action lawsuit, *Plata v. Schwarzenegger*, was filed by a group of prison inmates against the State of California contending that CDCR provided inadequate medical care to prison inmates in violation of the Eighth Amendment (prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment) and the Fourteenth Amendment (providing the right to due process and equal protection) of the United States Constitution. In 2006, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California placed California's prison health care system in receivership in response to the April 2001 *Plata v. Schwarzenegger* lawsuit, as well as in response to subsequent cases (the *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger* case regarding mental health care, the *Perez v. Tilton* case regarding dental care, and the *Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger* case regarding disabled inmates).

The main goal of the HCFIP is to sufficiently improve the infrastructure at various existing CDCR facilities, including RJD, to provide a timely, competent, and effective health care delivery system with appropriate health care diagnostics and treatment, medication distribution, and access to care for inmates. Implementation of the various HCFIP projects will assist in ensuring the overall delivery of constitutionally adequate medical health care to the existing inmate population.

To this end, facility assessments have been performed at each of CDCR's adult institutions to determine the infrastructure deficiencies that exist within the prison system requiring improvement. The existing conditions and capabilities of the health care facilities were evaluated for conformance to the health care components established by the California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) division of CDCR. Based on the facility assessments, CDCR found that the existing health care facilities constructed between 1852 and the 1990s are deficient. Site constraints have also been exacerbated by advances in medical equipment used for various diagnostic, treatment, and medical technologies. These factors have resulted in the need for increased health care space.

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**2.3 - Need for the RJD Project**

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As noted above, RJD is one of eleven existing institutions designated as an Intermediate institution based on an institution's ability to recruit and retain clinicians and its access to medical specialists

and community medical centers of care. RJD's mission currently comprises Custody Levels I, III, and IV adult male inmate populations.

RJD was constructed in 1986 and was built according to the design standards in place at that time. Improvements are therefore needed to efficiently provide an Intermediate level of inmate care services to a largely aging population. Code requirements and nationally accepted standards for health care spaces such as those developed by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs have more clearly defined health care space requirements.

In April 2008 and again in June 2012, a health care facility assessment was performed at RJD to identify and document the existing conditions. The existing conditions and capabilities of the health care facilities were evaluated for conformance with the Medical Health Care Facility Components established by the CCHCS. The assessment included an inventory of existing health care spaces, including room size; availability of sinks; data and power connectivity; general features; and notable variations from generally accepted clinical standards. The type and number of inventoried spaces were compared with the CCHCS Health Care Components and related clinical utilization models to determine the infrastructure deficiencies that existed within the institution. Through this assessment process, existing facilities at RJD were determined to either meet the requirements and objectives of each health care component or were deficient.

Deficiencies were identified at RJD in the following six health care components and their related objectives:

- Medication Distribution
- Primary Care
- Specialty Care
- Administrative Segregation Unit
- Pharmacy
- Health Care Administration

The inadequacy of RJD's existing facilities results in health service providers having to deliver services to inmates in inappropriate conditions, including those that have the potential to compromise both proper infectious control protocols and the confidentiality of inmate health care information and treatment. Specifically, RJD lacks sufficient outpatient space to accommodate inmates' health care needs. Clinical support space is also ineffective at ensuring effective infection control practices. As the volume and frequency of use for medical diagnostics, treatments, and technologies have increased and evolved, the staff at RJD have attempted to remedy their need for additional space by utilizing janitor closets and small supply rooms as makeshift exam rooms. These makeshift areas typically lack basic sanitation and infection controls such as sinks or the ability to separate waste from sterile supplies. Direct Observation Therapy, which involves a caregiver observing and verifying that

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**Project Description and Background**

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medication has been taken correctly, was also not practiced or designed for when RJD was constructed.

To address the identified inadequacies, the proposed project includes seven sub-projects (described in detail in Section 2.5, Project Description). These projects have been designed to remedy the health care deficiencies identified at RJD and would enable RJD to operate at an Intermediate level of care, supporting the CDCR health care system. Renovation of the existing facilities and the construction of new facilities would be in accordance with the CDCR Institution Support Space Standards. These Space Standards were developed in 2010 based on the nationally accepted standards of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, state and federal regulatory standards and codes, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Prevention Guidelines for Infection Control, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, and the American Correctional Association.

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**2.4 - Project Location and Existing Conditions**

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RJD consists of approximately 763,000 square feet of building area located on an approximately 150-acre portion of 780 acres under CDCR jurisdiction, located southeast of the City of San Diego at 480 Alta Road, in San Diego County, California.<sup>1</sup> RJD is approximately 15 miles southeast of downtown San Diego, approximately 0.75 mile east of the San Diego city limits, and approximately 2.25 miles south of the City of Chula Vista. RJD is surrounded by undeveloped land. The East Mesa Detention Facility is located approximately 0.5 mile to the northeast. Recent development along Alta Road, approximately 0.7 mile east of RJD, includes two power plants and land that has been graded in preparation for the construction of warehouses, as well as related street modifications. Industrial land uses are located approximately 1.25 miles to the southwest, south and southeast. The Otay County Open Space Preserve is located approximately one mile to the northeast. Regional location and vicinity maps are presented in Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2, respectively.

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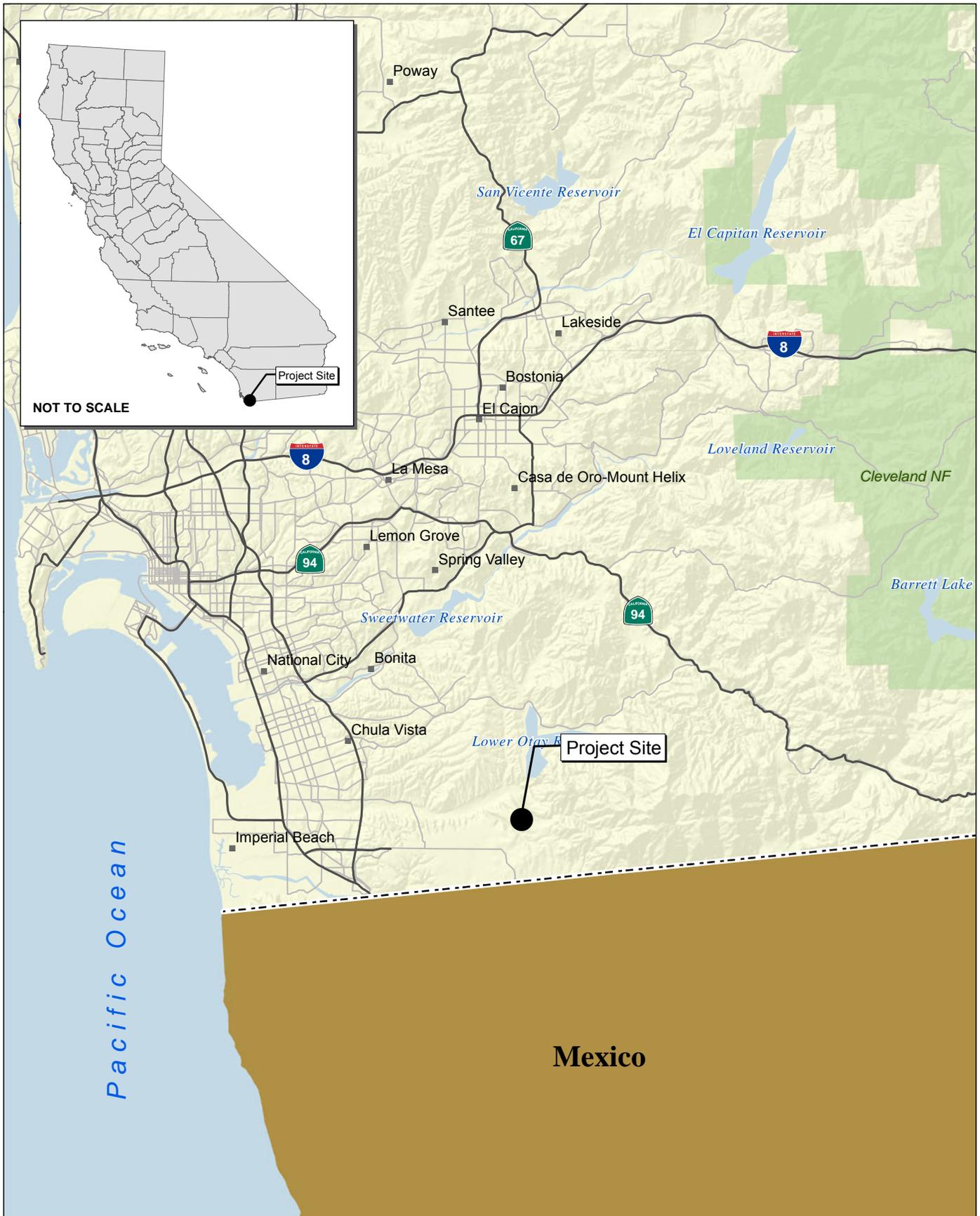
**2.5 - Project Description**

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The RJD project would remedy the identified deficiencies in the health care facility components through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. These improvements would provide the necessary facility infrastructure to support a timely, competent, and effective medical care delivery system at RJD. The proposed project is expected to reduce the need for escorted inmate-patient vehicle trips to offsite specialty care treatment, because with the proposed project, all exam rooms would have telemedicine capabilities to enable remote diagnostics and treatment, and additional specialty care exam rooms would be provided which would allow more specialty care treatment to take place onsite.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2007, a 1,500-bed health care facility for CDCR inmates was considered for development at RJD. In 2009, a 500-bed reentry facility was also considered for development at RJD. Both projects are no longer under consideration and will not be implemented at RJD.



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



Michael Brandman Associates

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## Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR RJD  
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION





Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, MBA GIS 2012.

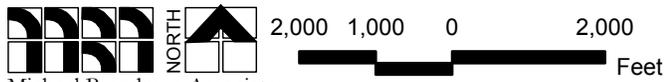


Exhibit 2  
Local Vicinity Map  
Aerial Base



Improvements consist of seven sub-projects that include new buildings, renovations to existing buildings, additions to existing buildings, and utility upgrades. New buildings and/or renovations are summarized below in Table 1. The proposed project would result in 13,830 square feet of building renovations, 28,175 square feet of new building space, and 27,300 square feet of additional impervious surfaces. Total exterior disturbed area would consist of 55,475 square feet or 1.27 acres (28,175 square feet of new building space plus 27,300 square feet of additional impervious surface). Because many of the new buildings would be constructed in locations that currently contain impervious surface, the total impervious surface added to the institution would be only 39,324 square feet (Wong pers. comm.). Note that all square footage amounts provided in this document are approximate based on conceptual plans.

**Table 1: RJD New Building and Renovation Square Footage**

<b>Sub-project</b>	<b>Building Renovations</b>	<b>Building Additions</b>	<b>Additional Impervious Areas<sup>1</sup></b>
ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic	0	9,750	5,500
Medication Room Additions	0	1,218	0
Pharmacy	0	2,737	0
Health Care Administration	0	7,629	16,600
Primary Care Clinic	8,420	5,804	5,200
Central Health Services	5,410	1,037	0
Infrastructure Upgrades	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>28,175</b>	<b>27,300</b>

Note:  
<sup>1</sup> Accounts for additional parking, roadways, and walkways constructed outside of building footprints.  
 Source: Vanir Construction Management, 2013.

Each sub-project of the proposed project, as shown in Table 1, is discussed below.

**2.5.1 - Sub-project 1: New Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU) Primary Care and ASU-Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) Mental Health Clinic**

A new, 9,750-square-foot ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic would be constructed on vacant land between the existing canteen and the ASU exercise yards at Facility B (Exhibit 3). A new paved access roadway totaling approximately 5,500 square feet would be constructed between the new building and the ASU exercise yard. The building would include three medical exam rooms, one dental operatory, and mental health treatment, and interview rooms. The clinic would also include office space, and medication and supplies storage.

### **2.5.2 - Sub-project 2: Medication Distribution Room Additions at EOP Housing Units**

Medication distribution room additions of 406 square feet each (1,218 square feet total) would be constructed at each of the three EOP housing units to provide sufficient pill line medication windows, a secure area for administering injections, and secured medication distribution space to serve the inmate-patient populations housed in these units (Exhibit 3). The medication distribution rooms would have secure medication storage, medication distribution windows, sinks, countertops, and drinking fountains.

### **2.5.3 - Sub-project 3: New Pharmacy Building**

A new 2,737-square-foot pharmacy would be constructed near the existing Central Health Services (CHS) building in the location of an existing modular building (Exhibit 3). The new pharmacy building would include shipping, receiving, manifesting, order entry, and authorization areas, filling and narcotics stations, IV preparation room, and a pharmacist office. The existing 2,160-square-foot modular building would be demolished.

### **2.5.4 - Sub-project 4: New Health Care Administration Building**

A new, 7,629-square-foot Health Care Administration building would be constructed outside the secure perimeter fence on an existing parking lot near the existing Central Administration building to provide displaced administrative staff office space (Exhibit 3). Concrete walkways totaling approximately 100 square feet would be added at the main entrances. A 16,500-square-foot, 38-space parking area would be constructed in an existing unpaved, gravel parking area to replace the parking spaces displaced by the new building (Exhibit 3).

### **2.5.5 - Sub-project 5: Primary Care Clinic Additions and Renovations at Facilities A, B, C, and D**

Additions totaling 5,804 square feet and renovations totaling 8,420 square feet at the existing primary care clinics at Facilities A, B, C, and D would provide primary care services and medication distribution space (Exhibit 3). The renovations and additions would include exam rooms, medication distribution rooms, office space, and medication and supplies storage space. Additions would include new library space for the existing library that would be displaced by the Primary Care Clinic Renovations. Table 2 summarizes the proposed Primary Care Clinic additions and renovations at each facility within RJD.



Source: Ersi World Imagery, MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.





**Table 2: Primary Care Clinic Additions and Renovations**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Renovations</b>	<b>Additions<sup>1</sup></b>
Facility A	2,105	1,451
Facility B	2,105	1,451
Facility C	2,105	1,451
Facility D	2,105	1,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>5,804</b>
Note: <sup>1</sup> Includes additional library space. Source: Vanir Construction Management, 2013.		

**2.5.6 - Sub-project 6: CHS Addition and Renovation**

Additions totaling 1,037 square feet and renovations totaling 5,410 square feet at the existing CHS building would provide space for specialty clinics and the Triage and Treatment Area (Exhibit 3). The renovations and additions would include specialty exam space, telemed exam space, ophthalmology/optometry, optical services, physical therapy, two trauma bays, minor procedure room, office space, and medication and supply storage space.

**2.5.7 - Sub-project 7: Electrical Infrastructure Upgrades**

**Existing Conditions**

The main 12.6-kilovolt (kV) substation connected to a San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) power pole is located by the southwest side of the institution. One 12.6-kV line runs from this substation to a 600-ampere, 12.6-kV main switchboard in the Central Plant. The electricity is distributed throughout the institution from this main switchboard, which is currently running at its maximum capacity. In addition, the existing one-megawatt (MW) emergency generator is currently running at its maximum capacity.

**Upgrades**

The electrical system at RJD would be upgraded in order to serve the new, expanded, and renovated buildings. The existing emergency generator may be upgraded or an additional emergency generator may be provided.

**2.5.8 - Staffing**

The proposed project would remedy existing space deficiencies for the provision of medical services already provided at RJD. As such, existing staff would utilize the new and renovated spaces. Only one additional employee would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new facilities.

**2.5.9 - Inmate Population**

The proposed project would not increase the existing inmate population.

### **2.5.10 - Visitation**

Visitation procedures for the institution would remain the same as existing visitation protocols. Because the proposed project would not increase the existing inmate population, visitation levels would not be expected to change.

### **2.5.11 - Parking**

Additional parking is not required for the new facilities. As previously discussed, parking areas used for the construction of the new Health Care Administration Building would be replaced at an existing unpaved, gravel parking area totaling 16,500 square feet and consisting of 38 spaces (Exhibit 3).

### **2.5.12 - Lighting**

New buildings would include exterior lighting fixtures mounted on building facades. Exterior lighting would illuminate all recesses formed by the building shape and be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines. All lighting would be consistent with the existing lighting of the facility and no new high-mast lighting would be installed. Lighting at the existing parking lot where the new Health Care Administration Building is to be constructed would be removed and similar lighting would be installed within the replacement parking lot.

### **2.5.13 - Utilities**

Utility service—including water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, natural gas, telephone, and data communications—would be extended to new and renovated building spaces as necessary. Because the proposed project would not result in an increase in the existing inmate population and would require the addition of only one employee, additional water and wastewater needs are expected to be minimal. Additional onsite electricity and natural gas lines would be required to accommodate the new buildings. Gas service to the institution is provided by an eight-inch-diameter pipeline, which, according to a site assessment prepared by Nolte Associates (2008), has capacity to support the project improvements. Gas pipelines would be extended to serve the new buildings and expansions as required. As described under Sub-project 7, the project would include electrical upgrades.

### **2.5.14 - Project Construction**

CDCR anticipates the construction of the proposed project to begin in fall 2014. For the purposes of this IS/Proposed ND, it has been assumed that construction would take approximately 19 months and is scheduled to be completed in spring 2016. Primary phases of construction would include site mobilization and security, site preparation, and building construction. Construction of the sub-projects would be sequenced based on phasing requirements. Not all sub-projects would start construction at the same time. However, for the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that all project components would be constructed simultaneously.

## **Construction Equipment**

Construction equipment types and numbers will vary, based on the phasing of project components and the sequencing of construction activities. The following construction equipment is anticipated for use in the site preparation and development of the projects:

- Excavator
- Backhoe
- Jack hammer
- Front-end loader
- Tractor
- Dump truck
- Truck
- Grader
- Crane
- Fork lift
- Bobcat
- Air compressor
- Pneumatic lift
- Pneumatic tools

Earth-moving equipment, including backhoes, front-end loaders, and dump trucks, would be used during excavation for utilities and building foundations. Concrete trucks and pumpers would be onsite during concrete pours for foundations and slabs; forklifts would be used during erection of walls and delivery of material from storage areas. Cranes would be operated for installation of precast panels, structural steel framing members, metal decking, and rooftop mechanical systems. It is estimated that approximately 62 site workers would be involved in project construction at any given time.

## **Construction Hours**

Construction would occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. CDCR's contractor may request to work additional hours on weekdays and weekends with prior approval by the construction manager and institutional directors.

## **Site Demolition and Preparation**

All proposed onsite buildings and additions would be located within RJD on previously disturbed and developed land. Building areas would be graded and soil engineered as necessary. A site-specific geotechnical engineering study would be completed for the project, and recommended soil preparation and construction methods would be incorporated into project plans and implemented onsite.

## **Construction Staging Areas**

Construction staging for all renovations or improvements would occur within the secure perimeter fence adjacent to construction areas, and at a central construction staging area located within the central plaza (Exhibit 3). In addition, a staging area would be located outside the secure perimeter fence adjacent to the proposed New Health Care Administration Building. All staging areas would be located in previously disturbed and developed areas. The staging areas would be used for approximately 19 months during project construction. Staging areas would be used for construction vehicles, equipment, and material storage. A small amount of fuels, lubricants, and solvents may be

***Project Description and Background***

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stored in these areas. Parking for construction workers would be provided at the existing RJD visitor parking area.

**Construction Traffic Trips**

Construction trips, including construction workers, soil hauling, demolition material removal, and building material delivery, are estimated at an average of 87 one-way trips or approximately 44 vehicles traveling to and from the project site per day (Vanir Construction Management 2013; MBA 2013). This average assumes soil hauling and demolition would occur at the same time as building construction and is therefore a conservative estimate.

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**2.6 - Environmental Protection Design Features**

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This section describes features of the proposed project that would reduce potential environmental impacts.

**Water Quality Protection**

CDCR or its contractor would prepare a grading and erosion control plan consistent with the requirements of the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit, 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWA and 202-006-DWQ). The plan would include the location, implementation schedule, and maintenance schedule of all erosion and sediment control measures; describe measures designed to control dust and stabilize the construction site road and entrance; and describe the location and methods for storage and disposal of construction materials. In addition, the plan would include a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies specific actions and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent stormwater pollution during construction activities. The SWPPP would identify pollution prevention measures and practices to prevent polluted runoff from leaving the project site and be consistent with the NPDES Construction Permit. Examples of stormwater pollution prevention measures and practices that may be contained in the plan include but are not limited to:

- Perimeter protection (e.g., straw bales or wattles, fiber rolls, silt fencing) to prevent sediment escaping from the construction site
- Drainage inlet protection
- Hydroseeding or landscaping of non-paved surfaces
- Employee training in good housekeeping practices and to inform personnel of stormwater pollution prevention measures

The SWPPP would also contain information related to spill prevention countermeasures, measures to prevent or materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills, as well as emergency

procedures for hazardous spills. All construction contractors would retain a copy of the approved SWPPP on the construction site.

In addition, CDCR would retain a registered civil engineer to design and implement a post-construction drainage plan that would safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff and would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines.

### **Earthquake Resistant Design**

A geotechnical subsurface investigation would be prepared prior to final design and preparation of grading plans. The report would contain recommendations related to site preparation and earthwork, appropriate types of fill, structural foundations, grading practices, erosion, and special geotechnical issues onsite, slope stability, and road and pavement areas. The report would determine which foundation designs would be appropriate for the site. All structures constructed at the project site would be consistent with the 2007 California Building Code (CBC), California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and as outlined in Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines.

### **Inadvertent Discovery Clauses**

CDCR would require a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors that if a potentially significant cultural resource is encountered during subsurface earthwork, a buffer zone would be created around the find and further construction work would cease therein. Construction activities would be discontinued in the vicinity of the find in accordance with California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5[f], until a qualified archeologist or paleontologist determines whether the discovery requires a significance evaluation in accordance with CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3). Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, glass, ceramic, wood, or shell artifacts; or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites that are more than 50 years old. In addition, the standard inadvertent discovery clause would require that if a potentially significant paleontological resource is encountered during subsurface earthwork, activities for the proposed project would cease until a qualified paleontologist determines whether the resource requires further study following Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.5.

### **Nesting Bird Avoidance**

With the exception of the new Health Care Administration building and the replacement parking lot, all project components would be implemented within the secure perimeter fence of RJD. There is no nesting habitat suitable for raptors or other migratory birds within the secure perimeter, and, as such, impacts to these avian species would not occur. While it is unlikely that raptors or other migratory birds would nest near the project site because of the existing level of human activity, noise, and other disturbance in the area, the isolated, non-native trees near the area of the proposed Health Care Administration Building (outside the secure perimeter) could provide limited nesting habitat. To

***Project Description and Background***

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avoid any direct and indirect impacts to nesting raptors and other migratory birds, construction activities associated with the proposed Health Care Administration Building and replacement parking lot would begin no sooner than fall 2014 and would continue, but gradually decline in intensity over time, until construction is completed by approximately late summer 2015. Because construction would begin when raptors and other migratory birds would not be nesting, and project activities would be continuous from fall through summer, it is unlikely that raptors or other migratory birds would nest in the trees immediately adjacent to the disturbance areas outside the secure perimeter.

If the project schedule is substantially delayed and the building construction were to begin after February 15 and before August 31, CDCR would avoid any direct and indirect impacts to raptors and/or any migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California's Fish and Game (CFG) Code, by retaining a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) guidelines. If active nests are detected during the preconstruction survey(s), a biological monitor would be present onsite during construction to minimize construction impacts and ensure that no nest is removed or disturbed until all young have fledged. Construction activity may occur within a buffer established by the monitoring biologist in consultation with CDCR and CDFW.

**Energy Efficiency**

Consistent with the San Diego County Climate Action Plan Measure E1, Energy Efficiency for New Development, the Health Care Administration building would exceed CCR Title 24 energy efficiency standards by 15 percent.

**Peak-Hour Construction Traffic Route**

CDCR contractors would be required to follow predetermined vehicle access routes to minimize construction traffic impacts on existing LOS near the project site in the event that peak-hour construction traffic trips are required (from the hours of 7:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.). The required vehicle access route would be as follows: Exit State Route 905 (SR-905) via Siempre Viva Road of 905, take Siempre Viva Road east to Enrico Fermi Drive north, and then proceed east on Otay Mesa Road until terminating at Alta Road to proceed north to RJD.

**SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION**

<b>Project Information</b>	
1. Project Title	Health Care Facility Improvement Project for the Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility
2. Lead Agency Name and Address	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, CA 95827
3. Contact Person and Phone Number	Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner (916)-255-3010
4. Project Location	480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA (located within incorporated San Diego County)
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, CA 95827
6. General Plan Designation	Public and Semi-Public Facility
7. Zoning	Holding Area
8. Description of Project	See Section 2.5, Project Description
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting	See Section 2.4, Project Location and Existing Conditions
10. Other public agencies who approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval or participation agreement)	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) State Department of Finance State Public Works Board Joint Legislative Budget Committee

<b>Environmental Factors Potentially Affected</b>			
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture and Forestry Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazards/Hazardous Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation/Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities/Services Systems
<input type="checkbox"/>	None With Mitigation		

Environmental Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measure based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Nancy MacKenzie  
Signed

4-16-2013  
Date

Nancy MacKenzie  
Printed Name

Chief, Environmental Planning Section  
Title

California Department of Corrections and  
Rehabilitation

Agency

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>1. Aesthetics</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### **Environmental Setting**

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The following is based on the site reconnaissance performed by MBA in March 2013. High-resolution photographs were taken from representative viewpoints in the surrounding vicinity, and visual simulations were created to demonstrate the proposed project’s building massing.

#### **Visual Distance Zones**

The following distance zones (foreground, middle ground, and background) are used to characterize the dominant visual character from each vantage point and describe views in terms that can be analyzed and compared. As discussed below, sensitivity of views modified from the natural environment is defined in order to establish thresholds for analysis of potential visual impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed project.

**Foreground Views.** These views include elements that can be seen at a close distance and that dominate the entire view. Impacted views at this distance are generally considered potentially adverse when viewed by a sensitive viewer group, such as surrounding residents, workers, pedestrians, or regular motorists.

**Middle Ground Views.** These views include elements that can be seen at a middle distance and that partially dominate the view. Impacted views at this distance are generally considered potentially adverse when viewed by a sensitive viewer group.

**Background Views.** These views include elements that are seen at a long distance and typically do not dominate the view but that are part of the overall visual composition of the view. Impacted views

at this distance are generally considered not to be an adverse impact when viewed by a sensitive viewer group.

### **Regional Setting**

RJD consists of approximately 763,000 square feet located on an approximately 150-acre portion of 780 acres under CDCR jurisdiction located southeast of the City of San Diego at 480 Alta Road, in San Diego County, California (Exhibit 1). Southern San Diego is highly urbanized in the coastal areas, with a more rural/undeveloped character inland near RJD. Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs are located approximately 1.5 miles north of RJD. The Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs are artificial lakes created by dams. Otay Mountain and Donahue Mountain occur to the east of the site. The project site occurs within Otay Mesa, an elevated plateau.

### **Visual Setting**

RJD is located on state-owned land, surrounded by undeveloped properties. The County-owned East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility occurs to the northeast. Scattered industrial land uses intermixed with undeveloped properties occur to the west, south, and east of the site. RJD is located on a portion of Otay Mesa, a broad plateau with foothills and mountains to the north and east. Background views of the institution can be seen from nearby roadways, including Otay Mesa Road and Alta Road. Middle ground views of both institutions are relatively unobstructed from surrounding properties.

### **Sensitive Viewsheds**

Sensitive viewsheds in the area would consist of those from the Otay Lakes County Park, located north of the institution across Otay Valley. However, intervening foothills screen views of RJD from this location. Accordingly, no sensitive viewsheds are present.

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## **Discussion**

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Would the project:

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

**No impact.** The proposed project would consist of three new one-story buildings as well as interior renovations and/or additions at 11 existing buildings within RJD. The proposed buildings and renovations would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not block views of the surrounding hillsides as seen from outside the institution. As such, the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on a scenic vista.

**b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?**

**No impact.** There are no state-designated scenic highways near the project site. The nearest eligible state scenic highway (not officially designated) is Interstate 5 (I-5), located more than six miles to the

west. The nearest officially designated highway is SR-75, located more than 10 miles to the west. The project site cannot be seen from I-5 or SR-75. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

**c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?**

**Less than significant impact.** The existing visual character of the project vicinity consists of industrial and institutional (detention) facilities intermixed with open space. RJD significantly influences the character of the immediate site vicinity. Locations from which site photographs were taken are illustrated in Exhibit 4; the photographs are provided in Exhibit 4a through Exhibit 4d, which include visual simulations of several of the proposed facilities. Exhibit 4a provides views of the new ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic and planned Primary Care Clinic library expansions proposed in the northwestern portion of RJD. Exhibit 4b provides a view of the proposed pharmacy building and proposed expansion of the Central Health Services Building. Exhibit 4c provides views of the Primary Care Clinic library expansion in Facility D and Primary Care Clinic expansion located in Facility B. As indicated in the representative site photographs, the new buildings and building additions would be consistent with the building massing and character of the existing institution. The proposed improvements would be a relatively minor addition to the existing large institution. During construction, temporary staging areas would occur within the institution and large equipment, such as cranes, may be used. Views of construction-related activity would be limited to the directly surrounding area and would be temporary. Accordingly, no substantial change would occur to the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

**d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?**

**Less than significant impact.** The proposed project would include exterior wall and/or roof-mounted security lighting associated with the new and renovated structures. Lighting at the existing parking lot where the new Health Care Administration Building is to be constructed would be removed and similar lighting would be installed within the replacement parking lot. Existing high-mast lighting would not be altered. Newly added lighting would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines to minimize spillover light into surrounding properties. Furthermore, CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines require a lighting plan for each institution to ensure light spillover is limited. The addition of lighting would not increase the intensity of illumination in and around RJD.

Given the existing lighting, the additional lighting associated with the proposed project would not increase the intensity of illumination in and around RJD and, therefore, would not be expected to substantially affect nighttime views.

The proposed project does not include any building materials that would be expected to produce substantial amounts of glare. Given the lack of development surrounding the project site, there are no

*Environmental Checklist and Discussion*

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neighboring properties that would be affected by glare if it were to occur. As such, impacts related to lighting and glare would be less than significant.



Source: Ersi World Imagery, MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.



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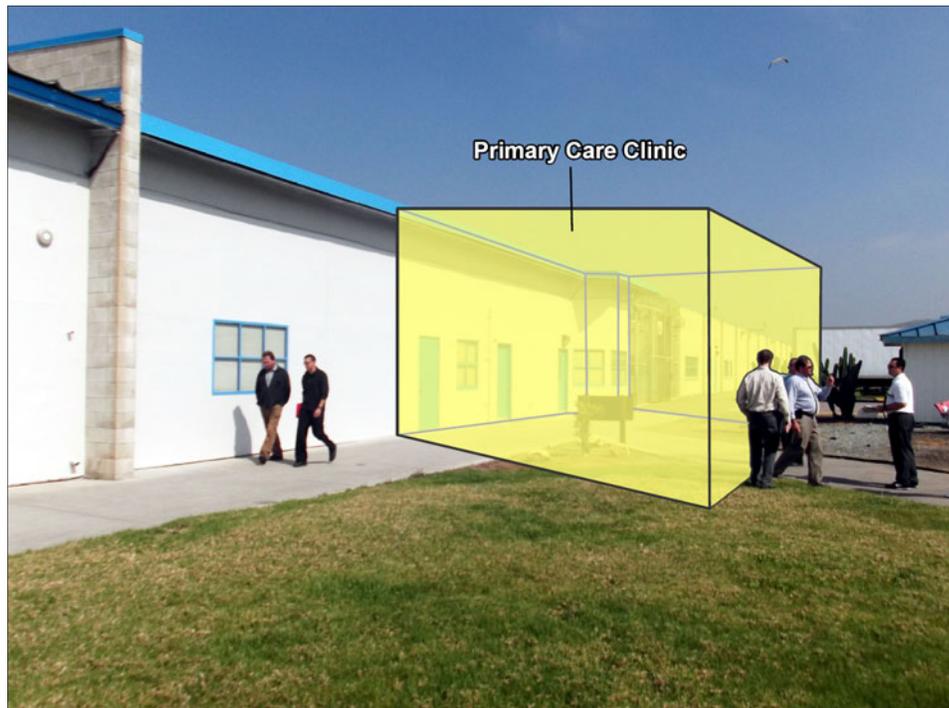
## Exhibit 4 Photograph Vantage Points

HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR RJD  
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION





Photograph 1: View facing (northeast) of the proposed ASU Primary Care/ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic building and Facility B Primary Care Clinic building expansion.



Photograph 2: View (facing northeast) of the Facility A proposed Primary Care Clinic building expansion.

Source: MBA, 2013.



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## Exhibit 4a Site Photographs

HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR RJD  
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION





Photograph 3: View (facing southeast) of the proposed pharmacy building near the Central Plaza. The Central Health Services Building, shown behind the proposed pharmacy, would be renovated.



Photograph 4: View (facing south) of the proposed Central Health Services Building addition within the Central Plaza.

Source: MBA, 2013.



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Exhibit 4b  
Site Photographs

HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR RJD  
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION





Photograph 5: View (facing southeast) of the Facility D proposed Primary Care Clinic building expansion.



Photograph 6: View (facing northwest) of the Facility B proposed Primary Care Clinic building expansion.

Source: MBA, 2013.



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## Exhibit 4c Site Photographs

HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR RJD  
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION





Photograph 7: View (facing west) of the Facility A Medical Distribution Expansion building expansion.

Source: MBA, 2013.



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## Exhibit 4d Site Photographs

HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR RJD  
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION



Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p><b>2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources</b>  <i>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:</i></p>				
<p>a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Environmental Setting**

Agricultural production is a billion dollar industry in San Diego County with 2011 crop production values estimated at \$1.68 billion (San Diego County 2012). According to the Farmland and Mapping Monitoring Program's (FMMP's) 2008 inventory (the most recent available), approximately 350,196 acres of agricultural land are located in San Diego County (FMMP 2010). Ornamental trees and shrubs were the leading agricultural crop in 2011, valued at \$384 million. Other leading crops include flowering and foliage plants, bedding plants, avocados, tomatoes, and chicken eggs (San Diego County 2012). Currently, there are no agricultural operations within RJD.

## **Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) **Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**

**No impact.** Based on a review of maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency, the project site does not contain any land designated as “Prime Farmland,” “Unique Farmland” or “Farmland of Statewide Importance.” The project site is designated by the FMMP as Urban and Built-up Land and Other Land (FMMP 2008). The proposed project is located entirely within the existing RJD institution and would not impact any undisturbed lands. Therefore, no impact would occur.

- b) **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**

**No impact.** No Williamson Act contract exists for the site. There are no lands surrounding the project site under Williamson Act contract. The nearest Williamson Act contracted lands are located more than eight miles to the northeast. The project site is designated as a Public/Semi-Public Lands by the San Diego County General Plan and as a Holding Area by the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance. The Holding Area classification is used to prevent premature urban or non-urban development until more precise zoning regulations are prepared. The proposed project would develop mandated additional health care space within an existing institution, and therefore, would not be considered premature urban development. The proposed project is consistent with the land use and zoning designations and is not expected to encourage the non-renewal or cancellation of other contracted lands or conflict with agricultural zoning. No impact would occur.

- c) **Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?**

**No impact.** PRC Section 12220(g) defines forest land as “. . . land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, 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”; additionally, timberland is defined by PRC 4526 as land “. . . which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products.” The project site consists of previously disturbed lands within a state correctional institution and non-native landscaping; therefore, no forest land or timberland activity could be supported on the project site or in the vicinity

of the project site, which precludes the possibility of changes to forest land or timberland zoning resulting from the proposed project. For these reasons, no impact would occur.

**d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

**No impact.** See response to c), above. No forest land or timberland exists on the project site or in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

**e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

**No impact.** Indirect impacts on agricultural lands can occur under two types of conditions: (1) development (urban, residential) can place pressure on adjacent agricultural lands to convert to non-agricultural uses; or (2) land uses (urban, residential) adjacent to existing agricultural lands can create conflicts between the two types of uses which, in turn, can lead to the abandonment of agricultural uses in the area of conflict.

Improvements to RJD would take place within the existing institution's property boundaries and would only function to serve RJD inmates and employees. The proposed land use is consistent with both the San Diego County General Plan land use and zoning designations. No farmland or forest land exists on or in the vicinity of the project site; moreover, the proposed project does not include components that would result in changes to surrounding land uses. For these reasons, there would be no impacts related to farmland or forest land.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>3. Air Quality</b> <i>Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:</i>				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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The project is located in the City of San Diego in San Diego County, and is within the San Diego Air Basin (Basin). The air quality in the basin is impacted by dominant airflows, topography, atmospheric inversions, location, season, and time of day.

Dominant airflows provide the driving mechanism for transport and dispersion of air pollution. Sea and land breezes can cause pollutants to be transported to and from the sea in oscillating patterns. Transport of air pollutants between Los Angeles and San Diego also may occur under certain inversion conditions.

Temperature inversions limit the vertical depth through which pollution can be mixed. Temperature inversions, or subsidence inversions, commonly form in the basin when the air from the Pacific high pressure systems subside, acting as a lid and trapping pollutants near the source. Calm wind conditions can further limit the dispersion of pollutants. Strong sunshine can additionally cause these high concentration pollutants to undergo photochemical reactions, resulting in secondary pollutants such as ground level ozone.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards, also known as federal standards. There are federal standards for six common air pollutants, called criteria air pollutants, which were identified resulting from provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1970. The six criteria pollutants are ozone, particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), lead, and sulfur dioxide. The federal standards were set to protect public health, including that of sensitive individuals; thus, the standards continue to change as more medical research is available regarding the health effects of the criteria pollutants.

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) administers California Ambient Air Quality Standards for the ten air pollutants designated in the California Clean Air Act. The ten state air pollutants consist of the six federal criteria pollutants listed above, plus visibility-reducing particulates, hydrogen sulfide, sulfates, and vinyl chloride. Health effects and common sources of these pollutants may be found in the County of San Diego's Guidelines for Determining Significance: Air Quality (County of San Diego 2007).

The Basin is designated as nonattainment for the state and federal ozone standards and state PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards (San Diego Air Pollution Control District 2010). Therefore, the pollutants of concern for the project area are primarily ozone and particulate matter.

Existing local air quality, historical trends, and projections of air quality are best evaluated by reviewing relevant air pollutant concentrations near the project area. The Otay Mesa-Paseo International monitoring station is the nearest ambient monitoring station, located less than two miles south of the project site. Measurements of 1-hour and 8-hour ozone, CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub> were available from the monitoring station. The nearest PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring station is the Chula Vista station in the City of Chula Vista, located approximately eight miles northwest of the project. Table 3 summarizes the 2009 through 2011 published monitoring data at these stations.

**Table 3: Air Quality Monitoring Summary**

Air Pollutant	Averaging Time	Item	2009	2010	2011
Ozone <sup>a</sup>	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)	0.098	0.076	0.095
		Days > State Standard (0.09 ppm)	1	0	1
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)	0.068	0.068	0.076
		Days > State Standard (0.07 ppm)	0	0	1
		Days > National Standard (0.075 ppm)	0	0	1
Carbon monoxide <sup>a</sup>	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)	3.06	2.21	*
		Days > State Standard (9.0 ppm)	0	0	*
		Days > National Standard (9 ppm)	0	0	*
Nitrogen dioxide <sup>a</sup>	Annual	Annual Average (ppm)	0.021	0.021	0.020
	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)	0.091	0.091	0.100
		Days > State Standard (0.18 ppm)	0	0	0
Inhalable coarse particles (PM <sub>10</sub> ) <sup>a</sup>	Annual	Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	53.9	47.0	46.2
	24 hour	24 Hour (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	126.0	108.0	126.0
		Days > State Standard (50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0	0
		Days > National Standard (150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	25	22	23
Fine particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ) <sup>b</sup>	Annual	Annual Average (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	11.4	*	*
	24 Hour	24 Hour (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	43.7	22.7	27.9
		Days > National Standard (35 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1	0	0
Notes and Abbreviations: > = exceed                      ppm = parts per million                      µg/m <sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter * = insufficient data            max = maximum State Standard = California Ambient Air Quality Standard National Standard = National Ambient Air Quality Standard <sup>a</sup> Data from Otay Mesa-Paseo International Station <sup>b</sup> Data from Chula Vista Station Source: California Air Resources Board 2012.					

**Sensitive Receptors**

Certain populations are particularly sensitive to the health impacts of air pollution, such as children, the elderly, and persons with preexisting respiratory or cardiovascular illness. For purposes of CEQA, sensitive receptors are defined as a location that houses or attracts children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Since the proposed project involves the expansion of RJD, a correctional institution, the proposed project has the potential to impact the existing RJD inmates and staff. Some of the existing inmates may be considered sensitive receptors because they are long-term residents with preexisting illnesses.

The East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility is also located approximately 0.5 mile from the project site. This facility may also be considered a sensitive receptor, as the proposed project has the potential to impact RJD inmates and staff.

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## **Discussion**

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While the final determination of whether or not a project has a significant effect is within the purview of the lead agency pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b), the County of San Diego (County) recommends that its air pollution thresholds be used to determine the significance of project emissions. Where available, the significance criteria established by the County in its Guidelines for Determining Significance (Guidelines) have been relied upon to make the following determinations (County of San Diego 2007).

Would the project:

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

**No impact.** The applicable air quality plan for the region is the San Diego Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS), which outlines the San Diego Air Pollution Control District's plans and control measures designed to attain state ambient ozone standards. County guidance states that proposed projects that are consistent with the growth anticipated by the County's general plan would be consistent with the RAQS. If a project would result in a less-intense, or less dense, land use than anticipated within the general plan, then the project would also be consistent with the RAQS.

As discussed in the project description, the project would not result in an inmate population increase or an increase in visitation activity, and would require the addition of only one employee at the institution. The County's general plan (County of San Diego 2011) designates the project area as public/semi-public facilities land, with a maximum allowable floor area ratio (FAR) of 0.50. The existing health care facility at RJD is currently located on an approximately 150-acre site and totals approximately 763,000 square feet (California Prison Health Care Receivership Corporation 2008). Based on this information, the institution's existing FAR is approximately 0.11. The proposed project would add 28,175 square feet of new building space (an increase of less than four percent) and would not appreciably change the FAR or cause the institution to exceed the maximum FAR of 0.50. Therefore, the institution would continue to be consistent with the general plan designation and RAQS, and no impact would occur.

**b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?**

**Less than significant impact.** This impact is related to localized and regional criteria pollutant impacts. Potential localized impacts would be exceedances of state or federal standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> or CO. The pollutant of regional concern is ozone. Ozone is not emitted directly into the air,

but is a regional pollutant formed by a photochemical reaction in the atmosphere. Ozone precursors, reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Therefore, the County does not have a recommended ozone threshold, but it has regional thresholds of significance for operational ROG and NO<sub>x</sub>.

### **Construction Emissions**

The County provides screening-level thresholds (SLTs) for determining significance. According to the County's Guidelines, daily SLTs are most appropriate for standard construction and operational emissions. Hourly and yearly SLTs are also provided, but these are most applicable towards temporary emissions and stationary source projects.

Daily construction emissions were estimated for each component phase using CalEEMod, with default CalEEMod construction equipment fleet mix and duration parameters. As discussed in the project description, construction activities would include site preparation, consisting of grading and soil engineering of previously disturbed land, and building construction.

The construction equipment list is shown in Table 4. The activity for construction equipment is based on the horsepower and load factors of the equipment. In general, the horsepower is the power of an engine—the greater the horsepower, the greater the power. The load factor is the average power of a given piece of equipment while in operation compared with its maximum rated horsepower. A load factor of 1.0 indicates that a piece of equipment continually operates at its maximum operating capacity. The duration for construction used for emissions analysis is shown in Table 5. The daily activity is utilized for the criteria pollutant emissions analysis.

**Table 4: Construction Equipment Assumptions**

Activity	Equipment	Number	Hours per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/industrial saws	1	8	81	0.73
	Rubber tired dozers	1	8	358	0.59
	Tractors/loaders/backhoes	3	8	75	0.55
Grading	Graders	1	6	162	0.61
	Rubber tired dozers	1	6	358	0.59
	Tractors/loaders/backhoes	1	7	75	0.55
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6	208	0.43
	Forklifts	1	6	149	0.3
	Generator sets	1	8	84	0.74
	Tractors/loaders/backhoes	1	6	75	0.55
	Welders	3	8	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and mortar mixers	1	6	9	0.56
	Pavers	1	6	89	0.62
	Paving equipment	1	8	82	0.53
	Rollers	1	7	84	0.56
	Tractors/loaders/backhoes	1	8	75	0.55
Architectural Coatings	Air Compressors	1	6	78	0.48

Source: CalEEMod and Michael Brandman Associates, 2013.

**Table 5: Emissions Analysis Construction Duration**

Phase	Duration (working days)	
	CalEEMod Default	Project
Demolition	20	20
Site Preparation	2	0
Grading	4	50
Building Construction	200	200
Paving	10	10
Architectural Coating	10	30

Daily emissions rates for all phases for the duration of construction (2014 through 2015) are summed in Table 6 and Table 7 to provide a worst-case assessment of all component phases and still fall well

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

below the daily SLTs. Full model outputs and assumptions used in CalEEMod are provided in Appendix A: Air Quality Model Output. Renovations were not included in these construction calculations, as renovations would not require heavy duty internal-combustion equipment usage or large volume soils movement, which are the main sources of air pollutant emissions during construction.

**Table 6: Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions – 2014**

Construction Activity	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs. per day)					
	ROG	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Demolition	4.96	37.70	24.41	0.04	4.48	2.16
Grading	3.40	27.65	16.70	0.03	12.81	3.84
Building Construction	4.38	23.28	17.98	0.03	1.86	2.16
Daily Maximum Emissions	12.74	88.63	59.09	0.10	19.15	8.16
Daily SLT	75	250	550	250	100	55
<b>Exceeds threshold?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases      NO <sub>x</sub> = oxides of nitrogen      CO = carbon monoxide SO <sub>x</sub> = oxides of sulfur      PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter      SLT = screening-level threshold Source: Appendix A – CalEEMod output.						

**Table 7: Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions – 2015**

Construction Activity	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs. per day)					
	ROG	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Building Construction	3.99	21.57	17.51	0.03	1.71	1.38
Paving	2.86	16.45	12.64	0.02	1.52	1.35
Architectural Coatings	43.25	2.59	2.13	0.00	0.27	0.22
Daily Maximum Emissions	50.10	40.61	32.28	0.05	3.50	2.95
Daily SLT	75	250	550	250	100	55
<b>Exceeds threshold?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases      NO <sub>x</sub> = oxides of nitrogen      CO = carbon monoxide SO <sub>x</sub> = oxides of sulfur      PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter      SLT = screening-level threshold Source: Appendix A – CalEEMod output.						

As shown in Table 6 and Table 7, construction emissions fall well below the daily SLTs. Therefore, no further modeling is recommended, and construction emission impacts would be less than significant.

## **Operational Emissions**

The County recommends the same daily SLTs to be used for both construction and operational emissions. Maximum daily operational emissions for the year 2016 are shown in Table 8. As stated in the project description, the project would add only one new employee, and inmate and visitation levels are not expected to change. Additionally, the project would improve onsite medical services, which is expected to reduce the current need for transportation to and from offsite medical service facilities and potentially result in a net decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. Therefore, trip generation associated with operation of the proposed project is assumed to be zero. Full assumptions used in the CalEEMod model are provided in Appendix A: Air Quality Model Output. As seen in Table 8, operational emissions would fall well below the daily SLTs. Therefore, operational emission impacts would be less than significant.

**Table 8: RJD Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions**

Source Category	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs. per day)					
	ROG	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Area	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.02	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.56	0.016	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily SLT	75	250	550	250	100	55
<b>Exceeds threshold?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases      NO <sub>x</sub> = oxides of nitrogen      CO = carbon monoxide SO <sub>x</sub> = oxides of sulfur      PM <sub>10</sub> and PM <sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter      SLT = screening-level threshold Source: Appendix A – CalEEMod output.						

## **Carbon Monoxide Hotspots**

The County Guidelines state that any project that would place receptors within 500 feet of a signalized intersection operating at or below level of service (LOS) E (LOS E, peak-hour trips exceeding 3,000 trips) must conduct a “hotspot” analysis for CO. In addition, projects that will cause road intersections to operate at or below LOS E will also have to conduct a CO hotspot analysis.

As stated in the project description, the project would not result in an increase in inmate population, therefore the project would not be locating any new sensitive receptors. Because the proposed project would also only add one employee position, and inmate and visitation levels would remain the same, the project would not result in road intersections operating at a lower LOS. As such, the proposed project would not create or contribute to a CO hotspot and impacts would be less than significant.

- c) **Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?**

**Less than significant impact.** The County has developed separate guidelines of significance for cumulative pollutant impacts. Guidelines for the construction and operational phases are discussed in the following sections.

### **Construction Emissions**

The County has developed the following guidelines to be used for determining the cumulatively considerable net increases during the construction phase:

- A project that has a significant direct impact on air quality relative to emissions of PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and/or volatile organic compounds (VOCs), would also have a significant cumulatively considerable net increase.
- In the event direct impacts from a proposed project are less than significant, a project may still have a cumulatively considerable impact on air quality if the emissions of concern from the proposed project, in combination with the emissions of concern from other proposed projects or reasonably foreseeable future projects within a proximity relevant to the pollutants of concern, are in excess of the guidelines identified in the “Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards” section of the guidelines document.

The project would not have a significant direct impact on air quality based on the preceding analysis of construction emissions and applicable SLTs as concluded previously in discussion b). As such, the proposed project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts of other projects in the area. Cumulative construction impacts would be less than significant.

### **Operational Emissions**

The County has developed the following guidelines to be used for determining the cumulatively considerable net increases during the operational phase:

- A project that does not conform to the Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) and/or has a significant direct impact on air quality with regard to emissions of PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and/or VOCs, would also have a significant cumulatively considerable net increase.
- Projects that cause road intersections to operate at or below LOS E (analysis only required when the addition of peak-hour trips from the proposed project and the surrounding projects exceeds 2,000) and create a CO hotspot create a cumulatively considerable net increase of CO.

As examined previously in discussion 3.3 a), the project would comply with the RAQS. The analysis in discussion 3.3 b) concluded that the project would not have a significant direct impact on air quality and would not result in road intersections operating at or below LOS E. Therefore, operation of the project would not result in significant cumulative pollutant impacts and impacts would be less than significant.

**d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?**

**Less than significant impact.** The proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors at the project site or the nearby East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility to substantial concentrations of asbestos, carbon monoxide, or other toxic air contaminant, as discussed below.

**Asbestos**

Asbestos is a fibrous mineral which is both naturally occurring in ultramafic rock (a rock type commonly found in California), and used as a processed component of building materials. Because asbestos has been proven to cause a number of disabling and fatal diseases, such as asbestosis and lung cancer, it is strictly regulated either based on its natural widespread occurrence, or in its use as a building material. In the initial Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) rule promulgated in 1973, a distinction was made between building materials that would readily release asbestos fibers when damaged or disturbed and those materials that were unlikely to result in significant fiber release. The EPA has since determined that, if severely damaged, otherwise non-friable materials can release significant amounts of asbestos fibers. Asbestos has been banned from many building materials under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Consumer Product Safety Act. However, most uses of asbestos for building material are not banned. Therefore, the potential source of asbestos exposure for the project is the renovation activity of the existing structures.

Because the proposed project would involve some renovation activity, it would be required to comply with County of San Diego Air Pollution Control District's Regulation XI, NESHAP, Subpart M, National Emission Standard for Asbestos, Rule 361.150, Standard for Waste Disposal for Manufacturing, Fabricating, Demolition, Renovation, and Spraying Operations. Specifically, Rule 361.150 requires that for every demolition or for every renovation involving the removal of more than 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) of pipe or more than 15 square meters (160 square feet) of other institution components, a notification must be made to the Air Pollution Control Officer at least 10 working days prior to commencement of demolition/renovation. The Air District provides a form to use for notification. The purpose of the form is to verify compliance with or exemption from the NESHAP asbestos notification requirements.

NESHAP and County of San Diego Air Pollution Control District's Rule 361.150 require that a thorough inspection for asbestos be conducted before any regulated facility is demolished or renovated. Inspections must include the collection and microscopic analysis of samples of all

materials that might contain asbestos. Consultants who perform inspections must be certified by Cal-OSHA, must have taken and passed an EPA-approved building course, and provide a written report containing the inspection results. If Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials are present, the CDCR must follow the requirements for removal, disposal, and administrative requirements contained in Rule 361.150. Because CDCR would comply with the regulations as discussed above in constructing the proposed project, the potential for exposure to asbestos containing material would be less than significant.

### **Carbon Monoxide Hotspot**

The County has developed the following guidelines to be used for determining whether or not the project will expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations:

- The project places sensitive receptors near CO hotspots or creates CO hotspots near sensitive receptors.
- Project implementation will result in exposure to toxic air contaminants (TACs) resulting in a maximum incremental cancer risk greater than one in one million without application of Toxics-Best Available Control Technology or a health hazard index greater than one would be deemed as having a potentially significant impact.

As examined in discussion 3.3 b), the project would not result in emissions exceeding SLTs and would not create CO hotspots. The project would not result in additional sensitive receptors, and would therefore not locate sensitive receptors near existing CO hotspots. As such, exposure of sensitive receptors to CO hotspots would not occur as a result of the proposed project.

### **Other Toxic Air Contaminants**

Two scenarios have the potential for exposing sensitive receptors to TACs. The first is when a project includes a new or modified source of TACs and would be located near an existing or proposed sensitive receptor. The second scenario involves a residential or other sensitive receptor development locating near an existing or planned source of TACs. As previously stated, the proposed project is considered a sensitive receptor. Some of the existing RJD inmates may be considered sensitive receptors because they are long-term residents with preexisting illnesses. The project would generate diesel exhaust, a source of diesel particulate matter, during project construction. Onsite emissions of both diesel particulate matter and PM<sub>2.5</sub> occur during construction from the operation of heavy-duty construction equipment and from vendor trucks that operate on the project site.

Construction phase risks would be considered acute health risks as opposed to cancer risks, which are long-term. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has yet to define acute risk factors for diesel particulates that would allow the calculation of a hazards risk index; thus, evaluation of this impact would be speculative and no further analysis is necessary.

ARB's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook (Land Use Handbook) was used to determine if the project would be a TACs "source" site. The Land Use Handbook contains recommendations for locating sensitive receptors in relation to known sources of TACs in order to minimize potential health impacts to sensitive receptors (ARB 2005). The Land Use Handbook recommends avoiding siting new receptors within 1,000 feet of a distribution center that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day. Although the project is not a distribution center, the guidance is a good gauge of potential significance. The project would not generate any new on-road trips. Although the existing emergency generator may be upgraded or an additional emergency generator may be provided, use of the generator(s) would be limited to annual testing and emergency use only. Therefore, generator use is not considered a potential source of substantial TAC emissions. As such, potential health risks and exposure to TACs from project operations is less than significant.

In summary, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and impacts would be less than significant.

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

**Less than significant impact.** The project is not anticipated to create significant sources of odor. The project is not considered an odor producing land use activity under the County guidance, which identifies wastewater treatment, agricultural operations, confined animal facility operations, and other select industrial uses as potential sources of odor. Operation of the proposed project would be similar to the existing baseline conditions in regards to odor. The proposed project would not concentrate odiferous pollutants. The project would not locate new sensitive receptors, as stated in discussion 3.3 b).

Diesel exhaust and VOC (considered by some to be objectionable odors) would be emitted during construction of the proposed project but emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and would not be at a level to induce a negative response. Therefore, odor impacts are less than significant.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>4. Biological Resources</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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RJD is generally located between Johnson Canyon and O’Neil Canyon located just south of Otay Valley and west of the San Ysidro Mountains. Climate is influenced by the Pacific Ocean, which provides moderate variation in temperatures. Temperatures range from August highs of 80.6 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to January lows of 40.0°F. Average annual precipitation is 11.5 inches and falls as rain primarily between the months of November through April (WRCC 2013). More recently, temperature between March 2012 and March 2013 ranges from average highs of 86 to average lows of 45 (Weather Underground 2013). Total precipitation for 2012-2013 measures at 14.2 inches.

## **Vegetation Communities and Wildlife Habitats**

Vegetation communities are assemblages of plant species that occur together in the same area and are defined by their structure and by the relative abundance of associated plant species. The vegetation communities within the project site are classified as Urban/Developed according to the Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County based on Holland's Descriptions and revised by Oberbauer (1996). By using this classification system, it is possible to predict the wildlife species that potentially occur within the project site, by identifying if any of the constituent habitat elements necessary for sensitive plant communities, plants, and wildlife species occurs within the project site.

The project site is developed and/or disturbed and referred to as urban/developed in the South County Subarea Plan of the San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). The proposed project components would be constructed within the existing correctional institution in multiple locations as shown on Exhibit 3. The soils in these locations are compacted sands and gravels with little to no vegetation. Some portions of the institution are landscaped with sod. With the exception of a few isolated weeds, the majority of the institution within the secure perimeter fence lacks vegetation. There are several ornamental succulents and palm trees around the Administration Building, just outside of the secure perimeter fence.

## **Special-Status Species**

Special-status species are those wildlife and plant species that, in the judgment of the resource agencies, trustee agencies, and certain non-governmental organizations, warrant special consideration in the CEQA process. This includes the following species:

- Officially designated "threatened," "endangered," or "candidate" species federally listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
- Officially designated "rare," "threatened," "endangered," or "candidate" species State listed by the CDFW and protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). CDFW also maintains a list of "Fully Protected" species as well as "California Species of Special Concern" that are also generally included as special status species under CEQA.
- Taxa considered rare, threatened, or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, such as plant taxa identified on lists 1A, 1B, and 2 in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.
- Bat species listed as Medium or High Priority by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG 2007).

## **Methodology**

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This evaluation of biological resources includes a review and inventory of potentially occurring special-status species (including those officially designated as endangered or threatened), wildlife habitats, vegetation communities, and jurisdictional waters of the U.S./State of California. The setting descriptions provided in this section are based upon a combination of literature reviews, site photographs, aerial photographs, and database queries. The reference data reviewed for this report include the following:

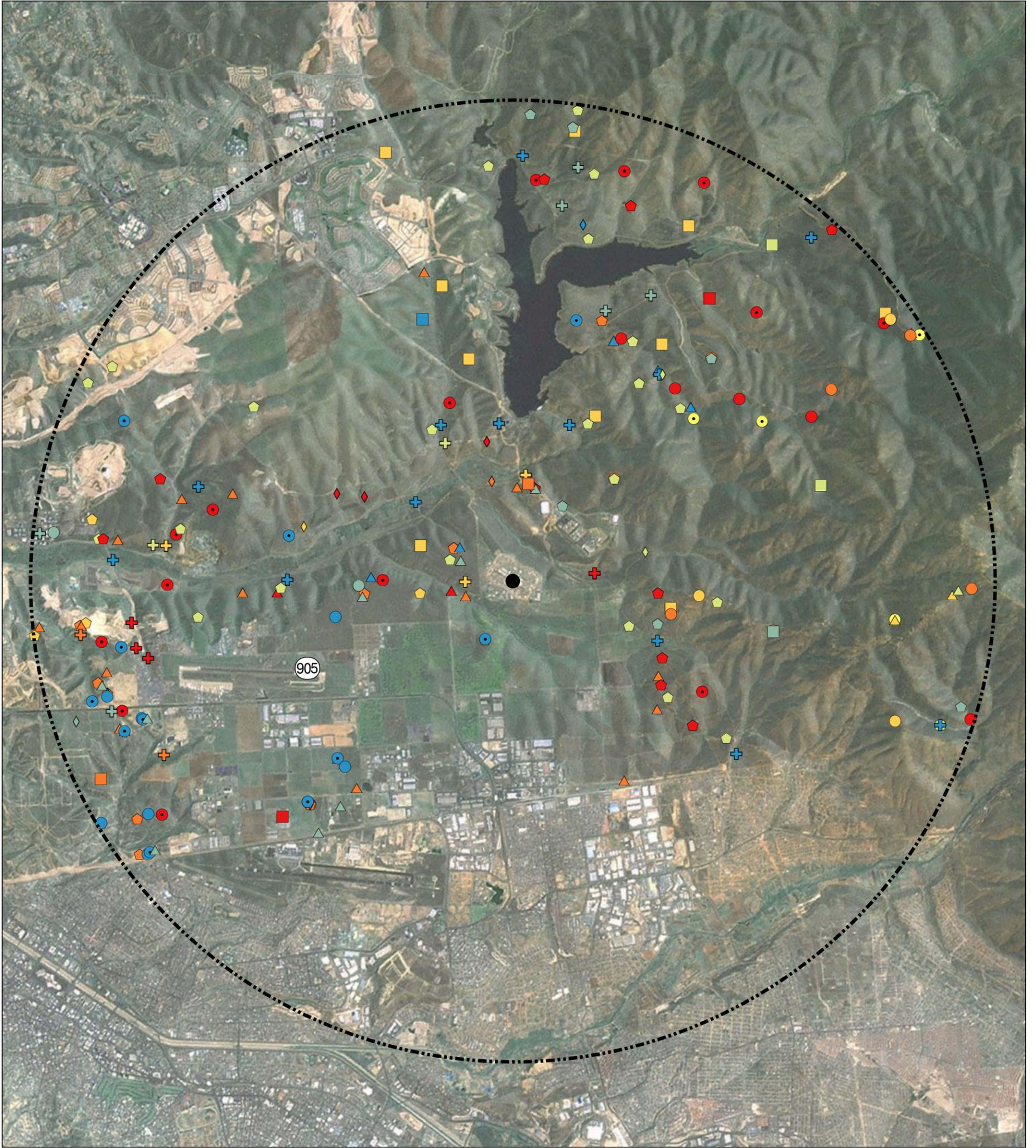
- Otay Mesa, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1996).
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), Rarefind 4 computer program for the Dulzura, Imperial Beach, Jamul Mountains, National City, Otay Mountains, and Otay Mesa, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (CNDDDB 2013).
- Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the Dulzura, Imperial Beach, Jamul Mountains, National City, Otay Mountains, and Otay Mesa, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (CNPS 2013).
- Special Animals List (CDFW 2011).
- Endangered and Threatened Animals List (CDFW 2013a).
- Special Plants List (CDFW 2013b).

### **Special-Status Plant Species**

The special-status plant species reviewed for this document are included in Appendix B. The lists in Appendix B were compiled from query results from the CNDDDB and the CNPS online inventory. CNDDDB-recorded occurrences of special-status plant species within five miles of the project site are shown in Exhibit 5a.

As shown in Appendix B, several regionally occurring species have no potential to occur within the project site, either because the distribution of the species does not extend into the vicinity or because the habitat and/or micro-site conditions (e.g., cryptogammic crusts) required by the species are not present.

Based on the results of the species review and lack of onsite habitat, there are no special-status plants with potential to occur within the project site.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. CNDDDB Data, February 2013.

Legend				
	Project Site			
	5-Mile Buffer			
	California Orcutt Grass	<i>(Orcuttia californica)</i>		Orcutt's Brodiaea
	California Adolphia	<i>(Adolphia californica)</i>		Otay Mesa Mint
	Cedros Island Oak	<i>(Quercus cedrosensis)</i>		Otay Mountain Ceanothus
	Dunn's Mariposa-Lily	<i>(Calochortis dunnii)</i>		Otay Manzanita
	Gander's Pitcher Sage	<i>(Lepechinia ganderi)</i>		Otay Tarplant
	Jennifer's Monardella	<i>(Monardella stoneana)</i>		Palmer's Grapplinghook
	Laguna Mountains Jewel-Flower	<i>(Streptanthus bernardinus)</i>		Parry's Tetracoccus
	Lakeside Ceanothus	<i>(Ceanothus cyaneus)</i>		Robinson's Pepper-Grass
	Mexican Flannelbush	<i>(Fremontodendron mexicanum)</i>		San Diego Barrel Cactus
	Munz's Sage	<i>(Salvia munzii)</i>		San Diego Bur-Sage
	Nuttall's Scrub Oak	<i>(Quercus dumosa)</i>		San Diego Button-Celery
	Orcutt's Bird's-Beak	<i>(Dicranostegia orcuttiana)</i>		San Diego Goldenstar
				San Diego Marsh-elder
				San Diego Thorn-Mint
				South Coast Saltscale
				Tecate Cypress
				Cliff Spurge
				Golden-Spined Cereus
				Little Mousetail
				Mud Nama
				Purple Stemodia
				Round-Leaved Filaree
				Singlewhorl Burrobrush
				Snake Cholla
				Spreading Navarretia
				Summer Holly
				Variegated Dudleya
				<i>(Atriplex pacifica)</i>
				<i>(Hesperocyparis forbesii)</i>
				<i>(Euphorbia misera)</i>
				<i>(Bergerocactus emoryi)</i>
				<i>(Myosurus minimus ssp. apus)</i>
				<i>(Nama stenocarpum)</i>
				<i>(Stemodia durantifolia)</i>
				<i>(California macrophylla)</i>
				<i>(Ambrosia monogyra)</i>
				<i>(Cylindropuntia californica var. parkeri)</i>
				<i>(Navarretia fossalis)</i>
				<i>(Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia)</i>
				<i>(Dudleya variegata)</i>



### **Special-Status Wildlife Species**

The special-status wildlife species reviewed for this document are listed in Appendix B. This list was compiled based on the query results from the CNDDDB. CNDDDB-recorded occurrences of special-status wildlife species within five miles of the project site are shown in Exhibit 5b.

As shown in Appendix B, several regionally occurring species were determined not to have potential to occur within the project site, either because the distribution of the species does not extend into the project vicinity, or because the habitat or habitat elements (caves, tall snags, etc.) required by the species are not present.

Based upon results of the species review and lack of onsite habitat, there are no special-status wildlife species with at least a low potential to be impacted by the project.

### **Other Sensitive Biological Resources**

The MBTA protects all common wild birds found in the United States except the house sparrow, starling, feral pigeon, and resident game birds such as pheasant, grouse, quail, and wild turkey. Resident game birds are managed separately by each state. The MBTA makes it unlawful for anyone to kill, capture, collect, possess, buy, sell, trade, ship, import, or export any migratory bird including feathers, parts, nests, or eggs.

Section 3503 of the CFG Code makes it illegal to destroy any birds' nest or any birds' eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Section 3503.5 further protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes, birds of prey, such as hawks and owls, and their eggs and nests from any form of take.

There are no ornamental shrubs or trees within 300 feet of the proposed components located within the secure perimeter fence of RJD. There are several ornamental succulents and palm trees around the Administration Building, just outside of the secure perimeter fence. These shrubs provide limited nesting and foraging habitat for common bird species protected under the MBTA and CFG Code. It is highly unlikely that a migratory bird would use the surrounding area for nesting.

There are no additional sensitive biological resources within or immediately adjacent to any of the project components. There are no wetlands or native trees that would be removed during project construction.

## Discussion

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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?**

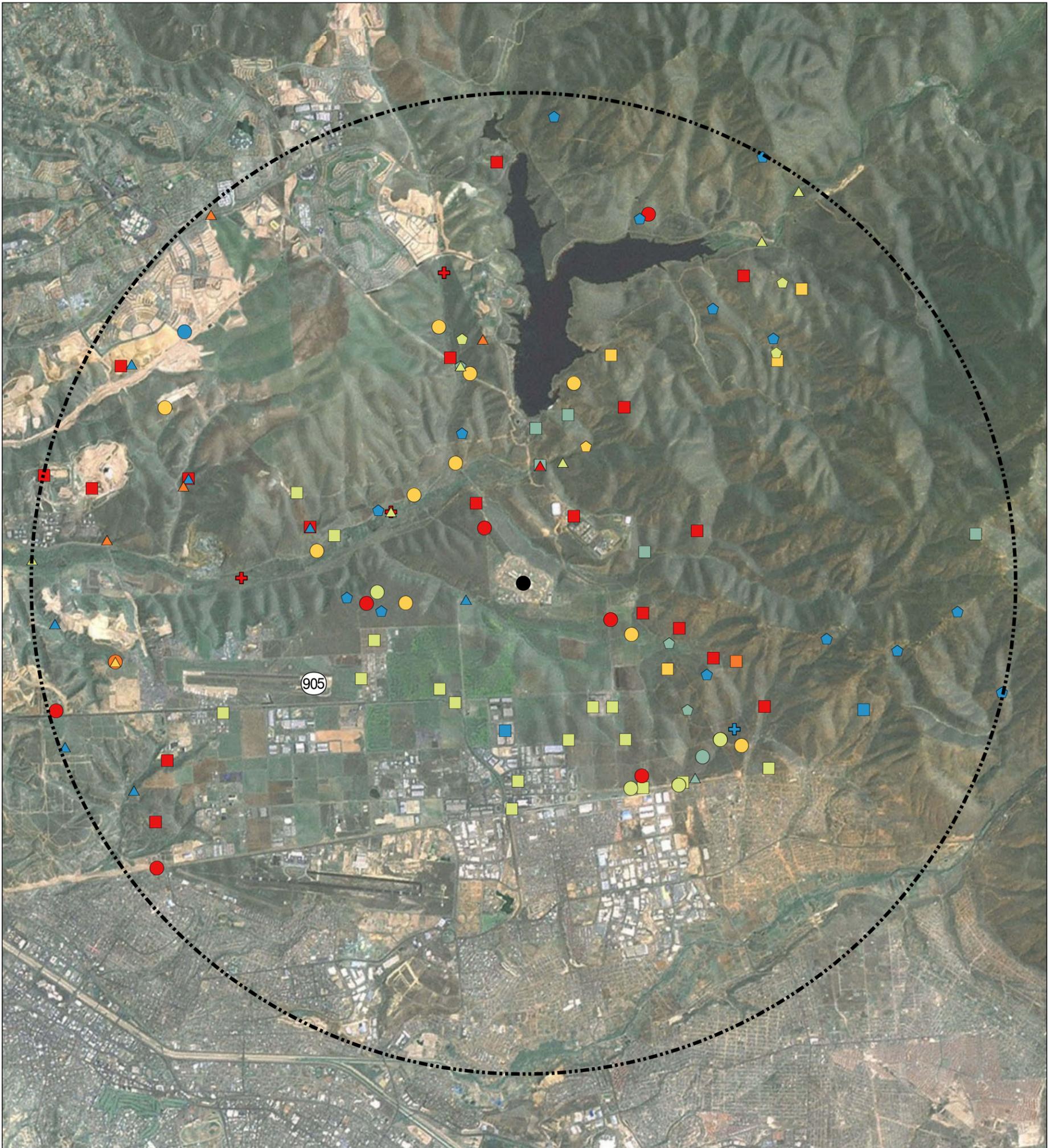
**Less than significant impact.** Based on a site visit performed in March 2013 and literature review (as previously discussed), the project site consists of developed and disturbed land and does not provide suitable habitat for any federally or state listed threatened or endangered species, or other sensitive plant or wildlife species, and it is highly unlikely that any sensitive plant or wildlife species would be directly impacted during project construction.

Three federally and state listed threatened and endangered species were previously recorded to occur within one mile of the project site. Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*), San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), and Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) were evaluated for indirect impacts associated with project-related construction activities. There are only a few small areas containing disturbed ruderal vegetation within a 500-foot area of each project component. These areas do not provide suitable habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher, San Diego fairy shrimp, or Quino checkerspot butterfly. Therefore, indirect project-related activities, such as noise, are not likely to indirectly affect any of these species.

The project site is located within the vicinity of suitable nesting habitat for a number of migratory birds. However, there are no ornamental shrubs or trees within 300 feet of the proposed components located within the secure perimeter fence of RJD. There are several ornamental succulents and palm trees around the Administration Building, just outside of the secure perimeter fence, which provide limited nesting and foraging habitat for common bird species protected under the MBTA and CFG Code. No nesting activity or evidence of nesting activity was observed during the site visit performed by an MBA biologist on March 18, 2013. Tree removal would not be required for implementation of the project. It is highly unlikely that a migratory bird would use the surrounding area for nesting; furthermore, implementation of nesting bird avoidance as described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure impacts are less than significant.

- b) **Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**

**No impact.** There are no riparian habitats or other natural communities identified within the project site in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS (confirmed by MBA biologist site visit, March 18, 2013). No impacts would occur.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. CNDDDB Data, February 2013.

<b>Legend</b>		
●	Project Site	
⊘	5-Mile Buffer	
<b>Special-Status Species</b>		
●	American Badger	<i>(Taxidea taxus)</i>
●	California Horned Lark	<i>(Eremophila alpestris actia)</i>
●	Riverside Fairy Shrimp	<i>(Streptocephalus woottoni)</i>
●	San Diego Black-Tailed Jackrabbit	<i>(Lepus californicus bennettii)</i>
●	San Diego Desert Woodrat	<i>(Lepus californicus bennettii)</i>
●	San Diego Fairy Shrimp	<i>(Streptocephalus woottoni)</i>
●	Thorne's Hairstreak	<i>(Callophrys thornei)</i>
●	Yuma Myotis	<i>(Myotis yumanensis)</i>
●	Burrowing Owl	<i>(Athene cucularia)</i>
●	Coast Horned Lizard	<i>(Phrynosoma blainvillii)</i>
●	Coast Patch-Nosed Snake	<i>(Salvadora hexalepis virgultea)</i>
●	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	<i>(Poliotila californica californica)</i>
▲	Coastal Cactus Wren	<i>(Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis)</i>
▲	Coastal Whiptail	<i>(Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri)</i>
▲	Least Bell's Vireo	<i>(Vireo bellii pusillus)</i>
▲	Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	<i>(Chaetodipus fallax fallax)</i>
▲	Orangethroat Whiptail	<i>(Aspidoscelis hyperythra)</i>
▲	Pocketed Free-Tailed Bat	<i>(Nyctinomops femorosaccus)</i>
▲	Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	<i>(Euphydryas editha quino)</i>
▲	Southern California Rufous-Crowned Sparrow	<i>(Aimophila ruficeps canescens)</i>
▲	Two-Striped Garter Snake	<i>(Thamnophis hammondi)</i>
▲	Western Mastiff Bat	<i>(Eumops perotis californicus)</i>
▲	Western Red Bat	<i>(Lasiurus blossevillei)</i>
▲	Western Small-Footed Myotis	<i>(Myotis ciliolabrum)</i>
+	Western Spadefoot	<i>(Spea hammondi)</i>
+	Yellow-Breasted Chat	<i>(Icteria virens)</i>



- c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?**

**No impact.** There are no state or federally regulated wetlands or drainage features as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 1600 of the CFG Code within the project site (confirmed by MBA biologist site visit, March 18, 2013). No impacts would occur.

- d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?**

**No impact.** Because of the developed nature of the project site and the existing secure perimeter, development would not create an impediment to any existing migratory corridor or movement of wildlife. No impacts would occur.

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

**No impact.** The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The proposed project is located within the southern portion of the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge (Otay – Sweetwater Unit). All project-related impacts would occur within existing developed areas and would not directly or indirectly affect any of the conservation goals of the refuge. No impacts would occur.

- f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?**

**No impact.** CDCR has an approved Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for its Statewide Electrified Fence Project (1999). The HCP covers the operation of lethal electrified fences that surround 27 state prisons, including RJD. The proposed project would not involve impacts or modification to the existing lethal electrified fence, so the proposed project would not conflict with the HCP.

The proposed project is located within the County of San Diego MSCP (South County Subarea Plan) which recognizes CDCR's federal and state take permits. The project would not involve impacts or modification to any of the existing Multiple Habitat Planning Areas (MHPA) identified within the MSCP. In addition, the proposed project is not located within a natural vegetation community that would require mitigation. Therefore, the proposed project is considered consistent with the existing South County Subarea Plan of the MSCP and no impacts would occur.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>5. Cultural Resources</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
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"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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Previous cultural resource studies have been conducted on RJD grounds and on properties located within 0.25 mile of the institution. Reports by Kyle and Gallegos (1994), Kyle et al. (1990), and Gallegos and Flenniken (2000) describe sites near the existing institution, while WESTEC Services (1982) wrote an EIR for RJD with publication five years before the institution opened in 1987.

Review of all available on-line documents demonstrates that no cultural resources were located on the original RJD site prior to development of the institution. The property was probably used for raising stock before that time, as no water was available for irrigated agriculture on this part of Otay Mesa. The project site had also been the site of practice bombing (dummy ordinance) by pilots from nearby Brown Field during World War II. A 2007 Site Investigation report (as discussed in the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section of this document) indicated that no evidence of munitions or contamination related to munitions are present within the former bombing range (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2007).

Review of historic aerial photographs (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2013) was undertaken as a part of this analysis. Images taken in 1953, 1964, 1968, 1971, 1981, and 1989 were examined. These images support that the land was once part of the Brown Field practice range and remained completely vacant until RJD was constructed. The 1953 photograph shows a sage scrub and grassland environment with a few fence lines and no structures. The 1964 photograph shows that the southern portion of land south of RJD had been chained or plowed and all vegetative species removed. An underground gas pipeline had been cut and pipe laid between 1953 and 1964. The 1968 and 1971 photographs show that the chained/plowed area had been kept clear of vegetation but

no use of the property could be observed. The 1981 photograph showed that the plowed/chained area had been ignored for several years such that the plowing scar had disappeared. At that time the land still held no developments of any kind. The 1989 photograph shows RJD had been constructed and was in operation.

### **Paleontology**

Various evaluations prepared for proposed projects on Otay Mesa have shown that the mesa is covered with a thin veneer of Holocene aeolian sediments and Late Pleistocene fan alluvium sediments. The Otay Mesa, CA geological map (Tan and Kennedy 2002) shows that the project site lies entirely on Otay Formation deposits, which are poorly indurated, massive, light-colored sandstone, siltstone, and claystone, interbedded with bentonite lenses. Deméré (1998) showed that this formation exhibits numerous terrestrial vertebrate fossils of Oligocene age (approximate 29 million years old). The Otay Formation is considered highly sensitive for fossil resources; however, discovery of such fossils is only possible in undisturbed bedrock.

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### **Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?**

**Less than significant impact.** Historical aeriels indicate that the project site has been used for raising stock only, and visual evidence shows that no farms, wells or roads had been built on the property prior to construction of RJD. The project area lies on a relatively flat plain between the Keubler Ranch to the east and the former Brown Airfield to the west. The 1982 EIR prepared did not identify any historic-era sites that required testing or some form of mitigation. Onsite structures were constructed in 1987 or after and therefore would not qualify as historical resources. RJD's grounds have been extensively graded and disturbed over the years by previous excavations, trenching, and development projects. Since the project would conduct only minor excavations of less than three feet below existing grade at the proposed building sites, there would be no impact to previously undisturbed soils. As such, impacts to historical resources would be less than significant.

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

**Less than significant impact.** The evidence suggests that the project site did not exhibit any known prehistoric cultural resource before RJD was built. The construction of the existing institution and previous use of the property has completely disrupted all topsoils in and near the perimeter of the institution. Because no aspects of the project will impact soils below the expected level of modern-era disturbance, which is anticipated to be about three feet below existing grade, the potential for impacts to buried archaeological resources is considered low. Furthermore, implementation of the

inadvertent discovery clause described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

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

**Less than significant impact.** The evidence suggests that excavation within previously undisturbed soils within the project site could have potential for impacts to significant paleontologic resources located within the highly fossiliferous Otay Formation. However, no aspects of the project would impact soils below the expected level of modern construction disturbance, which is anticipated to be about three feet below existing grade. Furthermore, implementation of the inadvertent discovery clause described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

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

**Less than significant impact.** Human remains are unlikely to be found in the disturbed soil horizons of the project site. Nonetheless, implementation of the inadvertent discovery clause described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>6. Geology and Soils</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Environmental Setting**

RJD is located adjacent to the San Ysidro Mountains of San Diego County in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of California. Local topography is characterized by terraced terrain created during episodic sea bed uplifting. The existing RJD institution is located on a relatively flat mesa area bordered by two steep canyons created by stream erosion.

The Geologic Map of the Otay Mesa 7.5-minute quadrangle indicates that the majority of RJD is underlain by the Otay Formation, which consists of poorly indurated massive light-colored sandstone,

siltstone and claystone, interbedded with bentonite lenses. A small northwestern portion of RJD is underlain by well consolidated, poorly sorted alluvial flood plain deposits consisting of gravel, sand, silt and clay (California Geological Survey 2002).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, all project components are located on Stockpen gravelly clay loam of zero to two percent slopes. Stockpen gravelly clay loam is moderately well drained (NRCS 2013).

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## **Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) **Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving:**
  - i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.**

**No impact.** The Alquist-Priolo Act (PRC Sections 2621-2630) was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures designed for human occupancy. Surface rupture is an actual cracking or breaking of the ground along a fault during an earthquake. Structures built over an active fault can be structurally compromised if the ground ruptures. Surface ground rupture along faults is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide. The Alquist-Priolo Act was created to prohibit the location of structures designed for human occupancy across the traces of active faults, thereby reducing the loss of life and property from an earthquake. The project site is not located within or near an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. As such, no impact would occur.

- ii) **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

**Less than significant impact.** Ground shaking—motion that occurs because of energy released during faulting—could result in damage or collapse of buildings and other structures, depending on the magnitude of the earthquake, the location of the epicenter, and the character and duration of the ground motion. Other factors that determine the amount of potential damage from strong seismic ground shaking are the characteristics of the underlying soil and rock, the building materials used, and the workmanship of the structure.

According to the San Diego County General Plan, all of San Diego County is located within Seismic Zone 4, which is the highest Seismic Zone and, like most of southern California, is subject to ground shaking. Active faults in the region of the project site include segments of the San Jacinto (60 miles to the northeast), Elsinore (39 miles to the northeast), Corando Bank (21 miles to the west), and Rose Canyon (15 miles the northwest).

The proposed project components have been designed to be consistent with CBC Title 24 regulations. The CBC requires extensive geotechnical analysis and engineering for grading, foundations, retaining walls, and other structures, including criteria for seismic design. Incorporation of standard CBC design and construction methods would ensure that risks resulting from seismic shaking would be minimized. In addition, a geotechnical engineering report would be prepared as a part of the project. The geotechnical engineering report would provide site-specific recommendations regarding site preparation, appropriate sources and types of fill, structural foundations, grading practices, erosion/winterization, slope stability, and earthquake resistant design.

In accordance with CBC and Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines, recommendations from the geotechnical engineering report would be incorporated into project plans and implemented during project construction. Incorporation of recommendations from the geotechnical engineering report and conformance to the CBC would ensure that the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to seismic ground shaking.

**iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**

**No impact.** Liquefaction is a process by which water-saturated materials (including soils, sediment, and certain types of volcanic deposits) lose strength and may fail during strong ground shaking. Liquefaction occurs most frequently where unconsolidated sediments and a high water table coincide. In some cases, a complete loss of strength occurs and catastrophic ground failure may result. Factors determining the liquefaction potential are soil type, the level and duration of seismic ground motions, the type and consistency of soils, and the depth to groundwater.

According to the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation prepared for RJD in 1994, borings drilled to depths of more than 40 feet below ground surface did not encounter groundwater (Geobase 1994). The absence of shallow groundwater and presence of consolidated onsite soils precludes liquefaction from occurring onsite. No impact would occur.

**iv) Landslides?**

**No impact.** Figure S-3 of the San Diego County Plan indicates that RJD is located in a region containing isolated areas of moderate to high landslide susceptibility. The areas susceptible to land sliding generally consist of sloped terrain surrounding the mesa on which RJD is located. However, all project components would be located within the developed RJD footprint on soils that have been previously graded and do not contain any significant slopes. No project activities would occur adjacent to or on slope areas. As such, no impacts would occur related to landslides.

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

**Less than significant impact.** The proposed project would disturb approximately 55,475 square feet (1.27 acres) of land (excluding interior renovations that would not disturb soils), all of which has been

previously graded or disturbed. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would involve grading and excavation activities that could expose barren soils to sources of wind or water, resulting in the potential for erosion and sedimentation on and off the project site. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permitting programs overseen by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulate stormwater quality from construction sites, which includes erosion and sedimentation. Compliance with the environmental protection design feature for water quality protection described in Section 2.6, Construction General Permit, SWPPP, and BMPs would ensure that potential impacts from soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

- c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?**

**Less than significant impact.** All project components would be located within the developed RJD footprint on soils that have been previously graded and do not contain any significant slopes. Conformance with CBC requirements and implementation of soil preparation recommendations of the site specific geotechnical engineering report would ensure that onsite soils are stable prior to building construction. Existing buildings undergoing renovations as a part of this project are not located on unstable soils. As such, impacts related to a geologic unit or soil that is unstable would be less than significant.

- d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?**

**Less than significant impact.** Expansive soils are mainly comprised of clay. According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, all project components are located on Stockpen gravelly clay loam, which is comprised of approximately 49 percent clay (NRCS 2013). As such, expansive soils conditions are likely to exist onsite. Furthermore, a geotechnical report previously prepared for RJD noted the presences of highly corrosive onsite soils (ENGEO 2002).

As previously discussed, the proposed project would include the completion of a geotechnical engineering study prior to construction that would determine the extent of onsite expansive and corrosive soils and recommend design features and soil preparation procedures. The resulting recommendations would be incorporated into the project designs in accordance with standard construction practices. As such, impacts related to expansive and corrosive soils would be less than significant.

- e) **Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?**

**No impact.** The proposed project does not include the installation or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Wastewater from the project would be directed to the existing wastewater disposal system that flows through the San Diego Metropolitan Sewerage System for treatment and disposal at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. As such, no impact to soils due to septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal would occur.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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Climate change is a change in the average weather of the earth that is measured by alterations in wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. These changes are assessed using historical records of temperature changes that have occurred in the past, such as during previous ice ages. Many of the concerns regarding climate change use this data to extrapolate a level of statistical significance specifically focusing on temperature records from the last 150 years (the Industrial Age) that differ from previous climate changes in rate and magnitude.

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are greenhouse gases. The effect is analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. Common greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, ozone, and aerosols. Natural processes and human activities emit greenhouse gases. The presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere affects the earth’s temperature. However, it is believed that emissions from human activities, such as electricity production and vehicle use, have elevated the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere beyond the level of naturally occurring concentrations.

There have been significant legislative and regulatory activities that directly and indirectly affect climate change and greenhouse gases in California. The primary climate change legislation in California is AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires that greenhouse gases emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. “Greenhouse gases” as defined under AB 32 include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The ARB is the State agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

The ARB Governing Board approved the Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan) in December 2008. The Scoping Plan “proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil,

diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health” (ARB 2008). The measures in the Scoping Plan were to be developed over the subsequent two years through rule development at the ARB and other agencies.

### **Emissions Inventories and Trends**

California is the second largest contributor in the U.S. of greenhouse gases and the sixteenth largest in the world (CEC 2006). In 2004, California produced 500 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e) (CEC 2007), including imported electricity and excluding combustion of international fuels and carbon sinks or storage. The major source of greenhouse gases in California is transportation, contributing 41 percent of the State’s total emissions (CEC 2006). Electricity generation (both in and out of state) is the second largest source, contributing 22 percent of the State’s greenhouse gas emissions (CEC 2006).

### **Potential Environmental Effects**

For California, climate change in the form of warming has the potential to incur/exacerbate environmental impacts, including but not limited to changes to precipitation and runoff patterns, increased agricultural demand for water, inundation of low-lying coastal areas by sea-level rise, and increased incidents and severity of wildfire events (Moser et al. 2009). Cooling of the climate may have the opposite or different effects. Although certain environmental effects are widely accepted to be a potential hazard to certain locations, such as rising sea level for low-laying coastal areas, it is currently infeasible to predict all environmental effects of climate change on any one location.

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## **Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?**

**Less than significant impact.** The County of San Diego provided an interim approach to addressing climate change with regards to CEQA in 2010 (County of San Diego 2010). The interim approach uses screening criteria based on project type and size to determine whether projects require further analysis, and provides a table of screening sizes for select project types. These land use screening sizes are based on the conservative screening criteria of 900 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year referenced by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association. For projects that do not fit under the land use types presented in the table, the County recommended that a significance determination be made on a case-by-case basis considering the 900 metric ton criteria and where analysis is needed, the determination of significance be based on whether or not the project would impede the implementation of AB 32.

Subsequent to the interim approach described above, the County developed and adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) and corresponding guidelines for determining significance related to climate change, referred to herein as the 2012 Guidance (County of San Diego 2012b). The 2012 Guidance provides screening criteria based on the County's Bright Line Threshold of 2,500 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MT CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year. This Bright Line Threshold may be applied to residential, commercial, and light industrial land uses, as well as government offices, public/quasi-public projects, clinics, hospitals, lodging, or projects proposing a mix of these or similar uses. As recommended by the County, this threshold is applicable to the proposed project and is used to determine significance (Hamilton, pers. comm.). Similar to the interim guidance, the 2012 Guidance provides screening criteria for select land uses based on construction activities and built project size. The steps for applying the 2012 Guidance for determining significance include:

- Review any applicable exemptions, then
- Review screening criteria.
  - If the screening criteria applies, apply one or more CAP measures and consider less than significant, or
  - If the screening criteria do not apply, apply relevant CAP measures and proceed to next step.
- Select appropriate implementing threshold, then
- Implement thresholds guidance.

The 2012 Guidance also provides screening criteria for projects that would only increase GHG emissions during the construction phases. This would include projects to improve existing facilities, without increasing the operational capacity of such facilities. As previously stated, the proposed project would not increase operational trip generation. Generally, on-road vehicle emissions account for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions from development projects. Because the proposed project would not increase vehicle trips but instead is expected to result in a reduction of vehicle miles traveled (as a result of reduced inmate-patient off-site treatment), it would not be considered to increase operational capacity. Therefore, the screening criteria for construction was applied. However, greenhouse gas emission generation for both construction and operation were quantified for disclosure.

### **Construction Emissions**

The 2012 Guidance provides the following construction screening to ensure that projects of the types and sizes listed would, in fact, produce GHG emissions of less than 2,500 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Projects of the types listed below would generally have less than cumulatively considerable impacts:

1. Grading and clearing of land involving no more than 1,285 acres of land per year with no soil hauling, and no other aspect of construction or site preparation.

2. Grading and clearing of land involving no more than 100 acres per year, assuming up to 3,100 cubic yards per day of soil hauling.
3. Based on an average truck size of 20 cubic yards and an average hauling distance of 30 miles round trip, a project that would haul less than 3,300 cubic yards per day, not including emissions from any other activities, including off-road construction equipment.
4. San Diego County Department of Public Works roadway resurfacing or asphalt concrete overlay project involving less than 32 linear miles, 133 construction days, and 120 acres of land area disturbed.
5. New pipeline or non-vehicular trail or path way of no more than 11 miles that would disturb no more than 81 acres of land assuming no more than 3,100 cubic yards per day of soil hauling.
6. Construction project that would use a total horsepower in all equipment of no more than 1,984 per day, not including any soil hauling; or a construction project that includes up to 3,100 cubic yards of soil hauling per day and has a total equipment horsepower of no more than 742 per day. These daily horsepower limits are based on a project that would take approximately one year and would involve 262 working days in this year. Projects with a shorter duration may increase these horsepower limits proportionally.

The project would be well below the first five screening criteria and would therefore result in less than significant impacts related to construction greenhouse gas emissions. The type of construction equipment and horsepower are currently unknown. Therefore, the project's construction was modeled in CalEEMod, as described in Section 3, Air Quality. Modeling assumptions for the construction phase are described in Section 3, Air Quality, and in Appendix A: Air Quality Model Output. As stated in the discussion of air quality impacts, the construction activities modeled include site preparation and building construction. The total emissions for each phase are shown in Table 9 and are well below the County's Bright Line Threshold for construction greenhouse gas emissions; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

**Table 9: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Construction Activity	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)		
	Onsite	Offsite	Subtotal
Demolition	35.87	3.50	39.37
Grading	61.12	12.70	73.82
Building Construction (2014)	20.97	3.57	24.54
Building Construction (2015)	212.00	35.80	247.80
Paving	7.79	0.56	8.35
Architectural Coatings	3.84	0.51	4.35
Totals			398.23
Bright Line Threshold			2,500
<b>Exceeds threshold?</b>			<b>No</b>
Note: MTCO <sub>2</sub> e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents Source: Appendix A: Air Quality Model Output.			

### Operational Emissions

The annual operational greenhouse gas emissions for the project in the buildout year 2016 were quantified using CalEEMod. Square footage from both new additions and renovations were considered in greenhouse gas calculations. As stated in the project description, the project would not result in new trips. The project would increase the availability of onsite medical services, which is expected to reduce the current need for transportation to offsite medical facilities and potentially result in a net decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. Therefore, trip generation associated with the proposed project is assumed to be zero. Full assumptions used in the CalEEMod model are provided in Appendix A: Air Quality Model Output.

The operational emissions in MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per year are shown in Table 10. The project emissions were modeled under the Medical Office Building ITE land use type. As shown in Table 10 the project would be well below the County’s Bright Line Threshold for operational greenhouse gas emissions; therefore, impacts would be less than significant. In addition, a summation of the project’s construction and operational emissions would not exceed the County’s Bright Line Threshold, further confirming that impacts would be less than significant.

**Table 10: RJD Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Source Category	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e per year)
Area	0.00
Energy	182.16
Mobile	0.00
Waste	138.45
Water	22.19
Project Total	342.80
Bright Line Threshold	2,500
<b>Exceeds screening criteria?</b>	<b>No</b>
Notes: MTCO <sub>2</sub> e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents Project not expected to generate additional vehicle trips. Source: Appendix A – CalEEMod output.	

**Summary**

As shown in Table 9 and Table 10, the project is well below the County’s Bright Line Threshold. Therefore, the project would be considered less than significant if one or more CAP measures were incorporated in accordance with the County’s analysis methodology. As shown in Impact B, below, CAP Measure E1, Energy Efficiency for New Development, is met by the project. Therefore, further climate change analysis is not needed, and impacts would be less than significant.

**b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?**

**Less than significant impact.** The County’s interim guidance on addressing climate change does not contain recommendations on determining project consistency with greenhouse gas reduction plans, nor has the County adopted a greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan. The County adopted a CAP in June 2012. The CAP includes a discussion of the CEQA requirements for greenhouse gas reduction plans, and outlines how the CAP has satisfied those requirements (County of San Diego 2012a). Project consistency with the CAP is determined through the County CAP Compliance Checklist, which was used in this analysis. The CAP states that projects that meet the screening size criteria or are below the Bright Line Threshold must complete the CAP Compliance Checklist and comply with one or more of the applicable CAP measures.

CAP Measure E1, Energy Efficiency for New Development, states that 10 percent of square footage must exceed Title 24 (2008) standards by 15 percent for projects scoped through December 31, 2014. As stated in the CAP, this measure may be applicable to residential, commercial, industrial, mixed use, agricultural, and other project types. As provided in the project description, the Health Care

*Environmental Checklist and Discussion*

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Administration Building, which is approximately 18 percent of proposed new building and renovation space, would exceed the Title 24 standards by at least 15 percent. Because the proposed project meets the screening size criteria, would be below the Bright Line Threshold, and would comply with CAP Measure E1, impacts would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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"/>
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"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Environmental Setting**

The project site historically consisted of undeveloped land and agricultural uses prior to the construction of RJD in 1987. The northwestern corner of RJD and areas northwest of the project site are located within the boundaries of the former Brown Field Bombing Range, also identified as the

Otay Mesa Bombing Range, the Otay Bombing Target, or Otay Bombing Target #32. The property was utilized by the United States Navy as a dive bombing practice range and aerial rocket range from 1942 to 1960.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of RJD was prepared in August of 2008 that included a Track Info Services, LLC regulatory database search report. The project site appears on the following databases: Solid Waste List (SWL), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Generators List, Permits list, Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) list, States Sites list, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) list. Each of these listings is discussed below.

### **SWL List**

The SWL database indicates that a waste tire facility, identified as USA Tire Recycling, was located at the project site address (480 Alta Road). The operational status is listed as closed. Additional information regarding this facility was not provided in the database report. Based on the nature of the waste present at the facility (e.g., tires) it is not likely that this facility presents an environmental concern to the project site.

### **RCRA Generators List**

Detailed information regarding the RCRA Generators listing associated with the project site was not provided in the database search. However, based on the fact this database is not associated with unauthorized releases, it is not likely that the activities associated with this listing present an environmental concern to the project site.

### **Permits List**

Detailed information regarding the Permits listing associated with the project site was not provided in the database search report. However, based on the fact this database is not associated with unauthorized releases, it is not likely that this listing presents an environmental concern to the project site.

### **UST/LUST Sites**

The UST database indicates that six USTs have been present at RJD. Two 550-gallon USTs and a 10,000-gallon USTs have been removed from the project site. A review of the LUST database indicates that four releases have been associated with the USTs at the project site. Table 11 provides a summary of information contained in the database search report regarding the release cases. As shown in the table, the closed-case status of the identified leaking USTs indicates it is not likely that these USTs present an environmental concern to the project site.

**Table 11: USTs at Project Site**

Case No.	Case Type	UST Capacity	Substance Leaked	Date Leak Reported	Case Status
H20838-001	N/A <sup>1</sup>	Not Identified	N/A	1.20.98	Open <sup>3</sup>
H20838-001	Soil Only	Not Identified	Diesel Fuel	1.20.98	Closed <sup>2</sup> as of 11.13.01 <sup>3</sup>
H20838-002	Soil Only	550 gallons	Waste Oil	11.10.05	Closed as of 7.2.07
H20838-003	Soil Only	550 gallons	Waste Oil	7.20.05	Closed as of 7.2.07
<p>Notes:  <sup>1</sup> N/A = not applicable (case is still open)  <sup>2</sup> Closed = no further action regarding the release is required from the regulatory agency at the current time.  <sup>3</sup> Because the case number and leak report date for the first two entries in the table above are identical, it is assumed that these entries relate to a single case that likely has been closed.                      Source: California Prison Health Care Receivership Corporation, 2008.</p>					

### States Sites List

The northwest portion of the project site is located within an area identified as the Brown Field Bombing Range. Information obtained from the Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor website (<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>) indicates that the Brown Field Bombing Range, which consisted of approximately 46 acres, was acquired by the U.S. Navy in April 1944 for use as a Navy bombing range. A 2007 Site Inspection report obtained from the EnviroStor website indicates that an investigation of Brown Field Bombing Range, which was used by the Navy as a dive bombing practice range and later as an aerial rocket range, was performed to evaluate the evidence for the presence of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), munitions debris (MD) indicative of potential MEC, and munitions constituents (MC) within the munitions response site (MRS) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2007). To accomplish this objective, qualitative reconnaissance and MC sampling were performed from June 25 to 27, 2007. All surface soil samples were tested for explosives and total metals. Explosives were not detected in any soil samples collected from the site. The results of the MC evaluation showed that there was MC contamination in the surface soil at the Brown Field Bombing Range—in particular, aluminum, copper, iron, lead, potassium, manganese, and zinc. Iron and potassium are essential nutrients that are not expected to pose an unacceptable risk to human health or ecological receptors. Both an MC Screening Level Risk Assessment (SLRA) and a Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) were performed for aluminum, copper, lead, manganese, and zinc. The report stated that, based on the results of the SLRA, the bombing range did not pose an unacceptable risk to human health resulting from exposure to MC in the surface soil (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2007).

## **Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?**

**Less than significant impact.** Construction and operation of the proposed project would involve the routine transport and handling of hazardous substances such as diesel fuels, lubricants, solvents, asphalt, hospital supplies, and waste. Handling and transport of these materials could result in the exposure of workers to hazardous materials. However, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment because project construction and operation would comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the safe handling and transport of hazardous materials, including California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal OSHA) requirements. For example, the California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law of 1985 (Business Plan Act) requires preparation of Hazardous Materials Business Plans and disclosure of hazardous materials inventories. In addition, the proposed project's SWPPP and associated BMPs would include spill prevention and cleanup measures applicable to hazardous waste.

The proposed project would be in accordance with RJD's San Diego County approved Hazardous Materials Business Plan, which includes an inventory of hazardous materials handled, facility floor plans showing where hazardous materials are stored, an emergency response plan, and provisions for employee training in safety and emergency response procedures (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1). In addition, Cal OSHA's regulations for the use of hazardous materials in the workplace, as detailed in CCR Title 8, include requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accidents and illness prevention programs, hazardous substance exposure warnings, and emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation. Cal OSHA enforces hazard communication program regulations that contain training and information requirements, including procedures for identifying and labeling hazardous substances, communicating hazard information related to hazardous substances and their handling, and preparation of health and safety plans to protect workers and employees at hazardous waste sites. The hazard communication program requires that Material Safety Data Sheets be available to employees and that employee information and training programs be documented.

Medical facility operations, such as those included in the proposed project, typically involve the transport, storage, and use of relatively small quantities of materials that would be classified as hazardous. Types of hazardous materials found in medical facilities include pharmaceuticals; chemicals used to sterilize equipment; formaldehyde for specimen preservation; solvents, oxidizers, corrosives, and stains used in clinical laboratories; photographic processing chemicals used in some x-ray equipment; and certain biohazardous toxins used in treatment and processing. Facilities

maintenance activities require various common hazardous materials, including cleaners (typically soaps and detergents, but also solvents and corrosives), paint, pesticides and herbicides (used in building maintenance), fuels (e.g., diesel), and oils and lubricants.

The medical facility would also use and store radioactive material, used primarily to treat certain types of cancer. X-ray equipment is also regulated as radioactive material. Radioactive materials decay (become non-radioactive) over time. The time it takes for a material to shed approximately one-half of its radioactivity is referred to as the material's half-life. Radioactive materials with half-lives greater than 90 days are considered long-lived radioactive materials, while those with half-lives less than 90 days are considered short-lived radioactive materials. Some long-lived radioactive materials that may be used at the facility, such as those used in x-ray equipment, would essentially be a sealed, stationary source of radiation. Both short-lived and long-lived radioactive materials would be used for patient treatment, primarily for the treatment of cancer. Long-lived radioactive materials (such as cesium 137 used in cancer radiation therapy) are not disposed of but are retained over time for patient treatment.

State and federal laws require detailed planning to ensure that hazardous materials are properly transported, handled, used, stored, and disposed of, and in the event that such materials are accidentally released, to prevent or to mitigate injury to health or the environment. The California Department of Public Health's Medical Waste Management Act governs the management of medical waste to prevent the dissemination of potentially infectious organisms and the spread of infection to others within the medical center and in the community. Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) are responsible for local regulation and enforcement of hazardous materials laws and regulations. The Hazardous Materials Division of San Diego's Department of Environmental Health serves as the County's CUPA. Additionally, the County of San Diego's Department of Environmental Health is the Local Enforcement Agency for the California Integrated Waste Management Board and ensures the correct operation of local solid waste facilities, including the Otay Landfill where RJD disposes its solid waste.

In summary, use of hazardous materials during construction would be temporary and in accordance with regulation. Furthermore, operation of project components would be consistent with regulations regarding hazardous materials including medical wastes. As such, impacts related to the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials would be considered less than significant.

**b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?**

**Less than significant impact.** Based on the nature of the hazardous materials that would be used, stored, and/or disposed of during construction (e.g., diesel-fueled equipment, asphalt) and operation (e.g., medical waste) of the proposed project, it is unlikely that upset and accident conditions

involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment would occur. As indicated in discussion 3.8 a) above, all hazardous materials would be handled in accordance with applicable laws. Medical wastes would be appropriately stored onsite and subsequently disposed of in accordance with health and safety regulations.

Furthermore, because the existing structures were constructed in 1987, it is unlikely that building materials contain hazardous substances, such as asbestos and lead, among other hazardous substances that were once commonly used in building construction. As noted in Section 3.3, Air Quality, discussion d), CDCR is required to comply with the County of San Diego Air Pollution Control District's Rule 361.150 regarding demolition and disposal of asbestos containing material. In addition, CDCR is required to comply with EPA'S NESHAP and OSHA requirements for handling asbestos containing materials, should it be present in existing buildings.

In conclusion, the proposed project would not 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. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

**c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

**No impact.** No schools are located within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site. The closest school is High Tech High located approximately two miles to the northwest. Based on the distance from the closest school and the proposed project components, no impacts would occur related to emissions or handling of hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school.

**d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?**

**Less than significant impact.** As identified in the "Environmental Settings" section above, the proposed project appears on the following hazardous material databases: SWL, RCRA Generators, Permits List, USTs, State Sites lists, and LUST. As indicated, it is not likely that conditions related to each of the listings present an environmental concern to the project site. Furthermore, the proposed new buildings and building renovations are not located at the existing UST or LUST sites.

The northwestern corner of RJD is partially located within the former Brown Field Bombing Range. As previously indicated, a 2007 Site Inspection report conducted for the Brown Field Bombing Range indicated that contaminants related to munitions, including aluminum, copper, iron, lead, potassium, manganese, and zinc, were present in analyzed soils. Iron and potassium are essential nutrients that are not expected to pose an unacceptable risk to human health or ecological receptors. Both an SLRA and an SLERA were performed for aluminum, copper, lead, manganese, and zinc. The report stated that, based on the results of the SLRA, the bombing range did not pose an unacceptable risk to human

health resulting from exposure to MC in the surface soil. The study also indicated that no evidence of munitions is present. Furthermore, the proposed project components would be constructed within the existing institution where soils have been previously disturbed and cleared of debris, and where no signs of munitions or munitions contamination have been reported.

A qualified hazardous materials professional conducted a site visit on March 18, 2013 and did not identify any potentially hazardous materials or conditions within the areas to be disturbed by the proposed project. Interviews with institution operational staff further confirmed that no potentially hazardous conditions exist onsite, and all hazardous materials are handled and stored in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

In summary, while the project is located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, implementation of the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and impacts would be less than significant.

- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

**Less than significant impact.** The Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) for Brown Field Municipal Airport was originally adopted on September 21, 1981, and was amended on January 25, 2010. Brown Field Municipal Airport is located approximately 1.85 miles west of RJD. A map showing the Land Use Compatibility Zone areas associated with Brown Field indicates that the outside perimeter of Brown Field Safety Compatibility Zone 6 is located adjacent to the southwest of the project site, but RJD is not located within an area covered by the ALUCP. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area as a result of being located within an airport land use plan.

- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

**No impact.** The project site is not located within the vicinity of an FAA-approved landing facility; therefore, no safety hazards exist for people residing or working in the project area, and no impacts would occur.

- g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

**Less than significant impact.** The California Emergency Services Act (CESA) of 1970 established authority for the preparation of an Emergency Preparedness Plan for correctional institutions. Each CDCR institution must assign an emergency coordinator to implement this plan and must prepare an

Emergency Preparedness Plan for submission to the CDCR Office of Correctional Safety for review and approval. In accordance with CESA, such a plan was developed for RJD according to the requirements of the State Office of Emergency Services and organized according to the specific site needs for this institution. The plan has a sub-plan that clearly identifies measures to be taken pertaining to specific emergencies in each area of the institution. All institutions are required to ensure preparedness in dealing with disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and floods. The emergency plan for RJD includes contingency plans to respond to the following types of emergency situations: war, flood, civil disturbance, pollution, earthquake, and fire. The plan provides detailed routes of egress to more secure buildings and/or areas in the event of an emergency evacuation of buildings and/or other areas within RJD. Employees are trained to follow specific instructions and precautionary measures for emergencies, and in the use of emergency equipment and medical aids. The proposed project would not interfere with appropriate compliance with this plan, in case of an emergency. The Emergency Preparedness Plan would be amended as necessary to ensure adequate coverage for the proposed project and associated buildings and operations. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not physically interfere with or impair implementation of the emergency response plan and impacts would be less than significant.

**h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?**

**Less than significant impact.** According to the County of San Diego General Plan Figure S-1, RJD is considered to be located within a moderate fire threat area. This is due to the developed nature of RJD and lack of onsite vegetation. Furthermore, the security road that surrounds the institution acts as a fire break. General Plan Figure S-1 does indicate, however, that RJD is surrounded by land identified as having a high to very high fire threat. This is due to the undeveloped condition of the surrounding lands containing unmaintained vegetation.

All of the proposed project's components would be constructed within the existing RJD institution where fire threat is moderate. The proposed project would not increase the inmate population and would not construct residences. The buildings that would be constructed as part of the proposed improvements would be designed to meet all fire code requirements that would address ignition-resistive construction, interior fire sprinklers, and/or sufficient water supply (volume) and pressure. RJD maintains its own onsite fire station that coordinates with other fire departments in the vicinity and would be available to respond immediately should fire occur onsite. As such, impacts related to the exposure of persons to wildfire would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>9. Hydrology and Water Quality</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## **Environmental Setting**

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### **Climate**

Temperatures in the vicinity of the project site range from an average high of 80.6°F in August and an average low of 40.0°F in January. Average annual precipitation is 11.5 inches and falls as rain primarily during the months of November through April (WRCC 2013).

### **Regional Hydrology**

RJD is located in the southern portion of the Otay River Watershed within the Otay Hydrologic Area. The Otay Hydrologic Area consists of 160 square miles. The major stream system in the watershed is the Otay River and its tributaries. RJD is located on a gently sloping mesa between two naturally occurring canyons, Johnson Canyon and O'Neal Canyon. These canyons serve as the major drainages in the region. The lower Otay Reservoir is located approximately 1.5 miles north of RJD and is utilized as a water storage reservoir by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. Otay Reservoir is used to supply domestic water to the residents of the South San Diego area. Savage Dam, which impounds Otay Reservoir, is also located approximately 1.5 miles to the north of RJD, although RJD is not located within the dam's inundation area.

The lower Otay Reservoir is included on the federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments Requiring TMDLs for color, iron, manganese, nitrogen, and high pH (San Diego RWQCB 2007).

Except in the lower elevations (near I-5) where groundwater surfaces in the Otay River channel and flows to the San Diego Bay, there is only ephemeral flow between the lower Otay Reservoir and the San Diego Bay (CDCR 1995). The majority of the Otay River channel has been subject to current and past sand and gravel mining activities. Unconsolidated fill from past mining activities is present in many locations along the river valley (CDCR 1995).

### **Site Drainage**

Two main underground drainage systems drain the existing RJD institution discharging into O'Neal Canyon to the northwest and Johnson Canyon to the south. In addition, two smaller drainages serve improved areas southeast of the main institution, including the warehouse and maintenance facility and the firing range. These smaller drainages discharge north into O'Neal Canyon and south towards Johnson Canyon.

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## Discussion

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Would the project:

**a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?**

**Less than significant impact.** Short-term impacts to water quality standards might occur during project construction due to demolition, grading and construction activities resulting in the potential for stormwater to carry sediment and small quantities of pollutants into the stormwater system and local waterways. Implementation of the environmental protection design feature for water quality protection described in Section 2.6 would ensure that the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

**b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted?)**

**No impact.** RJD receives water from the Otay Mesa System of the Otay Water District (OWD), which relies primarily on surface water. The proposed project would not change the source of water supply, and no groundwater wells would be drilled as part of the proposed project. Accordingly, the proposed project would not deplete groundwater supplies.

The proposed project components would increase impervious surface coverage at RJD by approximately 39,324 square feet, or approximately 1.79 percent (based on existing impervious surface area of approximately 2.2 million square feet). This addition of impervious surface is minimal and would be located throughout the existing institution where undeveloped area would continue to offer recharge potential. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. As such, no impacts would occur.

**c-e) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?**

**Less than significant impact.** Currently, approximately 2.2 million square feet of the 150-acre RJD institution consist of impervious areas (roads, buildings, paved areas). The proposed project components would increase impervious surface coverage by 39,324 square feet, or approximately 1.79 percent of existing impervious surface, and would tie into the existing stormwater drainage facilities. The increase in impervious surface area would be negligible relative to the existing institution, and the existing stormwater system would be sufficient to handle runoff from the proposed project components. Additionally, as discussed under Section 3.9, Hydrology and Water Quality,

discussion a), implementation of a SWPPP and a finalized engineered drainage plan would ensure that stormwater would be properly directed to existing facilities, thereby inhibiting any erosion or siltation from occurring on or offsite. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

**f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?**

**Less than significant impact.** Based on the discussion provided regarding the preceding checklist questions, the project does not include any actions that are expected to substantially degrade water quality, and a less than significant impact to water quality would occur.

**g-h) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?**

**No impact.** The proposed project does not include any housing. According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map entitled Community Parcel Number 06072C2183G, the project site is designated as Zone X, which denotes areas determined to be outside of the 100-year flood hazard area, and therefore, would not situate housing or structures in such a way that flood flows would be impeded or redirected. No impact would occur.

**i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?**

**No impact.** Savage Dam, which impounds Otay Lake, is located approximately 1.5 miles to the north of RJD; however, RJD is not located within the dam's inundation area. No impact would occur.

**j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?**

**No impact.** Seiches are waves in inland bodies of water produced by earthquakes or landslides. Significant seismic shaking near the project site could have the potential to cause seiches in Lower Otay Lake. However, a seiche wave from Lower Otay Lake would not have the ability to reach the project site, due to the restrictive intervening topography. The project site is more than 11 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean and is not at risk for inundation by a tsunami. Topography surrounding the project site, while varied in elevation, does not present a reasonable setting for mudflows to occur on the project site, particularly because of the relatively flat project site and RJD's location on Otay Mesa above surrounding lands. As such, no impacts would occur in relation to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>10. Land Use and Planning</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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### Environmental Setting

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This section describes the existing land use and potential effects from project implementation on the site and its surrounding area. As a state agency, CDCR is generally exempt from local plans, policies, and regulations, but it does consider them for purposes of complying with federal or state law.

### Site Vicinity Setting

The project site is located on existing RJD grounds, which are located within 780 acres of land under CDCR jurisdiction. The East Mesa Detention Facility is located approximately 0.5 mile to the northeast. Recent development along Alta Road, approximately 0.7 mile east of RJD, includes two power plants and land that has been graded in preparation for the construction of warehouses, as well as related street modifications. RJD is approximately 15 miles southeast of downtown San Diego, approximately 0.75 mile east of the San Diego city limits, and approximately 2.25 miles south of the City of Chula Vista. RJD is surrounded by undeveloped land.

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### Discussion

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Would the project:

**a) Physically divide an established community?**

**No impact.** The proposed project would not physically divide an established community. RJD is located on a portion of approximately 780 acres under CDCR jurisdiction, is surrounded by undeveloped land, and is approximately 15 miles southeast of downtown San Diego. The proposed project site would be located on the existing RJD grounds, within the boundaries of the existing RJD

institution. Thus, the project would not physically divide an established community and no impact would occur.

**b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?**

**No impact.** All project components would be constructed within the existing RJD institution, which is designated Public and Semi-Public Facility by the San Diego County General Plan and as Holding Area by the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance. The Holding Area classification is used to prevent premature urban or non-urban development until more precise zoning regulations are prepared. As a public facility, RJD is consistent with both the land use and zoning designations. As such, no impact would occur.

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

**No impact.** CDCR has an incidental take permit pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.) and an incidental take permit pursuant to Sec. 2081(b) of CESA (Fish and Game Code, Article 4, Sec. 2080, et seq.) to operate its lethal electrified fence program, which includes the lethal electrified fence at RJD. Impacts to wildlife from the existing lethal electrified fence are mitigated through an HCP for the Statewide Electrified Fence Project (1999). The proposed project would not involve impacts or modification to the existing lethal electrified fence, so the proposed project would not conflict with the HCP.

The proposed project is located within the County of San Diego MSCP (South County Subarea Plan) which recognizes CDCR's federal and state take permits. The project would not involve impacts or modification to any of the existing MHPA identified within the MSCP. In addition, the proposed project is not located within a natural vegetation community that would require mitigation. Therefore, the proposed project is considered consistent with the existing the South County Subarea Plan of the MSCP and no impacts would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>11. Mineral Resources</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### Environmental Setting

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According to the San Diego County General Plan, three general categories of important mineral resources are found within the County: construction materials, industrial and chemical mineral materials, and metallic and rare minerals. Construction aggregate materials are considered economically important and vital to the economy of the County.

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### Discussion

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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?**

**Less than significant impact.** According to the San Diego County General Plan, Figure C-4, the project site is located in an area classified as potentially containing mineral resources and is zoned as Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3) by the California State Geologist (San Diego County 2011). The designation of MRZ-3 is defined as areas containing known or inferred mineral deposits that may qualify as mineral resources. The existing RJD institution precludes mineral extractions from occurring onsite. Because the proposed project components would be located within the existing RJD institution, their construction would not further alter the availability of onsite mineral deposits. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

- 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?**

**Less than significant impact.** As indicated in discussion 3.11 a) above, the proposed project is located within an area designated as potentially containing mineral resources and is designated as an MRZ-3. Because the project components would be located within the existing RJD facilities, their

*Environmental Checklist and Discussion*

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construction would not alter the availability of onsite mineral resources. Furthermore, no proposed, existing, or known abandoned mines exist at RJD. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>12. Noise</b> <i>Would the project result in:</i>				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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"/>
c) 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"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic 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"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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### **Environmental Setting**

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Decibels are the unit of measurement for sound pressure expressed on a logarithmic scale otherwise expressed in A-weighted decibels (dBA). The County of San Diego Noise Element of the General Plan and the County of San Diego Noise Abatement and Control Ordinance provides guidance for determining the significance of noise impacts by defining limits for activities that generate excessive noise and setting noise level limits for various land uses. The County of San Diego has established the exterior noise standard of up to 70 dBA, categorized as “Conditionally Acceptable.” The outdoor and indoor noise exposure levels can be found in table N-1 and N-2 in the Noise element of the County’s General Plan. Most of the noise sources within the County can be attributed to transportation noise sources on the County’s roadways. The standard that the County has established for maximum exterior non-transportation noise levels in sensitive land use areas varies depending on the land use type specified. Residential areas have a maximum allowable exterior noise exposure of

up to 65 dBA community noise equivalent level (CNEL). CNEL is a weighted average of sound levels gathered throughout a 24-hour period.

**Sensitive Receptors**

Sensitive noise receptors are, in general, those areas of human habitation or substantial use where the intrusion of noise has the potential to adversely impact the occupancy, use, or enjoyment of the environment. These can include residences, schools, hospitals, parks, and places of business requiring low levels of noise. Offsite noise sensitive receptors, specifically residences, are located to the west of the project site, at a distance of approximately 3.70 miles (19,563 feet).

An ambient noise survey was conducted within the project area by MBA on Monday, March 18, 2013. The purpose of the ambient noise survey was to establish existing noise conditions within the project vicinity. Short-term noise measurements were taken at the following locations: west side of RJD, located on the perimeter road adjacent to the western boundary of the institution; northeast side of RJD, located on a concrete pad between the northern boundary of the institution and the perimeter road; and the south side of RJD, between the southern boundary of the institution and the staff parking lot. Table 12 shows a complete listing of the noise measurements. The minimum noise reading that was observed was 42.6 dBA, while the maximum reading was 69.9 dBA.

**Table 12: Summary of Ambient Noise Measurements**

Reading	Location	Time	A-Weighted Decibel Sound Level		
			L <sub>eq</sub>	L <sub>min</sub>	L <sub>max</sub>
1	On the perimeter road adjacent to the western boundary of the institution.	11:19 a.m.–11:34 a.m.	54.3	42.6	69.9
2	On a concrete pad between the northern boundary of the institution and the perimeter road.	11:59 a.m.–12:14 p.m.	51.4	45.1	65.9
3	Between the southern boundary of the institution and the staff parking lot.	12:23 p.m.–12:38 p.m.	48.7	44.7	60.8

Notes:

L<sub>eq</sub> = equivalent sound level      L<sub>min</sub> = minimum sound level      L<sub>max</sub> = maximum sound level

Source: Data collected by MBA, 2013.

**Discussion**

Would the project result in:

- a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?**

**Less than significant impact.** The County of San Diego has established noise compatibility standards for residential and non-residential land uses in the Noise element of the County’s General Plan. The General Plan establishes acceptable exterior noise levels for various land uses. The guidelines for each land use category can be seen in Table 13. The County also enforces the Noise Control Ordinance (No. 9962), which addresses and limits excessive noise from construction-related activities.

**Table 13: Land Use – Noise Compatibility Guidelines**

<b>Land Use Categories</b>		<b>Acceptable Exterior Noise Exposure(dBA CNEL)<sup>1</sup></b>
A	Residential—single family residences, mobile homes, senior housing, convalescent homes	60
B	Residential—multi-family residences, mixed-use (commercial/residential)	65
C	Transient lodging—motels, hotels, resorts	65
D	Schools, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, child care facilities	65
E	Passive recreational parks, nature preserves, contemplative spaces, cemeteries	65
F	Active parks, golf courses, athletic fields, outdoor spectator sports, water recreation	70
G	Office\professional, government, medical\dental, commercial, retail, laboratories	70
H	Industrial, manufacturing, utilities, agriculture, mining, stables, ranching, warehouse, maintenance/repair	70
Note: <sup>1</sup> Conditionally compatible up to given dBA CNEL Source: Table N-1, County of San Diego General Plan, 2011.		

Short-term construction noise impacts would occur during construction activities from the transport of workers and movement of construction materials to and from the project sites, and from the noise generated onsite during ground clearing, grading, and construction activities. Construction activities are carried out in discrete steps, each of which has a unique mix of equipment and, consequently, unique noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise levels surrounding the construction sites as work progresses.

Correctional and government facilities such as RJD and the proposed project's additions to RJD, and the nearby East Mesa Detention Facility, are not considered a noise-sensitive land use. Sensitive noise receptors, specifically homes, are located 3.70 miles (19,536 feet) west of the project site. Based on this distance and assuming that certain pieces of construction equipment can generate noise levels of 85 dBA or louder at a distance of 50 feet, resulting noise level at the nearby sensitive noise receptors would be 33 dBA. Therefore, any construction-related activities would have a less than significant noise impact.

Once fully operational, the proposed project components would not involve the use of any major stationary noise sources or activities, nor would the project significantly change the existing noise generating activities onsite. Exterior mechanical equipment would be required for the new buildings and possibly the building additions. Noise levels generated by exterior mechanical equipment typically average between 55 and 85 dBA at three feet from the source (EPA 1971). Mechanical equipment is typically shielded from direct public exposure and usually housed on rooftops, within equipment rooms, or within exterior enclosures. The project components would result in operations similar to those existing at RJD and, as explained under discussion 12 c) below, would not result in a significant perceptible change in ambient noise levels. As previously mentioned, the project site is relatively far, 3.70 miles (19,536 feet) from the nearest potential sensitive noise receptors to the west. As such, even if there were a minimal perceptible increase in noise at the project site, it would diminish over the 3.70 miles and would not result in an exceedance of acceptable noise standards. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

**b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?**

**Less than significant impact.** The metric for measuring groundborne noise and vibration is peak ground velocity (measured in inches per second). During the site preparation and construction phase, which includes site excavation activities, groundborne vibration and groundborne noise may occur. However, these excavation activities do not include activities known to induce strong vibration effects, such as those produced by tunneling or blasting. Furthermore, the site has already been leveled as part of previous RJD construction activities.

The ground vibration levels associated with common construction equipment are depicted in Table 14. Ground vibration generated by construction equipment spreads through the ground and diminishes in strength with distance. The effects of ground vibration can vary from no perceptible effects at the lowest levels, low rumbling sounds and detectable vibrations at moderate levels, and slight damage to nearby structures at the highest levels. At the highest levels of vibration, damage to structures is primarily architectural (e.g., loosening and cracking of plaster or stucco coatings) and rarely results in structural damage. For most structures, a peak particle velocity (PPV) threshold of 0.5 inch per second is sufficient to avoid structural damage, with the exception of fragile historic structures or ruins. There are no fragile historic structures or ruins within the project's vicinity.

**Table 14: Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment**

Equipment		Peak Particle Velocity at 25 feet (in/sec)
Pile Driver (impact)	Upper range	1.518
	Typical	0.644
Pile Driver (sonic)	Upper range	0.734
	Typical	0.170
Large Bulldozer		0.089
Caisson Drilling		0.089
Loaded Trucks		0.076
Jackhammer		0.035
Small Bulldozer		0.003
Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2006.		

Long-term operation of the proposed project would not involve the use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially significant levels of ground vibration. Ground vibration generated by the proposed construction activities would be primarily associated with the use of jackhammers, loaded trucks, and other mobile equipment, which, as shown in Table 14 would result in vibration levels of less than 0.08 inch per second PPV at 25 feet. Impact pile driving is not expected to be required during project construction. Most ground vibration during construction would consist of onsite truck activity, which typically generates levels less than 0.08 in/sec PPV at 25 feet. In addition, the nearest sensitive receptors to any of the proposed sites is approximately 3.70 miles (19,536 feet) west of the project site. Construction and development at RJD is anticipated to result in vibration levels that would not be expected to exceed the PPV threshold of 0.5 inch per second. Furthermore, long-term operation of the proposed project would not involve the use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially significant levels of ground vibration. As a result, impacts related to groundborne vibration levels would be considered less than significant.

**c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?**

**Less than significant impact.** The project’s potential to substantially increase ambient noise levels at RJD and the nearby area is defined by using the term “substantial.” “Substantial” is not defined in the CEQA Guidelines. However, research into the human perception of sound level increases indicates the following:

- A one-dBA, or less, increase is difficult to perceive;
- A three-dBA increase is just perceptible;

*Environmental Checklist and Discussion*

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- A five-dBA increase is clearly perceptible, and
- A 10-dBA increase is perceived as being twice as loud.

Therefore, under typical outdoor ambient conditions, where constantly varying noise levels are occurring over time, people typically cannot clearly perceive increases in ambient noise levels until they reach an additional three dBA. Therefore, three dBA is generally accepted as the threshold beyond which increases to local ambient noise levels resulting from projects are considered substantial.

In light of the sound level perception thresholds and noise standards described above, a potentially significant increase in ambient noise levels would occur if noise generated by the project would permanently increase outdoor noise levels by three dBA or more, and if outdoor noise levels at that location would exceed the County's noise standards.

The primary noise source in the project vicinity is vehicle traffic on local area roadways. These include traffic volumes along major access roadways adjacent to RJD (e.g., Otay Mesa Road, Alta Road, and Donovan State Prison Road). Based on information collected by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), traffic volumes along these access roadways typically average thousands of vehicle trips per day. Traffic volumes would increase temporarily during construction due to construction workers traveling to and from the site and delivery of construction material and equipment. Once constructed, no increase and even a reduction in vehicle trips to the project site would be expected, because the improved onsite medical services are expected to reduce the need to transport inmates offsite for such services. Typically a doubling of vehicle traffic is required before a noticeable (i.e., three dBA or greater) increase in traffic noise levels would occur. Consequently, the proposed project would not result in a perceptible increase in local traffic noise levels.

In addition, long-term operational noise levels attributed to the proposed projects are not anticipated to exceed applicable noise standards and/or result in any noticeable increase of three dBA or more in average daily ambient noise levels. Once fully operational, the proposed new buildings and additions would not involve the use of any major stationary noise sources or activities. In general, noise levels generated by building mechanical systems typically average between 55 and 85 dBA at three feet from the source (EPA 1971). Building mechanical systems are typically shielded from direct public exposure and usually housed on rooftops, within equipment rooms, or within exterior enclosures. The project components would result in operations similar to those existing at RJD and, as such, would not result in a significant perceptible change in ambient noise levels. Therefore, impacts related to permanent increases in ambient noise levels would not be substantial, and impacts would be less than significant.

**d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?**

**Less than significant impact.** Construction of the project could generate significant noise, corresponding to the particular phase of building construction and the noise-generating equipment used during construction. As previously mentioned, the closest residences are approximately 3.70 miles (19,536 feet) west from the proposed construction sites. Certain pieces of construction equipment can generate noise levels of 85 dBA or louder at a distance of 50 feet, resulting in a noise level of 33 dBA at 3.70 miles (19,536 feet). As a result, project construction may increase ambient noise levels; however, temporary construction noise would be within the General Plan's residential exterior noise threshold of a peak noise level of 65 dBA CNEL. Accordingly, impacts related to the temporary increase in ambient noise levels would be less than significant.

**e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

**Less than significant impact.** The project site is located within two miles of an airport land use plan or in the vicinity of a public airport. The nearest airport is Brown Field Municipal Airport, which is approximately 1.85 miles northeast of the proposed project sites. The project site is located outside the 60- to 65-dB CNEL noise exposure range contour for the airport. Furthermore, the project renovation and construction would not contain any habitable residential structures. The proposed project consists of new buildings and renovated space, which would remedy existing deficiencies in medication distribution, primary health care, pharmacy, and specialty health care areas at RJD. Thus, no new residents or employees would be exposed to excessive noise from aircraft. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

**f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

**No impact.** The project site is not near a private airstrip. Thus, the proposed project would not result in the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive airstrip noise levels. As a result, the proposed project would have no impact with respect to airstrip noise.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>13. Population and Housing</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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The proposed project would be constructed within the existing RJD institution, which is designated as a Public and Semi-Public Facility land use by the San Diego County General Plan Land Use section.

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**Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

**Less than significant impact.** The proposed project would not increase the existing inmate population. One staff position would be added at the institution as a result of the proposed project. The potential relocation of one employee to the project area would not be considered direct substantial population growth. The infrastructure improvements associated with the implementation of the proposed project consists of tie-ins with existing infrastructure and would serve only the onsite inmates and staff. No offsite developments would be served. As such, the proposed project is not anticipated to induce substantial population growth in the area either directly or indirectly. Impacts would be less than significant.

**b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

**No impact.** The proposed project would not displace any existing housing units, inmates, or staff, and, therefore, would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

**c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

**No impact.** The proposed project would not displace any existing housing units, inmates, or staff, and, therefore, would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>14. Public Services</b>				
<i>Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:</i>				
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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**Fire Services**

RJD has an onsite fire department, known as RJD Fire Station 26 (Station 26) that provides 24-hour fire and emergency medical response to the institution. Station 26 maintains two fire engines, one correctional fire chief, four correctional fire captains, one associate hazardous materials specialist, and eight inmate firefighters. Station 26 is the first responder for RJD. In addition, the San Diego Rural Fire Protection District provides fire protection services to RJD as needed via the Otay Mesa Fire Station located at 446 Alta Road. The San Diego Rural Fire Protection District maintains mutual service agreements with adjacent agencies, including the City of San Diego Fire Department.

**Police Services**

RJD provides law enforcement within its boundaries and is supplemented by mutual aid agreements with the City of San Diego Police Department and the San Diego County Sheriff's Department.

**School Services**

The project site is located within the San Ysidro School District, which consists of one preschool, seven elementary schools (including one currently being constructed), and one middle school.

**Parks**

RJD includes inmate recreation yards within the secured perimeter fence. Nearby recreational facilities consist of the 11,000 acre Otay County Open Space Preserve, located approximately one mile to the northeast, and Pacific Gateway Park, located approximately 3.75 miles to the southwest. Regionally located recreational facilities consist of city and county parks located throughout San Diego County.

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## **Discussion**

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### **a) Fire protection?**

**Less than significant impact.** RJD maintains an onsite fire station that serves the institution and is adequately staffed and equipped to provide the level of service needed for the proposed additions and renovations. The onsite fire station responds to both fires and emergency medical calls within RJD. Because the proposed project would not increase the existing inmate population, and would require only one additional staff member, an increase in fire protection and emergency medical services or facilities is not anticipated. RJD also maintains a mutual response agreement with local public fire department resources; however, increases in calls for mutual aid are not expected because existing inmate levels would not increase as a result of the project. As such, impacts related to fire protection services would be less than significant.

### **b) Police protection?**

**Less than significant Impact.** RJD handles all law enforcement needs at the institution without local public law enforcement assistance and has sufficient resources to serve the proposed project. Because the proposed project would not increase the existing inmate population, and would require only one additional staff member, an increase in police protection services or facilities is not anticipated. When additional police services are needed at RJD, the City of San Diego Police Department and the San Diego County Sheriff's Department are available upon request. However, request for additional police service is rare. As such, the impacts to police protection inside RJD and to local public police services would be less than significant.

### **c) Schools?**

**No impact.** The proposed project would not result in an increase in inmate population at RJD and would require only one additional staff position. The addition of a single staff member would not result in a substantial increase in population requiring school facilities. No impact would occur.

### **d-e) Parks? Other public facilities?**

**No impact.** As previously indicated, the proposed project would not result in an increase in inmate population at RJD and would require only one additional staff position. The addition of a single staff member would not result in a substantial increase in population requiring parks or other public facilities. No impacts would occur.

**Environmental Checklist and Discussion**

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>15. Recreation</b>				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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**Environmental Setting**

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RJD includes inmate recreation yards within the secured perimeter fence. Nearby recreational facilities consist of the 11,000-acre Otay County Open Space Preserve, located approximately one mile to the northeast, and Pacific Gateway Park, located approximately 3.75 miles to the southwest. Regionally located recreational facilities consist of city and county parks located throughout the urbanized areas of San Diego County.

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**Discussion**

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- a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**

**No impact.** Operation of the proposed project would require one additional employee. The addition of one employee would not be considered substantial population growth, and, therefore, would not cause a substantial increase in the use of local or regional recreational facilities. As such, substantial physical deterioration of existing neighborhood and regional parks, or other recreational facilities, would not take place. No impacts would occur.

- b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

**No impact.** The proposed project does not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No Impacts would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>16. Transportation/Traffic</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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"/>
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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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### **Environmental Setting**

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RJD is located in southwestern San Diego County approximately 15 miles southeast of downtown San Diego. Areas directly surrounding the institution are undeveloped. The East Mesa Detention Facility is located approximately 0.5 mile to the northeast. Recent development along Alta Road, approximately 0.7 mile east of RJD, includes two power plants and land that has been graded in preparation for the construction of warehouses, as well as related street modifications. Industrial land uses are located approximately 1.25 miles to the southwest, south and southeast. The Otay County Open Space Preserve is located approximately one mile to the northeast.

Regional access to RJD is provided by SR-125 and SR-905 to the west. Local access is provided by Otay Mesa Road, Alta Road and Donovan State Prison Road. Donovan State Prison Road provides direct access to the institution's main entrance. Daily traffic volume data was collected using machine counting equipment (hoses) on the study roadway segments in January 2013. Weekday AM (7:00 to 9:00 a.m.) and PM (1:00 to 3:00 p.m.) peak-period intersection turning movement counts were also collected at the study intersections on a weekday in January 2013. LOS on Otay Mesa Road and Alta Road segments and intersections range from A to D (Fehr & Peers 2013).

The nearest public transportation service is San Diego's Metropolitan Transit System's Route 905. Route 905's eastern most stop is located at the Otay Mesa Port of Entry, approximately two miles to the south of RJD. Class II bicycle lanes are provided along Otay Mesa Road near the project site. Sidewalks are located on the northern section of Otay Mesa Road between the SR-125 ramps and on the southern portion between Harvest Road and 0.25 mile east of Sanyo Avenue. Alta Road does not have any bicycle or pedestrian facilities.

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## **Discussion**

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Would the project:

- a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?**

**Less than significant impact.** Project construction would result in short-term traffic increases on local roadways during off-peak hours. Proposed project construction work shifts would occur from 6 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Construction activities would average approximately 87 one-way trips or approximately 44 vehicles traveling to and from the project site per day (Vanir Construction Management 2013, MBA 2013). Construction trip traffic would be temporary and workers would be required to arrive and depart during off-peak hours and would avoid conflicts with adjacent street peak hour conditions. Furthermore, as indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, construction workers would be required to follow a predetermined vehicle access route to minimize potential construction traffic impacts on existing LOS near the project site in the event that construction traffic trips are required during peak hours (7:00 to 9:00 a.m., and 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.). As such, construction traffic impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project would not result in an increase in the inmate population. As such, existing traffic levels related to inmate visitation would not be expected to change. The proposed project would require the addition of a single employee. The addition of a single traffic trip to and from RJD would not result in a significant increase in traffic levels. Additionally, the project would increase the

capacity of onsite medical services, which is expected to reduce the current need for transportation to and from offsite medical service facilities and potentially result in a net decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. Because of the lack of operational traffic increases from the single person staff increase, existing mass transit facilities serving the project site would not experience an increase in ridership. Furthermore, the proposed project does not include any modifications to the existing circulation system outside of the institution. As such, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. Impacts would be less than significant.

**b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

**Less than significant impact.** As the transportation management agency for San Diego County, the SANDAG has prepared the San Diego 2050 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The RTP includes a Congestion Management Plan to monitor the performance of the region's transportation system, which utilizes buildout information from general plans of the local jurisdictions. As indicated by Policy M-2.1 of the Mobility Element of the San Diego General Plan, the desired LOS standard for the roadway network is LOS D or higher.

Otay Mesa Road and Alta Road south of Paseo De La Fuente are designated as Major Roads near the project. Major Roads are defined by the San Diego County General Plan as serving medium to high traffic volume. The General Plan and RTP also identify Otay Mesa Road as a designated truck route. According to a Traffic Study prepared by Fehr & Peers in 2013, LOS on Otay Mesa Road and Alta Road range from A to D, depending on the roadway segment.

As previously mentioned, construction workers and truck trips would be required to arrive and depart during off-peak hours, thereby avoiding conflicts with adjacent street peak-hour conditions. Because construction trips are temporary and would be required to follow designated access routes should peak-hour trips be required, they would not result in a significant impact in LOS on surrounding roadways. The addition of a single employee-traffic trip to and from RJD would not result in a significant operational increase in traffic levels. Additionally, the project would increase the capacity of onsite medical services, which is expected to reduce the current need for transportation to and from offsite medical service facilities and potentially result in a net decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

**c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?**

**No impact.** Brown Field Municipal Airport is the nearest airport to the project site located approximately 1.85 miles to the southeast. As indicated by the ALUCP, the project site is not located

within a safety zone of the airport. The proposed project does not contain any uses that could alter air traffic patterns. Therefore, no impact would occur.

**d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?**

**No impact.** The project is located on the grounds of the existing RJD institution. Existing roadways within RJD were designed to safely serve the institution. Minor roadway reconfigurations implemented as part of this project would also conform to CDCR design and safety standards. The parking lot adjacent to the proposed new Health Care Administration Building would be reconfigured to ensure the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians. Because project construction and operation would not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use, there would be no impact.

**e) Result in inadequate emergency access?**

**No impact.** According to existing RJD staff, emergency access to the project site is adequate. Furthermore, onsite emergencies are generally handled onsite and do not require outside access from emergency responders. Proposed project construction activities would occur entirely within the existing RJD property and would not change or impair emergency vehicle access to the institution. Project operation would not result in an increase in inmates and would add a single employee. As such, existing emergency access would continue to be sufficient and no impact would occur.

**f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?**

**No impact.** The nearest public transportation service is Route 905's easternmost stop at the Otay Mesa Port of Entry, approximately two miles to the south of RJD. Class II Bicycle facilities are planned for or exist on Otay Mesa Road and portions of Alta Road. Sidewalks are located on the northern section of Otay Mesa Road between the SR-125 ramps and on the southern portion between Harvest Road and a quarter mile east of Sanyo Avenue. Alta Road does not have any bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Construction and operation of the proposed project are not expected to impact existing alternative transportation. Furthermore, the project is not expected to generate increases in pedestrian, bicycle, and bus transit demand. As such, no impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>17. Utilities and Service Systems</b> <i>Would the project:</i>				
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"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Environmental Setting

### Potable Water

RJD receives water from the Otay Mesa System of the Otay Water District (OWD). RJD is served through two metered connections with OWD's 870 District Zone System. Records from 2003 to 2012 (Vanir Construction Management 2012) indicated that RJD used an average of 922 acre-feet per year (AFY) between 2003 and 2007, after which (beginning 2008) CDCR installed inmate toilet flush-control valves and other water conservation devices. Since that time, water use has dropped dramatically. Most of the reduction in water use can be attributed to conservation, and some can be tied to a reduction in inmate population. Per-inmate water use has decreased from approximately 0.2 AFY per inmate in the 2003–2007 period to approximately 0.15 AFY per inmate from 2009 to 2012 (2008 is not included because conservation devices were installed throughout the year). Total water

use in this period has fallen to 683 AFY in 2009, 595 AFY in 2010, 626 AFY in 2011, and 538 AFY in 2012. As such, RJD's current water use is far below past use.

While there is recycled water infrastructure in the vicinity of RJD, the institution does not currently utilize recycled water.

### **Wastewater**

Wastewater produced at RJD is conveyed offsite by a series of trunk sewers and a pump station. At the time of the 1995 Draft EIR for CDCR San Diego County II, the Prison Line was estimated to have approximately 28 percent remaining capacity and the Otay Valley trunk sewer was estimated to have approximately 60 percent remaining capacity (CDCR 1995). According to the Utility Site Assessment prepared by Nolte Associates in April 2008, onsite sewer lines are in good condition and have sufficient capacity to accommodate improvements. Wastewater from RJD is directed to the East Otay Mesa Sewer Maintenance District, which conveys flows to the City of San Diego's Metropolitan Wastewater System for treatment at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant currently treats approximately 175 million gallons per day and has a treatment capacity of 240 million gallons (Nolte 2008).

As of 2008, wastewater production at RJD was estimated at approximately 260 to 270 million gallons per year. However, wastewater production at RJD has been recently reduced as a result of the installation of toilet flush-control valves and a reduction in inmate population. Data provided by CDCR for January 2010 through February 2012 shows that current wastewater production is approximately 197 million gallons per year, based on an average 0.54 million gallon per day (mgd) wastewater flow rates.

According to a 1985 wastewater service agreement between the State of California, OWD, and the Metropolitan Wastewater District (MWW), CDCR is permitted to discharge 0.826 mgd average daily flow with a maximum instantaneous flow of 1.5 mgd. MWW monitoring indicates that an approximate average of 0.801 mgd is discharged on an annual basis. Records indicate that discharge rates have occasionally exceeded the contracted allowable average daily flow and instantaneous flow. However, this data predates the installation of flush-control valves that have substantially reduced the amount of wastewater generated at RJD.

### **Stormwater**

Two main underground drainage systems drain RJD, discharging into O'Neal canyon to the northwest and Johnson Canyon to the south. In addition two smaller drainages serve improved areas southeast of the main institution, including the warehouse and maintenance facility and the firing range. These smaller drainages discharge north into O'Neal Canyon and south towards Johnson Canyon.

## Solid Waste

Solid waste produced at RJD is currently disposed at the Otay Landfill located at 1700 Maxwell Road in Chula Vista. Otay Landfill does not accept hazardous waste. As of March 2012, the remaining capacity at Otay Landfill was approximately 24 million cubic yards, with an anticipated closure date of 2028. The facility is permitted to receive up to 5,830 tons of solid waste per day (CalRecycle 2013).

RJD operates a recycling and salvage program that reduces waste delivered to landfills by as much as 40 percent. Recent data indicates that RJD disposes of approximately 17,000 pounds (8.5 tons, or 11.4 cubic yards) of waste daily (California Prison Health Care Receivership Corporation 2008).

Regulated medical waste is collected by a private contractor for processing and final disposal.

## Electricity and Natural Gas

Electricity is provided to RJD via an SDG&E power pole located adjacent to the southwest side of the institution. A single 12.6-kV line connects to a 12.6-kV switchboard in the institution's central plant. Electricity is distributed from this point throughout the institution via underground lines. The existing switchboard is currently running at maximum capacity. As such, the electrical system at RJD would be upgraded in order to serve the new, expanded, and renovated construction. The existing emergency generator may be upgraded or an additional emergency generator may be provided.

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## Discussion

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Would the project:

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

**Less than significant impact.** RJD is authorized to release an average daily rate of 0.826 mgd with a maximum instantaneous flow of 1.5 mgd of wastewater to the Metropolitan Wastewater District for treatment at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant is required to operate in compliance with its current NPDES permit, thereby ensuring wastewater treatment requirements are met. CDCR installed flush-restricting valves at RJD in 2008 on all inmate lavatory fixtures, thereby limiting the number of consecutive flushes. Because of the flush-restricting valves, other water conservation devices and a reduction in inmate population, RJD has reduced its water use and, in turn, its wastewater production.

The project primarily includes upgrades to existing health services facilities and expansion of facilities to support improvement of existing health care services to the existing inmate population. No increase to the inmate population would result. Only one additional staff member would be required. Since water usage at CDCR institutions is largely driven by inmate levels, and no increase in inmates would occur, water usage increases would be minimal and would remain far below past

water usage levels upon which OWD has planned future water use. Furthermore, the new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices. Accordingly, the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements and impacts would be less than significant.

**b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

**No impact.** Water and wastewater facilities are discussed separately below.

**Water Facilities**

As discussed in the setting, CDCR's water use has dramatically dropped at RJD since water conservation devices were installed in 2008 and because of a reduction in inmate population. More importantly for this project, no additional water consumption would result from installation of new health care facilities. No new inmate capacity would be created, and only one additional staff would be added.

Since water usage at CDCR institutions is largely driven by the number of inmates, and no increase in inmates would occur, water use associated with inmates would not change. Further, the project does not involve any uses that would result in increased water consumption. As such, no new or expanded water facilities are necessary for the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

**Wastewater**

As of 2008, wastewater production was estimated at approximately 260 to 270 million gallons per year. However, wastewater production at RJD has been reduced as a result of toilet flush-control valves installed in 2008 and a reduction in inmate population. As such, current wastewater production has decreased from previous levels to approximately 197 million gallons per year, based on an average 0.54 mgd wastewater flow rates.

As previously indicated, the project primarily includes upgrades to existing health services facilities and expansion of facilities to support improvement of existing health care services to the existing inmate population. No increase to the inmate population would result. Since wastewater production at CDCR institutions is largely driven by inmate levels, and no increase in inmates would occur, wastewater production increases would be minimal and would remain far below past wastewater production levels for which sufficient capacity exists. Furthermore, the new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices. Wastewater from RJD is processed by the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant currently treats approximately 175 million gallons per day and has a treatment capacity of 240 million gallons. As such, sufficient capacity is available to serve the proposed project.

In summary, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction or expansion of water or wastewater facilities and no impacts would occur.

- c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

**Less than significant impact.** Stormwater facilities for the new buildings would be connected to existing facilities. The proposed project components would increase impervious surface coverage at RJD by 39,324 square feet, a nominal amount compared with the existing 2.2 million-square-foot institution (a 1.79-percent increase). The increase in impervious surface area would be negligible relative to the existing institution. Furthermore, CDCR would contract with a registered civil engineer to design and implement a drainage plan that would safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff. The plan would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines and with the General Construction NPDES Permit. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

- d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?**

**No impact.** See response to Question 3.17 (b) above. There would be no increase in water demand associated with this project. Therefore, current supplies would be sufficient.

- e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?**

**Less than significant impact.** See response to Question 3.17(b) above. Given wastewater production at CDCR institutions is largely driven by inmate levels, and no increase in inmates would occur, wastewater production increases would be minimal and would remain far below past wastewater production levels for which sufficient capacity exists. Wastewater from RJD is processed by the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant currently treats approximately 175 million gallons per day and has a treatment capacity of 240 million gallons. As such, the wastewater treatment provider can adequately serve the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

- f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?**

**Less than significant impact.** Solid waste is disposed of at the Otay Landfill, approximately five miles northwest of the project site. As of March 2012, the remaining capacity at Otay Landfill was approximately 24 million cubic yards, with an anticipated closure date of 2028. The institution is permitted to receive up to 5,830 tons of solid waste per day (CalRecycle 2013). RJD currently disposes of approximately 17,000 pounds (8.5 tons, or 11.4 cubic yards) of waste daily.

Project construction would result in solid waste over the 19-month construction period. Construction-related solid waste would be recycled to the extent possible and remaining waste would be disposed at Otay Landfill. Since construction waste disposal would be temporary and sufficient capacity exists, impacts would be less than significant.

CDCR bases waste generation rates on a factor of 3.6 pounds per inmate per day. However, the proposed project would not result in an increase in inmates. As such, negligible increases in operational waste production would be expected. With a permitted capacity of up to 5,830 tons of solid waste per day, approximately 24 million cubic yards of remaining capacity, and an anticipated closure date of 2028, sufficient permitted capacity is available at the Otay Landfill to accommodate the project's waste disposal needs. Impacts would be less than significant.

**g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

**Less than significant impact.** As part of standard procedure, the proposed project would be required to abide by all applicable local, state, and federal solid waste disposal regulations. As previously discussed, RJD implements several recycling programs. Furthermore, solid waste created by the construction and operation of the proposed project would be a small percentage of the overall waste production of the institution. As such, impacts related to solid waste regulation compliance would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>18. Mandatory Findings of Significance</b>				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Discussion

- a) **Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?**

**Less than significant impact.** As evaluated in this IS/Proposed ND, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. As described under Section 2.6, the project includes specific environmental protection design features to ensure avoidance of impacts to avian species, previously undiscovered human remains, and water supply. Therefore, less than significant impacts from project implementation would occur.

- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?**

**Less than significant impact.** The State of California owns approximately 780 acres where RJD is located. Approximately 150 acres are used for RJD, while the remaining acreage is undeveloped. Cumulative air quality and traffic impacts are considered in Section 3.3 and Section 3.16, respectively, in this IS/Proposed ND. As described in the impact analyses in Sections 3.1 through 3.17 of this IS/Proposed ND, the proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts requiring mitigation. The project would also not cause, or result in, a cumulatively considerable contribution to any significant adverse impacts when considered in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, or probable future projects, primarily because the incremental contributions of the HCFIP are so modest.

CDCR is considering RJD as a potential site for a probable future project proposed as new Level II inmate housing. This project is called the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, and CDCR has proposed to locate either one (792 total bed) facility on 35 acres, or two (1,584 total bed) facilities on 55 acres at RJD and Mule Creek State Prison in Amador County (northern California). In addition to these two sites, CDCR is considering other alternative locations for infill facilities in California. CDCR released a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project on December 19, 2012. The EIR is currently being prepared and will evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with development of housing facilities on each of five different potential infill sites (including RJD). Other current or probable future projects near the proposed RJD HCFIP site that may cause related impacts are listed in Appendix C. No other projects that could cause related impacts are proposed by CDCR, and as discussed in this document, the proposed project’s impacts are so limited, they would not contribute considerably to any significant local or regional impacts. As explained in this IS/Proposed ND, CDCR has incorporated measures into the project such that its incremental impacts will not be cumulatively considerable (see Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features). Accordingly, the incremental addition of impacts from the proposed project would be considered less than cumulatively considerable.

- c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?**

**Less than significant impact.** The proposed project would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. Air quality and/or noise would be the only avenues through which the project could have a substantial effect on human beings. However, all potential effects of the proposed project related to air quality and noise are identified as less than significant.

The impact analysis included in this IS/Proposed ND indicates that for all other resource areas, the proposed project would have either no impact or less than significant impact.



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