

INITIAL STUDY/PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

25-Bed Acute/Intermediate Mental Health Care Facility California Institution for Women



LEAD AGENCY:

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, California 94283-0001

Contact:

Cher Daniels, Chief
Environmental Planning Unit
(916) 323-0731

August 2006

EDAW

INITIAL STUDY/PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

25-Bed Acute/Intermediate Mental Health Care Facility California Institution for Women



LEAD AGENCY:

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001

Contact:
Cher Daniels, Chief
Environmental Planning Unit
(916) 323-0731

Prepared with assistance from:

EDAW
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Contact:
Gary Jakobs, AICP
Project Director
(916) 414-5800

Addie Olazabal
Project Manager
(619) 233-1454

August 2006



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 Introduction and Regulatory Guidance.....	1-1
1.2 Why This Document?.....	1-1
1.3 Summary of Findings.....	1-2
1.4 Environmental Permits.....	1-6
1.5 Document Organization.....	1-6
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	2-1
2.1 Introduction.....	2-1
2.2 Project Location.....	2-1
2.3 Background and Need for the Proposed Project.....	2-1
2.4 Project Objectives.....	2-4
2.5 Description of Proposed Facilities.....	2-4
2.6 Project Construction.....	2-8
2.7 Environmental Protection.....	2-8
3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST.....	3-1
I. Aesthetics.....	3-1
II. Agricultural Resources.....	3-4
III. Air Quality.....	3-6
IV. Biological Resources.....	3-12
V. Cultural Resources.....	3-18
VI. Geology and Soils.....	3-23
VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	3-28
VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality.....	3-33
IX. Land Use and Planning.....	3-39
X. Mineral Resources.....	3-41
XI. Noise.....	3-42
XII. Population and Housing.....	3-46
XIII. Public Services.....	3-48
XIV. Recreation.....	3-50
XV. Transportation/Traffic.....	3-51
XVI. Utilities and Service Systems.....	3-54
XVII. Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	3-58
4 MITIGATION MEASURES.....	4-1
4.1 Biological Resources.....	4-1
4.2 Cultural Resources.....	4-2
5 REFERENCES.....	5-1
6 LIST OF PREPARERS.....	6-1
7 DISTRIBUTION LIST.....	7-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
Tables		
1-1	Comparison of Alternative Sites 1 and 2	1-3
2-1	Current and Projected Future Prison Employment Levels	2-8
3-1	Attainment Status for the San Bernardino County Portion of the South Coast Air Basin	3-7
3-2	SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds	3-8
3-3	Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	3-9
3-4	Estimated Daily Operational Emissions	3-10
3-5	Cultural Resources Documented on and in the Vicinity of the California Institute for Women Property	3-19
3-6	Active Faults in the Vicinity of the Project Site	3-25
3-7	Hazardous Waste Generators in the Project Vicinity	3-29
3-8	Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment	3-44
3-9	City of Chino and Surrounding Region Growth Forecasts	3-47
Exhibits		
2-1	CIW Regional Vicinity Map	2-2
2-2	Project Location Map	2-3
2-3	Alternative Site Locations	2-5

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed 25-bed acute/intermediate mental health care facility (proposed Facility) at the existing California Institution for Women (CIW), which is located in the City of Chino in San Bernardino County, in the southeast area of California. The CIW is also located near the City of Corona in Riverside County. This document evaluates placement of the proposed Facility at two alternative sites within the grounds of CIW. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.).

An initial study (IS) is prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063[a]), and thus to determine the appropriate environmental document. In accordance with State 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 CDCR 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). This IS/Proposed MND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15071.

1.2 WHY THIS DOCUMENT?

Under CEQA, the lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over approval of the proposed project. The CDCR is the lead agency for the proposed CIW 25-bed Mental Health Care Facility Project. CDCR has directed the preparation of an IS/Proposed MND in compliance with CEQA. At the direction of the CDCR, EDAW, Inc., environmental consultants, has prepared this IS/Proposed MND. 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 MND is available for a 30-day public review period from August 21, 2006 to September 19, 2006.

Comments should be addressed to:

Cher Daniels, Chief
Environmental Planning Unit
Office of Facilities Management (5th and J Street)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001
(916) 323-0731 Phone
(916) 323-0986 Fax

E-mail comments may be addressed to cher.daniels@cdcr.ca.gov.

If you have questions regarding the proposed IS/Proposed MND, please call Cher Daniels (CDCR) at (916) 323-0731. If you wish to send written comments (including via e-mail), they must be postmarked by September 19, 2006.

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

A copy of the IS/Proposed MND is available for public review at the following locations:

- (1) San Bernardino County Library, Chino Branch
13180 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
- (2) Corona Public Library
650 Main Street
Corona, CA 92882

1.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project at two alternative sites. Table 1-1 provides a comparison of potential environmental effects at each alternative site.

Based on the issues evaluated in that chapter, it was determined that the proposed project would have no impact related to the following issue areas:

- ▶ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Land Use and Planning
- ▶ Mineral Resources
- ▶ Population and Housing
- ▶ Public Services
- ▶ Recreation

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

- ▶ Aesthetics
- ▶ Agricultural Resources
- ▶ Geology and Soils
- ▶ Hydrology and Water Quality
- ▶ Noise
- ▶ Transportation and Traffic
- ▶ Utilities and Service Systems

Table 1-1. Comparison of Alternative Sites 1 and 2

	Alternative Site 1	Alternative Site 2
	<p><u>Location</u>: In the northwest quadrant of CIW, directly north of the recently completed Correctional Treatment Facility. The facility would be constructed partially on a paved area and partially on a graded, undeveloped grassy area. The existing security fencing would need to be redirected to include the new facility.</p>	<p><u>Location</u>: In the southwest quadrant of CIW, east of an inmate day labor yard and north of a parking and storage area. This site is in an open area and is completely undeveloped and covered with weeds and grasses. Security fencing, lighting, and vehicle/pedestrian access would be included as part of this alternative. Prado Regional Park is located less than 1 mile west of this site.</p>
Environmental Issue	Alternative Site 1	Alternative Site 2
Aesthetics	<p>The proposed Facility and new fencing, like existing facilities, would be visible from adjacent dairy and agricultural operations. Distant views could be possible from an agricultural residence located approximately 0.5 mile north, on Chino-Corona Road. The proposed Facility would be compatible with existing structures at CIW and no significant impacts to visual resources are anticipated with this alternative.</p>	<p>Distant views of the proposed Facility could be available from eastern portions of Prado Regional Park. The project would be located on CIW property and would be visually compatible with other nearby structures at CIW. No significant impacts to visual resources are anticipated with implementation of the proposed project at this location.</p>
Agricultural Resources	<p>This proposed site is a mainly undeveloped parcel that is not mapped as prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. Prime farmland, as identified by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), is located adjacent to the north of the site. However, the proposed project would not encroach into this farmland and will not result in substantial indirect impacts to the agricultural and dairy operations.</p>	<p>This site is located on an entirely undeveloped parcel and is not designated as prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance. There are no agricultural uses adjacent to this site, and there would be no impacts to agricultural uses at this site.</p>
Air Quality	<p>Construction and operation of the proposed project at this location would not violate federal, state, or local air quality standards. Short-term and long-term emissions would have a less-than-significant impact to air quality standards.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>
Biological Resources	<p>A portion of this site is developed with concrete and asphalt for a road. The northern part of the site is dominated by nonnative ruderal grasses and forbs. An earthen drainage extends along the CDCR property boundary northwest of the site. There are no trees on the site and wildlife diversity is low. The western burrowing owl and tricolored blackbird, California Species of Special Concern, have the potential to occupy this site. Mitigation has been proposed to minimize impacts to these species.</p>	<p>Alternative Site 2 is within a large weedy area just west of a perimeter road and is also dominated by ruderal grasses and forbs. There are no trees on the site and wildlife diversity is low. The western burrowing owl and tricolored blackbird, California Species of Special Concern, have the potential to occupy this site. Mitigation has been proposed to minimize impacts to these species.</p>

Environmental Issue	Alternative Site 1	Alternative Site 2
Cultural Resources	The nearest cultural resource, a dairy farm, is located 400 yards northwest of the site. The site is partially paved and surface soils have been graded. Pleistocene-age deposits underlie the area. Archaeological monitoring would not be required if geotechnical investigations and final site design indicate that grading would not disturb intact native soils. Measures to protect human remains, should they be discovered, would be required.	An NRHP-eligible site and three prehistoric artifact isolates are located 255 and 450 yards southwest of Alternative site 2, respectively. This site appears undisturbed and is underlain by Pleistocene-age deposits. Construction monitoring by a qualified archaeologist would be required, as well as measures to protect human remains, should they be discovered on-site.
Geology and Soils	The site is relatively flat, sloping down slightly in the north towards the drainage. Soil types include Chino Silt Loam and Chualar Clay Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, which have a slight erosion hazard. The project site is located within a seismically active area. To minimize impacts related to seismic activity and other geologic conditions, a geotechnical analysis will be prepared to determine site-specific conditions and design requirements.	Same as Alternative 1.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	This site is not located on a national priority listed site. Construction of the proposed Facility would involve use of standard construction equipment, and operation of the site does not entail the handling or transport of hazardous materials.	Same as Alternative 1.
Hydrology and Water Quality	The site is located on a partially paved area near Drainage B, which is a man-made drainage of Prado Dam. As part of planned improvements to the dam, USACOE has plans to construct a dike along the western and southern boundaries at CIW to reduce impacts due to flooding, near this proposed site. However, the proposed Facility would be located on CDCR-owned property, and would not encroach into the jurisdiction of USACOE. CDCR would comply with all NPDES requirements, and BMPs would be put in place to minimize erosion and sedimentation.	There are no water features located near this alternative location. CDCR will comply with all requirements set forth by federal, state, and local requirements, including NPDES requirements. Construction and operation of the proposed Facility at this location would have no impacts to hydrology or water quality.
Land Use and Planning	The proposed Facility at this location would require the existing security fencing to be re-routed to encompass the new structure. However, it would still be located on CDCR-owned property and would be compatible with zoning and surrounding land uses at CIW. There would be no impact to land use and planning.	Same as Alternative 1

Environmental Issue	Alternative Site 1	Alternative Site 2
Mineral Resources	This alternative site is not located in a designated mineral resource area and is not known to contain important mineral sources. No mineral extraction activities have occurred at this location.	Same as Alternative 1
Noise	Alternative Site 1 is located near a dairy and agricultural farm. The nearest residence is located on the east side of Chino-Corona Road, approximately 0.5 mile from this site. Construction and operation of the proposed Facility would not result in significant noise impacts to this residence.	Alternative Site 2 is not located near residences. The eastern part of Prado Regional Park is located adjacent to this site. Construction and operation of the proposed Facility would not result in significant impacts to this residence.
Population and Housing	The proposed Facility, at either location, would require 100 new employees during the operational phases of the project. It is expected that the surrounding communities would absorb this growth with negligible effects.	Same as Alternative 1.
Public Services	CIW provides its own on-site emergency services including four captains, six trained inmate firefighters, three fire trucks, and two ambulances. Staff security and police provide protection at the correctional facility. Recreational facilities are present at CIW to serve the needs of the correctional facility inmate population. No schools, public parks, or other recreational facilities are located near the project site.	Same as Alternative 1.
Recreation	CIW provides on-site recreational facilities for its inmate population, and the proposed project would not affect those facilities. A total of 100 employees would be needed to operate the proposed Facility, which would not adversely impact recreational facilities.	Same as Alternative 1.
Transportation/Traffic	The proposed project would result in 100 new employees at either location. There would be no significant impact to traffic or circulation.	Same as Alternative 1.
Utilities and Services Systems	The proposed Facility would result in 100 employees, which would result in an increased consumption of potable water and an additional generation of wastewater and solid waste. This site is immediately north of the Correctional Treatment Facility, and it is assumed that infrastructure improvements would connect to this facility, or the nearest appropriate location. Final design plans will determine the extent and location of water and sewer connections.	The proposed Facility would result in 100 employees, which would result in an increased consumption of potable water and an additional generation of wastewater and solid waste. This site is located north of the Family Living Building and it is assumed that infrastructure improvements would connect to this facility, or the nearest appropriate location. Final design plans will determine the extent and location of water and sewer connections.

Impacts of the proposed project to the following issue areas would be less than significant with incorporation of the mitigation measures described in Chapter 4:

- ▶ Biological Resources
- ▶ Cultural Resources

CDCR has agreed to adopt each of the mitigation measures described in Chapter 4. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan would be prepared and would include those mitigation measures that would reduce environmental impacts to the resources areas stated above.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

The proposed project may require the following permits and would be required to comply with the following State regulations:

- ▶ Erosion and Surface Water Quality—Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (for construction), Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and associated Best Management Practices (BMPs).

1.5 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This IS/Proposed MND is organized as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction. This chapter provides an introduction to the environmental review process. It describes the purpose and organization of this document as well as presents a summary of findings.

Chapter 2: Project Description. This chapter describes the purpose of and need for the proposed project, identifies project objectives, and provides a detailed description of the proposed project.

Chapter 3: Environmental Checklist. This chapter 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. For this project, however, mitigation measures have been incorporated where needed, to reduce all potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Chapter 4: Mitigation Measures. This chapter summarizes the mitigation measures incorporated into the project and agreed to by CDCR as a result of the IS/Proposed MND.

Chapter 5: References. This chapter lists the references used in preparation of this IS/Proposed MND.

Chapter 6: List of Preparers. This chapter identifies report preparers.

Chapter 7: Distribution List. This chapter provides the names and addresses of all parties who received copies of this document.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) proposes to construct a 25-bed acute/intermediate mental health care facility (proposed Facility) at the California Institution for Women (CIW) to provide 24-hour inpatient care for female inmates already located at CIW who require mental health treatment. The project includes construction of new one-story 39,810-square-foot facility on approximately one of two potential sites at CIW. Site 1 partially paved and the proposed Facility would cover approximately 0.7 acre, whereas Site 2 is undeveloped and would require approximately 0.9 acres. Both alternative sites may require minor utility and infrastructure improvements. Outdoor recreation yards, food services, parking, and all other support will be provided by existing facilities at the institution.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

CIW is located at 16756 Chino-Corona Road, in the extreme southwest corner of San Bernardino County, California. CIW is in the City of Chino, north of the City of Corona, approximately 35 miles east of the City of Los Angeles (Exhibits 2-1 and 2-2). San Bernardino County is located in southeast California. CIW encompasses approximately 120 acres. Regional access is provided by Interstate 15, State Route (SR) 91, SR 83, or Euclid Avenue, and SR 71, also known as the Chino Valley Freeway. Local access to Chino-Corona Road is provided from Pine Avenue and Hellman Avenue.

The proposed Facility would be located on approximately 0.7 to 0.9 acre at one of two potential sites (Exhibit 2-3). Alternative Site 1 is located in the northwest quadrant of CIW directly north of the existing Correctional Treatment Facility. Alternative Site 2 is located in the southeast quadrant of CIW, east of an inmate day labor yard. Alternative Site 1 is mainly undeveloped, with some paved areas near the Correctional Treatment Facility, and Alternative Site 2 is entirely undeveloped.

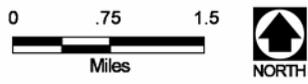
2.3 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

CIW is a correctional facility for Level I (low security) and III (medium/high security) female offenders, and it is operated by the CDCR. CIW is located on a 120-acre site in the southwest portion of San Bernardino County. As of June 2006, the existing facility employed 656 staff and incarcerated 2,624 female inmates. CIW was constructed in 1952 and, at the time, was the only prison for female felons in California. Originally called “Frontera,” the campus-like design was in keeping with the 1950s progressive notion of rehabilitation. In addition to inmate housing for women, the correctional facilities also contain academic and vocational programs, pre-release and substance abuse programming, pre-forestry and camp training, an arts in corrections program, and a variety of inmate self-help groups and community betterment projects.

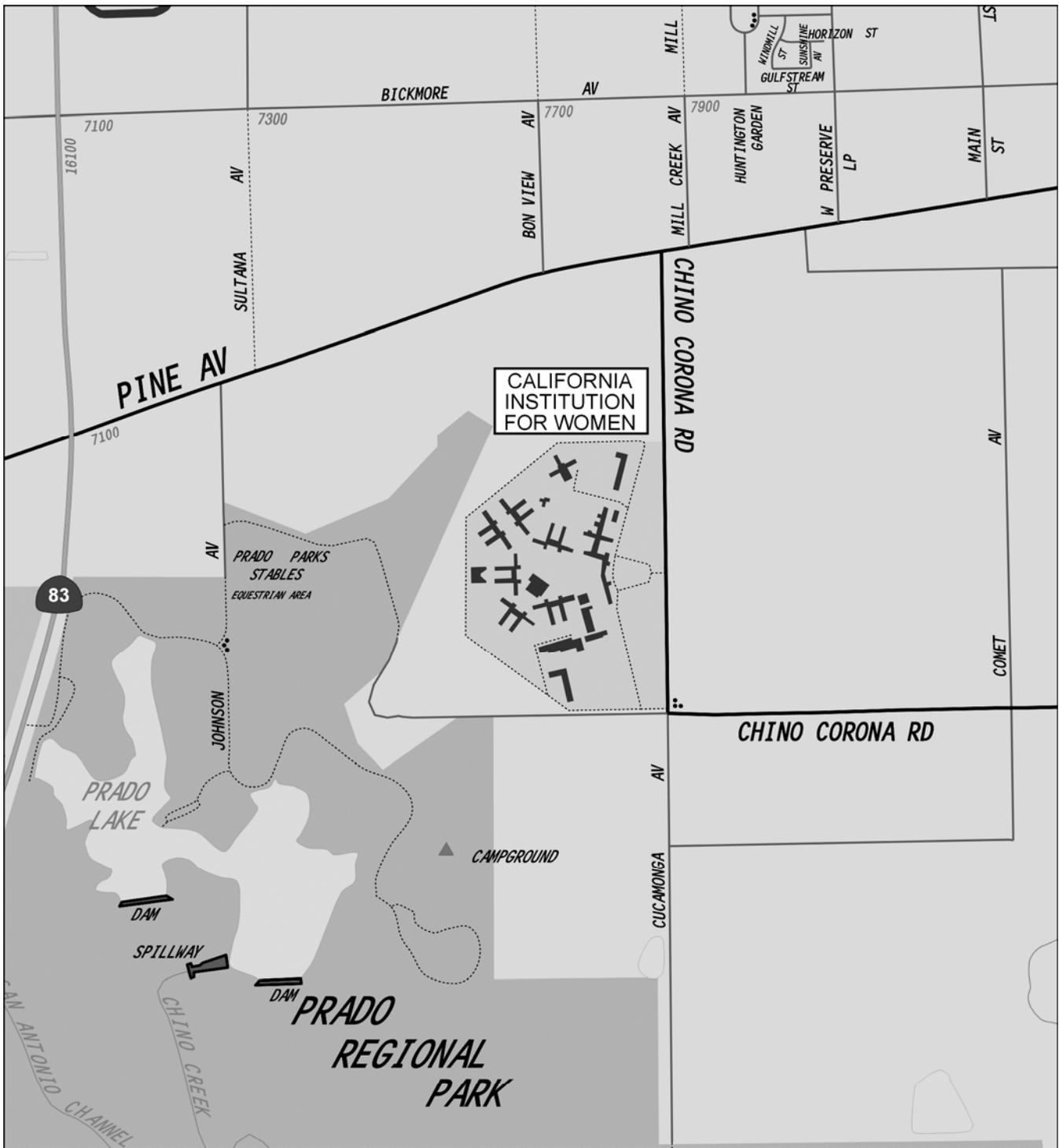
Since 1995, the federal court (as result of the case *Coleman v. Wilson*, now *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger*), has provided oversight to the development and operation of the CDCR Mental Health Service Delivery System. The State of California has provided \$20.2 million from the General Fund in order to comply with recent court orders that require the implementation of new program guidelines for the Mental Health Delivery System and an increase in the level of headquarters oversight for the Mental Health Program. In addition to court requirements, CDCR has experienced an increase in the number of female inmates requiring mental health care services. The



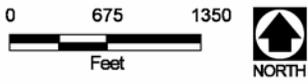
Source: Thomas Bros. 2006



**Figure 2-1
CIW Regional Vicinity Map**



Source: Thomas Bros. 2006



**Figure 2-2
Project Location Map**

prevalence of serious mental disorders among the female prison population has grown from 21 percent in 2001 to nearly 25 percent today. As of the end of June 2005, the CDCR treats and manages nearly 2,800 female inmates with serious mental disorders. The most serious cases may be treated and sometimes controlled, however they are not cured. Thus demand for care continues to increase. At CIW, individual group therapy and medication management by a psychiatrist are currently provided to these inmates. Off-site care is often required for seriously mentally ill patients.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

CIW plays an important role within CDCR by:

- ▶ Providing a centrally located medical and psychiatric institution for health care needs of the female offenders population in California's prisons;
- ▶ Providing quality health care and institution programs specifically geared to meet the special needs of female offenders; and
- ▶ Providing academic and vocational programs, drug addiction treatment programs, pre-forestry and comp training, an arts in corrections program, self-help groups, and community betterment projects.

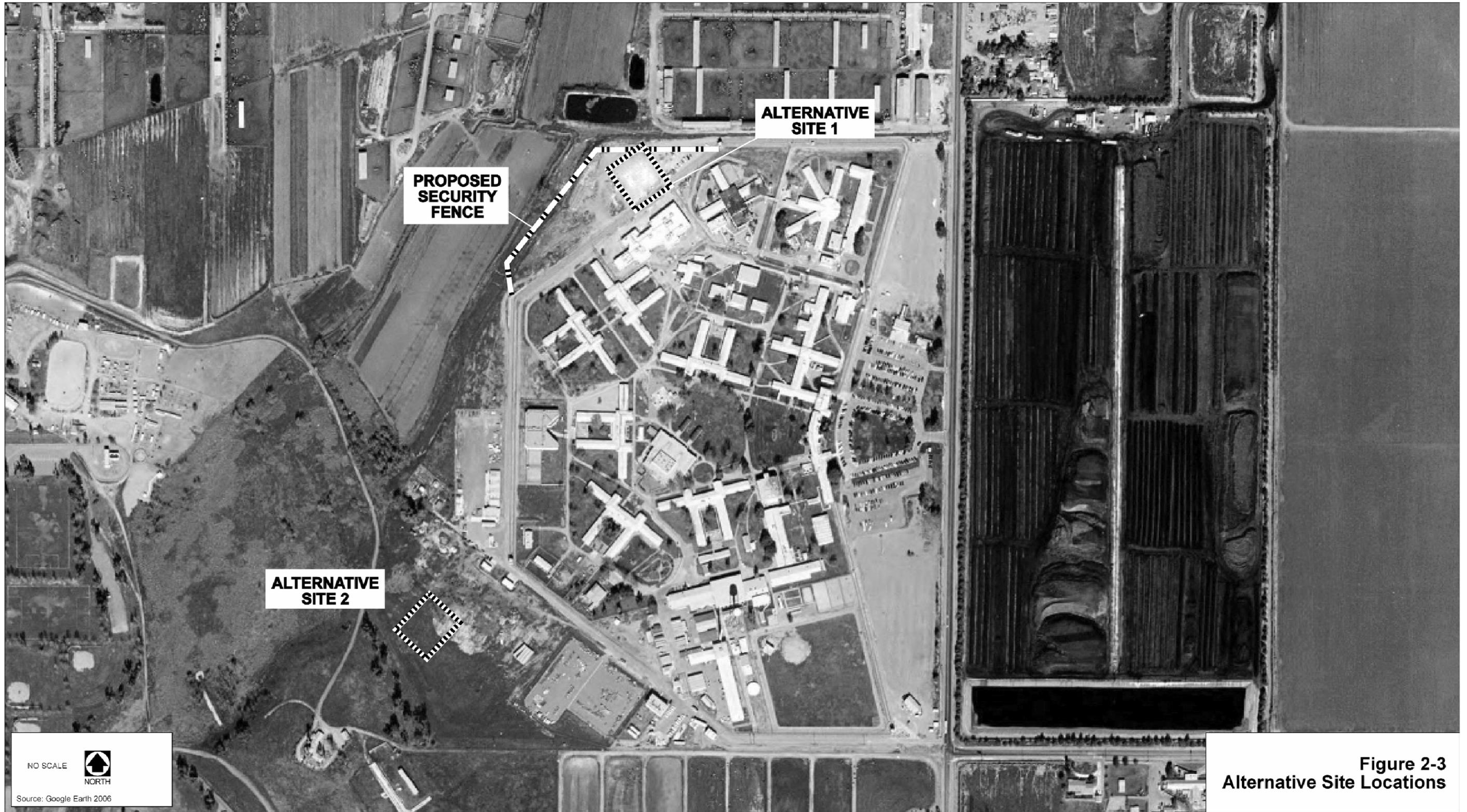
The proposed project is intended to achieve the following primary objectives:

- ▶ Improve and standardize mental health facilities based on CDCR Mental Health Service Delivery System requirements;
- ▶ Provide continuum of care: Facility design will include the complete continuum of mental treatment within the complex and will be closely associated with existing Correctional Treatment Facilities;
- ▶ Consolidate locations for new mental health facilities to improve staff recruitment and retention; and
- ▶ Reduce outsourcing of sub-acute medical care, and the security risks involved in the transportation of inmates to outside medical facilities.

2.5 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITIES

2.5.1 FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

The proposed Facility will provide beds for 25 inmates in single-occupancy cells. The proposed Facility will consist of a slab on-grade, single-story concrete structure of 39,810 square feet. The two potential alternative sites are on approximately 0.7 to 0.9 acre of relatively level land. Under both alternative sites, the proposed Facility would extend outside of the current security perimeter fencing at CIW. At Alternative Site 1, the existing perimeter fencing and access road would be realigned to encompass the new facility. At Alternative Site 2, the facility would be a stand alone facility that would require installing double fencing, mass lighting, two towers, and vehicle and pedestrian sallyports. Both alternative locations are located on CDCR property and will be within the secure perimeter of the existing CIW upon project completion. The proposed Facility would be designed



This page intentionally left blank.

similar to the recently completed Correctional Treatment Facility near Alternative Site 1. The proposed Facility will be serviced by existing utilities, as described below, as well as existing outdoor recreation yards, food service, and all other support.

2.5.2 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

All required utilities, including water, sanitary sewer, storm drain, electrical, communications, and security electronics, are located in the general area of the proposed site.

Potable Water—CDCR operates two prison facilities in San Bernardino County: CIW and California Institution for Men (CIM). CIM is located approximately 3 miles north of CIW. CIW receives potable water from three sources: local water wells, reservoirs at CIM, and bottled sources. CIM has four water reservoirs that have a total 400,000 gallon capacity. CIW has a daily water allotment from CIM of 330,000 gallons. Due to high nitrogen levels in groundwater, the water is treated at CIM prior to delivery. However, due to noncompliance with permit provisions for the operation of a denitrification plant at CIM, CIW has been receiving bottled water and ice for several years.

Wastewater—Wastewater from CIW is currently pumped off-site to the Fountain Valley Municipal Water Treatment Plants via the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor (SARI) line. Use of the SARI line is temporary while the Inland Empire Utilities Agency completes improvements to local sewer lines. It is anticipated that within 2 years, wastewater from CIW will be transported to Recycling Treatment Plant #2 (operated by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency) located approximately 2 miles north of CIW. CIW has an average daily flow of 0.4 million gallons.

Other Utilities and Services—Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison. Natural Gas is provided by Southern California Gas Company. CIW employs Burteck Industries to transport wastes to the Mid-Valley Landfill in the City of Fontana. Food wastes are either transported to the landfill or pulped and removed through the wastewater system.

2.5.3 FACILITY STAFFING

The proposed Facility will operate 24 hours a day, year-round, with three 8-hour shifts (watches). Current and projected future CIW employment is listed in Table 2-1. Construction of the proposed Facility will result in an increase of 100 employees at CIW. New employees will include primary medical and administrative, correctional officers, and other types of support staff.

2.5.4 VISITATION

CDCR estimates that approximately 70 percent of the inmates/patients in the proposed Facility will be potentially suicidal, requiring intensive treatment and custody staff resources upon intake and until stabilized. Thus, it is assumed that no general visitation, aside from attorney visits, will occur. Effective February 1, 2004, visiting days at CIW are Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Visiting hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Saturdays and 1:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Sundays. As under current conditions, all visitors will be required to enter a visitor processing center for identification, screening, metal detection, and possible search.

**Table 2-1
Current and Projected Future Prison Employment Levels**

Watch	Number of Employees at Existing Facility	Projected Employees for 25-Bed Facility	Total Projected Future Employees (Existing plus Proposed Facility)
First Watch 10:45 p.m. to 6:45 a.m.	78	12	90
Second Watch 6:45 a.m. to 2:45 p.m.	446	68	514
Third Watch 2:45 p.m. to 10:45 p.m.	132	20	152
Total all Watches	656	100	756

Source: CDC 2006

2.5.5 EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLANS

CIW has an Emergency Preparedness Plan tailored to the specific site needs of the institution in compliance with the California Emergency Services Act of 1970. The Plan specifies measures to be implemented within the facility during certain types of emergencies such as fire, flood, earthquake, war, or civil disturbance. Employees are trained in the use of emergency equipment and medical aid for these situations. The proposed Facility will operate under the terms of the existing CIW Emergency Preparedness Plan.

2.6 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the proposed Facility is scheduled to begin in early 2009, with an estimated completion date in early 2011. 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 on-site during concrete pours for foundations and slabs; fork lifts would be used during erection of walls and delivery of materials from storage yards; and cranes would be operated for installation of columns, steel roof beams, metal decking, and mechanical systems on the roof. Anywhere from 5 to 50 on-site workers would be involved in project construction at any given time. Construction work shifts will generally be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The construction staging area would be located on a developed area near the chosen site. A fenced staging area would be used for vehicles, equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, and solvent storage. Parking for construction workers would be provided in the existing visitor parking lot. The estimated cost for construction of the acute/intermediate mental health care facility is approximately \$29 million.

2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This section describes features of the proposed project that CDCR has adopted as part of the project design and construction approaches to reduce the potential environmental impacts of the project. In addition to these

features, CDCR would adopt and implement the mitigation measures identified in Chapter 4 and incorporate them into the project design.

2.7.2 WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

Erosion is the process of soil particles being displaced and transported by wind or water. Project construction activities would disturb soils and vegetation, exposing sites to possible erosion. In addition, a man-made drainage located immediately north of Alternative Site 1 presents a potential receiving body of water due to erosion from construction. CDCR would retain a California registered civil engineer to prepare a grading and erosion control plan and would comply with requirements as defined by the County of San Bernardino municipal stormwater permit. In addition, CDCR would design and implement a drainage plan prepared by a registered civil engineer as part of the proposed project upgrade. The plan would describe how drainage will be handled at the facility site, and would demonstrate that the proposed drainage improvements are adequate to safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff through the facility site. The drainage plan would include an accurate description of existing runoff and post-project runoff scenarios that take into account increases in impervious surfaces and other changes in potential runoff characteristics; an assessment of existing drainage facilities; and potential upgrades that would be necessary to ensure adequate stormwater storage and conveyance capacity so as not to exceed CIW standards. Such improvements would be designed and constructed to not expose adjacent or downstream properties to an increased potential for flooding.

Though preliminary design plans are not yet finalized, it is anticipated that the proposed Facility, at either alternative location, will disturb less than 1 acre. If the proposed Facility disturbs 1 acre or more, the grading and erosion control plan would be consistent with the NPDES permit required by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The plan would include the location, implementation schedule, and maintenance schedule of all erosion and sediment control measures, a description of measures designed to control dust and stabilize the construction-site road and entrance, and a description of the location and methods of storage and disposal of construction materials. Erosion and sediment control measures could include the use of detention basins, berms, swales, wattles, and silt fencing. The plan would include a SWPPP, which would identify the activities that may cause pollutant discharge (including sediment) during storms and the BMPs that would be employed to control pollutant discharge. Construction techniques would be identified to reduce the potential for runoff, including minimizing site disturbance, controlling water flow over construction sites, stabilizing bare soil, and ensuring proper site cleanup. In addition, the SWPPP would specify the erosion and sedimentation control measures to be implemented, such as silt fences, trench plugs, terraces, water bars, and seeding and mulching. The SWPPP would also specify spill prevention countermeasures, identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (mainly vehicle fluids such as fuel and hydraulic fluids), and identify measures to prevent or materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. Emergency procedures for responding to spills also would be identified in the SWPPP.

2.7.3 EARTHQUAKE-RESISTANT DESIGN

CDCR will be responsible for the preparation of a preliminary geotechnical investigation for the proposed Facility. The geotechnical report will utilize strategic soil borings that provide information on soil strata at the project site, including the depth at which native soils are encountered. This report will include specific recommendations for the following project elements:

- ▶ site preparation and earthwork,
- ▶ foundations,
- ▶ resistance to lateral loads,
- ▶ below-grade walls,
- ▶ pavement design,
- ▶ slabs on grade,
- ▶ pipe bedding and trench backfill, and
- ▶ corrosion and chemical attack resistance.

To reduce potential hazards at the project site related to seismic activity, liquefaction, differential settlement, unstable soils, and soil corrosivity, CDCR would implement the necessary design and construction recommendations contained in the geotechnical report.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. Aesthetics. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in the City of Chino south of the intersection of Pine Avenue and Chino-Corona Road, in southwest San Bernardino County, California. Interstate 15 is located approximately 4.5 miles east of the proposed Facility upgrades. SR 83, located 0.25 mile west of CIW, is a connector roadway between the cities of Chino and Corona. CIW is surrounded primarily by agricultural uses to the north, south, and east, and Prado Regional Park to the west. Scattered agricultural residences are located approximately 0.4 and 0.6 mile north of Alternative Sites 1 and 2, respectively. The closest residential neighborhood is located along Hellman Avenue, approximately 1.5 miles east of CIW.

CIW is owned and operated by the CDCR. It was constructed in 1952 and covers approximately 120 acres. The visual character of CIW is defined by level topography, with a campus-like layout of brick and concrete structures and landscaping. CIW contains inmate housing for female offenders and is composed of security fencing, administration and vocational training buildings, parking areas, and landscaped areas. Vacant land at the facility is generally limited, consisting of grasslands, dirt lots, and landscaped areas. The property is zoned as a public facility by the City of Chino. The proposed Facility would be located on approximately 0.7 to 0.9 acre on one of two potential sites. Alternative Site 1 is partially paved near the Correctional Treatment Facility and Alternative Site 2 is entirely undeveloped. Both alternative sites are relatively flat parcels of land and are overgrown with grasses and weeds. CIW has conducted regular maintenance, as it is CDCR’s standard practice of mowing and disking open field areas within prison property to minimize potential fire hazards. Dense woody vegetation is removed from open areas on an annual basis.

CIW is surrounded primarily by agricultural lands that are typically large-scale dairy and agricultural operations that are not considered to contain scenic features. There are no designated or eligible scenic roads in the project vicinity (Caltrans 2006a). CIW is set back from Chino-Corona Road, and views of CIW from scattered

residences and farms along Chino-Corona Road are screened by fencing and existing vegetation, including tall landscape trees. Guard towers, a few other structures, and security fencing are visible from the adjacent road. The facility has an institutional, utilitarian appearance, and does not have high aesthetic appeal.

Dominant background views from CIW include those of the San Bernardino Mountains, large-scale agricultural operations, and views of the landscaped Prado Regional Park. Foreground views from Alternative Site 1 include surrounding security fencing and the concrete Correctional Treatment Facility south on CIW property, dairy and agricultural operations to the north and west, and a channelized drainage to the north. Foreground views from Alternative Site 2 include surface parking lots to the south on CIW property, Tower #2 and the Family Living building to the northeast, a fenced storage area to the north, and landscaping at Prado Regional Park to the west. Both alternative sites are nearly entirely undeveloped, relatively flat parcels of land and are overgrown with grasses and weeds.

DISCUSSION

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. CIW consists of approximately 120 acres and is located southeast of Pine Avenue and Chino-Corona Road in San Bernardino County (Exhibits 2-1 and 2-2). There are no eligible or designated scenic highways in the project area (Caltrans 2006). The surrounding large-scale agricultural operations are not considered a scenic vista due to the intensive agricultural nature and lack of potentially sensitive viewers. Alternative Sites 1 and 2 are approximately 0.5 and 0.7 mile west and north, respectively of the nearest potentially sensitive viewer, a single residential unit on an agricultural lot. The proposed single-story, 39,810-square-foot building will be located on one of two sites on CIW property. Alternative Site 1 is located at the northwest quadrant of CIW and is located adjacent to a large dairy/agricultural operation. Views from the adjacent dairy/agricultural operation are of perimeter security fencing and the Correctional Treatment Facility at CIW, which is of a similar style and size to the proposed Facility. The proposed Facility would extend just beyond the existing fencing, the security fencing would be re-routed to include to new facility. The new fencing, like the existing fencing, would be visible from the adjacent dairy/agricultural operation. Alternative Site 2 is located at the southwest quadrant of CIW, away from public access and near the undeveloped eastern extent of Prado Regional Park. Security fencing and vehicle/pedestrian access would be included as part of the proposed Facility. No sensitive visual resources are located near Alternative Site 2. Two security towers, similar to Tower #3 north of the site, would be constructed. Both alternatives are not considered to be within or near a scenic vista. The proposed Facility would blend into the surrounding CIW buildings, and would not be visually incompatible with the local roadways, scattered agricultural residences, agricultural operations, or distant Prado Regional Park visitors. Although views of CIW would be slightly altered, these alterations would be visible primarily to CDCR inmates and staff and would be consistent with the character of the surrounding institutional development. Project components would not block or interfere with scenic vistas of the surrounding mountain ranges. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact to scenic vistas would result from development of the proposed project at either alternative location.

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

No Impact. The project site is not located on or near a state-designated or eligible scenic highway and does not contain rock outcroppings, large native trees, or historic buildings that would constitute a scenic resource. Motorists on Chino-Corona Road have obstructed views of the CIW facility. Structures are visible only through gaps in tall landscape trees and fencing; however, objects within the correctional facilities occur at such a small scale as to make them nearly indistinguishable, and the proposed Facility would not be visible. Therefore, no impact to scenic resources would occur from development of the proposed project.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. As discussed in a) above, either Alternative Sites 1 or 2 would be developed with a concrete facility that would be consistent with existing on-site institutional development and would be visible primarily to CDCR employees and inmates. The proposed Facility would not obstruct views of the surrounding mountain ranges. The visual character of the site would be altered during construction activities; however, this would be temporary and would last up to 2 years. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially change the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, and 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. Implementation of the proposed project at Alternative Site 1 would not require additional lighting sources, as there is sufficient lighting at the nearby Correctional Treatment Facility. As Alternative Site 2 is located away from lit areas, lighting would need to be installed. This would include two 60-foot high mast lights with glare cutoff shields. Each mast would contain 4 to 6 1000 watt high pressure sodium luminaries. These lights would allow for the security and safety of staff and inmates. This type of high mast lighting is currently in use throughout the facility and would represent a negligible addition relative to the existing facility lighting. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact related to lighting and glare is anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. Agricultural Resources.				
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997, as updated) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland.				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CIW was constructed in 1952 and was previously used for agricultural and dairy production. While agricultural uses no longer exist on the CIW property, the facility is surrounded by agricultural and dairy operations. The proposed Facility would be constructed on one of two sites of CIW, the majority of which are undeveloped and overgrown with grasses and weeds. Land immediately adjacent to Alternative Site 1 in the northwestern portion of the correctional facility property boundary is currently used for agricultural and dairy purposes.

Farmlands are mapped by the State of California Department of Conservation under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). The FMMP was created by the State of California to provide data for decision-makers for use in planning for the current and future use of the State's agricultural lands. Under the FMMP, land is delineated into the following eight categories: Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, Grazing Land, Urban or Built-Up Land, other Land, and Water. Mapping is conducted on a countywide scale, with minimum mapping units of 10 acres unless otherwise specified.

DISCUSSION

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. CIW facilities are classified as “urban and built-up land,” “urbanization,” and “other land” by the FMMP (California Department of Conservation 2004). “Prime Farmland” is immediately adjacent to the northwest and southern portions of CIW, near Alternative Sites 1 and 2, respectively. Prime Farmland is located less than 200 feet north of Alternative Site 1 and 600 feet southeast of Alternative Site 2. The proposed Facility would be constructed on CDCR-owned “urban and built-up land” as classified by the FMMP. The proposed project does not encroach into privately owned surrounding agricultural lands, and would not introduce a new adjacent use that could be incompatible with these uses. Rather, the Facility would provide the same type of land use as already provided at CIW. Therefore, no impacts to prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance would result with implementation of the proposed Facility.

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

No Impact. The proposed alternative sites are not subject to Williamson Act contracts. CIW is surrounded to the north, south, and east by Williamson Act Agricultural Preserves; however as described in b), the proposed project would not include conversion of surrounding privately owned land. Therefore, no impacts related to agricultural zoning and Williamson Act would occur.

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

No Impact. As described in a) above, project implementation would not result in the direct conversion of farmland. Though all construction and operation will occur within CIW property limits, “Prime Farmland” as classified by FMMP (California Department of Conservation 2004), which is located immediately north of Alternative Site 1, could experience minor noise increases or air quality (dust generation) during temporary construction activities, but as described below, these increases would not be substantial. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts to the surrounding agricultural environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY.				
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations.				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in San Bernardino County, which lies within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin). This Basin is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD adopted its most recent Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) in 2003. State and federal agencies have set ambient air quality standards for certain air pollutants to protect the public health and welfare. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been established for the following criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and lead (Pb). There are California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for these criteria pollutants that are the same or more stringent than the corresponding federal standards. The CAAQS also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility.

Areas are classified under the Federal Clean Air Act as either “attainment” or “non-attainment” areas for each criteria pollutant based on whether the NAAQS have been achieved or not. Attainment relative to the state standards is determined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The project site is located in the San Bernardino County portion of the Basin. San Bernardino County is designated as a non-attainment area for O₃ and PM₁₀; federal non-attainment and state attainment for CO; and an attainment area for SO₂, NO₂, and Pb (Table 3-1).

**Table 3-1
Attainment Status for the San Bernardino County Portion of the South Coast Air Basin**

Pollutant	Attainment Status	
	Federal	State
O ₃ – 1-Hour	-- ^a	Non-attainment: Extreme
O ₃ – 8-hour	Non-attainment: Severe	
PM ₁₀	Non-attainment: Moderate	Non-attainment
PM _{2.5}	Non-attainment	Non-attainment
CO	Non-attainment: Serious ^b	Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment	Attainment
SO ₂	Attainment	Attainment
Pb	Attainment	Attainment

a- Repealed by law with in June 2005.

b-Redesignation to Attainment was submitted to the USEPA for approval in February 2006. When approved, status would be Attainment/Maintenance.

Sources: USEPA 2006; CARB 2006

ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP. No land uses are proposed that are different than those anticipated for the property in long-range planning. Specific air quality impacts related to criteria pollutants are discussed in questions b) and c) below. Emissions of pollutants that are sources of federal or state non-attainment or maintenance designation would be less than SCAQMD standards and would not be substantial contributors to cumulative emissions. Construction and operational phases of the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact regarding implementation of air quality plans.

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

The urban part of San Bernardino County, which includes CIW, is designated as a federal and state non-attainment area for O₃ and PM₁₀, and a federal non-attainment area for CO. The SCAQMD has prepared the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook to provide guidance to those who analyze the air quality impacts of proposed projects. Based on Section 182(e) of the Federal Clean Air Act, the SCAQMD has set CEQA significance thresholds for potential air quality impacts as shown in Table 3-2.

MASS DAILY THRESHOLDS

Emissions for short-term construction and long-term operation of the proposed project were quantified using the URBEMIS2002, a computer program used to estimate vehicle trips, emissions, and fuel use resulting from land use development projects (CARB 2005). URBEMIS computes emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), CO, SO₂, and PM₁₀. ROG and NO_x are the principal pollutants that contribute to the formation of O₃. On projects of this type, SO₂ emissions would be negligible and are not included in the analysis below. URBEMIS does not calculate PM_{2.5} emissions.

**Table 3-2
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds**

Mass Daily Thresholds ^a		
Pollutant	Construction	Operation
NO _x	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM ₁₀	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
SO _x	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) and Odor Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk \geq 10 in 1 million Hazard Index \geq 1.0 (project increment) Hazard Index \geq 3.0 (facilitywide)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants		
NO ₂ 1-hour average annual average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.25 ppm (state) 0.053 ppm (federal)	
PM ₁₀ 24-hour average annual geometric average annual arithmetic mean	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (recommended for construction) ^e 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation) 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	

lbs/day = pounds per day; ppm = parts per million; $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter

ROG – reactive organic gases; NO_x – oxides of nitrogen; SO_x – oxides of sulfur

Source: SCAQMD 2006

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction emissions are described as “short-term” or temporary in duration. Project-related excavation and grading would generate fugitive dust, including PM₁₀. Fugitive dust emissions are primarily associated with site preparation and vary as a function of such parameters as soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, acreage of disturbance area, and miles traveled by construction vehicles on- and off-site. Operation of diesel-engine construction equipment on-site, hauling of exported and imported soils and materials to and from the site, and construction crew traffic would generate emissions of ROG, NO_x, CO, and PM₁₀.

Construction of the proposed Facility is anticipated to begin in early 2009 and would last approximately 24 months. Site preparation would include clearing and grading. Construction of the 39,810-square-foot building would include foundation construction and installation of walls, roof, and interior finish. Site finishing would include utility connection, landscaping, and paving.

As shown in Table 3-3, estimated mass emissions for construction would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Construction emissions would be short-term, relative to the long-term operation of the project, being limited only to the time period when construction activity is taking place (approximately two years). The construction emissions calculations of Table 3-3 incorporate conservative assumptions and no mitigation measures. As indicated by the construction emissions calculations, construction impacts would be less than significant.

**Table 3-3
Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions**

	Estimated Emissions (lbs/day)			
	ROG	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
CIW Acute/Intermediate Health Care Facility	67.2 ^a	40.6	49.3	6.7
SCAQMD Thresholds	75	100	550	150
Exceeds SCAQMD Thresholds?	No	No	No	No

Source: URBEMIS ver. 8.7 (CARB 2005)

^a ROG emissions would be greater than 10 pounds per day (lbs/day) only during the period of architectural coating (painting). SCAQMD rules limit ROG content of paints to less than URBEMIS default values; during painting periods, ROG emissions are estimated at approximately 40 lbs/day, as compared with the 67.2 lbs/day shown above.

OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Less-than-Significant Impact. Long-term air quality impacts are those associated with the change in long-term use of the project site. Two types of air pollutant sources must be considered with respect to the proposed project: area and mobile sources. Area source emissions were calculated based on land-use characteristics. Area source emissions result from natural gas use for heating and lighting, exhaust emissions from landscape maintenance equipment, and ROG emissions from periodic repainting of the facilities. Mobile source emissions result from vehicle trips. Vehicle trip volumes are estimated in Section XV of this Initial Study.

Estimated mass emissions for operations associated with the proposed Facility and the vehicle trips of 100 new employees are shown in Table 3-4. As shown in Table 3-4, mass emissions from vehicle trips and operation and maintenance of the new facilities would be less than SCAQMD thresholds for operation, and the impact would be less than significant.

**Table 3-4
Estimated Daily Operational Emissions**

Operational Phase	Estimated Emissions (lbs/day)			
	ROG	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀
CIW Acute/Intermediate Health Care Facility – beginning 2009				
Area Source Emissions	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0
Vehicular Emissions	4.2	5.1	56.6	6.7
Total	4.7	5.4	56.8	6.7
SCAQMD Thresholds	55	55	550	150
Exceeds SCAQMD Thresholds?	No	No	No	No

Totals may not add due to rounding

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS – LOCAL EMISSIONS

Less-than-Significant Impact. The significance thresholds for ambient air quality concentrations for criteria pollutants were established by SCAQMD in conjunction with methodology for calculation of impacts based on Localized Significance Thresholds (LST). The calculation of LST concentrations is voluntary. Experience has shown that local concentrations of NO₂ or PM₁₀ may be significant for large construction projects with nearby sensitive receptors. The proposed project is neither large nor are there nearby sensitive receptors. Therefore, LST analysis was not quantified, and it may be presumed that project impact on local ambient NO₂ and PM₁₀ would be less than significant.

A CO hotspot is an area of localized CO pollution that is caused by severe vehicle congestion at signalized intersections on major roadways. The project site and surrounding roadways are part of an area identified as the Preserve. The Preserve Specific Plan describes projected development of the community, including the circulation system (City of Chino 2003). Detailed analysis of potential CO hotspots was performed for the Preserve Specific Plan EIR. The analysis included the Euclid Avenue/Pine Avenue and Hellman Avenue/Pine Avenue intersections for existing, 2010, and 2020 conditions. The 2010 and 2020 scenarios included substantial growth and increased traffic in the area. No CO hotspots were forecast, and calculated CO concentrations were well below threshold values. Therefore, LST analysis was not quantified, and it may be presumed that project impact on local ambient CO 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. As shown in Table 3-1, the San Bernardino County portion of the Basin is currently designated as a non-attainment area for the federal CO standard, as well as the federal and state O₃ and PM₁₀ standards.

As discussed in response to air quality question b), the proposed project would result in temporary increases in criteria pollutants during construction and minor increases in criteria pollutants during operation. During construction, air quality impacts would be less than SCAQMD thresholds for non-attainment pollutants. Long-term emissions would be less than 11 percent of the corresponding threshold values, which would not be a substantial or considerable quantity. Further, the project would not be inconsistent with the Air Quality

Management Plan, which is designed to ultimately achieve attainment of air quality goals and standards. Therefore, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative air quality impacts would be less than significant.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project site include inmates and staff at the CIW correctional facility. There are no other sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project site. The generation of pollutants that would impact sensitive receptors in the project area is discussed above in response b), under Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants – Local Emissions. The impact would be less than significant.

Project construction would result in short-term diesel exhaust emissions from on-site heavy duty equipment. Particulate exhaust emissions from diesel-fueled engines (diesel PM) were identified as a TAC by the CARB in 1998. Construction of the project would result in generation of diesel PM emissions from the use of off-road diesel equipment required for site grading and excavation, and other construction activities. The dose to which receptors are exposed (a function of concentration and duration of exposure) is the primary factor used to determine health risk (i.e., potential exposure to TAC emission levels that exceed applicable standards). Dose is positively correlated with time, meaning that a longer exposure period would result in a higher exposure level for the maximally exposed individual. Thus, the risks estimated for a maximally exposed individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer period of time. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health risk assessments (which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to TAC emissions), for continuous sources to residential receptors should be based on a 70-year exposure period. However, for short-term sources, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the project. Thus, because the use of mobilized equipment would be temporary (approximately 1 percent of the 70-year exposure period) in combination with the dispersive properties of diesel PM (Zhu and Hinds 2002), short-term construction activities would not expose inmates or staff to substantial TAC concentrations. There are no other sensitive receptors within 0.5 mile of the project site. In addition, long-term project operation would not require the use of any major stationary sources of TAC emissions (e.g., emergency backup generator.) As a result, this impact would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. Development of the proposed Facility would not result in the generation of permanent or long-term objectionable odors. Odors associated with the intermittent operation of diesel-powered equipment may be detected at nearby receptors during construction. However, at present, there are no sensitive receptors near enough to the facility to be affected by odors. Therefore, there would be no impact.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the 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 §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 native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Information presented in this section is based on review of existing information on biological resources in the project vicinity and a reconnaissance-level field survey of the project area conducted by an EDAW biologist on June 2, 2006. The purpose of this survey was to characterize general biological resources on the two project sites and evaluate the potential for sensitive biological resources to occur in the project area.

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Neither of the potential project sites supports any native vegetative communities. A portion of Alternative Site 1 is within the existing perimeter fence that surrounds the facility. The northern portion of this site (outside of the perimeter fence) is dominated by nonnative ruderal grasses and forbs. A dairy pond that supports some native wetland vegetation is located several hundred feet north of the site and a large willow tree is present approximately 100 feet west of the site. An earthen channel several hundred feet wide, known as Drainage B,

extends along the CDCR property boundary northwest of the northern project site. This drainage is thought to convey runoff and other drainage from the north to the Prado Flood Control Basin.

Alternative Site 2 is within a large weedy area just west of the perimeter road and is also dominated by nonnative ruderal grasses and forbs. The trees nearest to this site are several hundred feet to the north, in the former wastewater treatment plant area.

Wildlife diversity at the project sites is expected to be low because of the relatively low-quality habitat provided by the ruderal vegetation and generally high levels of disturbance in the vicinity. Wildlife species observed or expected to occur on the project sites are limited to those adapted to disturbed conditions, such as mourning dove, black phoebe, northern mockingbird, house finch, house sparrow, raccoon, striped skunk, and California ground squirrel.

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Sensitive biological resources include species and habitats that are protected by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. Within California, special-status plant and wildlife species are generally defined as those species that are legally protected or otherwise considered sensitive by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS). This includes species covered under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts, those designated as California Species of Special Concern by USFWS, and/or CDFG, and those identified in the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants in California (CNPS 2001). CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2006) and CNPS's online database (CNPS 2006) were reviewed for documented occurrences of sensitive biological resources, including sensitive habitats and special-status species, in the project vicinity.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

A total of six special-status plants are documented in the CNDDDB and/or CNPS databases as occurring in the project vicinity. These include Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*), intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*), smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), and San Bernardino aster (*Symphotrichum defoliatum*). All of these species occur primarily in chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal dune communities, while some also occur in wetland and riparian habitats and valley and foothill grasslands. Although the project sites support some introduced annual grasses, the dominance of nonnative species and highly disturbed conditions greatly limit their suitability to support any special-status plants. Therefore, no special-status plants are expected to occur on either of the potential project sites.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

Based on results of the reconnaissance-level survey and review of existing information, including the CNDDDB, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) are the only special-status wildlife species with potential to occur on or near the project sites. A number of additional species have been documented in the project vicinity but are unlikely to occur because the potential project sites lack suitable habitat

for them. These include species restricted to aquatic, riparian, chaparral, and scrub habitats, which are not present on or adjacent to either alternative site.

Western burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern. Burrowing owls occur in open habitats, including disturbed areas close to human development. Burrows, typically those made by medium-sized mammals such as ground squirrels, are the essential component of burrowing owl habitat. During the reconnaissance-level field survey, CDCR facility staff indicated burrowing owls have nested in the open area on the southeast side of the facility. In addition, burrowing owls are known to occur at the CIM, approximately 3 miles to the north. Potentially suitable burrows were observed at Alternative Site 1, but no evidence of burrowing owl occupation (i.e., pellet, feathers, whitewash) was observed. Although burrowing owls do not appear to currently utilize either of the potential project sites, they could occupy them in the future, based on the presence of potentially suitable habitat and their known occurrence in the project area.

Tricolored blackbird is also a California Species of Special Concern. Tricolored blackbirds nest colonially and prefer dense cattail patches, but they also utilize blackberry, thistle, and other patches of dense vegetation. They forage in grasslands and agricultural fields. The CNDDDB includes records of nest colonies in the nearby Prado Flood Control Basin. In addition, EDAW biologists documented a tricolored blackbird colony nesting in a thistle patch near the CIM wastewater treatment ponds in 2005. Although no wetland habitats large enough to support a nest colony are present near the potential project sites, tricolored blackbirds could nest in the ruderal vegetation on the sites if they support tall dense vegetation, such as thistle.

SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive habitats include sensitive natural communities designated by CDFG and listed in the CNDDDB, as well as wetlands and other waters of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) and lakes, rivers, and streams subject to jurisdiction of CDFG. Based on a reconnaissance-level field survey of the project site, no potentially sensitive habitats are located on either of the potential project sites. The dairy pond and Drainage B near Alternative Site 1 may qualify as waters of the United States, but these features are located several hundred feet from the site.

DISCUSSION

- a) Would the project 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 DFG or USFWS?**

Less-than-Significant With Mitigation Incorporated. Two special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur in the project area. Burrows on the project site could provide potential habitat for burrowing owl, and dense weedy vegetation could provide suitable nesting habitat for tricolored blackbird. Trees near the project sites provide potential nest sites for several species of common raptors, including red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, and great horned owl. Although these are not special-status species, raptors are protected under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which prohibits the destruction of raptors and their active nests. Construction activity could result in destruction of occupied burrowing owl burrows and removal of an active tricolored blackbird nest colony. Construction activities could also disturb burrowing owls, tricolored blackbirds, and common raptors nesting nearby the project sites. Such disturbance could cause nest abandonment and result

in loss of active nests. These impacts to special-status wildlife and common raptors would be potentially significant.

Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3 would reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Burrowing Owl

- *Before the commencement of construction activity, a focused survey for burrowing owls shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, in accordance with CDFG protocol (CDFG 1995), to identify active burrows on and within 250 feet of the project site. The preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction, regardless of the time of year in which construction occurs. If no occupied burrows are found in the survey area, no further mitigation is necessary.*
- *If an occupied burrow with an active nest is found, impacts shall be minimized by establishing a 250-foot buffer area around the burrow. No project activity shall occur within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. The size of the buffer area may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines it would not be likely to adversely affect the nesting pair.*
- *If feasible, 250-foot buffer areas shall also be established around all other occupied burrows. If an occupied burrow is present within the area to be disturbed during project construction, CDFG shall be consulted regarding potential relocation of owls. Relocation would likely utilize passive techniques to encourage owls to move to alternative burrows outside of the impact area.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Nesting Raptors

- *If project activity would commence during the raptor nesting season (February 15 to September 15), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in areas of suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet of project activity. Surveys shall be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation shall be required.*
- *If active nests are found, impacts shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate buffers. No project activity shall commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. CDFG guidelines recommend implementation of 500-foot buffers, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines it would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Tricolored Blackbird

- *To the maximum extent possible, potential nesting vegetation shall be removed during the non-nesting season (September through February). If project activity would commence during the tricolored blackbird nesting season (March 1 to August 31), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted prior to activity within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat, including dense weedy areas. The survey shall be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nest colony is present, no further mitigation shall be required.*

- *If an active colony is found, impacts shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate buffers. No project activity shall commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the colony is no longer active. The appropriate size of the buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and is anticipated to range from 100 to 500 feet, depending on the nature of the project activity, the extent of existing disturbance in the area, and other relevant circumstances.*

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the DFG or USFWS?

No impact. The potential project sites are dominated by weedy ruderal vegetation. No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities are present on either site. Therefore, no impact to these resources would occur.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. No wetlands, as defined under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act, are present on either project site. Potential wetlands are present several hundred feet north of the northern project site, but no project activity would occur in this area and no indirect effects to these habitats are anticipated to occur. Therefore, there would be no impact to federally protected wetlands.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Neither of the potential project sites serves as an important wildlife movement corridor or nursery site. Wildlife corridors are features that provide connections between habitat patches that would otherwise be isolated and unusable. The drainage conveyance that extends along the northwest side of the facility may serve as a migratory corridor for some wildlife species, but use of this corridor is unlikely to be disrupted by project construction. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not significantly interfere with the movement of wildlife or impede the use of a wildlife nursery site.

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

No Impact. No local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources that include the project site have been adopted. The San Bernardino County General Plan includes several policies designed to protect biological resources, including wildlife habitat, important vegetation, and riparian corridors. The County also has a Plant Protection and Management Ordinance. However, none of the habitats protected by these policies and ordinances are present on either of the potential project sites or would be indirectly affected by project implementation. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

f) **Would the project 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. No local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that include the project site have been adopted. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. Cultural Resources. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The CIW is located in the extreme southwest corner of San Bernardino County, only a few miles from the borders with Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles counties. The San Bernardino Valley is known to have extensive historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Prehistorically, the area has been occupied for thousands of years and, at the time of the Spanish settlement of the area, was home to the Gabrielino (Tongva) people who occupied a territory of some 1,500 square miles from the coast to the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. Historically, the area has been and still is used for ranching and agriculture, particularly dairy farming.

Cultural resources investigations performed for the proposed Facility at CIW consisted of a walkover of the proposed project alternative sites by EDAW personnel and a records search conducted by the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) in which site records, survey reports, and maps were reviewed. Also consulted were publications and manuscripts including records of heritage properties designated by state and federal commissions, the lists of California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest, the Directory of Historic Properties, Determinations of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, and *Five Views; an Ethnic Sites Survey for California*.

The project area is in the northwestern section of a small Spanish land grant from Governor Jose Figueroa to Bernardo Yorba called Rancho el Rincon. After the Americans took control of the area in 1848, this land grant was confirmed by the U.S. government in 1858. The land was later sold and has been used as ranching, agricultural (including vineyards), and dairy land since that time. Geologically, the project area is located in a Pleistocene nonmarine sedimentary deposit, part of the alluvial plane of the Santa Ana River. Although there is no evidence that an intensive pedestrian survey has taken place at CIW, a less intensive archaeological study that included the project alternative sites was conducted in 1985 (Langenwaller and Brock 1985).

Examination of the “as-built” grading plans for CIW provided by CDCR shows that the area, at the time of construction in 1952, was relatively flat. In general, only a small amount of soil was graded during the

preparation of the site for building. CDCR Design Engineer indicates that the general practice has been to excavate from 1-3 feet of soils for under ground utility lines such as sewer, water and electrical. During a site visit by EDAW in 2006, most of the two potential sites selected for the proposed project were covered in dense, weedy vegetation and/or construction debris, which obscured the ground surface and any traces of prehistoric or early historic-era remains that might be present. Alternative Site 1 is partially developed with a paved access road and has been graded during past activity at the facility, including dredging for a drainage located immediately north of the project. Alternative Site 2 appears undisturbed and is approximately 200 feet from other CIW structures.

A total of 28 cultural resources have been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 3-5). These include four prehistoric sites and six isolated prehistoric artifacts resulting from Native American occupation of the area. There are also 18 historic era sites. One of them has been recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the other 17 are listed as pending. This designation, as used by the SBAIC in this case, refers to sites that have been described in reports and mapped but for which no formal record forms have been created. These sites will remain pending until a formal study is done at some later time.

**Table 3-5
Cultural Resources Documented on and in the Vicinity of the
California Institute for Women Property**

Resource Number	Period	Type
CA-SBR-2259	prehistoric	food processing site
CA-SBR-2260	prehistoric	food processing site
CA-SBR-5241	prehistoric	lithic reduction site
CA-SBR-5242	prehistoric	food processing site
CA-SBR-8091H	historic	Edward Lester ranch
P36-060025	prehistoric	groundstone fragment, flake
P36-060026	prehistoric	groundstone fragment
P36-060027	prehistoric	groundstone fragment
P36-060028	prehistoric	flaked tool
P36-060030	prehistoric	groundstone fragment
P36-060032	prehistoric	groundstone fragment
P871-16H	historic	Mayhew house
P871-21H	historic	Cline homestead
P871-22H	historic	Mary F. Race property (dairy)
P872-22H	historic	Cavanagh ranch
P872-24H	historic	Moreno ranch
P872-25H	historic	Aramousby farm

Resource Number	Period	Type
P872-26H	historic	Chris Peterson property
P872-27H	historic	Stockwell service station & store
P872-28H	historic	John Taylor ranch (second)
P872-29H	historic	Edward Pine ranch
P872-45H	historic	Cavanagh residence
P872-46H	historic	Cavanagh house
P872-49H	historic	commercial
P872-50H	historic	residential
P872-51H	historic	farm
P872-76H	historic	Wilkinson dairy
P872-79H	historic	Phillips farm/dairy

Source: SBAIC records

Although none of the resources are located on either of the two alternate sites selected for the proposed Facility, several resources are within 450 yards of the proposed alternatives. The Phillips Farm/Dairy (P872-79H) is a pending historic site located about 400 yards northwest of Alternative Site 1. The Edward Lester homestead (CA-SBR-8091H) is the recommended NRHP eligible site located approximately 255 yards southwest of Alternative Site 2. There are also three prehistoric artifact isolates located within 450 yards of Alternative Site 2 (two to the south and one to the southwest).

At many of the 17 pending sites, the structures, shown on early maps and referenced in various documents, have been destroyed. However, the existence of the site is predicated upon the belief that subsurface deposits many remain buried at the sites, such as remains of the structure(s), wells, privies, or trash pits. Fifteen of the historic-era resources lie outside a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project area and are not expected to be impacted by the construction of the proposed Facility at either alternative location. The P872-79H and CA-SBR-8091H sites that are relatively close to Alternative Sites 1 and 2, respectively, are sufficiently removed from the proposed project area.

DISCUSSION

a,b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Isolated prehistoric artifacts found in the area suggest that the proposed project site alternatives could contain subsurface remains not visible at present. While the identified prehistoric sites and isolated artifacts are not anticipated to be directly impacted by construction of the proposed Facility, their presence, in relatively close proximity of the area, suggests that the entire area has been subjected to repeated instances of occupation and activity by early Native American populations. Although numerous prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources have been documented in the vicinity of the proposed

CIW project area, a previous survey (Langenwalter and Brock 1985) did not identify any cultural resources in the proposed project area. A brief walkover of the two potential sites in June 2006 did not reveal any cultural resources; however, these areas were mostly obscured by recently cut vegetation and/or building debris. A portion of Alternative Site 1 is developed with a paved access road and the rest has been graded to unknown depths. The adjacent surrounding lands are intensively used for agriculture, and the general area is considered disturbed. The nearest cultural resource, a dairy farm, is located 400 yards from this site. Alternative Site 2 is located on what appears to be undisturbed land in the extreme southeast corner of CIW property. Other than regular mowing of vegetation, the site shows no signs of previous earthwork activities. In addition, an NRHP eligible site is located approximately 255 yards from this site.

At this time, the depth and extent of prior ground disturbing activities at both sites is unknown. As indicated in Section 2.7, "Environmental Protection," a geotechnical report will be prepared for the chosen development site, which would provide site-specific soil conditions and describe the extent of previous earthwork activity. Project related ground-disturbing activities in areas that have been otherwise undisturbed could reveal previously unknown and undocumented prehistoric and historic-era sites, features, or artifacts. Such resources could be significant based on the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This would be considered a potentially significant impact. Since there is a possibility for the discovery of subsurface materials below the level of existing disturbance, archaeological monitoring is dependent on the previous levels of disturbance and the required grading depth for the proposed project. Due to differing levels of disturbance at the potential development sites, mitigation has been crafted specific to each site.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Alternative Site 1

- *There is the possibility for the discovery of subsurface cultural resources in intact native soils beneath this site. If it is determined through the site-specific geotechnical report and final site design that construction would not disturb intact native soils, no cultural monitor is needed and no further mitigation is necessary. If, as determined by site plans and the geotechnical report that grading, would extend below previously disturbed areas into intact native soils, an archaeological monitor shall be present during grading activities that affect these native soils. If cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) are discovered during project-related construction activities in native soils, ground disturbances in the area of the find will be halted. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant per the CRHR and develop appropriate mitigation.*

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Alternative Site 2

- *Due to the proximity of this site to cultural resources and its relatively undisturbed condition, there is the potential for the discovery of subsurface cultural resources at this site. As such, an archaeological monitor shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities. If cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) are discovered during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find will be halted. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant per the CRHR and develop appropriate mitigation.*

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 at Alternative Site 1 or CUL-2 at Alternative Site 2 would reduce potentially significant impacts resulting from inadvertent damage or destruction of unknown cultural resources during construction to a less-than-significant level.

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

Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Geologic mapping in the proposed project vicinity indicates that the project would be located within Pleistocene (1.8 million to 10,000 years ago) alluvial fan deposits. Project-related activities in these deposits potentially could have an impact on paleontological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 at Alternative Site 1 or CUL-2 at Alternative Site 2 would reduce potentially significant impacts resulting from inadvertent damage or destruction of unknown paleontological resources during construction to a less-than-significant level.

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

Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Although no human remains, or features or artifacts suggesting that human remains could be present on or in the vicinity of the proposed project alternatives were found, previous investigations have suggested that human interments could be present in subsurface contexts not visible during the surface inventories. This is considered a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Alternative Sites 1 and 2

- *California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and §7052 and California Public Resources Code §5097. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during project-related ground-disturbing activities, all such activities in the vicinity of the find shall be halted immediately and the CDCR or the CDCR's designated representative shall be notified immediately by the monitoring archaeologist. The CDCR shall notify the San Bernardino county coroner within 24 hours of the discovery. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]). The responsibilities of the CDCR for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail in the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.9. The CDCR or their appointed representative and the professional archaeologist will consult with a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) determined by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and determine if additional burials could be present in the vicinity.*

Assuming an agreement can be reached between the MLD and the CDCR with the assistance of the archaeologist, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-3 would reduce potentially significant impacts associated with the discovery of human remains to a less-than-significant level.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. Geology and Soils. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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, as updated), 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 waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within the Valley Region, or Upper Santa Ana Valley of San Bernardino County, which is the area of the county that is south of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains and west of the Desert Region. The Valley Region is an area of low relief, consisting predominately of alluvial plains that range from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above mean sea level. Beneath the surface, the Valley Region is a deep alluvial filled basin that receives sediment from the Santa Ana River and adjacent San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. The site is entirely underlain by Pleistocene (1.8 million to 10,000 years old) non-marine sediments. It is located immediately west of Puente (Chino) Hills, in the northern portion of the Peninsular Range geomorphic province. The Peninsular Range is characterized by a series of northwest-to-southwest-oriented valleys, hills, and mountains separated by faults associated with and parallel to the San Andreas Fault system. In the past 2 to 3 million years,

a complex process of faulting and folding formed the rolling hills known today as the Puente (Chino) Hills, which are located approximately 1.5 miles west of CIW. CIW is located within a valley associated with the Prado Flood Control Basin.

The project alternative sites are both located on relatively level terrain with a gentle smooth surface. Elevations range from approximately 555 to 565 feet above mean sea level. Alternative Site 1 is slightly higher in elevation to the north near a drainage, and slopes slightly down to the south towards the Correctional Treatment Facility. Alternative Site 2 is mainly flat. Underlying alluvium at CIW consists of fine-grained Holocene alluvium (Qhf). This alluvium is moderately permeable to impermeable, and moderately to slightly erodible. Soil types at Alternative Site 1 include Chino Silt Loam (Cb) and Chualar Clay Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (CkC). Soil types at Alternative Site 2 include Chualar Clay Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (CkA) and CkC.

DISCUSSION

- 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 California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.)**

Less-than-Significant Impact. The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Special Study Zone (California Geological Survey 2003). The Chino, Central Avenue, and Whittier Fault zones are located approximately 2, 0.6, and 6 miles west and southwest of CIW, respectively. The Central Avenue Fault is currently a fault study zone. Since there are no active faults mapped across the project site, and since surface ground rupture along faults is generally limited to a linear zone a few feet wide, fault ground rupture at the project site is unlikely and is considered a less-than-significant impact.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. As shown in Table 3-6 below, a number of faults active in the last 100 years have been mapped in the project vicinity and could produce seismic ground shaking at the project site. Based on historical records, the San Bernardino area has experienced a high level of seismic activity in the past 200 years with 11 earthquakes of magnitude 5.0 or greater recorded. The Chino, Whittier, and Sierra Madre-San Fernando faults have the potential to generate the strongest earthquakes at CIW. The Chino Fault, approximately 2 miles west of CIW, is the nearest active fault and is considered capable of generating a magnitude 6.7 earthquake (San Bernardino 2005c). The Central Avenue Fault, located less than 0.5 mile from CIW, is potentially active and is a fault study zone. In the project vicinity, the San Andreas Fault, located approximately 21 miles southwest of the project site, has produced the greatest number of large-magnitude seismic events, including the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. Due to the distance and geologic conditions, the San Andreas Fault would produce a lower-magnitude earthquake at the project site. Table 3-6 lists active faults, their location relative to CIW, and recent activity.

**Table 3-6
Active Faults in the Vicinity of the Project Site**

Fault or Fault System	Approximate Distance and Direction from Project Site	Recent Earthquakes/Activity
Chino Fault Zone	2 miles west	Probable magnitudes between 6.0 and 7.0
Sierra Madre – San Fernando	13 miles north	Probable magnitudes between 5.4 and 7.0
Whittier Fault Zone	6 miles southwest	M 5.9 earthquake 1987
San Andreas Fault Zone	21 miles southwest	M 7.7+ and 6.6 earthquakes 1906 and 1971
San Jacinto Fault Zone	20 miles southwest	At least 10 earthquakes of M 6.0 to 6.6 since 1890; most recent a M 6.6 in 1987
Elsinore Fault Zone	10 miles northwest	M 6.0 earthquake in 1910

M=Richter magnitude
Source: SCEDC 2006

Ground motions from seismic activity can be estimated by probabilistic methods at specified hazard levels. The intensity of ground shaking depends on the distance from the earthquake epicenter to the site, the magnitude of the earthquake, site soil conditions, and the characteristic of the source. Data contained in the Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment for the State of California (Petersen et al. 1996) suggests there is a 10 percent probability that the peak horizontal acceleration experienced at the site would exceed 0.47 g (where “g” is the acceleration of gravity) in 50 years. According to the California Building Standards Code (CBC), the project site is located in seismic zone 4, which requires the greatest amount of structural engineering to prevent damage from strong seismic ground shaking. The CBC specifies stringent design guidelines where a project would be located adjacent to a Class “A” or “B” fault as designed by the California Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Maps (Cao et al. 2003).

During a moderate to severe earthquake occurring on one of the surrounding active faults, strong ground shaking would occur at the project site. As described in Section 2.7, “Environmental Protection,” CDCR will be responsible for the preparation of a geotechnical investigation for the proposed Facility, and would implement the necessary design and construction recommendations contained in the report. The incorporation of such measures would reduce impacts related to potential geologic hazards to a level less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No Impact. Liquefaction is a process by which water-saturated materials (including soil, sediment, and certain types of volcanic deposits) lose strength and may fail during strong ground shaking. Liquefaction is defined as the transformation of a granular material from a solid state into a liquefied state as a consequence of increased pore-water pressure. Liquefaction is most commonly induced by strong ground shaking associated with earthquakes. In some cases, a complete loss of strength occurs and catastrophic ground failure may result. However, liquefaction may happen where only limited strains develop, and ground surface deformations are much less serious.

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. Loose sands and peat deposits are susceptible to

liquefaction, while clayey silts, silty clays, and clays deposited in fresh water environments are generally stable under the influence of seismic ground shaking. The potential for liquefaction exists in San Bernardino County where relatively loose, sandy soils exist with a groundwater level less than 50 feet in depth. CIW lies outside of the identified areas of the county that have medium to high susceptibility for liquefaction.

According to the County of San Bernardino General Plan (2005c), CIW and surrounding area is located in an area of low susceptibility to liquefaction (alluvial fan and plain). In addition, project construction will conform to all applicable building codes and recommendations in a geotechnical report. Therefore, impacts related to ground failure and liquefaction are considered less than significant.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. Because Alternative Sites 1 and 2 are located in an area of nearly flat topography, are considered to have a low susceptibility to landslides, and are located at least 2 miles west of a landslide hazard area (Chino Hills), there would be no impact (San Bernardino 2005c).

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. Soils at both Alternative Sites 1 and 2 have a slight erosion hazard (NRCS 2005). Construction activities would involve excavating, moving, filling, and temporary stockpiling of soil within the proposed project site. Grading activities would remove any vegetative cover and expose site soils to erosion via wind and surface water runoff. As Alternative Site 1 is located approximately 100 feet south of drainage area, design features and BMPs will specifically consider the location of the drainage. If the area of disturbance is greater than 1 acre following completion of preliminary design plans, CDCR will retain a California registered civil engineer to prepare a grading and erosion control plan consistent with requirements of the NPDES permit.

Because CDCR would prepare and implement a grading and erosion control plan, in combination with implementation of a SWPPP, if necessary, impacts related to soil erosion 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. As described in a) iii) above, project site soils consisting of loose sands and water-saturated sands are subject to dynamic settlement that could occur as a result of liquefaction. Liquefaction potential at CIW is considered low. Engineering characteristics of the fine-grained Holocene alluvium will require precautions with regard to porosity, compressibility, and long-term consolidation under structural loads. As described in Section 2.7, "Environmental Protection," CDCR would prepare a geotechnical report and would comply with standard building codes and implement appropriate geotechnical engineering recommendations during project design and construction. As such, impacts related to unstable soils would be less than significant.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. Project-related construction activities would take place in the following soil types at Alternative Site 1 - Chino Slit Loam and Chualar Clay Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; and Chualar Lay Loam 0 to 2 and 2 to 9 percent slopes at Alternative Site 2 (NRCS 2005). All three of these soils have a low shrink-swell

potential expressed as a linear extensibility percent of 3 to 6 (NRCS 2005). Because CDCR would comply with standard building practices and implement appropriate geotechnical engineering recommendations during project design and construction (see Section 2.7, “Environmental Protection”) impacts related to unstable soils would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not involve the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impact would occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The CIW was constructed in 1952. Before that time, the site was used for agricultural and dairy production. CIW is surrounded by agricultural land to the north, south, and east, and Prado Regional Park to the west.

ON-SITE EMERGENCY SERVICES

CIW provides its own on-site emergency services, which includes four fire captains and six trained inmate firefighters. Two fire trucks and two ambulances are stationed on-site. Hazardous materials services available at CIW include a Hazardous Materials Specialist, who is responsible for implementing a Local Spill Control Plan.

REGULATORY AGENCY DATABASE REVIEW

A computerized database search of various agency lists was conducted for the project site and surrounding area to identify potential hazardous contamination sites. CIW has an air release stack listed as a Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) small quantity generator of hazardous wastes according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Envirofacts website database (USEPA 2005). The small quantity generator is associated with a paint booth and produces between 220 and 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste each month (typical of small quantity generators). Large quantity generators produce more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste or more than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste each month. Table 3-7 lists additional hazardous waste generators within 1 mile of CIW. The majority of listed sites are for waste discharge permits for dairy and agricultural production that discharge pollutants from one or more point sources into waters of the United States.

**Table 3-7
Hazardous Waste Generators in the Project Vicinity**

Site Name	Address	Hazardous Waste Activities
Groomans Pump and Well Drilling	16541 Chino-Corona Road Chino, CA 91710 (adjacent to the east side of CIW)	No information available
Chino Welding Company	16379 Chino-Corona Road Chino, CA 91710 (adjacent to the north side of CIW)	Small generator
H&R Barthelemy Dairy	16500 Chino-Corona Road Chino, CA 91710 (adjacent to the east side of CIW)	Dairy Farm – Waste Discharge Permit
Chino Pipeline	16341 Chino-Corona Road Chino, CA 91710 (adjacent to the north side of CIW)	Small generator
Stueve Gold Dairy	8340 Pine Avenue Chino, CA 91710 (approx. 0.5 mile northeast of CIW)	Dairy Farm – Waste Discharge Permit
Loyola Dairy	7975 Bickmore Avenue Chino, CA 91710 (approx. 0.5 mile north of CIW)	Dairy Farm – Waste Discharge Permit

Source: Data compiled by EDAW in 2006

The project site is not listed on the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List (as known as the Cortese List) as of June 2006 (DTSC 2006). There are no Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) sites within 10 miles of the project site (USEPA 2005).

In addition to the air release stack, existing infrastructure at CIW, having been built in the 1950s, has the potential to contain unknown levels of asbestos and lead.

DISCUSSION

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. CIW is listed in the following federal and state databases as a source of potential environmental concern for its air release stack, as a potential source of air pollutants: HWTS, NCDB, DEI, and RCRAINFO. The air release stack is located in the southwest portion of CIW, near Alternative Site 2. Though listed in the above databases, CIW is not an NPL site warranting corrective action. The construction and operation of the proposed Facility would not interfere with or be directly affected by the potential hazardous materials site, including existing buildings with the potential to contain asbestos and lead, and the air release stack. Construction and operation of the proposed project would involve the routine transport and handling of hazardous substances such as diesel fuels, lubricants, solvents, cleaners, various lubricants, asphalt, etc. There is only a minor risk from small spills of the materials listed above during construction, operation, and routine transportation to and from the CIW. None of these materials are acutely hazardous. Handling and transport of these materials could result in the exposure of workers to hazardous materials. Project plans for the proposed Facility include safety equipment and emergency response training. In addition, the proposed project would be in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the handling and transport of hazardous materials, including California Occupational Health and Safety Administration requirements. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of heavy construction equipment, which uses small amounts of hazardous materials such as oils, fuels, and other potentially flammable substances that are typically associated with construction activities. CDCR, in coordination with the project contractor, would establish a construction staging area where hazardous materials would be stored during construction. Furthermore, the CDCR would require the contractor to prepare an accidental spill prevention and response plan. During construction and future operations, CDCR and its construction contractor would employ BMPs for spill control and prevention. An upset and/or accident regarding hazardous materials would be handled according to the local spill control plan for CIW. With prevention and management in place, potential impacts from construction- and maintenance-related accidental spills of hazardous materials would be considered 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. There are no existing or proposed schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site. The nearest school, Butterfield Ranch Elementary School (5360 Mystic Canyon Drive Chino Hills, CA), serves K-6 students and is located approximately 2.3 miles southeast of CIW and the project site alternatives. Therefore, no impacts would occur related to emissions or handling of hazardous materials in close proximity to schools.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. As discussed in a) above, an air release stack (paint booth) at CIW is considered a small generator of hazardous materials. However, the air stack has been in operation at CIW for years and will not be affected by nor affect the proposed Facility due to its localized nature. Alternative Site 2 would be located approximately 100 feet north of the paint booth, and Alternative Site 1 is at the opposite side of the institution. Moreover, implementation of the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or to the environment. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant.

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

No Impact. Chino Airport is located approximately 1.26 and 2.55 miles north of Alternative Sites 1 and 2, respectively. The proposed Facility will be a one-story structure that would not interfere with the airspace, operations, or use of the Chino Airport. Therefore, no aviation-related safety impacts for people residing or working in the project area are expected to result from the proposed project.

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

No Impact. The proposed project sites are not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip; therefore, there would be no impacts to people residing or working at a private airstrip in the project vicinity.

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

No Impact. The CIW has an Emergency Preparedness Plan tailored to the specific site needs of the institution, in compliance with the California Emergency Services Act of 1970. The Plan specifies measures to be implemented within the facility during certain types of emergencies, such as fire, flood, earthquake, war, and civil disturbance. Employees are trained in the use of emergency equipment and medical aid for these situations. The proposed Facility will operate under the terms of the existing CIW Emergency Preparedness Plan. Therefore, project implementation would not physically interfere with or impair implementation of the emergency response plan.

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

No Impact. The proposed project consists of the construction of a new building within the existing secure perimeter at CIW. The CIW is located in an area of moderate fire hazard according to the County of San Bernardino General Plan (2005c). It is CDCR's standard practice of mowing and disking open field areas within prison property to minimize potential fire hazards. Dense woody vegetation is removed from open areas on an annual basis. CIW operates its own on-site emergency services, which include four fire captains and six trained inmate firefighters. Three fire trucks and two ambulances are also stationed on-site. Adequate fire protection is in place for the surrounding area from a County Fire Station at Chino Airport approximately 2 miles north of CIW. This impact is therefore considered not to be significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	<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 on- or off-site flooding?	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

HYDROLOGY

CIW is located within the Santa Ana hydrologic unit, a subunit of the South Coast hydrologic region. The climate is arid, with hot dry summers varying between 90 °F to 100°F each year, and dry cold winters with typical average annual temperatures ranging from the low 40°F to mid 50°F. Annual rainfall in the project vicinity is low, with less than 5.4 inches of precipitation per year (San Bernardino 2005c).

The project site is located on the broad, gentle sloping alluvial plain of the Chino Basin. The principal drainage course of the Chino Basin is the Santa Ana River, located south of the project site within the Prado Flood Control Basin. Two principal tributaries of the Santa Ana River flow in the project vicinity, both of which are waters of the United States. Chino Creek is located approximately 1 mile west of CIW and west of Prado Lake. Mill Creek is located approximately 1 mile east of CIW. The surrounding area is subject to extensive sheet flow during major storm events, which is ultimately conveyed via Chino Creek or Mill Creek to the Santa Ana River at the Prado Flood Control Basin. A small man-made unnamed drainage, known as Drainage B in the Preserve Specific Plan, is located immediately north-northwest of CIW. Drainage B is a tributary to Chino Creek and provides surface flow to Prado Lake.

Prado Dam is a compacted earth-filled embankment with a current spillway crest elevation of 543 feet above mean sea level. The USACOE has approved structural revisions to raise the spillway crest elevation by 20 feet to 563 feet, and revisions to raise the dam structure 28.6 feet to a design water surface elevation of 566 feet. The raised dam is designed to accommodate a 200-year flood event. These improvements to the dam and spillway are scheduled to begin in 2008 (City of Chino 2003). CIW lies outside of the current 556-foot spillway contour. The future 566-foot contour line associated with the 200-year flood will bisect CIW. The northern portion of the property will lie outside of the spillway. Other improvements associated with the rising of the spillway include a proposed dike along the western and southern boundary of CIW at Drainage B.

The Chino Groundwater Basin underlies the project area and is one of the largest groundwater basins in southern California with about 5 million acre-feet of water and an unused storage capacity of about 1 million acre-feet. This groundwater basin has a relatively shallow water table due to the large drainage area feeding the Santa Ana River and the natural restriction at Corona and the Santa Ana Canyon. In addition, tectonic activity along the Chino and Elsinore fault zones has created a natural damming of the Chino Basin. Regional groundwater elevations at the site range from about 550 to 560 feet (depth of approximately 100 feet). Seasonal variations are generally within a range of about 5 to 10 feet (City of Chino 2003).

WATER QUALITY

A 48-inch mainline storm drain is located along Chino-Corona Road. CIW is located within the Chino Basin Dairy Area (CBDA), which is considered to have the highest concentration of dairies in the world. Dairies within the CBDA generate large amounts of manure, urine, and other organic materials that contribute to excess salts and nutrient loading, specifically total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrates, which are present in both the groundwater basin and surface water systems. Deterioration of the water quality in the Chino Basin and Santa Ana River has been attributed to this increase in TDS (primarily magnesium and calcium) and nitrate (City of Chino 2003). It has been estimated by the Santa Ana RWQCB that over 13 million tons of manure have been applied to the Chino

Basin since the mid-1950s. Of this, an estimated 1.4 million tons of salts have reached, or will reach, groundwater. Currently, approximately 34,000 tons of salt per year is entering the Chino Groundwater Basin.

Both Chino Creek and Mill Creek have been listed as impaired waters by the Santa Ana RWQCB, due to high nutrient, pathogen, salinity/TDS/chlorides and suspended solids concentrations. A desalting facility has been developed at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Kimball Avenue, which extracts and treats approximately 9,200 acre feet of brackish groundwater annually. An additional desalting facility is currently in the planning stages. The Santa Ana RWQCB has adopted requirements for dairy operators designed to prevent continued surface and groundwater contamination and administers the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin. The plan includes a water supply plan, a groundwater management plan, and a waste management plan. The Santa Ana RWQCB achieves the goals of the plan through the issuance of waste discharge permits, either in the form of waste discharge requirements or NPDES permits.

DISCUSSION

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

Less-than-significant Impact. During construction of the proposed Facility, short-term adverse water quality impacts could occur without proper controls. Soil loosened during grading, accidental spills of fluids or fuels from vehicles and equipment, or miscellaneous construction materials and debris, if mobilized and transported off-site in overland flow, could degrade groundwater quality. This is of particular concern at Alternative Site 1, as it is located within 100 feet of Drainage B associated with the Prado Dam Flood Control Basin. As described in Section 2.7, “Environmental Protection,” CDCR would comply with the County of San Bernardino municipal stormwater permit. In addition, CDCR would design and implement a drainage plan prepared by a registered civil engineer as part of the proposed project upgrade. If construction of the proposed Facility is on one acre or more, CDCR would prepare a SWPPP with associated BMPs designed to protect water quality, by minimizing sediment transport and controlling pollutant discharge. The SWPPP would be submitted to the South Coast Basin RWQCB pursuant to NPDES requirements. Therefore, this impact would be considered 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 that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?**

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction activities and the proposed Facility would create additional impervious surface areas in an area that is presently undeveloped and covered in pervious surfaces. Alternative Site 1 is partially paved near the Correctional Treatment Facility and Alternative Site 2 is comprised entirely of pervious surfaces. The proposed concrete building could reduce infiltration of precipitation into the groundwater. However, the percentage of impervious surface proposed is small, and would not affect recharge to the local groundwater basin. Further, rainfall percolation is a minor source of groundwater recharge in the project vicinity. In addition, the proposed project would not change existing land uses to a type that would require the use of groundwater from the underlying basin, nor would it require additional water wells. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would involve construction of a 39,810-square-foot concrete building on approximately 0.7 and 0.9 acre, which is presently undeveloped land. Alternative Site 1, which has a small paved area, is located approximately 100 feet south of an unnamed drainage associated with the Prado Dam Flood Control Basin. The existing drainage pattern of the site may be slightly altered due to the increase of impervious surfaces; however, the proposed project would not result in physical alternation of the course of the drainage that would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation. Therefore, Alternative Site 1 would not result in significant impacts to a stream or river, resulting in substantial on- or off-site erosion. Alternative Site 2 is located on a relatively flat undeveloped area and is not located in proximity to the drainage. Additionally, as described in Section 2.7, "Environmental Protection," CDCR will design and implement a drainage plan to ensure adequate stormwater storage and conveyance capacity. Both potential sites for the proposed Facility would not result in less-than-significant impacts to drainage courses or on- and off-site erosion.

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 on- or offsite flooding?

Less-than-Significant Impact. As described in c) above, project implementation at either Alternative Site 1 or Alternative Site 2 would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site. The proposed project would introduce minor changes in the absorption rate, drainage patterns, and rate and amount of surface water runoff at both alternative locations. The percentage of impervious surface proposed is small in relation to the total portion of CIW property that has been developed, and this increase would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding. Preliminary drainage plans will be developed for the project once a site is chosen. However, the small additional increment in runoff would not be expected to appreciably alter off-site drainage rates or flooding.

The USACOE, which is the managing agency for the Prado Dam Flood Control Basin, is in the process of raising the height of Prado Dam in order to provide a higher level of downstream flood protection, which would increase the spillway level from 255 to 265 feet above mean sea level. Also associated with the dam improvements is the construction of an earthen dike along the western and southern boundaries of CIW at Drainage B. USACOE is conducting environmental analyses to determine the associated environmental impacts, and improvements to the dam are anticipated to begin in 2008. CDCR has conducted this environmental analysis at two potential sites to avoid conflict with the future construction of the dike. While CDCR prefers implementation of the proposed project at Alternative Site 1 near existing medical care facilities, Alternative Site 2 would be considered if a conflict with the dike construction arises. The proposed project is expected to occur prior to the dam project (2011). For Alternative Site 1, CDCR would coordinate with USACOE to ensure that the proposed flood protection dike does not encroach upon the proposed Facility. CDCR will ensure that the design of the dike would not compromise maintenance, operation, or security of CIW facilities. As such, implementation of the proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts to the existing drainage or flooding patterns.

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?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The institution has reported that the existing stormdrain system at CIW is at capacity. The proposed Facility would result in increased impervious surfaces, and would therefore contribute a small amount of additional surface runoff. CDCR will expand and/or construct a new storm drainage system associated with the project, which would limit storm water drainage to less-than-significant levels.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less-than-Significant Impact. As described in response to a) above, construction of the proposed Facility could result in short-term adverse impacts to water quality without proper controls. Soil loosened during grading, accidental spills of fluids or fuels from vehicles and equipment, or miscellaneous construction materials and debris, if mobilized and transported off-site in overland flow, could degrade groundwater quality. This is of particular concern at Alternative Site 1, as it is located within 100 feet of a man-made drainage (Drainage B) associated with the Prado Flood Control Basin. As described in Section 2.7, “Environmental Protection,” CDCR would prepare a SWPPP with associated BMPs designed to protect water quality, by minimizing sediment transport and controlling pollutant discharge. The SWPPP would be submitted to the South Coast Basin RWQCB pursuant to NPDES requirements. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant.

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?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed project includes construction of a 39,810-square-foot facility. While it does not include housing, inmates utilizing the facility would stay for extended periods of time. CIW, including Alternative Sites 1 and 2, lies outside of the 100-year flood area as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map. Both alternative sites lie outside of the current Prado Flood Control Basin (556 feet) and will lie partially within the 200-year flood area after planned improvements to the dam have been implemented. However, as part of the plans identified by USACOE, a dike will be installed at Drainage B immediately north of Alternative Site 1, which would further reduce the potential impact from flooding. As described in d) above, CDCR will coordinate with USACOE to ensure that the proposed facility would not compromise the maintenance, operation, or security of CIW facilities. As such, impacts to housing facilities from flood hazards would be less than significant.

h) Place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows?

Less-than-Significant Impact. As described in d) and g) above, the proposed project lies outside of the FEMA 100-year flood hazard area, and outside of the Prado flood control basin. Future improvements to Prado Dam will include a dike at Drainage B, in consideration of CIW. The proposed Facility at either alternative location would not impede or redirect flood flows associated with Prado Dam, Santa Ana River, or its tributaries.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. As described in g) and h) above, the proposed project is located approximately 3 miles north of Prado Dam, which could potentially result in flooding due to dam failure. The proposed Facility, as the rest of CIW, exposes people and structures to the potential risks associated with flood. However, Drainage B is intended to reduce impact from floods at CIW, and impacts related to flooding are anticipated to be less than significant.

j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The project site is located approximately 3 miles north and upstream of Prado Reservoir, which, as a result of seismic shaking, could result in an oscillating wave, also known as a seiche. However, it is anticipated that the Prado spillway, which is located in the areas between the reservoir and CIW, would intercept the majority of an area that is subject to seiche, resulting in a less-than-significant impact. CIW is located approximately 30 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and there are no risks related to tsunamis. Additionally, because the site is in a relatively level area, impacts related to mudflows are not significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. Land Use and Planning. Would the project:				
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, a 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 community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in a rural agricultural area in the extreme southwestern corner of San Bernardino County in an area known as the Preserve (City of Chino Area of Influence – Subarea 2). The Preserve is located in the vicinity of the incorporated cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Yorba Linda, Pomona, Ontario, Norco, and Corona. The project site is designated as a public facility under the City of Chino zoning code and Preserve Specific Plan (City of Chino 2003). This designation is applied to lands that are owned by federal, state, county, or local governments upon which facilities used to supply public services are located, such as highway maintenance storage area, airports, city or county corporation yards, waste disposal facilities, sewage treatment facilities, and state school lands. The project site is identified as state-owned land under the County of San Bernardino General Plan (2005a).

CIW is surrounded by agricultural land to the north, south, and east, and the Prado Regional Park to the west. The nearest residence is located on an agricultural lot approximately 0.5 mile north of CIW along Chino-Corona Road. The nearest residential community is located along Hellman Avenue, approximately 1.5 miles east of CIW.

DISCUSSION

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. CIW was constructed in a rural agricultural area in 1952. It is surrounded by large-scale agricultural lands with large-scale new residential developments to the south and east. The proposed Facility would be located at one of two sites on the existing correctional facility grounds and would remain entirely within the state-owned property. 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, a general plan, specific plan,

local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The project site is designated as a public facility under the County of San Bernardino General Plan and is also zoned as such in the City of Chino zoning ordinance. The proposed Facility would be within the existing correctional facility grounds and would be consistent with the zoning requirements and the land use designation for a public facility. Furthermore, as a state agency, CDCR is exempt from conformance with local plans and policies. Thus, the proposed project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted to avoid or mitigate an environmental effect, and therefore there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. As discussed in greater detail in the response to question e), Section IV, “Biological Resources,” no local or regional policies or ordinances protecting biological resources that include the project site have been adopted. The San Bernardino County General Plan includes several policies designed to protect biological resources, including wildlife habitat, important vegetation, and riparian corridors. The County also has a Plant Protection and Management Ordinance. However, none of the habitats protected by these policies and ordinances are present on either of the potential project sites or would be indirectly affected by project implementation. No local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that include the project site have been adopted. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. Mineral Resources. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in the Valley Region, consisting of alluvial plains underlain primarily by Pleistocene-age deposits. The site is not located in a designated mineral extraction area according to the San Bernardino County General Plan (2006a).

DISCUSSION

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. CIW is a correctional facility that has been operational since 1952. There is no known history of mineral extraction activities at the project site, nor is the site located in a designated mineral resource area according to the San Bernardino County General Plan. Furthermore, the site is not located within a mineral resources production-consumption region as designated by the California Division of Mines and Geology. Thus, project implementation would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

No Impact. The soil types and geologic formations underlying the project site are similar to those occurring throughout the project vicinity, and according to the San Bernardino County General Plan, the project site has not been designated as a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to vibration or generation of excessive 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CIW is designated as a “Public Facility” under the Preserve Specific Plan (City of Chino 2003). It is surrounded by agricultural fields and vacant land. The closest private residences are located adjacent to Chino-Corona Road, approximately 0.5 mile east of CIW. The existing noise environment at the project site and surrounding area is primarily influenced by surface-transportation noise emanating from vehicular traffic on nearby roadways (e.g., Chino-Corona Road and SR 71), aircraft overflights from Chino Airport, and agricultural activities (e.g., use of heavy-duty equipment such as tractors).

DISCUSSION

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

CONSTRUCTION

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction noise would be temporary and would include noise from activities such as site preparation, truck hauling of material, and pouring of concrete. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending on the nature or phase of construction and when the activities are being performed. Noise generated by construction equipment, including excavation equipment, material handlers, and portable generators, can reach high levels for brief periods of time.

The USEPA has found that maximum noise levels associated with the construction activities typically range from approximately 75 dBA to 88 dBA for brief periods of time. Noise from localized point sources (such as construction sites) typically decreases by about 6 dBA with each doubling of distance from source to receptor, when the area between the source and receptor is acoustically hard. For soft sites, such as grass or soil, the attenuation rate increases to approximately 7.5 dBA for each doubling of distance. The nearest sensitive receptor, a single residential unit on an agricultural lot, is approximately 0.5 mile east of the project location. Given this noise attenuation rate, and assuming a maximum “worst-case” noise level of 88 dBA at the project site boundary, maximum construction-generated noise levels at the nearest residence would be approximately 50 dBA.

The City of Chino Municipal Code limits construction to the hours of 7 AM to 8 PM Monday through Saturday, with no construction on Sundays or holidays (City of Chino 2004). Exceptions to these limits may be approved if the construction does not disturb the surrounding neighborhood. The Municipal Code limits average noise levels during authorized construction hours to 65 dBA (City of Chino 1995).

As shown above, the anticipated maximum noise level at the nearest residence would be less than the City noise standard. Therefore, the exposure to persons of construction noise in excess of standards would be less than significant. Although CDCR is exempt from conformance with local ordinances, the City standard is being considered for comparative purposes only.

Operation

Less-than-Significant Impacts. Long-term operation of the proposed Facility would not involve the use of any major stationary noise sources or activities. Operation of the proposed Facility would result in increased traffic associated with 100 new employees, as discussed in question c) below. Noise-generating equipment associated with the proposed Facility would include heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment. In general, noise levels generated by building mechanical systems typically average between 55 and 85 dBA at 3 feet from the source (USEPA 1971). All fixed operational equipment would be equipped with properly operating and acoustical shields or shrouds, in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations and equipment engine doors or motorized equipment shall be closed during equipment operations.

The City of Chino noise ordinance limits the exterior noise at residential properties to 55 dBA L_{50} between 7 AM and 10 PM, and 50 dBA L_{50} between 10 PM and 7 AM (City of Chino 1995). L_{50} is the noise level averaged over a 30-minute period. The nearest existing residence is approximately 0.5 mile from the project site. Though currently used by dairy and agricultural operations, the property on the east side of Chino-Corona Road is designated as residential on the City General Plan Map (City of Chino 2006). Mechanical equipment is typically shielded from direct public exposure and usually housed on rooftops, within equipment room, or within exterior enclosures. Additionally, an 85 dBA generator would be reduced to approximately 48 dBA at the nearest receptor, which is lower than the City of Chino limits. Therefore, noise impacts related to the operational phase of the proposed project would be less than significant.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction activities can result in varying degrees of ground vibration depending on the equipment used and activities being performed. The ground vibration levels associated with various construction equipment are depicted in Table 3-8. 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 (in/sec) is sufficient to avoid structural damage, with the exception of fragile historic structures or ruins. For the protection of fragile, historic, and residential structures, the California Department of Transportation recommends a more conservative threshold of 0.2 in/sec ppv (Caltrans 2002).

**Table 3-8
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 1995

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 and other mobile equipment; which, as shown in Table 3-8, would result in vibration levels of less than 0.08 in/sec ppv at 25 feet. Predicted vibration levels at the nearest structures would not be anticipated to exceed even the most conservative threshold of 0.2 inches per second ppv. As a result, increased 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. Permanent noise increases associated with implementation of the project would be associated primarily with increased vehicle traffic. The proposed project would add 100 new employees, which would generate approximately 350 to 420 trips per day. (Traffic generation and distribution are discussed in more detail in Section XV, Transportation/Traffic.) These trips would be distributed to Pine Avenue and Hellman Avenue, with traffic volumes of several thousand vehicles per day. Typically, a doubling of vehicle traffic is required before a noticeable (i.e., a 3 dBA or greater) increase in traffic noise levels would occur. As explained in more detail in XV, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a doubling of vehicle

traffic on area roadways, and traffic noise increases are estimated at less than 0.5 dBA, which would be neither a substantial nor perceptible increase.

The increase in ambient noise levels associated with mechanical equipment is discussed in Section a) above. Noise levels that comply with the City's exterior noise standards would not cause a substantial increase in noise levels in the project vicinity.

The permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity 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. As discussed in a) above, construction activities associated with the project could temporarily increase noise levels in the area. Maximum exterior noise levels would be approximately 88 dBA in the vicinity of the project site and less than 50 dBA at the nearest residence. Existing ambient noise levels are caused by vehicles and agricultural activities. The temporary additional noise of construction activities would not substantially increase ambient noise levels.

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

No Impact. The proposed project is not located within a noise contour or public safety zone of an airport. The nearest public airport is Chino Airport, located approximately 1.1 miles north of the project area. The 65 dBA CNEL aircraft noise contours, for both existing and long-term conditions do not extend south of the airport boundary (Coffman Associates 2003). The primary landing and takeoff direction from Chino Airport is to the west. Therefore, the project site, including its employees and inmates, would not be subject to high levels of aircraft noise.

The Corona Municipal Airport is located approximately 4 miles southwest of the project area. The 55 dBA CNEL aircraft noise contour extends approximately 1,500 feet to the northwest, which is more than 3.5 miles from the project site. The primary landing and takeoff direction is to the west. Therefore, the project site, including its employees and inmates, would not be subject to high levels of aircraft noise.

The proposed project would not affect airport operations.

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. There are no private airstrips in the vicinity of the project site; therefore, no impacts related to private airstrips would occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. Population and Housing. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing homes, 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"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is designated as a public facility under the Preserve Specific Plan (City of Chino 2003), and the proposed project, which would provide acute and intermediate care for inmates on state-owned land, is consistent with this land use. The proposed Facility will only be accessed by inmates and staff at the correctional facility and will not serve any off-site development.

DISCUSSION

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. Construction of the proposed project would result in an increase of 100 new employees. As CIW is located in a rural area central to several population centers, employees would potentially come from the following cities: Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario, which had a population in 2000 of nearly 500,000 people. As shown in Table 3-9, the region surrounding CIW is projected to experience growth through the year 2020, ranging from 6 percent to 25 percent. To accommodate growth in the area, the number of households is also expected to increase, ranging from 6 percent to 24 percent. New employees who do not come from these central areas would be spread throughout other communities such as Yorba Linda, Pomona, Los Serranos, La Sierra Heights, and Coronita. Even if a worst-case scenario were assumed, that every additional employee moved to Chino from outside the region, the project would result in a maximum of 100 new people requiring housing in the City of Chino, which is a small contribution to the overall growth planned for the region. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact to population growth.

CIW is within Chino's sphere of influence (subarea 2) and is served by the City of Chino. The City has planned for significant conversion of agricultural land to residential and commercial uses and is committed to accommodate and support urban development within the sphere of influence area. Based upon the number of additional housing units likely to be developed as a result of residential projects already approved or currently

planned in Chino, the project would not cause substantial adverse impacts to the planned growth of this community.

**Table 3-9
City of Chino and Surrounding Region Growth Forecasts**

Jurisdiction	Population			Households		
	2000	2010	2020	2000	2010	2020
Chino	67,168	72,070	79,743 (18%)	17,898	19,326	21,391 (20%)
Chino Hills	66,787	69,170	80,379 (20%)	20,414	21,533	24,104 (18%)
Corona	124,966	138,997	150,049 (20%)	39,271	42,832	48,607 (24%)
Norco	24,157	29,592	30,213 (25%)	6,277	7,137	7,429 (18%)
Ontario	158,007	158,552	167,487 (6%)	45,182	45,571	47,741 (6%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000; City of Chino 2003

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

No Impact. The proposed Facility would occur within the perimeter of CDCR property and would not displace existing housing associated with the correctional facility or private development. Alternative Sites 1 and 2 do not currently contain housing. No replacement housing would be required. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The proposed Facility at CIW would occur within the perimeter of CDCR property. Alternative Sites 1 and 2 do not currently contain housing. No people would be displaced and no replacement housing would be required. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The CIW correctional facility provides its own on-site emergency services including four captains and six trained inmate firefighters. Three fire trucks and two ambulances are also located on-site. Staff security and police provide police protection at the correctional facility. Recreational facilities are present at CIW to serve the needs of the correctional facility inmate population. No schools, public parks, or other public recreational facilities are located near the project site.

DISCUSSION

- a) **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:**

Fire protection?

Police protection?

Schools?

Parks?

Other public facilities?

No Impact. On-site emergency services are currently provided by CIW staff and inmates, and it is anticipated that existing emergency services are sufficient to maintain acceptable service ratios and response times with implementation of the proposed project. No new or expanded recreational facilities would be necessary as a result of project implementation. In addition, construction of the proposed project is not expected to result in the need for other types of new or expanded public services. Therefore, there would be no impact to fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. Recreation. Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CIW is a state-owned and operated correctional facility that was constructed in 1952. The proposed project would result in a new acute and intermediate health care facility for inmates. CIW provides on-site recreational facilities for its inmate population, and the proposed project would not affect those facilities. A total of 100 employees would be needed to operate the proposed Facility.

DISCUSSION

a) 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. Construction of the proposed project would result in an increase of approximately 100 new employees. As discussed previously in Section XII, Population and Housing, the new employees would most likely live in the area or move to the nearby communities of Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario, all of which are experiencing planned growth. Even if a worst-case scenario were assumed, that every additional employee moved from outside the region to Chino, the project would result in a maximum of 100 people requiring housing, much of which is already available. Any increase in use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities that may occur as a result of these new employees should not cause substantial physical deterioration of regional parks or recreational facilities.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. Recreational facilities for prison inmates are already provided on-site. As discussed previously in Section XII, Population and Housing, growth is expected in the surrounding communities of Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario. Recreation needs for the proposed staffing increase of 100 new employees would be served by either existing or new recreation facilities associated with existing and approved housing projects. Thus, no significant impacts are expected.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard 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 because of 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) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CIW is located at 16756 Chino-Corona Road in the City of Chino. Regional access is provided by Interstate 15; SR 91; SR 71, also known as the Chino Valley Freeway; and SR 83, which is Euclid Avenue. Local access to Chino-Corona Road is provided from Pine Avenue and Hellman Avenue.

Chino-Corona Road is a two-lane undivided road, with a north-south section extending from Pine Avenue south to the southeast corner of the CIW facility, and an east-west section extending from the southwest corner of the CIW facility to Hellman Avenue. Pine Avenue is a two-lane undivided road extending east and west between SR 71 and Archibald Avenue. Pine Avenue is classified as a four-lane secondary road in the San Bernardino County General Plan Circulation Element (OCWD 2006.)

Existing average daily traffic (ADT) volumes are reported in a number of recent studies, and range from 7,000 to 9,000 on Pine Avenue between Euclid Avenue and Hellman Avenue; from 2,800 to 3,100 on Hellman Avenue, and from 11,600 to 13,600 on Euclid Avenue (City of Chino 2003). No counts are reported for Chino-Corona Road. The intersections of Euclid/Pine and Pine/Hellman operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS).

THE PRESERVE SPECIFIC PLAN

The project site and surrounding roadways are part of an area identified as the Preserve. The Preserve Specific Plan describes projected development of the community, including the circulation system, through 2020. In the full implementation of the plan, Chino-Corona Road is designated as a Local Connector, Pine Avenue would be expanded to a six-lane Major Arterial, and Hellman Avenue between Pine Avenue and Chino-Corona Road would be a four-lane Primary Arterial. Traffic volumes at buildout of the Specific Plan would be 25,900 to 29,000 ADT

on Pine Avenue between Euclid Avenue and Hellman Avenue, and 14,500 to 36,200 ADT on Hellman Avenue between Pine Avenue and Chino-Corona Road.

ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

- a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?**

Less-than-Significant Impact.

Trip Generation. Project construction would result in short-term increases in traffic on local roadways. Construction activities would include equipment and materials hauling to and from the project site, construction worker transportation to and from the project site, and the hauling of equipment and materials within the project site. Construction activities would require approximately 5 to 50 construction workers to commute to the site on a daily basis, over a 24-month period.

Operation of the proposed project would result in 100 new employees and would therefore add vehicles to the adjacent roadways. As shown in Table 2-1, the first-second watch change would occur near the AM peak hour, while other watch changes would occur during off-peak traffic hours. Trip generation rates were developed from a survey of a similar facility in central California (DKS Associates 2004.) During the AM peak hour, there would be 80 employees involved in watch change. The AM peak hour trip generation rate is 0.35 trips per employee. Thus, there would be an additional 28 trips during the AM peak hour. Daily trip generation may be estimated at 10 to 12 percent of peak hour generation. Thus, the total trip generation, based on 100 new employees, would be approximately 350 to 420 ADT.

Trip Distribution. The estimated 28 peak hour and 350 to 420 daily trips would be divided between Pine Avenue, north of the facility and Hellman Avenue, east of the facility. The project trip generation during operational phases of 350 to 420 ADT is small when compared with existing traffic volumes of 11,600 to 13,600 on Euclid Avenue, and the intersection of Euclid and Pine operates at LOS B, which is considerably better than the LOS D standard. In comparison to the number of trips generated with the existing and anticipated future volumes, the addition of project-generated traffic to nearby roads and intersections would not result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio, or congestion at intersections. The LOS would not be expected to degrade.

- b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

Less-than-Significant Impact. Project construction activities would require approximately 5 to 50 construction workers to commute to the site on a daily basis, over a 24-month period. This short-term, temporary traffic increase would not result in a change to an LOS standard for any of the local roadways, and thus would be considered a less-than-significant impact.

The nearest congestion management plan (CMP) roadway is SR 83/Euclid Avenue. The project trip generation during operational phases of 350 to 420 ADT is small when compared with existing traffic volumes of 11,600 to 13,600 on Euclid Avenue, and the intersection of Euclid and Pine operates at LOS B, which is considerably better

than the LOS D standard. The proposed project's contribution to congestion would not be substantial nor would a violation of the LOS standard be foreseeable. The impact would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The proposed Facility will be a one-story structure. Thus, it will have no impact to air traffic patterns.

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

No Impact. The project site is located on the grounds of an existing prison facility and is surrounded largely by agricultural lands. The vehicles of employees and visitors, and construction equipment during construction of the new facility would not be incompatible with existing or future traffic. No changes in roadway design are included in the project and appropriate access would be provided by the existing roadway network. Thus, since project construction and operation would not increase hazards because of a design feature or incompatible use, there would be no impact.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. CIW provides its own on-site emergency services, which include four fire captains and trained inmate firefighters. A fire truck and ambulance are also stationed on-site. The limited nature of project-related construction activities would not impair emergency vehicle access to either Alternative Site 1 or 2, or other portions of the correctional facility. Project operation would result in a trip generation of 350 to 420 ADT, which would not hamper emergency access nor would the location of the proposed sites result in a barrier to emergency vehicles. The proposed project will not result in a need for any changes to CIW emergency access. Thus, there would be no impact.

f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

No Impact. Adequate parking for construction workers is located on-site. The CIW has adequate existing parking facilities to accommodate the additional staff and visitors for the proposed new facility. Therefore, there would be no impact.

g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

No Impact. The proposed project would be located within the perimeter of CDCR property and does not include elements that conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. No pedestrian, transit, bicycle, or other alternative transportation-related impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. Utilities and Service Systems. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Electric utility service is provided to CIW by Southern California Edison. Natural gas transportation service is supplied by Southern California Gas Company, while the natural gas commodity is purchased through the State's natural gas procurement program.

WATER SUPPLY

Potable water is typically provided to the site by local reservoirs and local water wells at CIM, which is located approximately 3 miles north of CIW. CIM has four water reservoirs that total 400,000 gallons in capacity. The current water allotment from CIM is 330,000 gallons per day, but this water is required to be treated to remove elevated levels of nitrates. However, due to current health, safety, and economic concerns, the CIM denitrification plant has limited operation capacity and is in noncompliance with two permit provisions for operation. Therefore, CIW has been receiving bottled water and ice for several years. Funds have been

appropriated to correct the current plant deficiencies and it is anticipated that the denitrification plant will be overhauled and in commission by September 2008. With the denitrification treatment plant in operation, CIM source capacity for potable water will be 3.5 million gallons per day. Water demands at CIW include potable water requirements (e.g., consumption, bathing, toilets, and kitchen use), landscape irrigation, and other miscellaneous uses. CIW's current potable water use is approximately 300,000 gallons per day. Potable water is used exclusively for on-site correctional facility needs.

WASTEWATER/SEWER AND STORMWATER

Wastewater generated at CIW is typically conveyed to Regional Plant #5, which has a current capacity of up to 15 million gallons per day (mgd). Due to sewer line and treatment facility improvements managed by the Inland Empire Utility Agency, wastewater at CIW is temporarily conveyed off-site for treatment to the Fountain Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant, which has a capacity of up to 400 mgd. Wastewater is conveyed to the treatment plant via the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor line. The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor is located approximately 1 mile north of CIW on Kimball Avenue. Solids are removed at CIW's lift station prior to delivery and are transported to the Mid-Valley Landfill. CIW has an average daily flow of approximately 0.4 million gallons.

SOLID WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSAL

CIW operates a recycling program for items such as bottles and cans. Solid waste is transported to the County-owned Mid-Valley Landfill, located approximately 25 miles north of CIW in Fontana, California. The Mid-Valley Landfill has an estimated remaining capacity of 694,000 cubic yards, with an estimated closure date of 2033 (California Energy Commission 2002).

DISCUSSION

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed Facility will treat existing CIW inmates and will require the addition of 100 new employees. The additional increment of wastewater generated by 100 additional employees during operation of the proposed project would be small relative to the total inmate and employee population of 3,280. Average daily flows at CIW are 0.4 mgd and are anticipated to increase only slightly. It is anticipated that by project completion, wastewater will be conveyed to Treatment Plant #2 in Chino. Improvements to this plant will increase capacity to 60 mgd. The chemical characteristics of the additional wastewater flow would be expected to be similar to existing flows, and any potential changes would not be expected to appreciably change the overall concentrations because the increment of additional flow is small relative to the total.

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?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would involve trench excavation for installation of a 6-inch sewer line and water line. These improvements would be entirely on-site. Length of sewer and water pipelines will vary with each alternative and will be finalized in preliminary design plans. Connections to any off-site

potable water or sewer pipe systems to convey the additional incremental flows will also be determined in preliminary design plans.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The project would result in construction of approximately a 39,810 square foot building on approximately 0.7 to 0.9 acre of new impervious area. However, much of the 120 acres of CDCR property is developed with buildings, parking lots, and paved areas, and would not result in a substantial increase of impervious surfaces. Preliminary drainage plans have not yet been developed for the proposed Facility; however, best management practices (BMPs) would be implemented to reduce the potential for storm water runoff. The institution has reported that the existing storm drain system is currently operating at or near capacity. It is likely that an expanded or new storm drainage system will have to be provided to incorporate the proposed Facility at either alternative site. The new or expanded storm drain system will be located within the developed CDCR property and will comply with state and federal storm water requirements. With the expanded or new storm drain system, the amount of storm water discharge will be reduced to pre-project conditions and would result in less than significant impacts.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed Facility will serve existing inmates at CIW and would result in additional demand for potable water to serve 100 new employees. CIW currently receives potable water from bottled sources and has the ability to increase the amount of bottle water purchases to accommodate the additional staff for the proposed building. In addition, CIM is currently planning upgrades to its denitrification plant, which will also serve the proposed project. Consequently, the additional demand to the existing water supply could be supplied from existing sources without additional resources or expanded entitlements. CDCR is also in the process of installing flush meters at all facilities, including the proposed Facility, to reduce water consumption in toilets, showers, and sinks. Therefore, the project will not result in a substantial increase in water uses and would have a less-than-significant impact on the existing water resources.

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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. Wastewater from CIW is temporarily discharged into the SARI line, in which CIW has a permitted flow of 0.4 mgd. This permit is set to expire December 30, 2007 and can be reissued after that time. Existing flow at CIW is estimated to be at capacity of permitted flows. Operation of the proposed Facility would result in 100 additional employees, and could generate up to 15,000 gallons per day of wastewater. However, the actual flow is anticipated to be much lower than this estimate, which is based on a generation rate of 150 gallons per inmate per day, who would reside in the facility in a more long-term basis than employees. The projected flow in addition to the existing average daily wastewater production (0.4 mgd) would exceed CIW's existing permitted flow of 0.4 mgd. However, upon completion of the proposed Facility, it is anticipated that all sewage will be transported through Chino-operated sewer lines to Regional Plant #2, and that permitted flows would be increased to reflect the capacity of expanded wastewater infrastructure. Upon reissue of the permit and

project completion, CDCR would coordinate with the local utility authorities to either purchase increased sewer capacity, or ensure that sewer infrastructure was sufficient to meet additional flows. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a violation of the Direct User Discharge Permit issued by the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority or exceed capacity.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed Facility would serve existing inmates at CIW and approximately 100 new employees. The Mid-Valley Landfill serves CIW and would not experience substantial increases in solid waste materials. No construction demolition debris would be generated by the proposed project. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact to the Mid-Valley Landfill.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, including recycling. As described above, solid waste from the project would be disposed of at a permitted facility. This impact would therefore be less than significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. Mandatory Findings of Significance.				
a) Does the project have the potential to 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?	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Authority: Public Resources Code Sections 21083 and 21087.

Reference: Public Resources Code Sections 21080(c), 21080.1, 21080.3, 21082.1, 21083, 21083.3, 21093, 21094, 21151; *Sundstrom v. County of Mendocino*, 202 Cal.App.3d 296 (1988); *Leonoff v. Monterey Board of Supervisors*, 222 Cal.App.3d 1337 (1990).

DISCUSSION

- a) **Does the project have the potential to 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?**

Less-than-Significant Impact. As evaluated in Sections IV and V of this IS/Proposed MND, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of 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. Mitigation measures to protect limited adverse environmental effects that could occur related to biological resources and cultural resources are listed herein. The CDCR has agreed to implement all the required mitigation measures, and thus there would be a less-than-significant impact from project implementation.

- 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.)**

No Impact. No reasonable foreseeable future projects are located within a 0.5-mile of the project site with the exception of the potential improvements to Prado Dam, which would result in the construction of a levee at the drainage immediately north of CIW. The Prado Dam project is currently in the environmental review phases and improvements to the dam are expected to be completed in 2008 (City of Chino 2003). However, due to the isolated nature of the proposed project on CDCR property and lack of significant environmental impacts, it is not expected to cumulatively contribute to impacts associated with the Prado Dam improvements. Per the instructions for evaluating environmental impacts in this study, the potential for adverse cumulative effects were considered in the response to each question of this form. In addition to project-specific impacts, this evaluation considered the project’s potential for incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are cumulative effects associated with the project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

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

No Impact. In the evaluation of environmental impacts in this IS/MND, the potential for adverse direct or indirect impacts to human beings was considered in the response to certain questions in Sections I. Aesthetics, III. Air Quality, VI. Geology and Soils, XI. Noise, XII. Population and Housing, and XV. Transportation/Traffic. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that construction and operation of the proposed Facility would result in environmental effects that will cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

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

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

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Cher Daniels

Signature

8/14/2006

Date

Cher Daniels

Printed Name

Chief Environmental Planning Unit

Title

CA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION

Agency

4 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures that will be incorporated into project construction and operation to protect biological and cultural resources are summarized below.

4.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIO-1: Burrowing Owl

Before the commencement of construction activity, a focused survey for burrowing owls shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, in accordance with CDFG protocol (CDFG 1995), to identify active burrows on and within 250 feet of the project site. The preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction, regardless of the time of year in which construction occurs. If no occupied burrows are found in the survey area, no further mitigation is necessary.

If an occupied burrow with an active nest is found, impacts shall be minimized by establishing a 250-foot buffer area around the burrow. No project activity shall occur within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. The size of the buffer area may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines it would not be likely to adversely affect the nesting pair.

If feasible, 250-foot buffer areas shall also be established around all other occupied burrows. If an occupied burrow is present within the area to be disturbed during project construction, CDFG shall be consulted regarding potential relocation of owls. Relocation would likely utilize passive techniques to encourage owls to move to alternative burrows outside of the impact area.

BIO-2: Nesting Raptors

If project activity would commence during the raptor nesting season (February 15 to September 15), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in areas of suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet of project activity. Surveys shall be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation shall be required.

If active nests are found, impacts shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate buffers. No project activity shall commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. DFG guidelines recommend implementation of 500-foot buffers, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines it would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.

BIO-3: Tricolored Blackbird

To the maximum extent possible, potential nesting vegetation shall be removed during the non-nesting season (September through February). If project activity would commence during the tricolored blackbird nesting season (March 1 to August 31), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted prior to activity within 500 feet of suitable nesting habitat, including dense weedy areas. The survey shall be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nest colony is present, no further mitigation shall be required.

If an active colony is found, impacts shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate buffers. No project activity shall commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the colony is no longer active. The appropriate size of the buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and is anticipated to range from 100 to 500 feet, depending on the nature of the project activity, the extent of existing disturbance in the area, and other relevant circumstances.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

CUL-1: Alternative Site 1

There is the possibility for the discovery of subsurface cultural resources in intact native soils beneath this site. If it is determined through the site-specific geological report and final site design that construction would not disturb intact native soils, no cultural monitor is needed and no further mitigation is necessary. If, as determined by site plans and the geotechnical report that grading would extend below currently disturbed areas and imported fill into native soils, an archaeological monitor shall be present during grading activities that affect these native soils. If cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) are discovered during project-related construction activities in native soils, ground disturbances in the area of the find will be halted. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant per the CRHR and develop appropriate mitigation.

CUL-2: Alternative Site 2

Due to the proximity of this site to cultural resources and its relatively undisturbed condition, there is the potential for the discovery of subsurface cultural resources at this site. As such, an archaeological monitor shall be present during all ground-disturbing activities. If cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) are discovered during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find will be halted. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant per the CRHR and develop appropriate mitigation.

CUL-3: Human Remains

California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and §7052 and California Public Resources Code §5097.

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during project-related ground-disturbing activities, all such activities in the vicinity of the find shall be halted immediately and the CDCR or the CDCR's designated representative shall be notified immediately by the monitoring archaeologist. The CDCR shall notify the San Bernardino county coroner within 24 hours of the discovery. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]). The responsibilities of the CDCR for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail

in the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.9. The CDCR or their appointed representative and the professional archaeologist will consult with a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) determined by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and determine if additional burials could be present in the vicinity.

This page intentionally left blank.

5 REFERENCES

California Air Resources Board (CARB)

2005 URBEMIS2002 for Windows, Version 8.7. Available at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/planning/urbemis/urbemis2002/urbemis2002.htm>.

2006 Area Designations. Available at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/desig.htm>. Accessed July 7.

California Department of Conservation

2004 Chino, San Bernardino County Urbanization Map 1990 – 2002. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. June.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

2006 Current and Projected Future Prison Employment Level. June 2006.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

2006 Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List). Available at http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Cortese_List.cfm. Accessed June 2006.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

2006a California Scenic Highway System: List of Eligible and Officially Designated Routes. www.dot.ca.gov. Accessed June 2006.

2006b Transportation Related Earthborne Vibrations. February 20.

California Energy Commission

2002 Inventory Report for Potential Landfill Bioreactors. October.

California Geological Survey

2003 Fault Rupture Hazard Zones in California, Index to Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones. California Geological Survey, Special Publication 42. http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/ap/Map_index/F4B.htm.

2006 Probabilistic Seismic Hazards Mapping Ground Motion Page. <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/pshamap/pshamap.asp?Longitude=-117.685&Latitude=33.976>

California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB)

2006 Results of electronic record search. California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch. Sacramento, CA. Last updated September 30, 2005. Accessed June 2006.

Cao, T., W.B. Bryant, B. Rowshandel, D. Branum, and C.J. Wills

2003 *The Revised 2002 California Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Maps*. California Geological Survey, June 2003.

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game)

1995 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Sacramento, CA.

City of Chino

1995 Municipal Code Chapter 9.40 Noise, Sections 9.40.040 Exterior Noise Standards and 9.40.060 Special Provisions. (Ord. 95-10 § 1 (part), 1995.)

2003 The Preserve, Chino Sphere of Influence - Subarea 2. Final Environmental Impact Report - Volume 1. SCH # 2000121036. Certified March 25.

2004 Municipal Code Chapter 15.44 On-Site Construction Development, Section 15.44.030 Construction Hours. (Ord. 2004-23 § 58, 2004.)

2006 General Plan Map. Available at www.cityofchino.org. May.

City of Chino Hills

2005 The Shoppes at Chino Hills and Chino Hills and Chino Hills Community Park and Civic Center Project Environmental Impact Report. April 22. SCN: 2004111056

CNPS (California Native Plant Society)

2001 Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (sixth edition). Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, David P. Tibor, Convening Editor. California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. x + 388pp.

2006 Sixth Electronic Inventory of Rare Plants. Online edition. Available: < <http://cnps.web.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi>>. Accessed June 30, 2006.

Coffman Associates, Inc. (Coffman)

2003 Airport Master Plan – Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California. http://www.sbcounty.gov/airports/master_plan/ChapterFive.pdf (Page 5-10 noise exposure analysis). December.

County of San Bernardino (San Bernardino)

2005a County of San Bernardino General Plan Update: Land Use Background Report. October 31.

2005b County of San Bernardino General Plan Update: Noise Element Background Report. November 1.

2005c County of San Bernardino General Plan Update: Safety Element Background Report. June 15.

2006a County of San Bernardino General Plan Update: Conservation Element Background Report. February 1.

2006b County of San Bernardino General Plan Update: Circulation and Infrastructure Background Report. February 21.

DKS Associates

2004 CMF Vacaville Administrative Draft Traffic Study. April 19.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)

1995 Transit Noise & Vibration Impact Assessment (FTA Report DOT-T-95-16). April.

Langenwalter II, Paul E. and James Brock

1985 Phase II Archaeological Studies: Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River. ECOS Management Criteria, Inc. Submitted to USACOE. Unpublished Report on file at San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2005 Soils Survey Geographic Database for San Bernardino County, Southwestern Part, California. October 18

Orange County Water District (OCWD)

2006 Prado Basin Water Conservation Feasibility Study. Draft Recirculated Environmental Impact Report State Clearinghouse Number 2004051004. May.

Petersen, M.D., W.A. Bryant, C.H. Cramer, T. Chao, M.S. Reichle, A.D. Frankel, J.J. Lienkaemper, P.A. McCory, and D.P. Schwartz

1996 *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment for the State of California*. California Division of Mines and Geology Open-File Report 96-08 and USGS Open-File Report 96-706.

Psychiatric News

2006 Volume 41, Number 11, Page 2. June 2, 2006.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

2006 SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds. Available at <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html>.

Southern California Earthquake Data Center (SCEDC)

2006 Clickable Fault Map of Southern California. <http://www.data.scec.org/faults/faultmap.html>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)

1994 Cater Control Manual for the Prado Dam and Reservoir, Santa Ana River, California. September.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

2000 Decennial Census Information. Accessed at www.factfinder.census.gov. June 2006.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

1971 Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances. December 1971.

2006 Green Book: Currently designated non-attainment areas for all criteria pollutants. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/index.html>.

Zhu, Yifang, W.C. Hinds, S. Kim, and S. Shen

2002 Study of Ultrafine Particles near a Major Highway with Heavy-duty Diesel Traffic. *Atmospheric Environment* 36:4323–4335.

6 LIST OF PREPARERS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION (LEAD AGENCY)

Cher Daniels Supervising Environmental Planner
Nathan Mackmul Facility Chief Engineer

EDAW (EIR PREPARATION)

Gary D. Jakobs, AICP Principal-in-Charge
Addie Olazabal Project Manager
Addie Olazabal Environmental Analyst
Anne King Botanist
Lorie Willey Archaeologist
Jim Kurtz Senior Air Quality/Noise/Traffic Specialist
Brett Marraccini GIS Specialist
Marisa Fabrigas Word Processing
Lori Lilburn Production
Dan Brady Graphic Artist

This page intentionally left blank.

7 DISTRIBUTION LIST

Robert Kettle, California Institution for Women
Assistant Warden, Business Services
16756 Chino-Corona Road
Corona, CA 92878

Nathan Mackamul, California Institution for Women
Chief Engineer I
16756 Chino-Corona Road
Corona, CA 92878

John Dickson, California Institution for Women
Plant Manager
16756 Chino-Corona Road
Corona, CA 92878

Larry J. Arron, California Institution for Women
Public Information Office
16756 Chino-Corona Road
Corona, CA 95878

Ray Bennett, California Institution for Men
Correctional Business Manager II
P.O. Box 128
Chino, CA 91708-0128

Wayne Davison, California Institution for Men
Correctional Plant Supervisor
P.O. Box 128
Chino, CA 91708-0128

Alex Hernandez, California Institution for Men
Public Information Officer
P.O. Box 128
Chino, CA 91708-0128

Bureau of Land Management
South Coast Field Office
690 W. Garnet Ave., PO Box 581260
North Palm Springs, CA 92258-1260

Santa Ana River Basin
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Environmental Review
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501

Girish J. Desai, P.E.
Senior Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
CESPL-PM-C
915 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90017

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Southern California Area Office
32330 Santa Ana Canyon Road
Highland, CA 92346

San Bernardino Association of Governments
Environmental Review
1170 West 3rd Street, Second Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92410-1715

Michael E. Hayes, Director
Department of Land Use Services
County of San Bernardino
385 North Arrowhead Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0182

Charles E. Coe, Director
City of Chino, Planning Department
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710

Jeffery S. Adams, City Planner
City of Chino Hills
Community Development Department
2001 Grand Avenue
Chino Hills, CA 91709

Peggy Temple, Director
City of Corona, Planning Department
400 South Vicentia Avenue
Corona, CA 92882

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Environmental Review
6075 Kimball Avenue
Chino, CA 91710

California Department of Fish and Game
Environmental Review, Region 6
3602 Inland Empire Blvd, Suite C-220
Ontario, CA 91764

South Coast APCD
21865 E. Copley Drive.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

The Honorable Bob Margett
Member of the Senate
2605 E. Foothill Blvd., #A
Glendora, CA 91741

Congressman Gary Miller
42nd District of California
House of Representatives
1800 E. Lambert Road, Suite 150
Brea, CA 92821

The Honorable Gloria McLeod
Member of the Assembly
4959 Palo Verde Street, #108C
Montclair, CA 91763

Jon Witherspoon
Senior Project Manager
Kitchell
501 J Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814-6996

San Bernardino County Library
Chino Branch
13180 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710

Corona Public Library
650 Main Street
Corona, CA 95882

Cher Daniels, Chief
Environmental Planning Unit
Office of Facilities Management (5th & J St.)
California Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001