California Institution for Men
Health Care Facility Improvement Project

Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration

PREPARED FOR:

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
FACILITY PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT
9838 OLD PLACERVILLE ROAD, SUITE B
SACRAMENTO, CA 95827

April 2013

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PREPARED FOR:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

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April 2013

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: California Institution for Men Health Care Facility Improvement Project

Lead Agency: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Negative Declaration (ND), supported by the attached Initial Study (IS), evaluates the environmental effects of implementing the proposed California Institution for Men (CIM) Health Care Facility Improvement Project (HCFIP), which would occur in the City of Chino, California. The project proponent, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), is proposing renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the developed area of CIM. Specifically, the project includes construction of three new primary care clinics and a new health care administration building, totaling approximately 18,000 square feet (sf) of new building space. The project also includes approximately 20,000 sf of interior renovations and approximately 8,000 sf of additions for medication distribution rooms, pharmacy, central health services, and other necessary health care improvements. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not exceed one story. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the project. The project does not include any new beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional employee would be hired, primarily for maintenance. Refer to Exhibits 2-1 through 2-3 of the attached IS.

CDCR is the lead agency for this project and has prepared this ND.

FINDINGS

An IS has been prepared to assess the project's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. Based on the IS, and due to environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to before release of the proposed ND and IS for public review, the proposed project would avoid the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed project would have no impact related to agriculture and forest resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, public services, and recreation.

2. The proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, transportation and traffic, and utilities and service systems.

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

Nancy MacKenzie, Chief
Environmental Planning Section
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Ph: (916) 255-2159
Email: Nancy.MacKenzie@cdcr.ca.gov

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

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

I hereby approve this project:

(to be signed upon approval of the project after the public review period is complete)

Deborah Hysen
Deputy Director
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

[Date]

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Exhibits

Tables

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AB 32	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 200
AB 109	Public Safety Realignment Act
AB 900	Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007
ACA	American Correctional Association
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AIC	Archaeological Information Center
APCO	Air Pollution Control Officer
AQMP	Air quality management plan
ATC	Authority to Construct
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
Basin Plan	Santa Ana Region Basin Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalOSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CBC	California Building Code
CCHCS	California Correctional Health Care Services
CCR	California Code of Regulations
Cd	Cadmium
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CIM	California Institution for Men
City	City of Chino
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2e/yr	Carbon dioxide equivalent per year
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank

Cu	Copper
Custody Levels I-IV	Custody Level I is minimum security; Custody Level IV is maximum security
Cy	Cubic yard
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DIPE	Isopropyl ether
DPP	Disability Placement Program
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ETBE	Ethyl tertiary butyl ether
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Area
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FTA	Federal Transportation Administration
FP	Fully protected (legally protected)
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
GP	General Population
HCFIP	Health Care Facility Improvement Program or Project
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HOV	High-occupancy vehicle
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
In/sec	Inches per second
IS	Initial Study
L_{eq}	Noise equivalent level
L_{dn}	Day-night noise level
LOS	Level of service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MRZs	Mineral Resource Zones
MT	Metric tons
MTBE	Methyl tertiary butyl ether
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCHC	National Commission on Correctional Health Care
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSPS	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources
OCTA	Orange County Transportation Authority
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Address
Pb	Lead
$PM_{2.5}$	Fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less
PM_{10}	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 10 micrometers or less
PPV	Peak particle velocity
PTO	Permit to Operate
quads	quadrangles
RC	Reception Center
RC-ASU	Reception Center-Administrative Segregation Unit
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SC	Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCH	State Clearinghouse

sf	Square feet
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
SR	State Route
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	Sate Water Resources Control Board
TAME	Tertiary amyl methyl ether
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TPHg	Total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline
TTA	Triage and treatment area
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
UST	Underground storage tank
VdB	Vibration decibels
VMT	Vehicle miles traveled
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WDRs	Waste discharge requirements
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed ND) has been prepared by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with implementing CDCR's Health Care Facility Improvement Program at the California Institution for Men (CIM) in the City of Chino. The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the existing CIM boundary. Specifically, the project includes an estimated total of 20,127 square feet (sf) of renovation and 26,021 sf of new construction. The project does not include any new beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional employee would be hired, primarily for maintenance.

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

As described in this IS (Chapter 3), CDCR has found no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the IS, and due to environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to include in the project before release of the proposed ND and IS for public review, the proposed project would avoid the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur. Therefore, an IS/Proposed ND is the appropriate document for compliance with the requirements of CEQA. This IS/Proposed ND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15071.

1.2 PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

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

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

Nancy MacKenzie, Chief
Environmental Planning Section
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

E-mail comments may be addressed to Nancy.MacKenzie@cdcr.ca.gov.

If you have questions regarding the IS/Proposed ND, please call Nancy MacKenzie at (916) 255-2159.

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

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

1. Cal Aero Preserve Academy Branch Library
   15850 Main Street
   Chino, CA 91708
   (909) 606-2173

2. Chino Branch Library
   13180 Central Avenue
   Chino, CA 91710-4125
   (909) 465-5280

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

1.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project.

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:

- Agriculture and forest resources,
- Land use and planning,
- Mineral resources,
- Public Services, and
- Recreation.

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

- Aesthetics,
- Air quality,
- Geology and soils,
- Greenhouse gas emissions,
- Hydrology and water quality,
- Noise,
- Population and housing,
- Cultural resources,
- Utilities and service systems,
- Biological resources,
- Hazards and hazardous materials, and
- Transportation/traffic.

1.4 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This IS/Proposed ND 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 and presents a summary of findings.

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

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, environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to before release of the proposed ND and IS for public review have been incorporated. Therefore, the proposed project would avoid the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur.

Chapter 4: References. This chapter lists the references used in preparation of this IS/Proposed ND.

Chapter 5: List of Preparers. This chapter identifies report preparers.

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) plans to implement various health care facility improvements at the California Institution for Men (CIM) in the City of Chino. The improvements include additions to and renovation of existing facilities, infrastructure upgrades, and construction of small new health care facilities all located within the existing CIM boundary. The proposed improvements to existing facilities would add health care treatment space, clinical support space, and office space to support the existing health care program. The proposed project would also support CIM's existing operation as an "Intermediate" institution within the CDCR Health Care Facility Improvement Program (HCFIP) strategy to address statewide prison health care deficiencies. As indicated in the HCFIP Program Overview (CDCR 2012), intermediate inmate-patients are those identified as having multiple chronic and/or terminal illnesses requiring a high level of care such that tertiary care consultation and specialized services must be available. Intermediate institutions are those designed with the capability of providing specialized medical services and consultation, including those that utilize advanced technologies such as cardiology for inmate-patients with chronic illnesses (CDCR 2012).

The concentration of inmate-patients requiring an Intermediate level of care, which CDCR is proposing at 11 prison facilities statewide, allows the specialized services required to be delivered more effectively in areas where they are available locally and inside the institution, reducing the need to transport inmates to other institutions or community settings to receive services. This approach focuses facility improvements and upgrades at locations where health care services can most effectively be provided and results in savings to capital and transportation costs. This approach is also aimed at reducing inmate-patient community treatment expenses. Furthermore, providing these services in hubs is more effective than attempting to include such services at all CDCR institutions (CDCR 2012).

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

The proposed project does not include any new inmate beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional staff member would be added to CIM to oversee plant operations and maintenance under the proposed project. Approval and implementation of the project would not result in any expansion of the existing four secure perimeters which constitute the CIM.

The initial study (IS) prepared for the CIM improvements shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the entire record, that the improvements would have a significant effect on the environment. Thus, CDCR has determined that preparation of a Negative Declaration (ND) is appropriate.

2.2 BACKGROUND

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

Schwarzenegger case regarding mental health care, the *Perez v. Tilton* case regarding dental care, and *the Armstrong v. Schwarzenegger* case regarding disabled inmates).

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

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

2.3 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED CIM PROJECT

As noted above, CIM is one of 11 existing institutions designated as an Intermediate institution based on an institution's ability to recruit and retain clinicians and its access to medical specialists and community medical centers of care. CIM's mission currently comprises Custody Levels I, II, III, and Reception Center adult male inmate populations.

Opened in 1941, CIM was the first major minimum security institution built and operated in the United States. It was California's third correctional institution and was constructed to relieve the overcrowded conditions of San Quentin State Prison and Folsom State Prison. As a result, it was built based on the design standards in place at that time and its infrastructure is aging. Improvements are therefore needed to efficiently provide an Intermediate level of inmate care services to a largely aging population. Code requirements and nationally accepted standards for health care spaces such as those developed by the U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs have more clearly defined health care space requirements.

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

Deficiencies were identified at CIM in the following eight health care components and their related objectives:

- Medication Distribution,
- Primary Care,
- Specialty Care,
- Health Care Administration,
- Health Records,

- Pharmacy,
- Reception Center Health Care Intake Screening, and
- Accessibility Housing Modifications and Upgrades.

The inadequacy of CIM's existing facilities results in health service providers having to deliver services to inmates in inappropriate conditions, including those that have the potential to compromise both proper infectious control protocols and the confidentiality of inmate health care information and treatment. Specifically, CIM lacks sufficient outpatient space to accommodate inmates' health care needs. Clinical support space is also ineffective at ensuring effective infection control practices. As the volume and frequency of use for medical diagnostics, treatments, and technologies have increased and evolved, the staff at CIM have attempted to remedy their need for additional space by utilizing janitor closets and small supply rooms as make-shift exam rooms. These make-shift areas typically lack basic sanitation and infection controls such as sinks or the ability to separate waste from sterile supplies. Direct Observation Therapy, which involves a caregiver observing and verifying that medication has been taken correctly, was also not practiced or designed for when CIM was constructed.

To address the identified inadequacies, the proposed project includes improvements, which are described in detail for each facility under "2.6 Description of Proposed Facility Improvements." These improvements have been designed to remedy the health care deficiencies identified at CIM and would enable CIM to operate at an Intermediate level of care, supporting the CDCR health care system. Renovation of the existing facilities and the construction of new facilities would be in accordance with the CDCR Institution Support Space Standards. These Space Standards were developed in 2010 based on the nationally accepted standards of the U.S. Department of Veteran's Affairs, state and federal regulatory standards and codes, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Health and Human Services Centers of Disease Control, Prevention Guidelines for Infection Control, National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC), and American Correctional Association (ACA).

2.4 PROJECT LOCATION

CIM is located at 14901 Central Avenue, in the central portion of the City of Chino in San Bernardino County, California, approximately 33 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. CIM encompasses approximately 2,500 acres owned by the State of California. There are four facilities within CIM: A, B, C, and D (described in detail in Section 2.6).

The primary access to the main complex is provided off Merrill Avenue, which intersects with Central Avenue at Chino Hills Parkway. Access to Facility C is provided by Cypress Avenue, which intersects with Euclid Road at Merrill Avenue. Regional access to CIM is provided via State Route 71 (SR-71). Exhibit 2-1 shows the regional location of CIM.

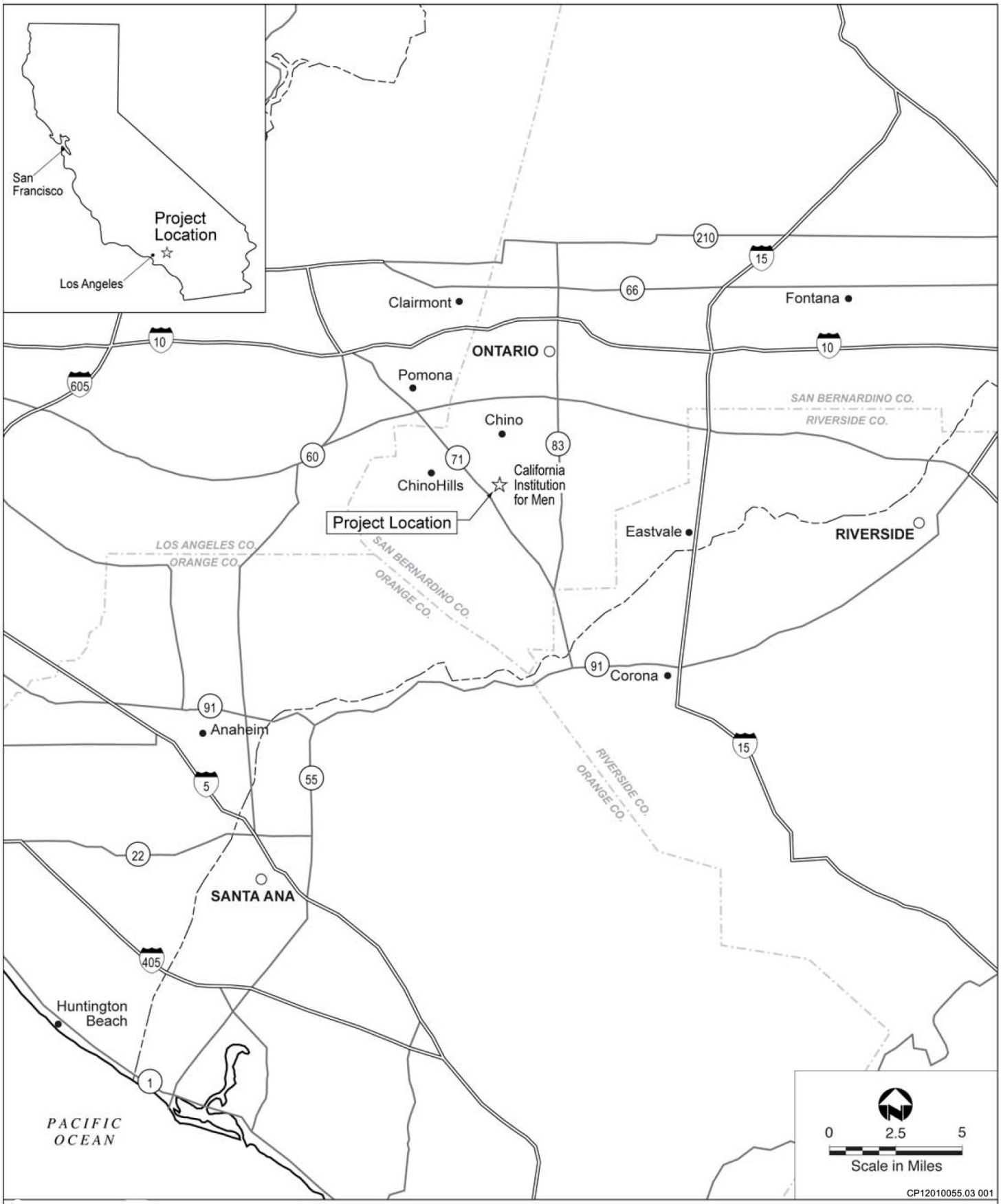
The surrounding area is characterized by a combination of agricultural uses and industrial development, with a single-family residential subdivision located approximately one mile to the north and northeast of CIM's main complex (600 feet northeast of CIM Facility C). The Chino Airport runway is located nearly two miles east of the main complex (one mile east of Facility C).

Other uses in the vicinity include a concentration of commercial and industrial development located within 700 feet to the west of CIM's main complex (nearly 1.5 miles west of Facility C) and Chaffey College. Ayala Park is located approximately 0.25 mile to the north of the main complex (0.75 mile northwest of Facility C). The boundary for City of Chino Hills is located approximately 900 feet to the southwest of the main complex (1.25 miles southwest of Facility C).

2.5 SITE DESCRIPTION

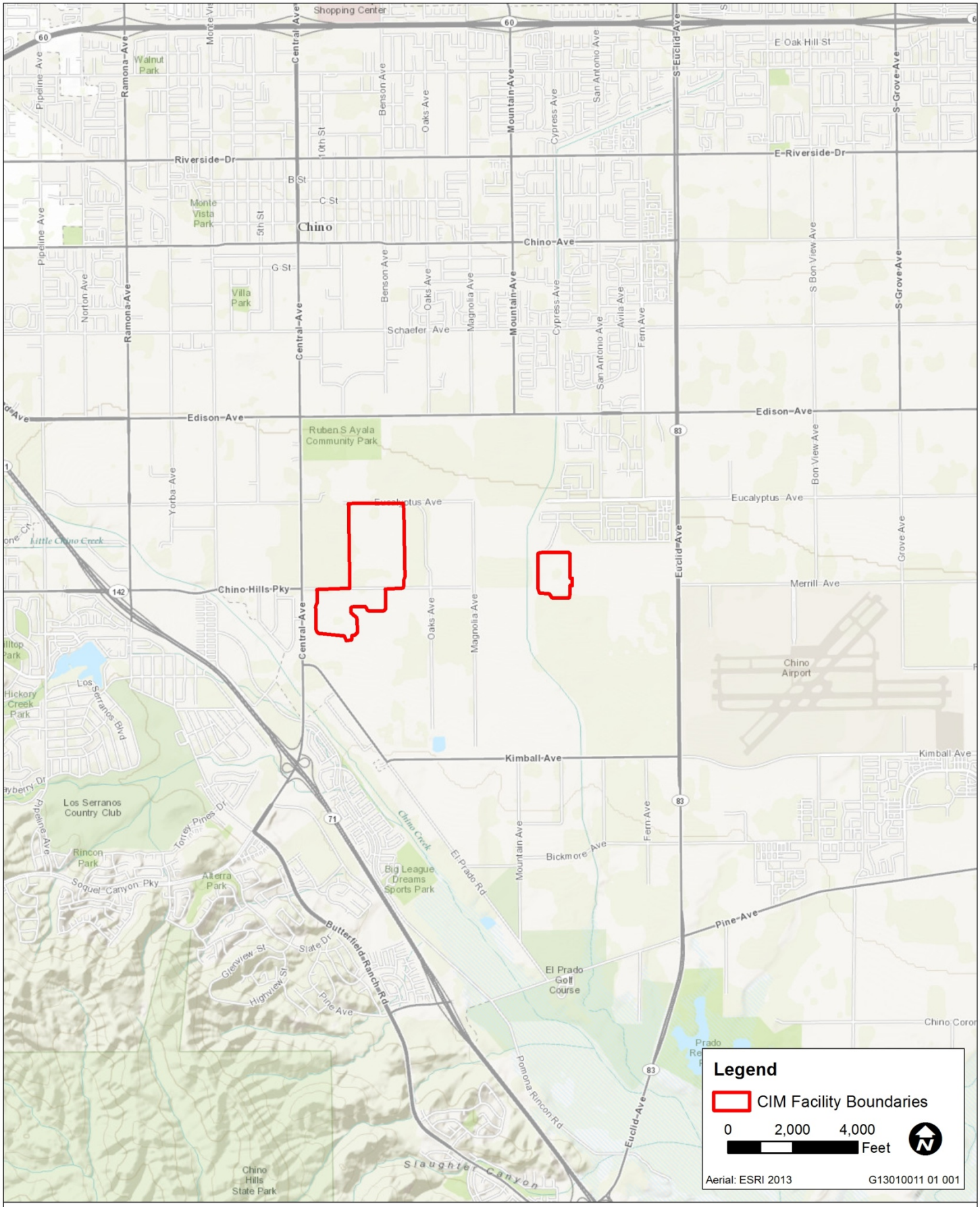
Currently, CIM consists of the following four separate facilities (See Exhibit 2-3) under the administration of one warden:

- **Facility A (West)** houses Custody Level II inmates. Currently, inmate-patients housed in Facility A receive their primary care in the existing medical clinic located in a small building west of the Administration Building. The proposed building site at Facility A includes a rock garden that is used by Native American inmates, and other landscape areas, including two ornamental trees.
- **Facility B (Central)** serves as a Reception Center (RC), receiving and processing male inmates that have been newly committed to the state prison system (and therefore have not yet been assigned a custody level). Facility B completes diagnostic tests, medical/mental health screening, and literacy assessments for classification to determine the inmate's appropriate institutional placement. Currently, inmate-patients housed in Facility B receive their primary health care in the existing facility clinic located off the central corridor. The majority of the improvements proposed at Facility B would be interior renovations, except for a proposed addition. The building site for the proposed addition would occur within a currently paved area with tall chain-link, razor-wire fencing.
- **Facility C (East)** houses Custody Level III inmates. Currently, inmate-patients housed in Facility C receive their primary care in the existing facility clinic located in the Administration Building. The area of this building being utilized for medical clinical space is shared by both dental and mental health services. The building site for the proposed addition is located on unpaved landscaped area. Two small palm trees exist near the proposed building site.
- **Facility D (Level I)** houses Custody Level I inmates. Currently, inmate-patients housed in Facility D receive their primary care in multiple buildings within the secure perimeter. Specialty services for the entire CIM inmate-patient population are provided in an existing building. Primary Care treatment is provided in a temporary medical clinic recently converted from an old Substance Abuse Program modular building. This building was originally intended to provide a short-term solution to serve the inmate-patients at this facility. Improvements within Facility D include primarily interior renovations, except for two new buildings. The northern proposed building site is partially paved with concrete paths and pads with picnic tables. Chain link fencing partially surrounds this building site. The southern proposed building site is located in an unpaved landscaped area. Two palm trees exist near the building site, but would not be removed as part of the proposed project.



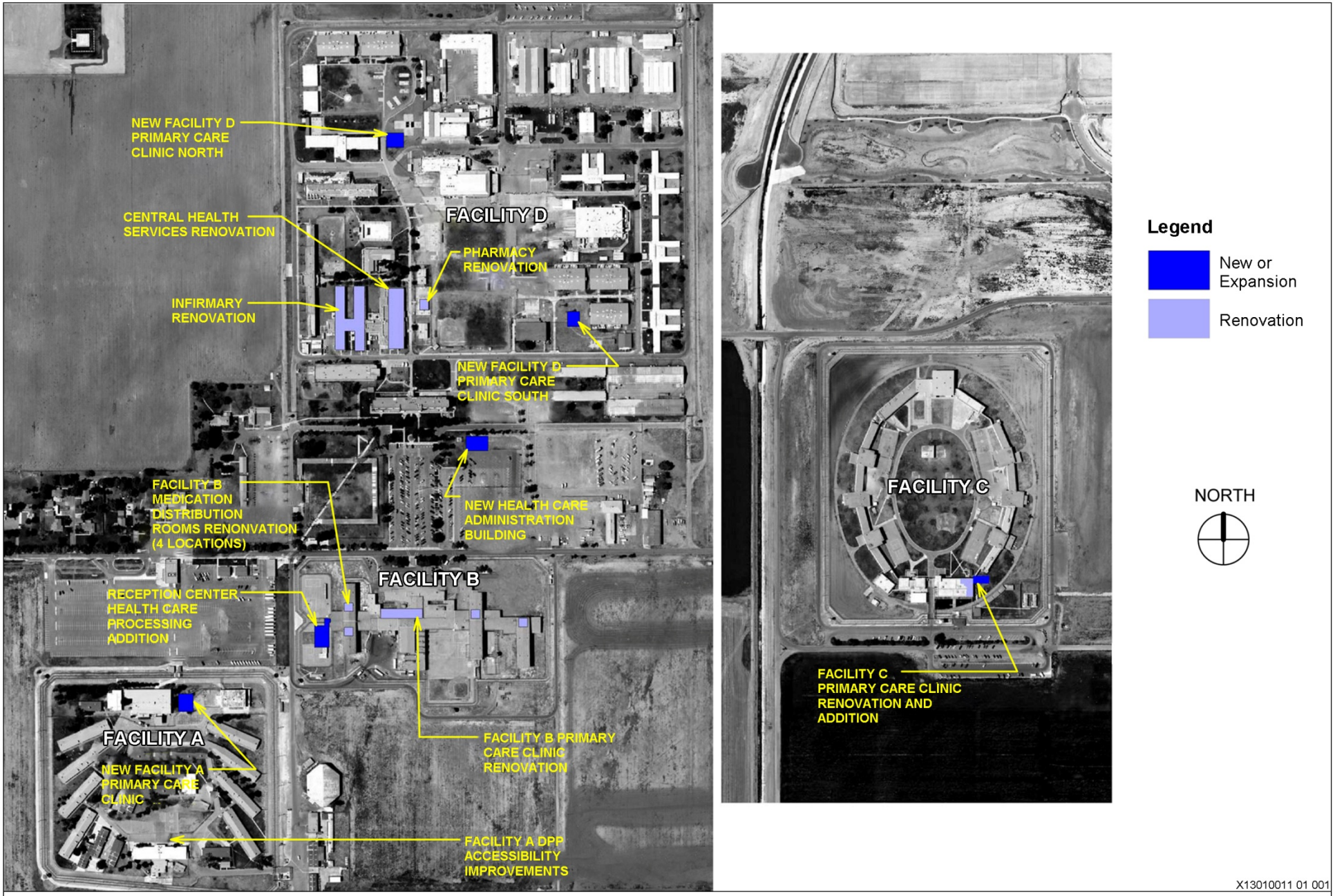
Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2013

Exhibit 2-1 **Regional Location**



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2013

Exhibit 2-2 Site Vicinity and Topography Map



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2013

Exhibit 2-3 Site Plan

2.6 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all located within the existing CIM. Table 2-1 outlines the total floor area for each project component and distinguishes between renovation and new construction.

Table 2-1 Proposed Renovation and New Construction

Facility	Proposed Project Component	Renovation (sf)	New Construction* (sf)
Facility A	New Primary Care Clinic	--	4,320
	ADA Accessibility Improvements	--	--
Facility B	Reception Center Addition	--	6,032
	Primary Care Clinic Renovation	4,250	--
	Medication Distribution Rooms Renovation	392	--
Facility C	Primary Care Clinic Renovation and Addition	2,518	2,352
Facility D	New Primary Care Clinic North	--	4,380
	New Primary Care Clinic South	--	3,600
	Pharmacy Renovation	1,405	--
	Central Health Services Renovation	8,840	--
	New Health Care Administration Building		5,337
	Infirmary Renovation	2,722	
All	Infrastructure Upgrades	--	--
	Total	**20,127**	**26,021**

Notes: sf = square feet (Note that all square footage amounts provided in this document are estimated based on conceptual plans.)
*Additions to existing buildings and construction of stand-alone buildings
Source: CDCR 2012 (Adapted by Ascent 2013)

As shown in Table 2-1, the proposed project includes an estimated total of 20,127 sf of renovation and 26,021 sf of new construction. The specific improvements that would occur at the site are described below. As previously stated, the proposed project does not include any new beds and would not increase inmate capacity. One additional staff would be added to CIM for building maintenance. Also, no additional high-mast lighting would be added to CIM as a result of the proposed project. The only additional exterior lighting would be building-mounted down-facing lighting designed to light the immediate area around the buildings.

The proposed project is expected to reduce the need for escorted inmate-patient vehicle trips to off-site specialty care treatment, because with the proposed project, all exam rooms would have telemedicine capabilities to enable remote diagnostics and treatment, and additional specialty care exam rooms would be provided in the renovated Central Health Services Building, which would allow more specialty care treatment to take place onsite.

2.6.1 FACILITY A IMPROVEMENTS

The proposed project includes construction of a new 4,320 sf Primary Care Clinic (clinic) to serve the inmate-patients housed in Facility A. The new clinic would be located within the secure perimeter of Facility A in the area adjacent to and east of the Administration Building (Exhibit 2-3). This location would provide access to the

new clinic from all inmate housing units at the facility and would allow improved medication distribution through better supervision and access. Existing interior fencing (non-electrified) would be relocated and extended to allow the new clinic building to be placed adjacent to the Administration Building and to better control inmate-patient access to the sides and rear of the new building. Development of the new clinic would require removal of up to two small ornamental trees, as well as redesigning the existing rock garden utilized by Native American inmates.

Proposed improvements to Facility A also include accessibility improvements to inmate program and service areas, site areas, and paths-of-travel in accordance with the 2010 Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Standards of Accessible Design and the California Building Code (CBC), Title 24 and Title 22. These accessibility improvements are necessary for CIM to permanently house Level II inmates with disabilities that require an Intermediate level of medical care services. It is a goal of CDCR to designate Facility A at CIM as a Disability Placement Program (DPP) facility to meet the Intermediate Level II DPP capacity needs.

2.6.2 FACILITY B IMPROVEMENTS

A new 6,032 sf building addition to the Reception Center would be constructed on the west end of the Facility B building for health care processing and screening (See Exhibit 2-3). The existing Facility B Primary Care Clinic would be reconfigured and renovated (estimated 4,250 sf) to provide additional support space and appropriately sized exam rooms to serve the medical needs of the General Population (GP), Reception Center (RC), and Reception Center-Administrative Segregation Unit (RC-ASU) inmate-patients in Facility B. Medication Distribution rooms would be reconfigured and renovated (estimated 392 sf) at Facility B to provide secured medication distribution spaces to serve the inmate-patients housed at this facility.

2.6.3 FACILITY C IMPROVEMENTS

The existing Facility C Primary Care Clinic would be reconfigured, renovated, and expanded (estimated 2,518 sf renovation and 2,352 sf new construction) to provide primary care services for the inmate-patients housed in this facility. This clinic would also include a triage and treatment area (TTA) to provide emergency treatment as well as a medication distribution room to provide an efficient and safe environment for nurses to administer medications to the inmate-patient population through medication distribution windows.

2.6.4 FACILITY D IMPROVEMENTS

Due to the large physical size of Facility D and a population more than double a typical facility, it was determined that two clinic buildings, located in different areas of the facility, are needed to best service the population effectively. The proposed Facility D Primary Care Clinic North (estimated 4,380 sf) would be located at the north of the facility and the proposed Facility D Primary Care Clinic South (estimated 3,600 sf) would be located at the south of the facility. The new clinic buildings would be located closer to the population they are intended to serve. Clinic North would be located close to Elm Hall where many of the elderly and mobility-impaired inmate-patients reside. The existing clinic in the old modular building is only temporary and would not be renovated to further serve as a clinic for the future.

The existing Facility D medication distribution building would be renovated to become the main pharmacy for CIM. The estimated 1,405 sf space would be renovated to accommodate new fixtures, power, and voice data requirements.

The existing Central Health Services Building would be reconfigured and renovated to expand the existing TTA and specialty clinic to provide dedicated and appropriately sized spaces. Total renovated area would be 8,840 sf.

Health records and physical therapy spaces would be reorganized within the Central Health Services Building to provide adequate space for their respective functions.

The existing infirmary would be renovated to address infection control deficiencies found in the health care delivery system at the infirmary. Total estimated renovated space would be 2,722 sf. The proposed improvements include replacing existing flooring in several inmate-patient cells, as well as correcting and repainting damaged and spalling wall surfaces in existing inmate-patient cells.

The proposed new Health Care Administration Building would be designed and constructed outside the secure perimeter on available land near the existing Central Administration Building at Facility D. This estimated 5,337 sf building would accommodate the health care administration staff.

2.6.5 INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Because the proposed project does not include additional inmates and only one additional employee, the proposed project would not increase CIM's operational demand for water or wastewater. Sustainable measures and conservation features would be implemented for the proposed project in accordance with the Green Building Code. Specific water and power conservation features would be determined during the design phase.

The additional impervious surfaces added to the project site (buildings and walkways) would be relatively minor (approximately 26,000 sf, just over one-half of an acre) compared to the overall impervious surface area that currently exists at CIM (several hundred acres). Any increased rate or volume of stormwater runoff would be accommodated by the existing stormwater drainage system and would not exceed existing capacity. Therefore, no improvements to the drainage system are included in the proposed project.

Upgrades to the existing main electrical system would be necessary to serve the proposed project. Electrical distribution would be extended to serve the new buildings. In addition, emergency stand-by electrical power would be provided in accordance with CDCR policy. These improvements would occur within existing developed and disturbed areas. An additional back-up generator may be provided.

2.6.6 STAFFING AND INMATE POPULATION

Assembly Bill 109, the Public Safety Realignment Act (AB 109) was passed by the legislature in March 2011. AB 109 and a companion bill AB 117 (collectively referred to herein as AB 109) transfer the responsibility of supervising certain low-risk offenders being released from state custody back to their county of legal residence for supervision by a county agency. AB 109 also changes the penal code and sentencing laws to allow new offenders to be sentenced to local jail rather than to state prison. To be classified as an AB 109 offender, the individual's crime must be non-violent, nonsexual, or non-serious related. As a result of the passage of AB 109, substantially fewer male inmates are committed to state prisons. In response to this decline in the male inmate population, CDCR is instituting a standardized staffing formula to better manage staff levels and cost without compromising public safety.

Prior to realignment, the inmate population of CIM was at a peak of 6,569 in 2004 (CDCR 2013). As of December 2012, there were 4,846 men incarcerated at CIM. In the past year, as a result of inmate population decline and the new staffing formula, staff positions have been reduced as well at CIM. With the addition of only one staff with the proposed project, there would be no net increase in staffing positions at CIM, and the project would not add inmate beds or increase inmate capacity.

2.6.7 VISITATION

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

2.7 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the proposed project would result in approximately 32,000 sf of ground disturbance (just over two-thirds acre). It should be noted that the proposed staging area (approximately 50,000 sf) would be located on an existing unpaved parking lot. It is not anticipated that use of this parking lot as a staging area would result in substantially increased soil disturbance. Approximately 3,000 cubic yards (cy) of soil would be removed and/or reconditioned to prepare the building pad areas for the new construction. This material would be excavated and hauled offsite by truck. It is additionally anticipated that approximately 2,500 cy of engineered fill may be required for pad development and for bedding site utilities. Acceptable fill material would be trucked to the site, placed, and graded. The proposed project would require a total of approximately 270 truck trips for hauling debris and fill material. These trips would be distributed across a six-month duration of project construction. An average of 2.25 truck trips per day is assumed during site preparation. After the site preparation phase of construction is complete, building materials delivery would result in an average of four truck trips per day.

Construction equipment used for site preparation and development of the project would likely include:

- excavator,
- backhoe (including breaker),
- jack hammer,
- front-end loader,
- tractor,
- dump truck,
- truck,
- grader,
- crane (for use of locating major equipment),
- fork lift,
- bobcat (36”),
- air compressor,
- pneumatic lift, and
- pneumatic tools.

Construction staging for work would occur within the secure perimeter(s) near the individual construction work areas, except for the new Health Care Administration Building, which is located outside the secure perimeter. Construction staging for the new Health Care Administration Building would be located adjacent to the existing paved parking lot. Personal construction vehicles would not be permitted within the secure perimeter of CIM. Construction workers would be required to park their vehicles in a designated area on CIM grounds. All construction traffic would enter the CIM grounds from either Chino Hills Parkway or Central Avenue via Merrill Avenue. From Merrill Avenue, deliveries would go directly to either the laydown and construction staging area outside the secure perimeter or directly through the respective facilities’ vehicle sallyports to the construction areas within the secure perimeter.

Construction of the proposed project would require a maximum average of 70 construction workers per day (including managers, inspectors, custody officers, and support staff) and up to 60 Inmate Ward Labor (IWL) workers.

The proposed project would take approximately 24 months to construct. The primary phases of construction would include site mobilization and security, site preparation, and building construction. Construction of specific project components would be sequenced based on phasing requirements. Construction activities would begin in fall 2014, with completion anticipated in fall 2016.

Construction activities would occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The contractor may request to work additional hours on the weekdays and weekends with prior approval by the construction manager and institution directors, but would confine their work to the hours listed above.

2.8 PROJECT OPERATION

The proposed project would not substantially change the operation of CIM. The proposed project would improve the existing health care facilities, which would result in increased efficiency related to health care provision. The proposed project would not affect the existing security levels of any of the four facilities, change the staff schedule, impact the number of inmates or beds, or change visitation operations. Existing staff would increase by one plant maintenance employee.

2.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FEATURES

This section describes the features of the proposed project that CDCR has committed to as part of the project design and construction process to reduce potential environmental impacts.

2.9.1 NESTING RAPTOR AVOIDANCE FEATURE

While it is unlikely that raptors (i.e., hawks and owls) would nest near the project site due to the existing level of human activity, noise, and other disturbance in the area, the isolated trees near the Central Administration Building could provide nesting habitat for some common raptor species (protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Fish and Game Code), such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). To avoid any direct and indirect impacts to protected migratory birds, construction activities associated with the proposed Health Care Administration Building would occur outside of the typical breeding season (February 15 to August 31). Construction activities associated with the proposed Health Care Administration Building would begin in fall 2014 and would continue, but gradually decline in intensity over time, until construction is completed approximately fall 2015. Because construction would begin when raptors would not be nesting, and project activities would be continuous from fall through summer, it is unlikely that raptors would nest in the trees immediately adjacent to the building site.

If the project schedule is substantially delayed and the building construction would begin after February 15 and before August 31, a qualified biologist would conduct preconstruction surveys of the nearby trees for nesting raptors prior to ground disturbance. The surveys shall be conducted pursuant to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) guidelines. If no nests are found, no action would be necessary.

If active nests are found, impacts on nesting raptors would be avoided by establishing appropriate buffers around the nests and a qualified biologist would be present during construction to minimize construction impacts and ensure that no active nest is removed or disturbed until young have fledged. Construction activity may occur within a buffer established by the monitoring biologist in consultation with CDCR and CDFW.

2.9.2 ROOSTING BATS AVOIDANCE FEATURE

Three bat species identified as California Species of Special Concern could exist within the project area and could roost within voids and spaces within existing buildings and within onsite palm trees. These species include Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), and Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). To avoid any direct and indirect impacts to roosting bats, prior to construction activities associated within existing buildings that may contain bat roosts, construction activities near palm trees, and/or removal of palm trees, CDCR would hire a qualified biologist to survey the structures and palm trees to determine the presence of special-status bat species. Surveys would follow CDFW guidelines and would consist of a daytime pedestrian survey and/or an evening emergence survey. If no special-status bats are identified in the survey, no further action is necessary.

If special-status bat species are identified, the qualified biologist would prepare an exclusion plan in coordination with the CDFW. Exclusion methods included within the plan may include use of one-way doors at roost entrances (bats may leave but not reenter), sealing roost entrances when the structure can be confirmed to contain no bats, or removing palm tree when bats are not present. Exclusion efforts may be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (e.g., during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young). The loss of each roost (if any) would be replaced in consultation with CDFW and may include construction and installation of bat boxes suitable to the bat species and colony size excluded from the original roost sites. Roost replacement would be implemented before bats are excluded from the original roost sites. Once the replacement roosts are constructed and it is confirmed that bats are not present in the original roost site, the construction activities may occur within the structures.

2.9.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION FEATURE

No known archaeological resources exist within the project vicinity, but unknown resources could be present beneath the soil surface. In the event that any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the resources would be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist would be retained to assess the significance of the find. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist would develop appropriate measures to protect the integrity of the resource and ensure that no additional resources are affected.

2.9.4 HUMAN REMAINS PROTECTION FEATURE

No known human interments exist within the project site, but unknown human remains could be present beneath the project site soils. If human remains are discovered during any construction activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 50 feet of the remains would be halted immediately, and the County coroner would be notified immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the County coroner to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) would be notified within 24 hours, and the guidelines of the NAHC would be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. CDCR would also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by the NAHC. Following the coroner's findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated MLD would determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94.

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

2.9.5 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION FEATURE

The soils in the vicinity of CIM have a moderate potential to contain previously undiscovered paleontological resources. To reduce the potential for construction-related impacts to such resources, CDCR would retain a qualified paleontologist to alert all construction personnel involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, about the possibility of encountering fossils. The appearance and types of fossils likely to be seen during construction would be described. Construction personnel would be trained about the proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered.

If paleontological resources are discovered during earthmoving activities, the construction crew would be directed to immediately cease work in the vicinity of the find and notify the CDCR Project Director. CDCR would retain a qualified paleontologist that will be readily available for quick identification and salvage of fossils so that construction delays would be minimized. If large specimens are discovered, the paleontologist would have the authority to halt or divert grading and construction equipment while the finds are removed.

2.9.6 WATER QUALITY PROTECTION FEATURE

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

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

The SWPPP would also contain information related to spill prevention countermeasures, measures to prevent or materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills, as well as emergency procedures for hazardous spills. All construction contractors would retain a copy of the approved SWPPP on the construction site.

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

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION		
1.	**Project Title:**	California Institution for Men Health Care Facility Improvement Project
2.	**Lead Agency Name and Address:**	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, CA 95827
3.	**Contact Person and Phone Number:**	Nancy MacKenzie, Environmental Planning Section, (916) 255-2159
4.	**Project Location:**	14901 Central Avenue, Chino, CA 91710
5.	**Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, CA 95827
6.	**General Plan Designation:**	Urban Reserve
7.	**Zoning:**	Urban Reserve
8.	**Description of Project:** **(Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or offsite features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)**	Please refer to Section 2 of this IS/ND
9.	**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** **(Briefly describe the project's surroundings)**	Please refer to Section 2 of this IS/ND
10:	**Other public agencies whose approval is required:** **(e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)**	South Coast Air Quality Management District

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ **Aesthetics**	☐ **Agriculture and Forest Resources**	☐ **Air Quality**
☐ **Biological Resources**	☐ **Cultural Resources**	☐ **Geology / Soils**
☐ **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**	☐ **Hazards & Hazardous Materials**	☐ **Hydrology / Water Quality**
☐ **Land Use / Planning**	☐ **Mineral Resources**	☐ **Noise**
☐ **Population / Housing**	☐ **Public Services**	☐ **Recreation**
☐ **Transportation / Traffic**	☐ **Utilities / Service Systems**	☐ **Mandatory Findings of Significance**
		☐ **None With Mitigation**

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.

Nancy MacKenzie — 4-16-2013

Signature **Date**

Nancy MacKenzie — Chief, Environmental Planning Section

Printed Name **Title**

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Agency

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
   a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

3.1 AESTHETICS

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Aesthetic resources are generally defined as both the natural and built features of the landscape that contribute to the public's experience and appreciation of the environment. Depending on the extent to which a project's presence would negatively alter the perceived visual character and quality of the environment, aesthetic impacts may occur. This analysis is based on information gathered at a site visit on March 14, 2013, review of project maps, aerial and ground level photographs of the project area, and available planning documents.

The area to the immediate north of the CIM property is urbanized with some open space features provided by Ayala Park and the Chaffey College Campus (adjacent to the north of the CIM property). The predominant land uses on the north, west and southwest sides of the CIM property are light industrial/warehousing. Utility uses dominate the area north of Ayala Park along Edison Avenue, including high-voltage transmission lines. The visual character of the area to the northeast of the CIM property is dominated by typical suburban single-family residential development. The closest residence to any of the proposed building sites is located approximately 0.3-mile away, and separated by a seven-to-eight-foot high wall that blocks ground level views from the residential area to the prison. Between the CIM main complex and CIM Facility C, the visual character consists of fields occupied by former dairy farms (currently used by PIA for juice production). Structures in this area include scattered homes associated with the dairies and open-sided pole barn/shed structures within fenced enclosures. Chino Airport, adjacent to the southeast corner of the CIM property, is characterized by expanses of pavement on runways, taxiways, and parking areas; single-story administrative buildings; and light-colored, metal, single-story hangar structures. The area to the south and southeast of the CIM property contains a mix of industrial (primarily warehouses), institutional, and agricultural uses. The Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park and the adjacent Inland Empire Utilities Agency wastewater reclamation plant are located across Kimball Avenue from the southwest corner of the CIM property.

Distant views of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and Chino Hills to the south are available from the project site and vicinity. The City of Chino General Plan includes policies to protect these views (City of Chino 2010a), and the General Plan EIR discusses these views in the context of scenic vistas (City of Chino 2010b).

The project site is distantly visible from existing non-institutional residences and public roadways in the area (the nearest public roadway is Central Avenue, located 0.2 mile from the proposed building site at Facility A).

The visual quality of the project site is low and is composed mostly of existing built elements associated with the existing CIM (See Exhibit 3-1 through 3-5). Existing structures include single and two-story, light-colored buildings, generally institutional in character and architecturally uninteresting. One of the only buildings with any local visual interest (and it is not seen from offsite) is the Central Administration Building, which is not included as part of the proposed project, but was designed with interesting Art Deco architecture. Chain-link razor-wire fencing, security towers, and lights are on the perimeter of the facilities. High-mast yard lighting is also located at these facilities. The overall character of the project site is dominated by these institutional features, which are architecturally uninteresting.

Exhibit 3-1 Site of Proposed Facility D Primary Care Clinic

Exhibit 3-2 Trees Near Proposed New Health Care Administration Site

Exhibit 3-3 Site of Proposed Facility A Primary Care Clinic

Exhibit 3-4 Site of Proposed Facility B Reception Center Addition

Exhibit 3-5 Site of Proposed Facility C Primary Care Clinic Addition

3.1.2 DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new buildings, and associated infrastructure improvements, all located within the existing CIM. Parts of the site are marginally visible in the more distant viewshed from non-institutional residences and public roads in the surrounding area, and the renovations, additions, and small new structures would be consistent with the height and style of existing buildings and would therefore not substantially alter the overall appearance of the project site. Additionally, although the City of Chino General Plan identifies views of the San Gabriel Mountains and Chino Hills as scenic vistas, the CIM is not located near any public roadways or other sensitive viewing locations (such as residences or open space areas). Therefore, the proposed renovations and additional small structures, which would be located within the existing developed areas, would be of a scale and appearance consistent with other structures on the site, and would not obstruct views of the San Gabriel Mountains or Chino Hills. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

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 an officially state-designated scenic highway (Caltrans 2013). Additionally, the project site is already developed and would require minimal tree removal (up to two small trees removed). The proposed structures would be consistent with the scale and appearance of existing structures on the site and would therefore not damage the existing scenic quality of the project site. Further, there are no existing scenic resources such as historic buildings or rock outcroppings that would be removed and/or damaged. Therefore, **no impact** to scenic resources within a state scenic highway 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 b) above, the proposed renovations and small new structures would be consistent with the scale and appearance of existing structures on the site and would therefore not substantially degrade the existing scenic quality of the project site. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

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. CIM currently includes exterior lighting, including high mast lighting. No additional high mast lighting is included as part of the proposed project. Additional exterior lighting would be limited to downward-facing lighting mounted to building exteriors designed to light only the immediate area surrounding the building. New buildings would not include mirrored windows or other highly reflective surfaces that could result in substantial daytime glare. Daytime and nighttime views of the CIM from the nearest roadways and residential areas would not noticeably change from existing views. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. Agriculture and Forest Resources.				
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997, as updated) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement method provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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 on farmland quality for use by decision makers in considering possible conversion of 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 county-wide scale, with minimum mapping units of 10 acres unless otherwise specified. The existing CIM is located on land classified as Urban and Built-Up Land (Department of Conservation 2010). The City of Chino General Plan designates the site as Urban Reserve. No agricultural operations currently exist on the project site.

3.2.2 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. The project would be implemented on developed land at the existing CIM. The site is not used for agricultural production and is classified as Urban-Built-Up Land by the FMMP. The proposed project would not result in conversion of farmland. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

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

No Impact. The project site is designated Urban Reserve in the City of Chino General Plan and is not under Williamson Act protection. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. No portion of the project site is zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in conversion of farmland or forest resources, and there are no project elements that would otherwise affect agricultural or forest lands. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. No forest resources are located on the project site. The site is completely developed. **No impact** would occur.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The site lies within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB). The topography and climate of Southern California combine to make the SCAB an area of high air pollution potential.

Concentrations of the following air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM_{10}), and fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead are used as indicators of ambient air quality conditions. Because these are the most prevalent air pollutants known to be deleterious to human health, and because there is extensive documentation available on health effects criteria for these pollutants, they are commonly referred to as "criteria air pollutants." The South Coast Air Basin exceeds federal standards for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) attains and maintains air quality conditions in the SCAB through a comprehensive program of planning, regulation, enforcement, technical innovation, and promotion of the understanding of air quality issues. SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) are responsible for preparing the air quality management plan (AQMP), which addresses federal and State Clean Air Act requirements. The AQMP details goals, policies, and programs for improving air quality in the SCAB. SCAQMD has established thresholds of significance for air quality impacts, as shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds		
Pollutant	Mass Daily Thresholds (lb./day)	
	Construction	Operations
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X)	100	55
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	75	55
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	150	150
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	55	55
Oxides of Sulfur (SO_X)	150	150
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	550
Source: SCAQMD 2011		

All projects are subject to SCAQMD rules and regulations in effect at the time of construction. Specific rules applicable to the proposed project include the following:

- **Rule 401 – Visible Emissions.** A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour that is as dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.
- **Rule 402 – Nuisance.** A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule do not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.
- **Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust.** This rule is intended to reduce the amount of particulate matter entrained in the ambient air as a result of anthropogenic (human-made) fugitive dust sources by requiring actions to prevent, reduce, or mitigate fugitive dust emissions. Rule 403 applies to any activity or human-made condition capable of generating fugitive dust.
- **Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings.** No person shall apply or solicit the application of any architectural coating within the SCAQMD with volatile organic compounds (VOC) content in excess of the values specified in a table incorporated in the Rule.

3.3.2 DISCUSSION

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

***No Impact*.** The emission inventories used to develop a region's air quality attainment plans are based primarily on projected population growth and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for the region, which are based, in part, on the planned growth identified in regional and community plans. Therefore, projects that would result in increases in population or employment growth beyond that projected in regional or community plans could result in increases in VMT above that planned in the attainment plan, further resulting in mobile-source emissions that could conflict with a region's air quality planning efforts. Increases in VMT beyond that projected in area plans generally would be considered to have a significant adverse incremental effect on the region's ability to attain or maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards.

The proposed project would include one additional employee and therefore would not conflict with planned growth projections in regional and community plans. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict or obstruct implementation of the AQMD and **no impact** would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project includes construction activities associated with renovation, minor additions, and small new buildings. The daily emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors (unmitigated) were modeled for project construction. The model results are shown in Table 3-2 below, which indicates project construction would be below SCAQMD thresholds for criteria pollutants. Further, the proposed project would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rules identified above (Rules 401-403 and Rule 1113), which would reduce visible and nuisance emissions as well as fugitive dust and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) associated with architectural coatings.

The proposed project includes one new employee. The project is expected to result in a net decrease in vehicle trips and miles traveled, because the need to transport inmate-patients off-site for treatment is expected to decline due to improvements in on-site health care delivery. Expansion of the existing floor area onsite would result in small increases in natural gas consumption, which would result in nominal generation of criteria pollutants. The daily emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors were also modeled for project operation. These results are also shown in Table 3-2 below. Project operation would result in emissions far below SCAQMD thresholds.

Table 3-2 Summary of Modeled Daily Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors from Construction and Operation (Unmitigated)

Year	Emissions (lb./day)					
	ROG[1]	NO_X[1]	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Construction						
Daily Unmitigated Emissions—2014	3.4	18.3	24.8	<0.1	11.0	1.4
Daily Unmitigated Emissions—2015	3.1	16.7	23.6	<0.1	10.9	1.3
Daily Unmitigated Emissions—2016	11.9	29.0	33.8	<0.1	5.1	2.0
SCAQMD Threshold of Significance (lb./day)	***75***	***100***	***550***	***150***	***150***	***55***
Operation						
Area Source	0.74	0.53	0.45	0.00	0.04	0.04
Mobile Source	2.30	5.98	21.98	0.04	5.41	0.34
Total	3.04	6.51	22.43	0.04	5.45	0.38
SCAQMD Threshold of Significance (lb./day)	***55***	***55***	***550***	***150***	***150***	***55***

Notes: CO = carbon monoxide; NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less; PM_{10} = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less; ROG = reactive organic gases; SO_X = oxides of sulfur; lb./day = pounds per day
[1] ROG and NO_X are precursors to ozone.
Bold indicates a value greater than the significance threshold.
Refer to Appendix X for detailed assumptions and modeling output files.
Source: Data modeled by Ascent Environmental in 2013.

Operation of the proposed project could also result in the generation of criteria air pollutant and precursor emissions from the long-term operation of on-site stationary sources (*e.g.*, back-up generators). These types of sources would be subject to SCAQMD Rule 201 “Permit to Construct” and Rule 203 “Permit to Operate,” which

require that any construction, alteration, replacement, or operation of a source that will emit or may emit emissions must obtain an Authority to Construct (ATC) and/or a Permit to Operate (PTO).

More specifically, the use of any stationary source that may cause emissions is required by law to first obtain authorization to construct from the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). Before the operation of any new source, a written permit is also required from the APCO. No PTO will be granted either by the APCO or the Hearing Board for the operation of any source constructed or installed without these authorizations until the information required is presented to the APCO and conforms to the standards set forth in Regulation II "List And Criteria Identifying Information Required Of Applicants Seeking A Permit To Construct From The South Coast Air Quality Management District."

Construction and operation of a stationary source must comply with Regulation XIII "New Source Review," Regulation IX "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS)," and Regulation X "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)," the ATC, and PTO. The APCO will deny any ATC or PTO if the construction and operation of the source is not shown to be designed, controlled, or equipped with such an air pollution control article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, in a manner not to cause emissions in violation of Section 41700 or 41701 or 42301 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the other SCAQMD applicable rules mentioned above (*e.g.*, compliance with new source review standards).

According to SCAQMD, new permitted sources emitting more than one lb/day of ROG, NO_X, CO, PM_{10} or SO_X must provide Best Available Control Technology (BACT), and all sources emitting more than the new source review thresholds must offset all emissions in excess of the thresholds. Emissions for these sources would not be allowed to exceed the numeric thresholds of significance for ozone precursors. Generally, stationary sources of air pollutant emissions that comply with applicable regulations pertaining to BACT and offset requirements are not considered to have significant air quality impacts.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a notable increase in short-term emissions associated with project construction. Long-term emissions associated with project operation would be below SCAQMD criteria pollutant thresholds as a matter of permit requirements. Project-related impacts associated with potential violation of air quality standards or contribution to an air quality violation would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed above, peak daily emissions of construction and operation-related pollutants would not exceed SCAQMD regional significance thresholds. Threshold levels are based on SCAQMD's AQMP, which accounts for the total air basin and are therefore cumulative by nature. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an addition of criteria pollutants such that cumulative impacts, in conjunction with related projects in the region, would occur. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed above under "b," the proposed project would not result in a violation of an ambient air quality standard. The project would comply with SCAQMD Rules 401-403 and Rule 1113, which would reduce visible and nuisance emissions as well as fugitive dust and VOCs associated with architectural coatings. Thus, the proposed project would not result in exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of criteria air pollutants. In addition, operation of the proposed project would result in virtually no increase in vehicle trips and would include no additional truck trips. Diesel emissions or other particulate emissions, including toxic air contaminants (TACs) associated with the proposed back-up generator

would require SCAQMD permit compliance, which, as described above, would ensure that emissions are below SCAQMD thresholds and are consistent with SCAQMD rules. Further, the nearest sensitive receptors are the single-family residences located approximately 0.3 mile away. The proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Minor odors from the use of onsite vehicles and equipment during construction activities would be intermittent and temporary, and would dissipate rapidly from the source with an increase in distance. Operation of the proposed project would not change substantially and no increase in odors would result. Thus, project implementation would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. As a result, this impact would be **less than significant**.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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 modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project would occur entirely within the existing CIM, which consists mostly of buildings, light standards, fencing, landscaped grassy areas, and paved parking areas. The proposed additions and new buildings would be located exclusively within highly disturbed, landscaped and paved areas, which offer very limited habitat value. Habitat value within the secure perimeter is further limited by the constant human activity and overall human presence and sounds associated with vehicles, landscape maintenance equipment, and the Public Address (PA) system. The only potential habitat available could be provided by the medium-sized ornamental trees located outside the secure perimeter to the southeast of the Administration Building (unidentified bird nests were observed in one of these trees). Raptors and other migratory birds could utilize these trees for nesting.

The biological resources investigation for the proposed project is based on review of the project description, examination of aerial photography of the site, searches of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) of rare plants and animals in California, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, and a site visit on March 14, 2013.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS

Special-status species include plants and animals in the following categories:

- species officially listed by the State of California or the federal government as endangered, threatened, or rare;
- candidates for state or federal listing as endangered, threatened, or rare;
- taxa (i.e., taxonomic categories or groups) that meet the criteria for listing, even if not currently included on any list, as described in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines;
- species identified by the CDFW as species of special concern;
- species listed as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code;
- species afforded protection under local or regional planning documents; and
- taxa considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" and assigned a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR). The CDFW system includes five rarity and endangerment ranks for categorizing plant species of concern, which are summarized as follows:
  - CRPR 1A - Plants presumed to be extinct in California;
  - CRPR 1B - Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
  - CRPR 2 - Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere;
  - CRPR 3 - Plants about which more information is needed (a review list); and
  - CRPR 4 - Plants of limited distribution (a watch list).

All plants with a CRPR are considered "special plants" by CDFW. The term "special plants" is a broad term used by CDFW to refer to all of the plant taxa inventoried in CDFW's CNDDB, regardless of their legal or protection status. Plants ranked as CRPR 1A, 1B, and 2 may qualify as endangered, rare, or threatened species within the definition of CEQA Guidelines CCR Section 15380. CDFW recommends that CRPR 1A, 1B, and 2 species be addressed in CEQA projects. In general, CRPR 3 and 4 species do not meet the definition of endangered, rare, or threatened pursuant to CEQA Section 15380. However, these species may be evaluated by the lead agency on a case by case basis to determine significance criteria under CEQA.

The term "California species of special concern" is applied by CDFW to animals not listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), but that are nonetheless declining at a rate that could result in listing, or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist.

A list of special-status species that could potentially occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site was developed primarily through review of CNDDB (2013) and CNPS Inventory (2013) records of previously documented occurrences of special-status species in the Black Star Canyon, Corona North, Corona South, Guasti, Ontario, Orange, Prado Dam, San Dimas, and Yorba Linda U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles.

Special-status Plants

Thirty-one special-status plant species have been documented in the CNDDB and CNPS Inventory nine-quad search area. However, none of these species has potential to occur on the project site because there are no native habitats or natural communities present and the entire site is currently developed.

Special-status Wildlife

Forty-one special-status wildlife species have been documented in the CNDDB nine-quad search area, but most of these species would not be expected to occur on the project site because of the developed and highly disturbed nature of the site and the lack of native habitat.

There is limited potential for special-status wildlife species to occur on CIM. These species are described below in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Special-Status Wildlife with Potential to Occur at the Project Site

Species	Listing Status[1]		Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Birds				
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia* (burrow sites)	–	SC	Nests and forages in dry, open grasslands, agricultural lands, and desert and scrub habitats with low-growing vegetation and existing ground squirrel burrows or friable soils.	Could occur; active ground squirrel burrows are present along the periphery of the site. CNDDB records this species within 5 miles of CIM.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus* (nesting)	–	FP	Forages in grasslands and agricultural fields; nests in riparian zones, oak woodlands, and isolated trees.	Could forage in the adjacent agricultural fields and nest in larger trees along Merrill or on adjacent parcels. The nearest CNDDB records of this species are from approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the CIM along the Santa Ana River.
Mammals				
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	–	SC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats. Roosts in rock crevices, oak hollows, bridges, or buildings.	Could occur; onsite structures may provide roosting habitat. Although the nearest CNDDB record for this species is from approximately 5 miles north in Ontario, this species could occur in the vicinity of the project site.
Mexican long-tongued bat *Choeronycteris mexicana*	–	SC	Roosts in well-lit caves or buildings. Forages on night-blooming succulents.	Could occur; onsite structures may provide roosting habitat. Although there are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of CIM, this species could occur within the vicinity of the project site.
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	_	SC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees; especially palm trees, and forages over water or among trees.	Could occur. The project site contains palm trees. Although there are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of CIM, this species could occur within the vicinity of the project site.

Note: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database
[1]Legal Status Definitions
State:
FP Fully protected (legally protected)
SC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
Sources: CNDDB 2013; AECOM 2012, Shuford and Gardali 2008; data compiled by Ascent in 2013

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), first enacted in 1918, provides for protection of international migratory birds and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the taking of migratory birds. The MBTA provides

that it shall be unlawful, except as permitted by regulations, to pursue, take, or kill any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird. The current list of species protected by the MBTA can be found in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 10.13 (50 CFR 10.13). The list includes nearly all migratory birds native to the United States.

SENSITIVE HABITATS AND SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT COMMUNITIES

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or are afforded specific consideration through CEQA, Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the state's Porter-Cologne Act, as discussed under "Regulatory Background" below. Sensitive natural habitat may be of special concern to these agencies and conservation organizations for a variety of reasons, including their locally or regionally declining status, or because they provide important habitat to common and special-status species.

The project site is located within currently developed facilities and there are no aquatic resources, natural communities, or sensitive habitats present.

Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States

There are no wetlands or other waters of the United States on the project site.

3.4.2 DISCUSSION

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site consists of developed and disturbed land and does not provide suitable habitat for any sensitive plant species or habitat for most wildlife species. As listed in Table 3-1 above, the only listed special-status wildlife species that could occur on the project site include Burrowing owl, White-tailed kite, and three bat species.

Although the proposed project would result in limited development of additional structures, the proposed project would result in the removal of two trees, including one palm tree. These are small trees and are located within the secure perimeter. Due to the existing high level of ground disturbance and development, the isolation from open space, the constant human presence and activity, and sounds associated with maintenance equipment, vehicles, and PA system within the secure perimeter, these trees would not provide suitable habitat for nesting raptors. However, outside the secure perimeter, nests were observed in ornamental trees to the north of the proposed new Health Care Administration Building (See Exhibit 3-2). These more isolated trees could provide potential nesting habitat for some common raptor species protected by the MBTA, such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Although these trees would not be removed, construction activities could disturb nesting raptors if they were present. As described in Section 2.9, Environmental Commitments, CDCR would begin construction activities adjacent to nesting habitat outside of the typical breeding season for raptors (February 15 to August 31). Because construction would occur when raptors would not be nesting, it is unlikely that birds would nest in or immediately adjacent to the project area. Additional protection measures are included in the event construction is delayed and occurs during the nesting season. These measures include establishing a buffer in consultation with CDFW. Due to the level of disturbance and regular activity within the secure perimeter, no other trees near the proposed building sites would likely provide adequate nesting habitat for raptors. Therefore,

implementation of the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse effects related to nesting raptors.

Some bats may be better adapted to human presence than raptors. Bat roosts are often found in highly developed areas, including urban downtown centers. Therefore, the level of noise and human activity does not necessarily preclude the presence of bat roosts. It is likely that existing buildings proposed for renovation currently contain voids or other empty spaces above the ceiling (such as attics or duct space) that could provide roosting habitat for special-status bats. In addition, palm trees near and within proposed building footprints could also provide roosting habitat for special-status bats. Section 2.9, Environmental Protection Features, includes proposed pre-construction surveys for special-status bat species, as well as exclusion measures if special-status bats are identified. Implementation of this project feature would avoid substantial impacts to special-status bats. Therefore, the proposed project would result in **less-than-significant** impacts associated with species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status.

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 Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. Riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities were not observed on the project site. The project site is entirely landscaped and developed. Therefore, **no impacts** to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities would result from implementing the proposed project.

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

No Impact. No wetlands or other sensitive habitats are present on the project site. Project-related construction and operational activities would not result in the removal, fill, or hydrologic interruption of any potential jurisdictional waters of the United States. **No impacts** would occur.

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

No Impact. Wildlife corridors are features that provide connections between two or more areas of habitat that would otherwise be isolated and unusable. Often drainages, creeks, or riparian areas are used by wildlife as movement corridors as these features can provide cover and access across a landscape. The project site is developed and most of it is surrounded by an existing perimeter fence. Therefore, the site does not contain any important wildlife corridors and the proposed project would not create an impediment to wildlife movement through the site. **No impact** would occur.

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

No impact. CDCR is not required to comply with local policies or ordinances. Further, the City of Chino General Plan EIR (City of Chino 2010b) states that there are no locally-established ordinances or policies for the City of Chino related to the preservation of trees or habitat conservation. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinance protecting biological resources. **No impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. CDCR has an approved Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for its Statewide Lethal Electrified Fence Project. The HCP covers the operation of lethal electrified fences that surround 27 state prisons, including CIM Facility A. The proposed project would not include physical or operational changes to the lethal electrified fence at CIM. The HCP does not include any other activities that would apply to this project. The proposed project site is not within the boundaries of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. As such, **no impact** would occur.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is on developed and disturbed land. All proposed building footprints are either paved or landscaped. The project site soils have been highly disturbed.

CIM HISTORY

CIM was built in the early 1940s in one of the first major expansions of the state prison system since the early 20th century (ICF 2013a). CIM was originally a low security prison, or reformatory, designed for inmates who were judged "capable of reformation" and to provide for "segregation from hardened criminals of offenders of a mild type" (ICF 2013a). The earliest buildings at the prison were designed by the Los Angeles firm of Walker and Eisen, a firm best known for the design of movie theaters and tall office buildings in downtown Los Angeles. Walker & Eisen was relieved of its duties because the first warden felt the buildings looked too much like a maximum security prison. The Central Administration Building is apparently all that remains of Walker & Eisen's design, although a guard tower may also be of its design. During the World War II years, the State of California continued to design and construct buildings at the site, with the design work falling to the Office of the State Architect (ICF 2013a).

The minimum security facility was essentially completed by 1951. After 1951, the prison has gradually evolved from a low minimal security facility to a mixed facility, with four operation facilities, labeled A through D, with varying security levels (ICF 2013a).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (AIC) in Redlands, California, part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), was consulted to conduct a cultural resources records search on January 22, 2013 for the CIM. The search was conducted for an area that included most of the CIM main complex, but did not include CIM Facility C. The records search also included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (1988 and computer listings 1966 through 2008), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2008 and up), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), *California Historical*

Landmarks (1996), *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (1992), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties data file for the City of Chino (2012).

According to the records search, no historical resources have been previously recorded within the project area, but a historic transmission tower (P-36-013596) has been recorded approximately 300 feet south of the CIM main complex (ICF 2013b).

PALEONTOLOGY

The existing CIM property includes Holocene to Late Pleistocene alluvial fan sediments (Bedrossian and Roffer 2012). These terrestrial sediments have the potential to contain vertebrate fossils. Therefore the CIM is located within an area of moderate paleontological resource sensitivity.

3.5.2 DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant. In 2009 and again in 2013, ICF International conducted an on-site inspection and historical research to determine whether any or all of the buildings and structures at CIM meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

The criteria for listing in the NRHP are identified in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60 as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The CRHR is an authoritative guide to identifying the state's historical resources. It establishes a list of those properties which are to be protected from substantial adverse change (California Code of Regulations Section 5024.1).

A historical resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past;

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value; or

4. It has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The Register includes properties which are listed or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 (events in history), CIM as an institution was important historically as the first minimum security prison in California, one designed to house inmates who were deemed to be capable of rehabilitation. The inmates were screened and life at the prison was built around work (including a large farm and canning operation), education, religious training, and activities geared toward rehabilitation and re-integration into society. The complex today retains scattered remnants of the early complex, including some remnants of the old farm and factory operations. Taken as a whole, two facts serve to separate the complex of today from the complex of the 1940s. First, the group of buildings at CIM is dominated architecturally and statistically by post-1951 construction. Second, the wide-open, minimum security appearance of the original complex is hidden behind the appurtenances of a medium-security facility. Therefore, the new construction and the security apparatuses detract from the 1940s minimum security feel of the prison (ICF 2013a).

Under NRHP Criterion B (CRHR 2), CIM does not appear to meet listing criteria, which is based on whether a facility is associated with significant persons in our past (ICF 2013a).

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3 (distinguished works of architecture), the buildings represent an early 1940s interpretation of the severe architecture typically associated with prison design. The Central Administration Building, the one major structure designed by Walker & Eisen, set the tone for the design of the complex. (The Administration Building would not be altered by the proposed project.) Other buildings in the complex share the institutional feel of the Central Administration Building, although it appears they were designed directly by the staff of the Office of the State Architect. Therefore, the buildings at CIM do not appear to be important examples of 1940s design, whether seen in the limited context of institutional design or the broad context of Late Modern design (ICF 2013a).

As a result of this inventory and evaluation effort, CDCR concludes that the buildings at CIM do not meet any of the criteria identified above for listing in either the NRHP or the CRHR and therefore do not qualify as historic properties under the NHPA or as historical resources under CEQA, individually or as a potential historic district (ICF 2013a). Therefore, the CIM is not considered to be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA.

The proposed project does not include demolition of structures (except for removal of small portions of walls for renovation and addition) and generally does not include any substantial exterior alteration to existing structures. The only notable exterior modifications (aside from installation of ADA accessibility components) would be the 6,032 sf addition to the Reception Center at CIM Facility B and the 2,352 sf addition to the Primary Care Clinic at CIM Facility C. These additions would require minor modifications to the existing exteriors where the proposed additions would join the existing buildings, and would not result in any other exterior modifications to these buildings. Because the proposed project involves only minor exterior modifications and the CIM is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, the impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would include ground disturbing activities within currently developed and landscaped areas within the CIM. No known archaeological resources are present within the areas proposed for development. Although development of proposed facilities would require minimal grading and excavation, there remains a potential, however slight, that groundwork

associated with site preparation could uncover unknown cultural resources. However, as part of the proposed project, CDCR proposes Environmental ProtectionFeatures (See Section 2.9), including actions that require stopping construction in the vicinity of discovery if archaeological features or deposits are exposed, as well as development of appropriate response measures by a qualified archaeologist if any potential resources are identified. With implementation of the proposed Environmental Protection Feature, there is no potential to significantly affect unknown archaeological resources and the impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant. No known paleontological resources exist on the project site. However, CIM is located within an area of moderate paleontological resource sensitivity. Although development of proposed facilities would require minimal grading and excavation, there remains a slight potential that groundwork associated with site preparation could uncover unknown paleontological resources. As part of the proposed project, CDCR proposes Environmental Protection Features (See Section 2.9), which includes actions to protect undiscovered paleontological resources. This feature would require construction to stop in the vicinity of a find until a paleontologist has been consulted and, if determined necessary, appropriate actions would be implemented to document and curate the resource. Therefore, with implementation of the proposed Environmental Protection Feature, the potential for impacts to unique paleontological resources or geologic features is considered **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant. Based on documentary research, no evidence suggests that any prehistoric or historic-era marked or un-marked human interments are present within or in the immediate vicinity of CIM. As mentioned in "b" and "c," although development of proposed facilities would require minimal grading and excavation, there remains a potential, however slight, that groundwork associated with site preparation could uncover unknown human remains. As part of the proposed project, CDCR proposes several Environmental Protection Features (See Section 2.9), including a feature to protect human remains. In the event construction activities uncover human remains, this feature requires ground-disturbing activities to stop in the vicinity of the discovery and the County coroner to be notified immediately. Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) is required if the coroner determines the remains to be Native American. With implementation of the Environmental Protection Feature, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact related to disturbance of human remains.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

REGIONAL TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

CIM is located in San Bernardino County immediately northeast of the Santa Ana Mountains within a large sediment-filled basin that receives sediment from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the San Bernardino Mountains to the northeast and to a minor extent from Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest. CIM is within the Chino Basin portion of the broader valley. The uplands are composed of bedrock of various ages and types and are fault bounded.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

CIM lies about 600 feet above sea level on a gently sloping alluvial plain. This plain slopes south towards the Santa Ana River as well as towards the Santa Ana Mountains. The Santa Ana River drains through the Santa Ana Mountains and reaches the Pacific Ocean.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey, there are two soils mapped at CIM: Merrill silt loam and the Chino silt loam (NRCS 2013). The CIM main complex is underlain exclusively by the Merrill soil, whereas CIM Facility C is underlain by both Merrill soil and Chino Soil. However, the location of the proposed addition at Facility C is underlain by only Merrill soil. Therefore, although Chino soil is located at CIM, no proposed structure would be located on this soil type. Based on the soil survey data (NRCS 2013) Merrill silt loam is formed in alluvial fan sediments and there is no near-surface bedrock. At depth, the Merrill soil has a low high shrink-swell potential, and the erosion hazard for this soil type is slight. Based on the soil survey data (NRCS 2013), the Merrill soil has a high risk of corrosion for uncoated steel but a low corrosion risk for concrete.

FAULTS AND SEISMIC HAZARDS

Seismic hazards are earthquake fault ground rupture and ground shaking (primary hazards) and liquefaction and earthquake-induced slope failure (secondary hazards). The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) regulates development in the immediate vicinity of active faults to mitigate the hazard of surface rupture. CIM is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Fault Study Zone (Bryant and Hart 2007). There is one active fault in the immediate vicinity of Chino, the Chino-Central Avenue Fault (City of Chino 2010b; Jennings and Bryant 2010). The fault has two segments which trend northwest to southeast along the western edge of the city. This fault has no surface rupture and is not mapped as an Alquist-Priolo fault. Accordingly, the project site is not likely to be affected by surface fault rupture.

CIM is located within CBC Seismic Hazard Zone 4. The Zone 4 designation indicates earthquakes in the region have the potential to create the greatest effects from earthquakes and seismic design must meet the most stringent requirements. CIM is located in a region of California characterized by moderate historical seismic activity. As described above, the risk of surface rupture at CIM is low because of its distance from active faults. Earthquake-induced ground shaking, however, poses a more significant hazard.

Based on a probabilistic seismic hazard map depicting the peak horizontal ground acceleration values exceeded at a 10 percent probability in 50 years (Cao et al. 2003; California Geological Survey 2008), the probable peak horizontal ground acceleration values at CIM range from 0.4 to 0.5g, thus indicating that the ground-shaking hazard at CIM is moderate.

LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of unconsolidated sediments are reduced by earthquake shaking or other rapid loading. Poorly consolidated, water-saturated fine sands and silts having low plasticity and located within 50 feet of the ground surface are typically considered to be the most susceptible to liquefaction. Two potential ground failure types associated with liquefaction in the region are lateral spreading and differential settlement. Based on the geologic age of the earth materials, average relative density of the subsurface material, and anticipated groundshaking hazard for CIM, the potential for liquefaction, dynamic compaction, or seismically induced settlement or bearing loss is considered moderate (City of Chino 2010b).

LANDSLIDES

There is no risk of naturally occurring landslides due to the area's flat topography.

LAND SUBSIDENCE

CIM is located in Management Zone 1 in the Chino Watermaster's 2008 State of the Basin Report (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009). Pumping of the deep confined aquifer within Management Zone 1 results in water level drawdowns much greater in magnitude and lateral extent than drawdowns related to pumping of the shallow aquifer system (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009). Approximately 2.5 feet of land subsidence associated with the groundwater drawdown occurred in portions of Management Zone 1 from 1987-2000 (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009). Since 2000, very little inelastic subsidence has occurred and no additional ground fissuring has been observed (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009).

3.6.2 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. The Alquist-Priolo Act (Public Resources Code Sections 2621–2630) was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures designed for human occupancy. The purpose of the Act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. Surface ground rupture along faults is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide. There are no active or potentially active faults located within the project site or in the project vicinity as mapped under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act (CGS 2010). Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less-Than-Significant.The project site could experience ground shaking as a result of nearby fault activity. Consistent with state requirements, CDCR is required to design project facilities in accordance with CBC standards to minimize the potential of ground shaking hazards on project features, including designing the facilities to withstand a major earthquake. Structures must be designed to meet the regulations and standards associated with CBC seismic design categories. By meeting these CBC standards, the project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects of seismic events and this would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less-Than-Significant. Liquefaction and related hazards such as lateral spreading and differential settlement have the potential to compromise the structural integrity of proposed new facilities and cause injury to construction workers and residents. Based on the widespread presence of sandy sediment, average low relative density of the subsurface material, the presence of past ground subsidence, and anticipated ground-shaking hazard, the potential for liquefaction, dynamic compaction, or seismically induced settlement or bearing loss is considered moderate. CBC standards require incorporation into the project design of applicable features to minimize the potential liquefaction hazards on associated project features, including use of proper foundations, soil replacement, and other design features as needed.

As a state agency, CDCR is required to construct all new facilities in accordance with CBC standards. These standards are, therefore, included as part of the development of the proposed project, and require that

appropriate soils and geotechnical reports be prepared and site-specific engineering design measures be implemented to appropriately minimize adverse impacts related to seismic hazards at the site.

Project facilities would be designed to comply with the most recent requirements of the CBC, which has provisions for seismic safety. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. The topography of the project site area is flat. Therefore, **no impact** from potential landslide would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant. Construction activities would involve minor grading and minimal exposure of soil associated with the proposed building footprints. The total combined soil disturbance from actual groundwork would be less than one acre, and the soil disturbance would occur in much smaller areas dotted throughout the four CIM facilities. However, even though use of the existing unpaved parking lot as a staging area is not anticipated to substantially increase the level of disturbance, the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit) includes staging areas as part of the acreage consideration for total soil disturbance. Including the staging area would bring the total disturbance area (as defined for NPDES) to just over one acre. Therefore, the proposed project would be required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in compliance with the NPDES General Permit. As described in Section 2.9, CDCR is proposing to prepare a SWPPP, which requires implementation of BMPs to reduce the potential for impacts to water quality. The impact 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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Less-Than-Significant. See response to question "iii" above, which addresses liquefaction and associated hazards such as lateral spreading and differential settlement. As discussed under "Environmental Setting" above, historic land subsidence within the subbasin was determined to be related to the withdrawal of deep groundwater. Subsidence has since been reduced and no ground fissuring has been observed. The proposed project includes one additional staff and no additional inmates and would therefore not result in notable increased water demand or increased groundwater withdrawal and would therefore not increase potential for local subsidence. Finally, consistent with state requirements, CDCR is required to construct all new facilities in accordance with CBC standards, which identify building design measures to withstand land subsidence impacts.

The applicable code requirements include seismic-resistant earthwork and construction design criteria, based on site-specific recommendations of the project's California-registered geotechnical and structural engineers; engineering analyses that demonstrate satisfactory performance of any unsupported cut or fill slopes, and of alluvium and/or fill where they form part or all of the support for structures, foundations, or underground utilities; and analyses of soil expansion, collapse, and subsidence potential and appropriate remediation (compaction, removal-and-replacement, etc.) prior to using any soils for foundation support.

CDCR would design and construct all structures in accordance with CBC design standards, which identify measures for building design in areas with land subsidence. This impact is **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. Expansive soils have the potential to compromise the structural integrity of project features. The soil survey (NCRS 2013) indicates that there is a high shrink-swell potential at depth for both soils at the project site. Techniques to address this characteristic include excavation of potentially problematic soils during construction and replacement with engineered backfill, ground treatment processes, and direction of surface water and drainage away from foundation soils. These measures would be developed and implemented as part of the project, based on a site-specific geotechnical report that has yet to be prepared. Consistent with state requirements, CDCR is required to construct all new facilities in accordance with CBC standards (see discussion above). Conformance to these standards would minimize adverse impacts related to expansive soils. CDCR would design and construct all structures in accordance with CBC design standards, which regulate grading activities including construction on expansive soils. This impact 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. CIM does not currently use septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. The proposed project does not include use of such a system. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Certain gases in the earth's atmosphere, classified as greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in determining the earth's surface temperature. GHGs are responsible for "trapping" solar radiation in the earth's atmosphere, a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. Prominent GHGs contributing to the greenhouse effect are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Human-caused emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for intensifying the greenhouse effect and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the earth's climate, known as global climate change or global warming. It is extremely unlikely that global climate change of the past 50 years can be explained without the contribution from human activities (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007). By adoption of Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and Senate Bill (SB) 97, the State of California has acknowledged that the effects of GHG emissions cause adverse environmental impacts. AB 32 mandates that emissions of GHGs must be capped at 1990 levels by the year 2020 (Health and Safety Code Section 38530).

Emissions of GHGs have the potential to adversely affect the environment because such emissions contribute, on a cumulative basis, to global climate change. Although the emissions of one single project will not cause global climate change, GHG emissions from multiple projects throughout the world could result in a cumulative impact with respect to global climate change.

Legislation and executive orders on the subject of climate change in California have established a statewide context and a process for developing an enforceable statewide cap on GHG emissions. Given the nature of environmental consequences from GHGs and global climate change, CEQA requires that lead agencies evaluate the cumulative impacts of GHGs from their projects. Small contributions to this cumulative impact (from which significant effects are occurring and are expected to worsen over time) may be potentially considerable and therefore significant. Anticipated effects of global climate change on the environment include sea level rise, reduced water supply and availability, changes in precipitation patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme heat events, wildfire, and flooding.

SCAQMD adopted 10,000 metric tons (MT) CO_2e/yr (carbon dioxide equivalent per year) as the CEQA significance threshold for stationary source projects where the air district is the lead agency. SCAQMD is also currently considering a 3,000 MT CO_2e/year threshold along with a second option with different thresholds for different land use types (3,000 MT CO_2e/year for mixed use developments, 3,500 MT CO_2e/year residential developments, and 1,400 MT CO_2e/year for commercial developments).

3.7.2 DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project includes renovations, minor additions, and small new structures. GHG emissions would be associated with mobile-source exhaust from construction worker commute trips and equipment used onsite (e.g., vehicles, lifts, generators). Construction of the project would result in a maximum generation of 535 MT of CO_2e in one year of construction.

Almost no mobile source emissions would result from operation of the proposed project because the project includes only one new employee, no increased inmate capacity, and therefore, no substantial changes to existing operations, including visitor trips or deliveries. The project is expected to result in a net decrease in vehicle trips and miles traveled, due to the reduced need to transport inmate-patients off-site for treatment. Therefore, operational GHG emissions would be associated primarily with energy used to power and heat the proposed project. The operational-related GHG emissions would occur over the lifetime of the proposed project.

Based on historic "per square foot" electrical consumption data at CIM, and typical natural gas consumption of a hospital use (the closest land use type with available data), the operation of the proposed project would generate an estimated 306 MT of CO_2e from electricity and natural gas consumption annually.

SCAQMD's adopted GHG threshold for stationary sources is 10,000 MT CO_2e/yr. In addition, SCAQMD is currently considering a 3,000 MT CO_2e/year threshold along with a second option with different thresholds for different land use types (3,000 MT CO_2e/year for mixed use developments, 3,500 MT CO_2e/year residential developments, and 1,400 MT CO_2e/year for commercial developments). The project's construction-related GHG emissions of 535 MT and the operational GHG emissions of 306 MT would be far below the SCAQMD's 10,000 MT CO_2e/yr adopted threshold, as well as their proposed thresholds. Therefore, the proposed project would not have cumulatively considerable impact and would, therefore, result in a **less-than-significant** impact on climate change.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed under item "a" above, both short-term GHG emissions related to construction and long-term operational GHG emissions associated with this project would be well below SCAQMD's 10,000 MT CO_2e/yr adopted threshold, as well as their proposed thresholds. As described above in "a," this would not be considered a substantial net increase of long-term operation-related GHG emissions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial net increase of long-term operation-related GHG emissions from mobile, stationary, or area sources. For these reasons, as stated above in "a" the proposed project would not generate substantial GHG emissions, and therefore, would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. As a result, this impact would be **less than significant**.

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.8.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

ONSITE CONTAMINATION

A leaking underground storage tank (UST) was discovered at the CIM garage in 1987. The site contained two 5,000-gallon USTs. Both USTs were removed in November 1988. Pollutants likely associated with the USTs that were detected in perched groundwater (depths of 25 and 50 feet below ground surface) include total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg); benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes (BTEX); tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA); 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene; 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene; naphthalene; and fuel oxygenate compounds methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), isopropyl ether (DIPE), ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE) and tertiary amyl methyl

ether (TAME). Site assessment, investigation, and groundwater monitoring to determine the extent and nature of soil and groundwater contamination were conducted at the release site between 1991 and 2007. A soil vapor extraction system was in operation from 1996 to 2007 and removed over 20,000 pounds of TPHg. The remediation system is no longer operating, and the site is undergoing remediation verification monitoring. The monitoring well network includes two groundwater wells and three vapor wells.

Because of the soil vapor extraction operations, natural attenuation, and recent lack of water in the 25-foot and 50-foot perched zones, no significant concentrations of contaminants have been detected at the site since 2006. TPH has not been detected, and benzene and MTBE do not exceed drinking water quality standards. There is no evidence of plume migration or increasing contamination (Tetra Tech 2009). The site has not yet been closed because the water table has dropped and the monitoring wells are dry. A determination of case closure cannot be made without final sampling (SWRCB 2013).

SCHOOLS

CIM is not within 0.25 mile of any existing kindergarten through secondary schools.

AIRPORTS

The Chino Airport is located just under one mile east of CIM Facility C and just under two miles east of the CIM main complex. CIM Facility C is located within the Airport Overlay identified on the City of Chino Zoning Map (2009) and within the airport compatibility zones identified in the 2008 Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Policy Document that are based on the 2006 Airport Master Plan. The CIM main complex and Facility C are both located in Safety Zone III (just outside Safety Zone II) identified in San Bernardino County's 1991 Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the Chino Airport. Within this Zone III, large assemblages of people are discouraged, but there is no limit to the gross density of habitation. No private airstrips have been identified in the vicinity of the CIM.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The California Emergency Services Act of 1970 established authority for the preparation of an Emergency Preparedness Plan for prisons. Each CDCR institution must assign an emergency coordinator to implement this plan and must prepare an Emergency Preparedness Plan for submission to CDCR's Office of Correctional Safety for review and approval. In accordance with the act, such a plan was developed for CIM according to the requirements of the State Office of Emergency Services and organized according to the specific site needs for this institution. All institutions are required to ensure preparedness in dealing with disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and floods. The emergency plan for CIM includes contingency plans to respond to the following types of emergency situations: war, flood, civil disturbance, pollution, earthquake, fire, and accident-industrial transportation. The plan provides detailed routes of egress to more secure buildings and/or areas in the event of an emergency evacuation of buildings and/or other areas within CIM. Employees are trained to follow specific instructions and precautionary measures for emergencies and to use emergency equipment and medical aids.

3.8.2 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. Operation of the proposed project would comply with the State of California Division of Occupational Safety and Health's (Cal OSHA's) regulations for the use of hazardous materials in the workplace,

as detailed in CCR Title 8. These regulations include requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accidents and illness prevention programs, hazardous substance exposure warnings, and the emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation. Cal OSHA enforces hazard communication program regulations that contain training and information requirements, including procedures for identifying and labeling hazardous substances, communicating hazard information related to hazardous substances and their handling, and preparing health and safety plans to protect workers and employees at hazardous waste sites. The hazard communication program requires that Material Safety Data Sheets be available to employees and that employee information and training programs are documented.

Hazardous materials specific to correctional uses are generally limited to firearms, ammunition, and other miscellaneous weaponry, such as tear gas and pepper spray canisters. The proposed project would not involve use of these types of materials above and beyond current levels of use at CIM.

Medical waste management is regulated by the California Department of Public Health under the Medical Waste Management Act (California Health and Safety Code, Sections 117600–118360). The proposed project would not substantially alter the amount or type of medical waste generated by CIM.

Following the regulations and procedures outlined above and standard Cal OSHA procedures would ensure project-related impacts associated with hazards to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be **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. Construction activities associated with the project would result in a short-term increase in the regional transportation, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and petroleum products (such as diesel fuel, lubricants, paints and solvents, and cement products containing strong basic or acidic chemicals). Standard accident and hazardous materials recovery training and procedures are enforced by the state and followed by private state-licensed, certified, and bonded transportation companies and contractors. Further, pursuant to 40 CFR 112, a spill prevention, containment, and countermeasures plan or, for smaller quantities, a spill prevention and response plan, that identifies BMPs for responding to and disposing of spills and releases would be established for the project. In addition, CDCR is proposing Environmental Protection Features (See Section 2.9), including preparation and implementation of a SWPPP that includes BMPs to avoid spills and releases of hazardous materials and wastes. BMPs would include, for example, the designation of special storage areas and labeling, containment berms, coverage from rain, and concrete washout areas. As required under state and federal law, plans for notification and evacuation of site workers and local residents in the event of a hazardous materials release would be in place throughout construction.

Due to the age of existing structures, it is likely that there are building materials that contain hazardous substances, such as asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), among other hazardous substances that were once commonly used in building construction. SCAQMD Rule 1403 establishes Survey Requirements, notification, and work practice requirements to prevent asbestos emissions from emanating during building renovation and demolition activities. CDCR's Environmental Compliance Section is responsible for complying with SCAQMD Rules, as well as EPA's NESHAPS and OSHA requirements for handling asbestos containing materials. Given the age of the existing CIM structures proposed for renovation, CDCR's Environmental Compliance Section would hire a licensed hazardous materials specialist to conduct a focused survey within existing buildings identified for these construction activities. If hazardous building materials are identified, the hazardous material specialist would prepare a hazardous materials safety plan, consistent with the requirements of SCAQMD, OSHA, and DTSC, to ensure construction worker safety and reduce impacts to the environment associated with release of these materials. With implementation of CDCR's proposed Environmental Protection

Features and compliance with existing SCAQMD, OSHA, and DTSC requirements a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

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. The project site is not located within one-quarter mile of an existing school, and the proposed project would not result in substantial changes to the amount or type of hazardous materials currently stored and/or transported at CIM. Therefore, **no impact** would occur related to emissions or handling of hazardous materials close 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?

No Impact. The project site is listed on the DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List (known as the Cortese List) (DTSC 2012) due to the leaking UST, described above under "Environmental Setting." As mentioned above, site assessment, investigation, and groundwater monitoring were conducted, and a soil vapor extraction system removed over 20,000 pounds of TPHg. Remediation verification monitoring continues at the site, and significant concentrations of contaminants have not been detected at the site since 2006 and the detected levels do not exceed drinking water quality standards. No evidence of plume migration or increasing contamination has been detected (Tetra Tech 2009). Because the leaking UST was removed 25 years ago and associated contamination remediated from onsite soil, and because ongoing groundwater quality monitoring has detected no significant concentrations since 2006 and all detected levels are within acceptable drinking water standards, the project site does not pose a hazard to existing or future inmates or staff associated with CIM or the proposed project. Therefore, this impact is **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant. CIM Facility C is located approximately one mile west of the Chino Airport, and the CIM main complex is located just under two miles west of the airport. Both CIM Facility C and the CIM main complex are located within Safety Zone III as indicated in the San Bernardino County Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Chino Airport. There are no density limits established for this zone, although high density assemblages are "discouraged." The project would provide medical-related facilities adjacent to prison bed facilities and would not result in an aggregation of large numbers of people. As noted above, the 2006 Chino Airport Master Plan identifies current and future land uses at Chino Airport based on projected activity levels at the airport. However, no airport land use compatibility plan applicable to the 2006 plan has been adopted.

Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77.11 through 77.19 require that proposals for construction or alteration of facilities notify the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) when the facility will be more than 200 feet in height or a greater height than an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at a slope of 100 to one for a horizontal distance of 20,000 feet from the nearest point of the runway. The nearest proposed structure (at Facility C) would be located over 5,000 feet northwest of the nearest point of the runway (50-foot height limit at that point), and facilities would not exceed 30 feet in height. Therefore, FAA notification would not be required.

The proposed project would not conflict with the existing Comprehensive Land Use Plan for the Chino Airport and the design characteristics of proposed structure would not require FAA notification. The project's impacts to airport safety would be **less than significant**.

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?

Less-Than-Significant. As described above, Chino Airport is near the project. Flyovers of aircraft from the airport are common, and there have been rare occasions when emergency landings on CIM property have occurred. However, the project would not place inmates within new hazard areas, and the potential for an aircraft to land in an inhabited area of the site is low. Thus, there would be **a less-than-significant** impact related to airport safety.

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

No Impact. CIM currently 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 proposed project would operate under the terms of CIM's existing Emergency Preparedness Plan and would not physically or operationally interfere or impair implementation of the Emergency Preparedness Plan. **No impact** would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. CIM is located in an area designated as having little to no risk of wildland fires by the City of Chino General Plan (City of Chino 2010a). In addition, CIM currently has existing emergency response services in place to respond to any potential wildland fire hazards at CIM. Therefore, impacts related to wildfires are considered **less than significant**.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. Hydrology and Water Quality. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CIM is located within the Chino Creek watershed. Chino Creek is nearly 13 miles long and receives flow from its major and longer tributary, San Antonio Creek.

DAMS

Prado Dam is a major dam at the outlet of Chino Creek. It is owned and operated by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] 2012). The dam was built in 1941 and has a storage capacity of 314,400 acre-feet (DWR 2012). The Prado Dam forms the Prado Flood Control Basin, which provides flood control and groundwater recharge, but is not designed to function as a storage reservoir. Additional smaller dams are located on Chino Creek tributaries higher up in the watershed, including San Antonio Dam constructed by USACE in 1956 for flood control, water conservation (groundwater recharge), and trapping debris.

FLOODPLAINS

Flood zones are mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Area (FEMA). The land where the proposed project would be constructed is mapped as flood zone D, "Undetermined Risk Area." These are areas with possible, but undetermined, flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted in this area (FEMA 2012). The western boundary of the CIM main complex is within about 1,500 horizontal feet west of the Chino Creek.

ONSITE DRAINAGE

The Magnolia Channel is an unimproved straight earthen stormwater channel under the responsibility of the City of Chino (City of Chino 2010b). It runs through agricultural fields on CIM property and empties into Chino Creek about two miles south of CIM. The Inland Empire Utility Agency's Planning Area 5 includes the CIM property and much of Magnolia Channel. No known improvements are currently being planned for the Magnolia Channel in this reach (Inland Empire Utility Agency 2005). The mostly concrete-lined Cypress Channel also runs through CIM property and empties into the Prado Flood Control Basin (City of Chino 2010b). The channel, managed by San Bernardino Flood Control District, provides stormwater drainage to the eastern portion of the City of Chino (City of Chino 2010b).

The proposed facilities are located on soils mapped as Merrill silt loam, which have moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet, and water transmission through the soil is somewhat restricted (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2013).

SURFACE WATER QUALITY

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and are not supporting their beneficial uses. The State Water Resources Control Board published a Statewide 2008 - 2010 303(d) List of impaired water bodies (State Water Resources Control Board 2010) that was subsequently amended with additional listings, then approved, by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2011). The Chino Creek watershed is administered by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB).

Multiple water bodies in the Chino Creek watershed (USGS cataloging unit 18070203) appear on the impaired water bodies list, including seven entries for Chino Creek (nearly the entire length from Mill Creek to San Antonio Creek) and one entry for San Antonio Creek. The water bodies are listed for multiple pollutants, including nutrients, pathogens, chemical oxygen demand, bacteria, pH, and metals. The earliest projected TMDL completion date is year 2019.

The Santa Ana Region Basin Plan (Basin Plan) for the Santa Ana River basin defines the beneficial uses that the SARWQCB has specifically designated for three reaches of Chino Creek. The Basin Plan lists numerous water quality objectives for the Santa Ana River, including tributary Chino Creek, which include the following

constituents: Total Dissolved Solids, Harness, Sodium, Chloride, Total Inorganic Nitrogen, Sulfate, and Chemical Oxygen Demand. Site-specific objectives have also been adopted for three metals, cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), and lead (Pb) for the Santa Ana River (Reaches 2, 3, and 4) and the perennial portions of some tributaries (including Chino Creek).

GROUNDWATER

REGIONAL GROUNDWATER

CIM is located in California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin - Chino Subbasin (number 8-2.01) (California Department of Water Resources 2006). The 240 square mile sub-basin is bordered on the south by the Puente Hills, on the east by the Rialto-Colton fault, on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, and on the northwest by the San Jose fault (DWR 2006). Groundwater pumping within the basin is managed by the Chino Subbasin Watermaster.

LOCAL GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is a critical resource to the City of Chino, and accounts for 82 percent of drinking water supply (City of Chino 2011). Groundwater quality is generally good in the Chino Subbasin (City of Chino 2010). Potential groundwater quality issues involve total dissolved solids (TDS), nitrate volatile organic compounds, and perchlorate. Total dissolved solid concentrations are high throughout the Chino Basin (City of Chino 2010). Fertilizer application on crops, consumptive use, and dairy waste disposal activities associated with agriculture are a significant contributing factor to elevated TDS levels. The dairies in the southern portion of the basin (in the vicinity of CIM) have also increased nitrate levels in the groundwater. Groundwater in the vicinity of CIM is also identified as having elevated levels of VOCs, particularly trichloroethylene (TCE) (City of Chino 2010). Perchlorate has been detected in 150 wells in the Chino Basin, including several areas exceeding the State Notification Level (City of Chino 2010). Exposure to these contaminants can cause various health effects. Depending on the announcement of future standards, total chromium and hexavalent chromium, while currently not a groundwater issue for Chino Subbasin, may become a future concern (City of Chino 2010).

CIM is located in Management Zone 1 in the Chino Watermaster's 2008 State of the Basin Report (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009). Groundwater levels in wells in the northern portion of Management Zone 1 (Monte Vista Water District Well and City of Pomona Well) declined from 1995 to 2001, but rose about 100 feet at Monte Vista and 45 feet at Pomona since 2001 (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009). The increase is attributed to decrease in local production and an increase in water storage. The northern portion is the primary area for artificial recharge (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009).

As discussed above in Section 3.6 "Geology and Soils," subsidence was historically recorded within the subbasin. However, since 2000, very little inelastic subsidence has occurred and no additional ground fissuring has been observed (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009).

CIM WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The CIM water treatment plant treats groundwater supplied from a mix of the seven onsite groundwater wells. This water is then treated and provided to CIM, and also to the California Institution for Women (several miles away) for potable uses. Raw water is pumped to a holding tank where it is initially blended with filtered backwash water from the other onsite treatment processes. As part of the treatment process, the untreated groundwater undergoes a series of steps, including water softening, denitrification, removal of VOCs, and pH adjustment.

3.9.2 DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant. Construction would consist of renovation, minor additions, and small new buildings. A total of less than one acre of grading would be required to prepare all of the building sites throughout each of the CIM facilities. During construction, CDCR would comply with the requirements of the NPDES General Permit and prepare a SWPPP, which would include standard BMPs to reduce water quality impacts (See Section 2.9, Environmental Protection Features.) Implementation of BMPs and overall compliance with the NPDES General Permit requirements would reduce the potential for any construction-related water quality impacts. In addition, the proposed project would not add any surface parking lots or major impervious surfaces. The only additional impervious surfaces would be the additions and small new buildings (as well as accessibility features), which would add only approximately 26,000 sf of impervious surface area (just over one-half of an acre) distributed across the four CIM facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial additional stormwater discharge than currently required for operation of CIM. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

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 preexisting 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. The proposed project would not include any additional inmates and would include one additional staff. The proposed project would therefore not result in increased demand for water supply. Additional groundwater pumping would not be required for implementation of the proposed project. Furthermore, as mentioned in "a" above, the proposed project would add only approximately 26,000 sf (just over one-half of an acre) of impervious surface area to the site and would therefore not substantially interfere with recharge of groundwater. The proposed project would not result in a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table, and the impact would be **less than significant**.

c-e) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of an 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, siltation, or flooding – or create or contribute to runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing of planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less-Than-Significant. The project site is located within a fully developed prison. No creeks or other waterways pass through the developed CIM. The proposed renovations, minor additions, and small new buildings would result in less than one acre of soil disturbance and would add just over one-half acre of impervious surface, distributed across the four CIM facilities. This small change to the currently developed CIM facilities would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the area and, as mentioned in "a" above, would not contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of the storm drain system. The project's impact would be **less than significant.**

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

No Impact. No major excavation would occur as part of the proposed project. Therefore, no potential exists for encountering groundwater during project construction, and water would not discharge to a storm drain or a receiving water body beyond current levels. **No impact** to water quality would be anticipated.

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?

No Impact. Development of the proposed project would not place housing in a 100-year flood hazard area. **No impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. Development of the proposed project would not place structures in a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows. **No impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. The CIM is located almost seven miles upstream of the nearest dam (Prado Dam). Because the project site is located upstream from the dam, the proposed project would not be subject to hazard involving dam failure. Other impacts related to flooding are discussed above in "g" and "h." The proposed project would result in **no impact**.

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

No Impact. The project site is not located near any large body of water or steep topography. As such, **no impact** would occur in relation to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. Land Use and Planning. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.10.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within the incorporated city limits of Chino in San Bernardino County. The surrounding area is characterized by a combination of agricultural uses and industrial development, with a single-family residential subdivision located approximately one mile to the north and northeast of CIM's main complex (600 feet northeast of CIM Facility C). The Chino Airport runway is located nearly two miles east of the main complex (one mile east of Facility C). Chaffey College and the City's Ayala Park are located approximately one-quarter mile to the north of the main complex (three-quarters of a mile northwest of Facility C). The City of Chino Hills is located approximately 900 feet to the southwest of the main complex (one and one-quarter miles southwest of Facility C).

The City of Chino General Plan (2010) designates the project site "Urban Reserve." This designation is for land where urban development will take place in the case of a change in land use, specifically closure and surplus of the CIM property, none of which is contemplated by CDCR. The site is also zoned "Urban Reserve" with an Airport Overlay Zone. The Airport Overlay District is intended to regulate the use and development of all property located within the airport overflight area.

3.10.2 DISCUSSION

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project is located within existing prison grounds. Thus, the project would not 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 site is designated Urban Reserve on the City of Chino General Plan Land Use Diagram, and is zoned Urban Reserve. The Urban Reserve designations identify areas where urban development will take place in the case CDCR closes and surpluses the CIM property. The proposed project would be within and would

support existing land uses on state-owned property. CDCR is not surplusing the CIM property. It is also important to note that local land use planning and zoning regulations do not apply to state property. Therefore, the Urban Reserve designations would not be relevant to the project. **No impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. CDCR has an approved HCP for its Statewide Lethal Electrified Fence Project. The HCP covers the operation of lethal electrified fences that surround 27 state prisons, including CIM Facility A. However, the proposed project would not include physical or operational changes to the lethal electrified fence at CIM. The HCP does not include any other activities that would apply to this project. The proposed project site is not within the boundaries of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with any adopted conservation plans. N**o impact** would occur.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

While mineral resources in San Bernardino County include a wide variety of materials, there are no developed mineral resources within the proximity of CIM. The California Geological Survey and the State Mining and Geology Board are the state agencies responsible for the classification and designation of areas containing, or potentially containing, significant mineral resources. Areas known as Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) are classified on the basis of geologic factors without regard to existing land use and land ownership. The primary objective of the process is to provide local agencies with information on the location, need, and importance of minerals within their respective jurisdictions. The areas are categorized into four general classifications (MRZ-1 through MRZ-4). As reported in the City of Chino General Plan EIR (City of Chino 2010b), CIM is classified as MRZ-3, an area containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data. The area is underlain by fine-grained silts and sands with minor gravel.

3.11.2 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. CIM is not located within an area where known mineral resources are located. The existing prison development at CIM would preclude the ability to extract any mineral resources. The proposed project would be located within developed areas at CIM and would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

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. As discussed above, known mineral resources are not located within the project site, and existing development precludes the ability to extract any mineral resources. The proposed project would be located within developed areas at CIM and would not 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. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

3.12 NOISE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. 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?				
Short-Term Construction Source Noise	☐	☐	☒	☐
Long-Term Operational Source Stationary Noise	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing conditions are governed by the presence of noise-sensitive receptors, the location and type of noise sources, and overall ambient levels. Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where a quiet setting is an essential element of their intended purpose. In the project area, residential dwellings are a primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Residential uses are also considered vibration-sensitive land uses in addition to commercial and industrial buildings where vibration would interfere with operations within the building, including levels that may be well below those associated with human annoyance.

The nearest proposed building site is located 1,600 feet (nearly one-third mile) from existing offsite residences (north of Facility C). The existing noise environment in the project area is primarily influenced by transportation noise from vehicle traffic on the local roadway system. Other noise sources that contribute to the existing noise environment include activities at the existing CIM (e.g., commercial equipment, truck deliveries, PA system).

Various private and public agencies have established noise guidelines and standards to protect citizens from potential hearing damage and other adverse physiological and social effects associated with noise. Applicable

regulations are contained in the City of Chino General Plan Noise Element and Section 9.40 of the Municipal Code as described below.

CITY OF CHINO GENERAL PLAN NOISE ELEMENT

The City of Chino General Plan Noise Element contains interior and exterior noise standards. For single-family residential uses (the nearest noise-sensitive use to the proposed project site), the interior noise standard is 45 dB L_{dn} and the exterior noise standard is 65 dB L_{dn}.

CITY OF CHINO MUNICIPAL CODE

The City of Chino municipal code includes the noise ordinance Section 9.40.40, which establishes exterior noise level standards. These noise standards are summarized in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Exterior Noise Level Standards

Maximum Minutes of Exposure in any 1-hour time period	Daytime dBA (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.) Level not to Exceed	Nighttime dBA (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) Level not to Exceed
30	55	50
15	60	55
5	65	60
1	70	65
0	75	70

Notes: dBA = A-weighted decibels.
Each of the noise levels specified above shall be lowered by five dBA for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises.
Source: City of Chino Municipal Code, Section 9.40.40

The City of Chino noise ordinance exempts construction activities, provided that construction does not take place before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m. Monday through Saturday, with no construction allowed on Sundays and federal holidays (Section 15.44.30).

VIBRATION

Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne vibration include construction equipment, trains, and roadway traffic. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) recommends a level of 0.2 inches per second peak particle velocity (in/sec PPV) with respect to the prevention of structural damage for normal buildings associated with groundborne vibration. The Federal Transportation Administration (FTA) recommends a maximum acceptable level of 80 vibration decibels (VdB) with respect to human response for residential uses (i.e., annoyance) from groundborne vibration.

3.12.2 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?

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

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

SHORT-TERM CONSTRUCTION SOURCE NOISE

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Construction noise levels in the vicinity of the proposed project would fluctuate depending on the particular type, number, and duration of usage of equipment. The effects of construction noise are largely dependent on the type of renovation and construction activities occurring on any given day, noise levels generated by those activities, distances to noise-sensitive receptors, and the existing ambient noise environment in the receptor's vicinity.

Additionally, activities that occur during the more noise-sensitive evening and nighttime hours are of more concern. Because exterior ambient noise levels typically decrease during the late evening and nighttime hours as traffic volumes and commercial activities decrease, construction activities performed during these more noise-sensitive periods of the day can result in increased annoyance and potential sleep disruption for occupants of nearby residential uses.

Noise emission levels at 50 feet from the types of equipment that could be used during renovation activities are shown in Table 3-5 below. Based on the information provided in Table 3-5 and accounting for typical usage factors of individual pieces of equipment and activity types along with standard attenuation rates, onsite construction activities could combine to result in 84.3 dBA L_{eq} at 50 feet and estimated 54.2 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest sensitive receptors (e.g., residences located 1,600 feet from the project site). Per Section 9.40.40 of the City's Municipal Code, construction-generated noise levels in excess of the aforementioned standards are allowed if they only occur during the less noise-sensitive hours of the day (e.g., between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday through Saturday). As stated in the project description, construction activities would start at 6 a.m. on weekdays, which would be prior to the City noise ordinance exemption for construction. Therefore, under a worst case scenario, assuming no obstruction between the residences and the noise source, the early morning construction noise associated with the proposed project could exceed the City's 50 dBA exterior nighttime noise standard (set forth in the Noise Ordinance) by 4.2 dBA L_{eq}. However, several large buildings associated with CIM Facility C stand between the building site and the nearest residences that could be impacted. An existing seven-to-eight-foot high solid masonry wall associated with the existing residential subdivision also stands between the nearest residences and the building site. The existing CIM buildings and the existing sound wall would therefore attenuate noise generated by project construction by approximately 10-15 dBA, which would result in construction noise level at the nearest residences no higher than 44.2 dBA, which is below the City's nighttime standard. Therefore, short-term onsite renovation source noise would not result in the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of applicable standards, or a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

Table 3-5 Typical Reference Noise Emission Levels from Construction Equipment	
Equipment Type	Reference Level (L_{max} dBA) @ 50 feet
Excavator	85
Front End Loader	80
Dump Truck	84

Notes: Assumes all equipment is fitted with a properly maintained and operational noise control device, per manufacturer specifications. Noise levels listed are manufacture-specified noise levels for each piece of heavy construction equipment.
Source: FHWA 2006

LONG-TERM OPERATIONAL NOISE

Less-Than-Significant Impact.The proposed project includes one new employee and would not increase inmate capacity and, thus, would not result other transportation-related changes to CIM operation (i.e., deliveries, inmate transport, visitor trips). The project is expected to result in a net decrease in vehicle trips and miles traveled, due to the reduced need to transport inmate-patients off-site for treatment. No perceptible change to traffic noise levels would occur. (Typically, an increase of 3 dbA is considered a perceptible change in noise levels.)

In addition, implementation of the proposed project would include onsite stationary equipment such as ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, and potentially a back-up generator. However, other existing buildings at CIM include similar equipment and are located closer to the nearest residences. Furthermore, the proposed building site (located at CIM Facility C) nearest to the closest sensitive receptors is shielded by existing CIM buildings and the residences are shielded by the existing seven-to-eight-foot sound wall. Any additional noise generated by HVAC equipment or generator would be imperceptible among existing noise generated by existing buildings and would be substantially attenuated by existing structures. This impact would be **less than significant.**

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

Less-Than-Significant. Construction of the proposed project involves relatively minor construction involving small to medium sized construction equipment. Construction of the proposed project would not involve pile driving and would not include large construction vehicles, such as earth movers or large dozers that would generate substantial groundborne vibration. Project-related vibration impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

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?

Less-Than-Significant. The Chino Airport is located just under one mile east of CIM Facility C. According to the City of Chino General Plan Noise Element, CIM is located approximately 3,000 feet outside of Chino Airport's 65 dB contour. This is consistent with the exterior noise standards identified in the City's General Plan Noise Element and the City's Noise Ordinance. The proposed project would not expose people to excessive noise levels associated with an airport. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. 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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing homes, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.13.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The population of San Bernardino County was 2,035,210 people in 2010, which was a 16 percent increase from 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). Approximately 43 percent of existing CIM employees reside in San Bernardino County.

By the year 2025, the California Department of Finance projects the population of San Bernardino County to be 2,433,574 people, an increase of approximately 29.8 percent from the year 2000 (California Department of Finance 2012).

The California Department of Housing and Community Development defines a housing shortage as a vacancy rate of less than five percent. The vacancy rate is the percentage of total owner-occupied residential units that are for sale and not occupied. There are 700,207 total housing units in San Bernardino County of which 601,773 are occupied. The vacancy rate of the County is estimated at 14.1 percent.

3.13.2 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. Implementation of the proposed project would result in one additional employee and would result in no need for additional homes or businesses and would therefore have nearly no effect on regional population growth. A **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The proposed project does not include removal of any housing. The project site is located within CIM and would not displace any existing homes. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. The project site is located within CIM and would not displace any people. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.14.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A CDCR-operated fire station (Fire Station 521) is located at CIM. Fire Station 521 has two fire engines and one rescue squad and provides 24-hour a day fire response to the prison property. In addition, the Chino Valley Independent Fire District (CVIFD) provides fire services to the City of Chino, the City of Chino Hills, and the surrounding unincorporated areas. The CVIFD serves a population of about 170,000 people, covering about 80 square miles. There are seven CVIFD fire stations housing over 100 professional firefighters, seven medic engines, and one ladder truck. Station 61 (5078 Schaefer Avenue), Station 62 (5551 Butterfield Ranch Road), and Station 63 (7550 Kimball Avenue) are all within approximately two miles of CIM (CVIFD 2012).

CVIFD responded to nearly 9,000 emergency calls in 2011. The CVIFD's goal is to provide a response time of eight minutes for 90 percent of moderate risk structural fires and core life-threatening emergencies. The average response time in 2011 was under eight minutes (CVIFD 2012). CVIFD provides service to the CIM through a mutual aid agreement. CDCR has requested mutual aid from CVIFD five times in the last five years (Grundman 2013).

CVIFD's seven paramedic engine companies are staffed with a captain, engineer, and a minimum of two firefighter/paramedics. A paramedic truck company also serves the district with a minimum of one paramedic, and many of the district's captains and engineers are also licensed paramedics. Ground transport of patients within the district is provided by American Medical Response, a private provider (CVIFD 2013).

CDCR staffs the existing CIM with 1,210 fully armed correctional officers equipped to manage site security. Outside police services from the Chino Police Department are sometimes necessary to investigate suspicious activity in the area around the prisons, manage unruly visitors, and provide other support services. The Chino Police Department is headquartered approximately three miles north of CIM. The department includes over 150 employees and currently provides services to CIM through a mutual aid agreement with CDCR (City of Chino 2010a).

The Chino Valley Unified School District (CVUSD) has an 88 square mile service area and serves the cities of Chino and Chino Hills, as well as part of the City of Ontario and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The district has a total of 35 schools consisting of 23 elementary schools, two kindergarten through grade eight schools, five junior high schools, and five high schools. For the 2008-2009 school year, total enrollment in the CVUSD schools was 32,428 students (City of Chino 2010a). CVUSD enrollment projections are stable, but declining in some areas (CVUSD 2009).

Public parks in the vicinity of the CIM include Danbury Park (5.7 acres) and Ruben S. Ayala Park (140 acres).

3.14.2 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?

No Impact. Fire Station 521 currently provides onsite fire protection to CIM. The proposed renovation, minor additions, and small new buildings would not affect the ability of Fire Station 521 to provide adequate fire protection service to CIM. Further, implementation of the proposed project includes one additional employee and does not include any additional inmates. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase housing demand and would not result in increased demand for fire protection service elsewhere. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** on fire protection services and no physical impacts associated with provision of new fire protection facilities.

Police protection?

No Impact. The proposed project would be part of a correctional facility that employs onsite staff to monitor inmates and visitors. The proposed project does not include any additional inmate beds. No additional demand would be placed on the Chino Police Department. As discussed above under “fire protection” the proposed project would not increase housing demand and would not result in increased demand for police protection service elsewhere. Therefore, the proposed project would create **no impact** on local police protection services and no physical impacts associated with provision of new police protection facilities.

Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project includes one additional employee. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in increased housing demand and would therefore not increase demand for schools. Therefore, the proposed project would create **no impact** on local school services and no physical impacts associated with provision of new school facilities.

Parks?

No Impact. The proposed project includes one additional employee. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in increased housing demand and would therefore not increase demand for parks or use of existing parks. Therefore, the proposed project would create **no impact** on local parks and no physical impacts associated with provision of new park facilities.

Other public facilities?

No Impact. The proposed project includes one additional employee. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in increased housing demand and would therefore not increase demand for other public services or associated facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would create **no impact** on other public facilities and no physical impacts associated with provision of new public facilities.

3.15 RECREATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.15.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Public parks in the vicinity of the CIM include Danbury Park and Ruben S. Ayala Park. Danbury Park is located at 115701 Fairfield Ranch Road in Chino Hills. The 5.7 acre park includes two tot lots, gazebo area, full basketball court, barbeques, picnic tables, and restrooms. Ruben S. Ayala Park (14225 Central Avenue) is the City of Chino's largest community park at 140 acres. Amenities include: softball, baseball, and soccer fields; picnic structures; barbeques; playground; restrooms and concessions; a state park; batting cage; and multi-purpose trail. Also available to the community at this site is the Chaffey College Chino Community Center and the Chino Valley YMCA (City of Chino 2013).

3.15.2 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. The proposed project includes one additional employee. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in increased housing demand and would therefore not increase demand for parks or use of existing parks. Therefore, the proposed project would create **no impact** on local parks and no physical impacts associated with provision of new park 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. As discussed above in "a," The addition of one employee would not increase demand for parks. Therefore, the proposed project would create **no impact** on local parks and no physical impacts associated with provision of new park facilities.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. Transportation/Traffic. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.16.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

State Routes 60 and 71 (SR 60 and SR 71) provide primary regional access to the study area. Access to the CIM is provided from the main entrance at Central Avenue and Chino Hills Parkway/Merrill Avenue and a secondary entrance at Euclid Avenue and Merrill Avenue. Brief descriptions, including physical characteristics of principal roads and highways serving the study area, are detailed below. Street classifications and truck route designations (state truck, large (38/40) truck or City of Chino truck) were obtained from the City of Chino General Plan.

SR 60 is an east-west freeway that passes through Chino in the north area of the city. SR 60 begins in Los Angeles to the west, and continues through to Ontario, Riverside and Moreno Valley to the east. Through Chino, SR 60 is a 10-lane facility with high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes in each direction and interchanges at Ramona Avenue, Central Avenue, Mountain Avenue and Euclid Avenue. According to the City's General Plan, SR 60 is categorized as a state truck route.

SR 71 is a north-south freeway that lies outside the southwest border of Chino. SR 71 begins at Interstate 10 in Pomona to the northwest, and ends at SR 91 in Corona to the south. Near Chino, SR 71 is an eight-lane facility with HOV lanes in each direction and interchanges at Edison Avenue, Chino Hills Parkway and Central Avenue. According to the City's General Plan, SR 71 is categorized as a state truck route.

Euclid Avenue (SR 83) is a north-south expressway that passes through Chino in the east area of the city. Through Chino, Euclid Avenue is a four-lane facility with left-turn pockets at intersections. The posted speed limit on Euclid Avenue near CIM is 55 mph. According to the City's General Plan, Euclid Avenue is categorized as a state truck route.

Central Avenue is a north-south major arterial that connects to SR 60 to the north and SR 71 to the south and runs along the west side of CIM. In the vicinity of CIM Central Avenue is a four-lane roadway with left-turn pockets at intersections and bicycle lanes in both directions south of Edison Avenue. The posted speed limit on Central Avenue adjacent to CIM site is 45 mph. According to the City's General Plan, Central Avenue between Schaefer Avenue and SR 71 is categorized as a large (38/40) truck route.

Edison Avenue is an east-west major arterial that generally runs along the north edge of the CIM property. West of Pipeline Avenue, Edison Avenue becomes Grand Avenue. Edison Avenue is generally a four-lane facility with left-turn pockets at intersections. Grand Avenue is an eight-lane facility with left-turn pockets at intersections. The posted speed limit on Edison Avenue adjacent to the project's property is 45 mph. According to the City's General Plan, Edison Avenue/Grand Avenue is categorized as a large (38/40) truck route.

Eucalyptus Avenue is an east-west primary arterial between Oaks Avenue and the City's eastern border and between Pipeline Avenue and Ramona Avenue. It is a secondary arterial between Ramona Avenue and Central Avenue. Eucalyptus Avenue is a four-lane facility with bicycle lanes in each direction. The posted speed limit on Eucalyptus Avenue near the project is 45 mph. According to the City's General Plan, between Pipeline Avenue and Central Avenue, Eucalyptus Avenue is categorized as a truck route.

Chino Hills Parkway is an east-west primary arterial from Ramona Avenue to Monte Vista Avenue and a major arterial between Monte Vista Avenue and Central Avenue. West of Monte Vista Avenue, Chino Hills Parkway is three lanes eastbound and two lanes westbound. Between Monte Vista Avenue and Central Avenue, Chino Hills Parkway is a four-lane facility with a two-way, left-turn lane and left-turn pockets at intersections. The posted speed limit on Chino Hills Parkway is 45 mph. According to the City's General Plan, Chino Hills Parkway is categorized as a truck route.

Merrill Avenue east of Central Avenue is a two-lane roadway that provides access to the main entrance to the CIM site. West of Euclid Avenue, Merrill Avenue is a two-lane roadway that provides access to the east entrance to the CIM site. The posted speed limit of Merrill Avenue is 45 mph. East of Euclid Avenue, Merrill Avenue is an east-west two-lane secondary arterial and is categorized as a truck route according to the City's General Plan.

El Prado Road is a northwest-southeast secondary arterial that runs between Central Avenue and Pine Avenue. Between Central Avenue and Kimball Avenue, El Prado Road is a four-lane facility. Between Kimball Avenue and Pine Avenue, El Prado Road is a two-lane facility. The posted speed limit of El Prado Road is 45 mph between Central Avenue and Kimball Avenue and 40 mph between Kimball Avenue and Pine Avenue. According to the City's General Plan, El Prado Road is categorized as a truck route.

EXISTING TRANSIT FACILITIES

OmniTrans provides fixed route service on four lines along major arterials and one circulator shuttle service (OmniGo) in the City of Chino. A majority of the transit routes that serve the City of Chino pass through the Chino Transit Center located on 6th Street between D Street and Chino Avenue, approximately two miles from

the CIM main entrance. Fixed route service is provided Monday through Friday for four routes. Route 63 runs from 5:45 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., and connects the San Antonio Community Hospital and Upland Metrolink Station to the Chino Transit Center. Route 65 runs during from 4:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and connects the Montclair Metrolink Station to the Chino Hills Civic Center. Route 68 provides service from 4:45 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and connects Chaffey College in Rancho Cucamonga to the Chino Transit Center.

The OmniGo Route 365 provides service from Monday to Friday between 5:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and on Saturday and Sunday from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. The stop located nearest to CIM is located at Central Avenue and Chino Hills Parkway.

The Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) provides limited stop service Monday through Friday southbound from the City of Chino Transit Center to the City of Irvine during the a.m. peak hour and northbound during the p.m. peak hour. Weekend and holiday service is not provided.

EXISTING BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

The City of Chino provides bicycle facilities along a number of arterials throughout the City. Bicycle lanes currently exist along Central Avenue south of Edison Avenue and Eucalyptus Avenue. Off-street bicycle paths are provided along the north side of Chino Hills Parkway and along the south side of Edison Avenue.

Pedestrian connectivity varies throughout the City. No sidewalks are present along Euclid Avenue. Typically, developed parcels provide sidewalks while undeveloped parcels do not.

3.16.2 DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project does not include any new inmate beds and includes only one new employee. The proposed project would not affect visiting hours or number of visitors. The addition of one employee would not increase demand for new transportation facilities, including streets, highways, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities, and would not noticeably affect the performance of the circulation system. Additionally, the proposed project would improve onsite medical services, which is expected to reduce the current need for transportation to and from offsite medical service facilities and potentially result in a net decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As mentioned above in "a," the addition of a single employee would not notably affect existing transportation facilities, including Level of Service (LOS) and the project is expected to result in a net decrease in vehicle trips and miles traveled, due to reduced need to transport inmate-patients to offsite medical service facilities. In addition, project construction would generate a maximum of 70 daily construction

worker trips and an average of four daily truck trips during the most intense period of construction (approximately five months of the 24-month construction period). However, project construction would typically begin at 6 a.m. and end at 3:30 p.m. The weekday a.m. peak traffic hour is considered to be between 7 and 9 a.m., and the p.m. peak traffic hour is considered to be between 4 and 6 p.m. Therefore, construction trips would typically and generally be off the local roadway network during the weekday peak hour. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

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 project does not include any uses or tall structures that could have any adverse effects on air traffic patterns. Therefore, there would be **no impact.**

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

No Impact. The project site is located within the existing CIM. Existing roadways on the site were designed to safely serve the existing facility. The proposed project does not include any changes in roadway design, and appropriate access to the project site would be provided by the existing roadway network. In addition, the project does not include design features that increase hazards such as sharp curves or dangerous intersections. Because project construction and operation would not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use, there would be **no impact.**

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. Existing emergency access is adequate to the project site. Proposed project construction activities would occur entirely within the existing CIM and would not change or impair emergency vehicle access to the facility. Project operation would not interfere with emergency access. Because emergency access is and would remain adequate, **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would be located within CIM and would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. There would be **no impact**.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. Utilities and Service Systems. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.17.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Since realignment, inmate population at CIM has declined (See Section 2.6.6). Prior to realignment, the inmate population of CIM was at a peak of 6,569 in 2004 (CDCR 2013) and as of December 2012, there were 4,846 men incarcerated at CIM. Population decline at CIM has resulted in a reduction in water use and wastewater generation at the institution.

Because the proposed project would not result in a perceptible increase in demand for water supply, wastewater treatment, or solid waste disposal service, the following environmental setting discussions are not discussed in detail.

WATER

Water is primarily supplied to CIM through groundwater from the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin is one of the largest groundwater basins in Southern California, covering approximately 235 square miles, containing approximately 5,000,000 acre-feet of water, and an unused storage capacity of approximately 1,000,000 acre-feet.

Raw water from groundwater wells on CIM property is processed by an onsite Water Treatment Plant.

WASTEWATER

CIM produces wastewater from two sources: sewage generated onsite and the brine produced from treating potable water. These two sources are regulated through two separate entities that operate under respective permits. CIM operates an onsite wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in accordance with waste discharge requirements (WDRs), which serves the CIM main complex. The CIM Facility C discharges wastewater to the City of Chino.

CIM is permitted to discharge brine waste to IEUA through an industrial wastewater discharge permit (Permit Number SSP008).

SOLID WASTE

Solid waste and recycling are collected in the City of Chino through contracts with private solid waste service providers and is sent to the West Valley Material Recovery Facility and Transfer Station located in Fontana. From there, the waste goes to the El Sobrante Landfill located and operated by Riverside County.

3.17.2 DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant. Operation of the proposed project would not result in additional inmate beds and would add one full-time employee. The proposed project includes renovation and expansion of existing health care facilities that would more effectively and efficiently serve CIM inmate-patients, and the new facilities would include water conservation features (an improvement over the existing, older medical facilities). In short, no new inmate beds are proposed, only one new employee is proposed, and water conservation features would be included such that the proposed project would result in no new demand for water and, therefore, generation of wastewater, and demands on both systems, would likely be slightly reduced. The proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements, and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

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

No Impact. As described above under "a," the proposed project would not increase water or wastewater demand and would not result in the need for any new facilities. No expansion or other modifications to the existing wastewater treatment system would result. The project would result in **no impact**.

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

Less-Than-Significant. The proposed project includes renovations, minor additions, and several small new buildings. The proposed project would increase impervious surface area by approximately 26,000 sf, which is a small fraction of the overall impervious surface area that exists at CIM, as well as a miniscule addition of impervious surface on a project site with several hundred acres of pervious (unpaved) area. This increase in impervious surface area would not occur in one location, but would be distributed across several CIM facilities. This very minor and dispersed increase in impervious surface area would not result in a noticeable increase in

stormwater runoff rate or volume and would be accommodated by CIM's existing stormwater drainage system without substantially affecting capacity. The proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

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

No Impact. Operation of the proposed project would not result in additional inmate beds and would add one full-time employee. The proposed project includes renovation and expansion of existing health care facilities that would more effectively and efficiently serve CIM inmate-patients, and the new facilities would include water conservation features (an improvement over the existing, older medical facilities). In short, no new inmate beds are proposed, only one new employee is proposed, and water conservation features would be included such that the proposed project would result in no new demand for water, and demand on the water system would likely be slightly reduced. The proposed project would not exceed water supply capacity and would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

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?

No Impact. As described above under "d," the proposed project would not increase wastewater treatment demand and, therefore, **no impact** to wastewater treatment capacity would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant. Operation of the proposed project would not result in the generation of additional solid waste. Thus, a **less-than-significant** impact would result**.**

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

Less-Than-Significant. Solid waste from operations would be collected on a regular basis and would be disposed of at El Sobrante Landfill, which is permitted to receive municipal solid waste. The proposed project would not result in increased solid waste generation at CIM. Medical Waste is picked up from CIM and disposed by a licensed medical waste contractor, Waste Stream Solutions, LLC. As a licensed contractor, Waste Stream Solutions is required to comply with all medical disposal regulations and requirements. The proposed project would not substantially affect the amount of or type of medical waste generated. Thus, the proposed project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Authority: Public Resources Code Sections 21083, 21083.5.
Reference: Government Code Sections 65088.4.
Public Resources Code Sections 21080, 21083.5, 21095; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

3.18.1 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 this IS/Proposed ND, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Environmental commitments are in place (see Section 2.9 of this IS) to avoid impacts to nesting raptors and roosting bats. Thus, this would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. In addition to the proposed project, CDCR is considering CIM as an alternative to potential sites for proposed new Level II inmate housing. That project is called the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, and CDCR has proposed to locate the infill beds at Mule Creek State Prison in Amador County (northern California) and R.J. Donovan State Prison in San Diego County. In addition to these two sites, CDCR is studying locations at Vacaville, Folsom, and CIM. The infill project could include development of either a single facility with 792 total beds on approximately 35 acres, or a double facility (1,584 total beds) on approximately 55 acres. CDCR released a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project EIR on December 19, 2012. The EIR will evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with development of housing facilities on each of five different potential infill sites (including CIM). CDCR would select two or three of the sites for development, but CIM is not being considered for approval at this time. Thus, it is speculative to assume that development of the infill project would occur at CIM. No other cumulative projects are proposed by CDCR. The City of Chino has indicated that there are other probable future projects in the region. A full list is included as Appendix C. The impacts of the proposed health care facility project, which is the subject of this Initial Study, would be well below all of the thresholds of significance, as explained above, and would therefore not contribute considerably to any regional impacts.

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

Less-Than-Significant. As discussed in the analysis above, the project would not have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse direct or indirect effects on human beings. A **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

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