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**ANALYSIS OF 20 ADDITIONAL BEDS AS AN  
ADDENDUM TO THE  
ADOPTED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE  
25-BED ACUTE/INTERMEDIATE MENTAL HEALTH CARE FACILITY  
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN  
SCH # 2006101010**

***Prepared for:***

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
P.O. Box 942883  
Sacramento, California 94283-0001  
Contact: Cher Daniels, Chief  
Environmental Planning Unit  
(916) 323-0731

***Prepared by:***

EDAW, Inc.  
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500  
San Diego, California 92101  
Contact: Addie Olazabal, (619) 233-1454

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Since 1995, the federal court (as result of the case *Coleman v. Wilson*, now *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger*), has provided oversight to the development and operation of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Mental Health Service Delivery System. The State of California has provided \$20.2 million from the General Fund in order to comply with court orders that require the implementation of new program guidelines for the Mental Health Service Delivery System and an increase in the level of headquarters oversight for the Mental Health Program. In addition to court requirements, CDCR has experienced an increase in the number of female inmates requiring mental health care services. The prevalence of serious mental disorders among the female prison population has grown from 21 percent in 2001 to nearly 25 percent. As of the end of June 2005, the CDCR treats and manages nearly 2,800 female inmates with serious mental disorders. The most serious cases may be treated and sometimes controlled; however, they are not cured. Thus demand for care continues to increase. At the California Institution for Women (CIW), individual group therapy and medication management by a psychiatrist are currently provided to these inmates. Off-site care is often required for seriously mentally ill patients.

On November 7, 2006, the CDCR adopted the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the 25-bed Acute/Intermediate Mental Health Care Facility (25-bed facility) at the CIW (State Clearinghouse Number 2006101010). The MND evaluated the construction and operation of a single-story 39,810-square-foot facility to provide housing, treatment, and support space for 25 single-occupancy cells. The facility would provide for 24-hour inpatient care for female inmates who require mental health treatment. The 25-bed facility would result in an additional 100 CIW employees. Two alternative sites at CIW were evaluated in the MND.

After approval of the November 2006 MND, the *Mental Health Plan December 2006* modified CDCR's needs and recommended that the scope of the CIW project be revised by increasing the number of beds from 25 to 45 single-occupancy cells. On February 28, 2007, the federal court granted CDCR an order to proceed with its December 2006 plan for CIW. This Addendum describes modifications to the 25-bed facility that have been proposed since the adoption of the MND. The purpose of these modifications is to expand the size of the facility to accommodate 45 single-occupancy cells in a 60,479-square-foot, two-story structure (45-bed facility). This expansion would result in a total of 205 additional CIW employees, bringing the total number of

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employees at CIW to 861. A discussion regarding CDCR's rationale for this increase in proposed capacity is provided in Section 2 of this report.

This addendum to an approved MND is being prepared to evaluate any changes in the extent or severity of environmental impacts associated with the modified 45-bed facility at the existing CIW, which is located in the City of Chino in San Bernardino County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.).

## **1.2 CEQA GUIDELINES REGARDING THE ADDENDUM TO THE MND**

The modified project description, which is detailed in Chapter 2.0, is considered to meet the requirements of Sections 15162(a) and (b), and 15164 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines, which consider the appropriateness of an addendum to a certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or approved MND. Defined in Section 15164(b), an addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent negative declaration (or EIR) have occurred. Section 15162, Subsequent EIRs and Negative Declarations, states:

(a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration has been adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record...

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions to the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant environmental effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time of the

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previous EIR was certified as complete or negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effect of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(b) If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subdivision (a). Otherwise the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.

Development of the 45-bed facility would result in a change to impact analysis presented in the previously approved MND. However, no new significant effects or substantial increase in the severity of identified effects are expected, as described in Section 3.0 of this Addendum. The modified project would not result in any new or additional effects not analyzed in the previously adopted MND. No substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the CDCR project would be undertaken. The modified project would result in increased square footage of the 25-bed facility; however, it would occur in the form of a second story, and the development footprint proposed in the adopted MND would not change. No new information of substantial importance has been discovered since the MND for the project was adopted. No new mitigation measures have been identified or have been found to be feasible. Environmental conditions in the project area are not substantially different than when the MND was adopted. The modified project description requires only minor technical details, which are evaluated in each issue area of the Initial Study (IS) checklist presented in Chapter 3.0.

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### 1.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3.0 of this document contains a summary of the conclusions from the previously approved MND, as well as any new issues applicable to the project since the time of adoption. It contains significance conclusions based on the 45-bed facility. No additional significant impacts or associated mitigation measures have been identified in this Addendum that were not previously identified as part of the 25-bed facility.

Based on the issues evaluated in Chapter 3.0, it was determined that the 45-bed facility would have no impact related to the following issue areas:

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

Impacts of the 45-bed facility were determined to be less than significant for the following issue areas:

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

Mitigation was established for the following issue areas in the approved MND, and would be sufficient for the 45-bed facility:

- ▶ Biological Resources
- ▶ Cultural Resources

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## **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 SCOPE OF THIS ADDENDUM**

The purpose of this Addendum is to (1) document changes to the 25-bed facility that was evaluated in the approved MND, and (2) evaluate whether these changes result in new significant impacts, significant changes in the severity of previously identified environmental impacts, or significant changes in the effectiveness or applicability of mitigation measures.

Consistent with this purpose, the project description provided below describes the modifications that have been proposed since the adoption of the 25-bed facility MND. These modifications are the focus of the analysis in this Addendum.

### **2.2 LOCATION AND SETTING**

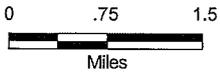
CIW is located at 16756 Chino-Corona Road, in the extreme southwest corner of San Bernardino County, California. CIW is in the City of Chino, north of the City of Corona, approximately 35 miles east of the City of Los Angeles (Exhibits 1 and 2). San Bernardino County is located in southeast California.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

### **2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROVED PROJECT**

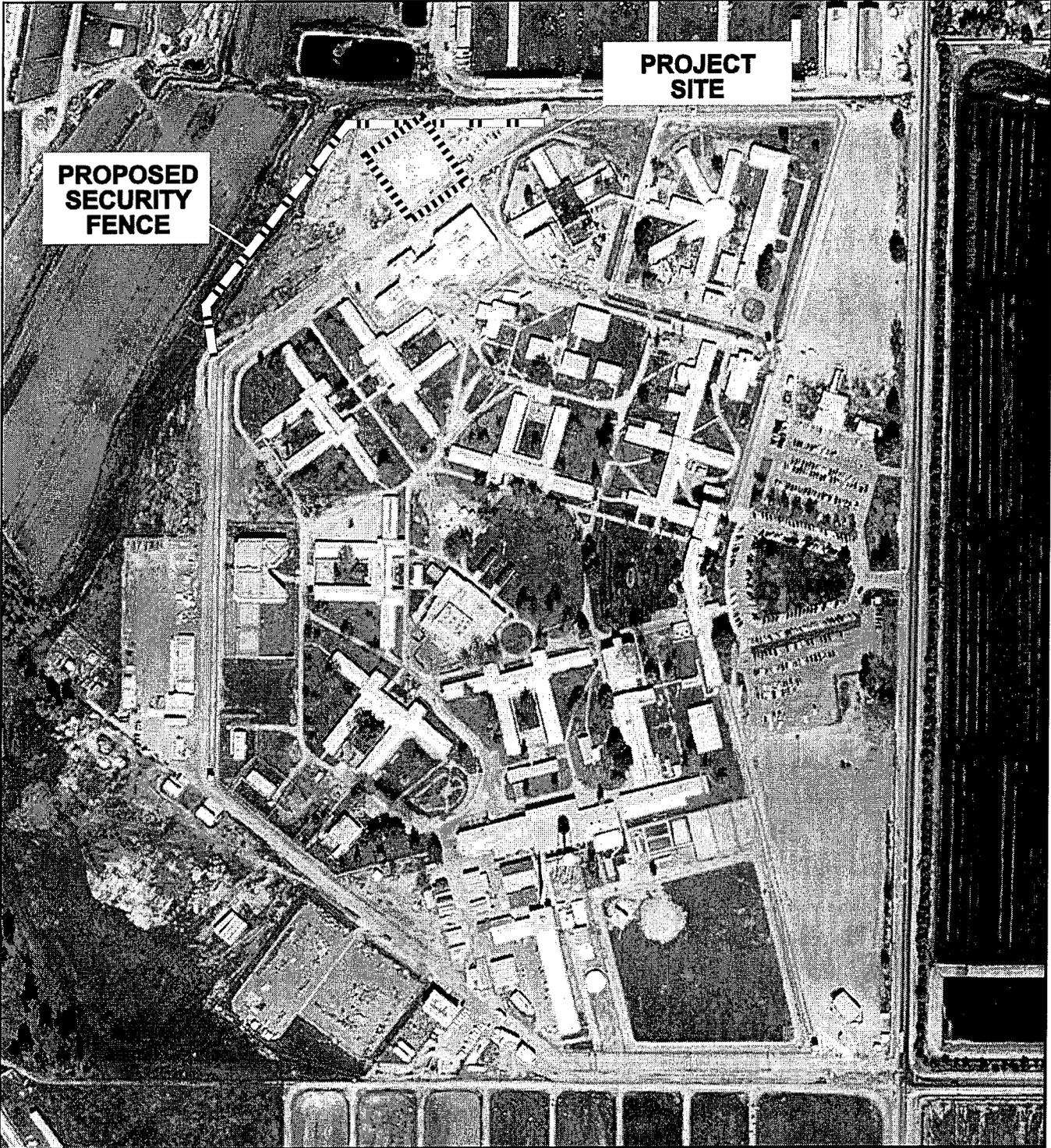
CDCR approved and filed a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse on November 7, 2006, for a project that would construct, operate, and maintain a new 25-bed acute/intermediate care facility within the grounds of CIW. Housing, treatment, and support space would provide 25 single-occupancy cells. The facility would provide 24-hour inpatient care for female inmates who require mental health treatment to prevent danger to themselves or others, or who have mental conditions that cause grave disability (an inability to use food, clothing, or shelter in appropriate ways). The approved project is part of an overall mental health bed plan submitted to the federal courts that addresses interim and long-range mental health care needs for California's inmate population.



Source: Thomas Bros. 2006



**Exhibit 1**  
**CIW Regional Vicinity Map**



Source: Google Earth 2006

NO SCALE



NORTH

**Exhibit 2**  
**Location of Proposed**  
**45-Bed Facility**

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The approved project would consist of a slab on-grade, single-story concrete structure of 39,810 square feet. Two potential alternative sites on CIW property were analyzed. Both sites are located on approximately 0.7 to 0.9 acre of relatively level previously disturbed land. At both alternative sites, the 25-bed facility would extend outside of the current secure perimeter fencing at CIW, and the fencing area would be modified to encompass the selected site. At Alternative Site 1, the existing perimeter fencing and access road would be realigned to encompass the new facility. At Alternative Site 2, the facility would be stand alone and would require installing double fencing, mass lighting, two towers, and vehicle and pedestrian sallyports. Both alternative locations are on CDCR property and would be within the secure perimeter of the existing CIW upon project completion. The facility design would be similar to the existing Correctional Treatment Facility near Alternative Site 1.

All required utilities, including water, sanitary sewer, storm drain, electrical, communications, and security electronics, are located in the general area of both alternative sites. The approved facility would be serviced by existing outdoor recreation yards, food service, and all other support services. The approved project would operate 24 hours a day, year-round, and would be staffed by three 8-hour shifts.

Implementation of the approved project would result in an increase of 100 employees at CIW, bringing the total number of employees for all watches to 756. New employees would include primary medical and administrative staff, correctional officers, and other types of support staff. No general visitation, aside from attorney visits, would occur at the approved facility.

## **2.4 MODIFIED PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Following project approval in November 2006, the *Mental Health Plan, December 2006* revised CDCR's needs for acute/intermediate medical facilities and recommended that the CDCR modify the scope of the CIW project by increasing the number of beds from 25 to 45 single-occupancy cells. On February 28, 2007, the federal court granted CDCR an order to proceed with its December 2006 plan for CIW. During this time, CDCR had also determined that Alternative Site 1 was the preferred location for the facility.

Implementation of the modified project (45-bed facility) would increase the square footage to approximately 60,479 square feet, an increase of approximately 34 percent from the 25-bed facility. The design of the 45-bed facility would be based on a similar facility constructed at California Medical Facility, Vacaville. The increased square footage would be in the form of a second story, and the disturbance footprint of the building would not increase. The height of the 45-bed facility would be approximately 29 feet from the top of the concrete slab to the top of the

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parapet. Other features of the project would remain the same as described above, including realignment of perimeter fencing and access roads at Alternative Site 1.

The modified project description would result in doubling the number of staff needed to operate the new facility – from 100 to 205 staff, bringing the total number of employees for all watches at CIW to 861. The 205 new positions for both mental health treatment and custody staff required to operate the proposed 45-bed facility are detailed in Table 1. In order to provide adequate staffing for the proposed 45-bed facility, which would operate 24-hours per day/7 days per week, more people would need to be hired than would be working in any given day. While a total of 205 employees would be required, given weekends, holidays, and the nature of the 24-hour operations, 140 employees would be working each day.

**Table 1**  
**Projected Staffing Levels Required for the 45-bed Facility**

<b>Mental Health Care Providers</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Custody</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>	<b>Total</b>
Administration and Support	43.16	Supervisory	5.28	
Level of Care Professionals	16.00	Correctional Officers	73.08	
Nursing Services	67.05	Correctional Counselors	1.00	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>126.21</b>		<b>79.36</b>	<b>205.57</b>

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## 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

### 3.1 APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This Addendum evaluates the differences between the 25-bed facility considered in the adopted MND and the proposed 45-bed facility at Alternative Site 1, which has been considered since the adoption of the MND. The environmental effects of the project modifications, if any, are identified and an assessment has been made as to whether these modifications would result in (1) new significant impacts, (2) significant changes in the severity of previously identified environmental impacts, or (3) significant changes in the effectiveness or applicability of mitigation measures and project alternatives. Based on criteria for subsequent environmental review in Sections 15162 and 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines, a determination has been made regarding whether the modified project would require further environmental review. A summary of the environmental analysis by resource topic is provided below.

### 3.2 AESTHETICS

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant impact to aesthetics. CIW is surrounded primarily by large-scale agricultural operations and dairy farms, which are not considered to contain scenic features. No designated or eligible scenic roads are located in the project vicinity. The one-story 25-bed facility and associated structures would blend into the existing CIW setting and would be visually compatible with surrounding views. Although views of CIW would be slightly altered by the presence of the new 25-bed facility, any change would only be visible to inmates and employees and would be consistent with the character of the surrounding institutional development.

The proposed 45-bed facility would not change the impact conclusions for aesthetic resources. The 45-bed facility would be located at Alternative Site 1 and would not substantially affect existing views from adjacent dairy operations. The 45-bed facility would consist of two stories standing at approximately 29 feet in height and would therefore be higher than the adopted 25-bed facility. However, the structure would not be the highest building at CIW (guard towers are typically 36 feet tall), and would still be consistent with existing views at CIW. The 45-bed facility would not require additional lighting sources, as there is sufficient lighting at the nearby Correctional Treatment Facility. The 45-bed facility would not have a substantial adverse effect on scenic resources or the existing visual quality of the site. Less than significant impacts defined in the adopted IS/MND would not be more severe than previously defined. No mitigation would be required by the proposed 45-bed facility.

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### 3.3 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have no impact to agricultural resources. The 25-bed facility would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to nonagricultural uses, as there is no agricultural land present on the project site. The 25-bed facility would not conflict with existing zoning or agricultural use and would not involve other actions that could result in the conversion of farmland.

The proposed 45-bed facility would not change the impact conclusions for agricultural resources. Because there is no agricultural land present on the project site and no facilities are proposed off-site, these modifications would not have any effect on agricultural resources. Additionally, the disturbance footprint of the 45-bed facility would be the same as the 25-bed facility. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the proposed 45-bed facility.

### 3.4 AIR QUALITY

The approved MND determined that the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant impact on air quality. Emissions for short-term construction and long-term operation of the project were quantified using URBEMIS2002, a computer program used to estimate vehicle trips, emissions, and fuel use resulting from land development projects. Emissions estimated by URBEMIS include reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and inhalable particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>). Construction-related emissions were calculated for a maximum potential for daily emissions. Operational impacts were based on the estimated 350 to 420 average daily trips (ADT) that would be generated by the project. Results of these calculations are shown in Tables 2 and 3. As shown in the tables, the construction and operation of the 25-bed facility did not exceed South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) thresholds. Additionally, it was determined that the 25-bed facility did not conflict or obstruct an air quality plan, violate air quality standards, result in cumulatively considerable net increase of a criteria pollutant, expose sensitive receptors (located more than 0.5 mile from CIW), or create objectionable odors.

The 45-bed facility and 205 additional staff would not change the less than significant impact conclusion reached by the approved IS/MND for air quality. Construction activity may have a longer duration than originally anticipated; however, the conservative estimate using maximum potential for daily construction emissions presented in Table 2 would account for potential

**Table 2**  
**Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions**

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

Source: URBEMIS ver. 8.7 (CARB 2005)

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

**Table 3**  
**Estimated Daily Operational Emissions**

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

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: URBEMIS ver. 8.7 (CARB 2005)

extension of construction activity and would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, construction-related air quality impacts are considered less than significant. Based on a trip generation report prepared for the 45-bed facility, which contains more accurate employee-related traffic data based on shift dispersal, the 45-bed facility would result in fewer ADT than originally anticipated (280 ADT verses 350 to 420 ADT). Therefore, the operational emissions calculated for the 25-bed facility were conservative estimates, and are higher than what is anticipated for the 45-bed facility. As such, operational emissions for the 45-bed facility would be less than what was anticipated for the 25-bed facility, and well below SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, the operational air quality impacts for the 45-bed facility are less than significant.

### 3.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility could have a potentially significant impact on two special-status species, the burrowing owl and tricolored blackbird, as well as raptors protected under the Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which prohibits the

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destruction of raptors and their active nests. Construction activity could result in the destruction of occupied burrowing owl burrows, the removal of active tricolored blackbird nest colonies, or disturbance of nesting raptors in nearby trees. The MND and associated Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) identified three mitigation measures (BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3) that would reduce impacts to these species to less than significant levels.

The proposed 45-bed facility would not change the impact conclusions for biological resources. The proposed 45-bed facility would increase the square footage of the facility by 20,699 square feet. This increase would be in the form of a second story, and the amount of ground disturbance associated with project construction and operation would not increase. Additionally, the adopted mitigation measures include preconstruction surveys of the three species to ensure no impacts would occur, as well as additional measures if species are present within the vicinity. These mitigation measures are still considered feasible and would reduce any impacts to biological species, if such impacts occur, to a less than significant level. The severity of impacts to these species is not anticipated to increase. Therefore, there would be no significant changes to biological resources as a result of the proposed modifications.

### **3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The approved MND found that construction activity associated with the 25-bed facility could have a potentially significant impact to previously unknown subsurface historical and/or archaeological sites, as well as paleontological resources. The MND and associated MMP identified three mitigation measures (CUL-1, CUL-2, and CUL-3) including construction monitoring and reporting in the event unknown resources are found during excavation activities. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

The proposed modifications would not change the impact conclusions for cultural resources. The proposed 45-bed facility would increase the square footage of the facility by 20,699 square feet. This increase would be in the form of an additional story, and the amount of ground disturbance associated with project construction and operation would not increase. Additionally, the adopted mitigation measures include construction monitoring, as well as additional measures if cultural or paleontological resources are discovered. These mitigation measures are still considered feasible and would reduce any impacts to cultural resources, if such impacts occur, to a less than significant level. The severity of impacts to previously unknown cultural resources is not anticipated to increase. Therefore, there would be no changes to cultural resources as a result of the proposed modifications.

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### **3.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

The approved IS/MND found that the 25-bed facility would not have a substantial adverse effect on geology or soils. The proposed project would have less than significant impacts related to seismic activity and related effects, erosion, or landslides. The approved IS/MND found that the project site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Special Study Zone and would not expose people or structures to landslides. The IS/MND states that CDCR would be responsible for the preparation of geological investigations specific to the project site and would implement the necessary design and construction recommendations contained in the report. The IS/MND found that the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant impact on exposing people or structures to rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, and seismic-related ground failure; erosion and the loss of topsoil; and being located on unstable or expansive soil.

The proposed 45-bed facility would not change the impact conclusions for geology and soils. The proposed modifications would be located on Alternative Site 1 and CDCR would prepare a site-specific geotechnical report prior to construction. The geologic features of the project site for the 45-bed facility would be the same as those described for the 25-bed facility and, therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications. Commitments described in the approved MND, including the preparation of a geotechnical report, would still occur for the 45-bed facility. Less than significant impacts defined in the adopted IS/MND would not be more severe than previously defined. No mitigation would be required by the proposed 45-bed facility.

### **3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant impact related to the emission or transportation of hazardous materials. The 25-bed facility is not located within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school, is not listed within an airport land use plan, and is not located within 2 miles of an airport or airstrip. The proposed project would not interfere with an emergency response plan and, due to a regular schedule of vegetation clearance at the perimeter of CIW, would not result in increased exposure to wildland fire. CIW is listed in several federal and state databases as a source of potential environmental concern due to an on-site air release stack. It is identified by the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act as a small on-site quantity generator of hazardous wastes associated with a paint booth, which produces between 220 and 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste each month. Other local hazardous waste generators within 1 mile of CIW are mainly waste discharge permits for dairy and agricultural production.

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The modifications to the 25-bed facility, which would result in a two-story, 45-bed facility, would not change the conclusion reached by the approved MND for hazards and hazardous materials. Construction and operation of the 45-bed facility would involve the routine transport and handling of hazardous substances such as diesel fuels, lubricants, solvents, cleaners, various lubricants, asphalt, etc. The expansion of the project could result in an increase in the quantity of transported and stored materials listed above; however, these materials are not considered acutely hazardous. Additionally, safety equipment and emergency response training would be provided to all construction workers and staff in contact with the materials. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications. Less than significant impacts defined in the approved MND would not be more severe than previously defined. No mitigation would be required by the proposed 45-bed facility.

### **3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant impact to hydrology and water quality. The proposed project would comply with the San Bernardino Stormwater Permit and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to maintain compliance with water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. These plans would serve to maintain proper control of the construction site and ensure minimal degradation of water quality, or siltation as a result of runoff from new impervious areas. The 25-bed facility would introduce minor changes in absorption rate, drainage patterns, and surface water runoff. No groundwater resources would be affected during construction or operation. Both alternative sites evaluated are located outside of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year flood hazard area, outside the existing Prado Dam Flood Control Basin, and partially within the FEMA 200-year flood zone. Future improvements to the Prado Dam would include construction of an earthen dike along the western and southern boundaries of CIW at Drainage B, which would prevent potential flooding impacts at CIW.

The modifications to the 25-bed facility, which would result in a two-story, 45-bed facility, would not change the less than significant impact conclusion reached in the approved MND. The 45-bed facility would be located at Alternative Site 1 near an off-site Drainage B. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) is planning future dike improvements to the nearby Prado Dam and Drainage B that could reduce flooding potential at the project site. As discussed in the approved IS/MND, CDCR would continue to coordinate with USACOE to ensure that the dike improvement project would not compromise the maintenance, operation, or security of the 45-bed facility. The size of the 45-bed facility would be increased from the approved MND by 20,699 square feet, for a total of 60,509 square feet; however, the footprint of the 45-bed facility would remain the same as the 25-bed facility with extra square footage achieved through the

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addition of a second story. An estimated 180 parking spaces would be paved on an existing overflow dirt parking lot near the existing employee parking area. These parking spaces would not be near Drainage B or any other hydrologic resources, and the amount of surface area paved would be adjacent to the existing parking area. Commitments described in the approved MND, including the preparation of a SWPPP and coordination with USACOE, would still occur for the 45-bed facility. As a result, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications. Less than significant impacts defined in the approved MND would not be more severe than previously defined. No mitigation would be required by the proposed 45-bed facility.

### **3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have no impact on land use and planning. The 25-bed facility would not physically divide an established community, as the project is located approximately 0.5 mile from the nearest residence and 1.5 miles from the nearest residential community, and would remain entirely within the state-owned CIW property. Both alternative sites evaluated would be located within the existing correctional facility property, would be consistent with the zoning requirements and the land use designation for a public facility, and would not conflict with any applicable conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

The proposed modifications for a 45-bed facility at Alternative Site 1 would not change the impact conclusion for land use and planning because the project would be located on state-owned property. The 45-bed facility would remain compliant with zoning requirements and the land use designation for a public facility and would not conflict with any applicable conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the 45-bed facility.

### **3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES**

The approved MND for the 25-bed facility was determined to have no impact to mineral resources. Alternative Sites 1 and 2 have no history of mineral extraction and are not in a designated mineral resource area or mineral resources production-consumption region. In addition, the soil types and geologic formations underlying the project site are similar to those occurring throughout the project vicinity and, according to the San Bernardino County General Plan, the project site has not been designated as a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

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The proposed modification of the 45-bed facility would be located on Alternative Site 1, which has no record of mineral resources at the project location. The site is not defined as a mineral resource in the general plan, specific plan, or any other land use plan. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the proposed 45-bed facility.

### **3.12 NOISE**

The approved MND found the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant effect related to noise impacts. The project would not be located within an airport land use plan and would not expose people to excessive noise or groundborne vibration, substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels, or substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels. In addition, the nearest sensitive receptor to the project site, which is a single residential unit on an agricultural lot, is located approximately 0.5 mile east of the project location.

The proposed project modifications would result in a 45-bed, two-story facility, with 205 new employees and would not alter the less than significant noise impact conclusions reached in the approved IS/MND. The 45-bed facility may result in a slightly longer construction period than originally anticipated; however, this would not result in a substantial increase in excessive noise levels or groundborne vibration above those levels described in the approved MND. Operational noise levels for the 45-bed facility would be similar to those analyzed in the approved MND. The location of the project has not changed, and no sensitive noise receptors would be exposed to construction or operational noise levels that exceed noise standards. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required for the 45-bed facility.

### **3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would result in a less than significant impact to population and housing. The study concluded that the proposed project would not displace any existing homes or people. It was concluded that the 100 new employees generated by the project would not induce substantial population growth in the region, as new employees would likely be distributed to several nearby population centers (Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario), all of which are expected to experience planned future growth. Based on the number of additional housing units that would be developed as part of recently approved or currently planned projects in Chino, the 100 employees and their families would not cause substantial adverse impacts to the planned growth of the City of Chino and surrounding communities.

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The proposed project modification increases the number of beds from 25 to 45 single-occupancy cells. The increased bed capacity would also require an increase in the number of staff required to operate the facility, from 100 to 205 staff, bringing the total number of employees for all watches to CIW to 861. Many of the new employment positions that would be created by the 45-bed facility would require a certain level of mental health expertise; therefore, some relocation to the project area from outside the region is expected. CDCR estimates that, of all the new employment positions created at correctional facilities, approximately 75 percent are typically filled by personnel located outside the local area. Due to the requirement for specialized personnel, a similar situation could be expected at CIW, resulting in an estimated 154 employees moving to the region from elsewhere. However, most CDCR facilities are not located in proximity to large metropolitan areas where there is a larger employment base, which is the case for the proposed project. Therefore, the relocation potential is likely to be overstated and worst case.

It is likely that any employees moving to the region would do so with their families. As of 2000, the average household size for San Bernardino County was 3.15 individuals (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). Based on the average household size, if 154 new employees (75 percent of the total) and their families relocated from outside the region, an estimated 485 people would move to nearby population centers (Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario). Based on the growth projections described in the approved MND, it is estimated that the nearby population centers as a whole are anticipated to grow by an estimated 507,871 individuals (49 percent) from 2000 to 2020. The estimated 485 people moving to the region comprise less than 1 percent of the overall growth anticipated for the region. New employees associated with the 45-bed facility would not induce substantial unplanned growth in the region, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the 45-bed facility.

### **3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have no impacts to public services. CIW provides its own on-site emergency services, including four captains and six trained inmate firefighters. Three fire trucks and two ambulances are also located on-site. Staff security and police provide police protection at the correctional facility. The approved MND anticipated that existing emergency services would remain sufficient to maintain acceptable service ratios and response times with implementation of the proposed project, and that no new or expanded public services would be necessary to serve the facility.

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This increased capacity of the 45-bed facility would result in a total of 205 staff. As discussed above, an estimated 485 people (154 new households) would likely move to the nearby population centers, due to the need for experienced personnel. These new households would require the use of local public services, resulting in extra demand to fire services, police services, schools, and parks. The nearby population centers (Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario) are anticipated to grow by an estimated 49 percent (507,871 individuals) through 2020. Public facilities would need to meet demands generated by future population growth. The proposed project would contribute to less than 1 percent of growth in the region and would not necessitate the construction or improvements to police and fire services, schools, and parks. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the 45-bed facility.

### **3.15 RECREATION**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility and 100 new employees would not have a substantial adverse effect on recreational facilities. Construction and operation of the 25-bed facility would not increase the use of existing parks or recreational facilities that would cause physical degradation and would not require the expansion or creation of new facilities. CIW provides on-site recreational facilities for its inmate population, and the proposed project would not affect those facilities. The recreational facilities currently available at the CIW facility are sufficient to serve the existing CIW population.

The modifications to the project would result in a 45-bed facility and an estimated 205 staff, of which an estimated 485 people would relocate to the area from elsewhere. As discussed above, the estimated 485 people (154 new households) would likely move to the nearby population centers, due to the need for experienced personnel. These new households would require the use of local recreational facilities. The nearby population centers (Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Norco, and Ontario) are anticipated to grow by an estimated 49 percent (507,871 individuals) through 2020. Recreational facilities would need to meet demands generated by future population growth. The proposed project would contribute to less than 1 percent of growth in the region and would not necessitate the construction of new facilities or improvements to existing recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the 45-bed facility.

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### 3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility and 100 employees would have a less than significant impact to transportation and traffic. Local roads utilized by CIW include SR 83 (Euclid Avenue), Chino-Corona Road, Pine Avenue, and Hellman Avenue. Short-term construction-generated traffic and long-term employee-generated traffic increases would have less than significant impacts to the level of service standard established by the County of San Bernardino for congestion management. Based on an estimated trip generation rate of 0.35 trips per employee per day, 100 employees would result in 350 to 420 ADT, including 28 AM peak hour trips. These trips were determined to not have an effect on the existing level of service (LOS) for local streets, and impacts were considered to be less than significant. Additionally, the 25-bed facility would not impact air traffic patterns, would not substantially increase hazards because of a design feature, and would not result in inadequate emergency access.

The proposed modifications for a 45-bed facility with 205 new employees would not change the less than significant impact conclusions related to transportation and traffic. A trip generation analysis was prepared for the proposed modification, to evaluate the potential impacts associated with the increase in the number of employee-generated trips. The analysis was prepared by the transportation planning firm of Fehr & Peers and is an attachment to this Addendum. The following analysis is based on an expected employee distribution per day, as opposed to an estimated generation rate (0.35) for all employees that was used for the approved MND; therefore, the ADT information presented below reflects more accurate assumptions than what was previously analyzed. The 45-bed facility would operate 24 hours per day, year-round, with three 8-hour shifts (watches) as well as typical administrative positions during regular business hours. Therefore, the trip generation report estimates that the 205 new employees generated by the 45-bed facility would be distributed into 140 employee shifts per day. These daily shifts, filled throughout the week by the 205 new employees, would be distributed according to the following breakdown:

- ▶ 20 new employees during the first watch (10:00 PM to 6:00 AM)
- ▶ 54 new employees during the second watch (6:00 AM to 2:00 PM)
- ▶ 28 new employees during the third watch (2:00 PM to 10:00 PM)
- ▶ 16 new level-of-care professionals (7:00 AM to 3:00 PM)
- ▶ 22 new administrative employees (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM)

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Estimates of the potential trips generated by these employees were developed using the following key assumptions: (1) all employees would arrive and leave at the beginning and end of their shift only (i.e., two person trips per employee per day, and (2) all employees would arrive to the site individually by car. The 45-bed facility would generate an estimated 280 trips, including 38 AM peak hour trips and 38 PM peak hour trips.

The trip generation analysis looked specifically at two intersections along SR 83 that would be most affected by project-related traffic (280 trips): SR 83 and Pine Avenue, and Chino-Corona Road and Pine Avenue. Both of these intersections are currently operating at LOS B or better during both AM and PM peak hours (7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM, respectively). The City of Chino states that LOS D is the lowest acceptable LOS at intersections. Any intersection operating at LOS E or F is considered deficient. A significant traffic impact is identified if the project contributes measurable traffic to an intersection projected to operate at LOS E or F under future cumulative conditions.

The increase in employees required by the proposed 45-bed facility would result in the construction of 180 parking spaces in an existing dirt area within CIW property. This parking area is currently used as overflow parking at CIW, and would be paved to allow for additional employee parking. No off-site parking would be affected by the proposed 45-bed facility, and no parking impacts are anticipated.

The estimated 280 employee-generated trips, including 38 AM peak hour trips and 38 PM peak hour trips, constitute a minor increase in weekday traffic during AM and PM peak hours, and an additional 10 peak hour trips than originally estimated for the 25-bed facility. The majority of trips would occur outside of peak hours. The trip generation analysis concludes that employee-generated traffic at the two intersections that would be most affected by the 45-bed facility would not be substantial enough to cause the future operating conditions at these locations to degrade to LOS E or F. The increase associated with 280 additional weekday daily trips (including 38 AM and 38 PM peak hour trips) is relatively insignificant when compared to the existing volumes at the two intersections. Due to the relatively low number of estimated peak hour trips and the City of Chino significant traffic impact criteria, the 45-bed facility would not generate enough traffic to significantly impact the surrounding street system during the peak hours. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the 45-bed facility.

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### **3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS**

The approved MND found that the 25-bed facility would have a less than significant impact to utilities and service systems. Due to ongoing improvements at Regional Plant #2 in Chino, wastewater generated at CIW is currently conveyed off-site to the Fountain Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant, which has a capacity of 400 million gallons per day (mgd). Wastewater flows from CIW are currently at their permitted capacity of 0.4 mgd; however, ongoing improvements to Regional Plant #2 will be completed prior to operation of this project and would increase capacity to 60 mgd. Permitted flows would be increased to reflect the capacity of the expanded wastewater infrastructure, and CDCR would coordinate with local utility authorities to ensure that sewer infrastructure was sufficient to meet additional flows. Additionally, the 25-bed facility would serve existing inmates and the additional 100 employees, and any increase in wastewater flows is anticipated to be relatively minor (15,000 gallons per day maximum estimate). The existing storm drain at CIW is operating at capacity, and a new or expanded storm drain facility would be provided as part of the project. These improvements would occur on-site, and no significant impacts are anticipated. Potable water is currently provided to CIW as bottled water and ice, and sufficient availability exists to serve the 25-bed facility and 100 new employees. Adequate landfill capacity (estimated at 694,000 cubic yards) was determined available to meet project demands.

The 45-bed facility and 205 employees would not change the impact conclusions for utilities and service systems. The facility would serve existing inmates at CIW and an additional 105 employees than originally evaluated. Any additional generation of wastewater or consumption of potable water would be related to the additional employees and is not considered significant. CDCR would continue to coordinate with local utility providers to ensure that permitted wastewater flows reflect the increased capacity of Regional Plant #2. Storm water facilities would remain a part of the 45-bed facility project. The additional potable water consumption, wastewater generation, and solid waste generation by the 205 employees would not require the construction or expansion of any solid waste landfills. Therefore, there would be no new potentially significant impacts as a result of the proposed modifications, and no new impacts would occur. No mitigation would be required by the 45-bed facility.

### **3.18 CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the findings in this Addendum, the modified project to include a two-story, 45-bed facility necessitating 205 employees does not substantially differ from the project in the adopted MND. Mitigation measures previously identified for biological and cultural resources would still be applicable under the modified project, and impacts would not be more severe as the

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project footprint would not change. No new significant environmental effects or substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant environmental effects was identified. In accordance with Sections 15162 (a) and (b) and 15164 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines, no further environmental review is required.

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## REFERENCES

California Air Resources Board (CARB)

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## **TRIP GENERATION REPORT**



**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Addie Olazabal, EDAW, Inc.  
**FROM:** Sean Mohn  
**DATE:** September 11, 2007  
**SUBJECT:** Traffic Assessment for the  
CDCR California Institute for Women project

**Ref:** LA07-2161

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This memorandum summarizes the results of a trip generation analysis conducted by Fehr & Peers/Kaku Associates for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) analyzing the potential traffic impacts related to revised employee projections at the California Institute for Women (CIW) facility in Chino, California.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project site, as shown in the attached figure, is at 16756 Chino-Corona Road in the City of Chino, California. Regional access is provided by Interstate 15, SR 91, SR 71 (Chino Valley Freeway), and SR 83 (Euclid Avenue). Local access to Chino-Corona Road is provided from Pine Avenue and Hellman Avenue. The CDCR proposes to construct a 45-bed acute/intermediate mental health care facility at the CIW to provide 24-hour inpatient care for female inmates already at CIW who require mental health treatment. The project, as proposed, would require the addition of up to 205 new employees.

**TRIP GENERATION ANALYSIS**

**Project Trip Generation**

As described, an increase of 205 employees would be expected with the CIW facility project. CDCR provided information detailing, by classification and shift, how many additional employee work shifts are needed per day due the proposed project; the end result of which is a total of 140 net new employee work shifts per day. Due of the nature of the 24-hour day/seven-day

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September 11, 2007  
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work week at the CIW facility, the 140 net new employee work shifts would require the addition of approximately 205 new employees to the CIW staff. These new daily employee work shifts would adhere to the following distribution:

- 20 new employees during first watch (10:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.)
- 54 new employees during second watch (6:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.)
- 28 new employees during third watch (2:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.)
- 16 new level-of-care professionals (7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.)
- 22 new administrative employees (8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.)

To be conservative, estimates of the potential trips generated by these employees were developed using the following key assumptions:

- All employees would arrive and leave at the beginning and end of their shift only (i.e., two person trips per employee per day)
- All employees would arrive to the site individually by car

As shown in the attached trip generation table, the proposed project would generate 280 weekday daily trips, which includes 38 a.m. peak hour trips, and 38 p.m. peak hour trips.

### **Trip Generation Analysis**

The City of Chino states that level of service (LOS) D is the lowest acceptable level of service at intersections. Any intersection operating at LOS E or F is considered deficient. A significant traffic impact is identified if the project contributes measurable traffic to an intersection projected to operate at LOS E or F under future cumulative conditions. The following intersections are located along SR 83 and would be most affected by project traffic:

- SR 83 (Euclid Avenue) and Pine Avenue
- Chino-Corona Road and Pine Avenue

These intersections, shown in the attached figure, currently operate at LOS B or better during both the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. As described, the proposed project would generate 280 weekday daily trips, which includes 38 a.m. peak hour trips and 38 p.m. peak hour trips. This increase in traffic is relatively insignificant when compared to the existing volumes at the aforementioned intersections, and it is not substantial enough to cause the future operating conditions at these locations to degrade to LOS E or F.

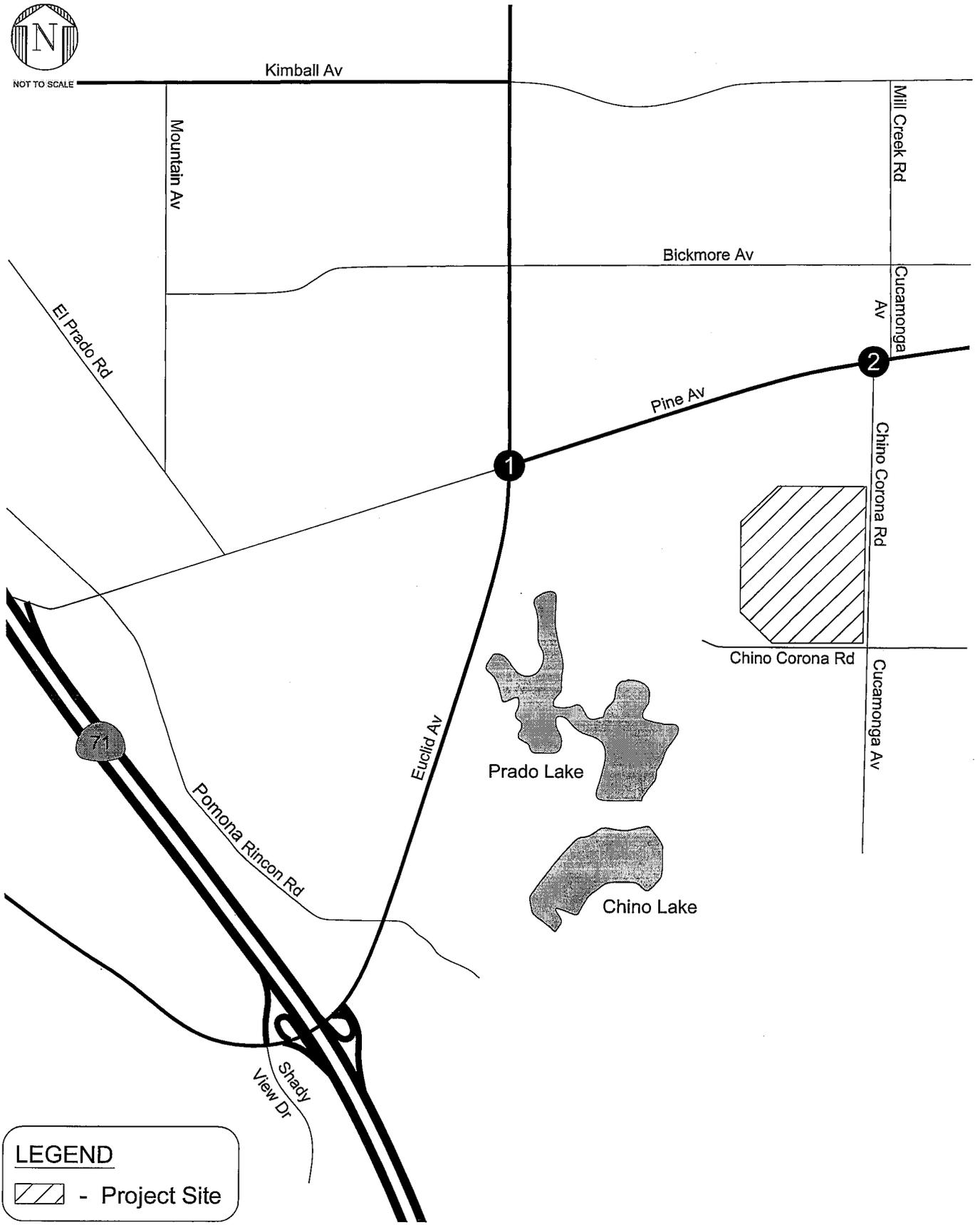
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## **SUMMARY**

This memorandum summarizes the results of the trip generation analysis for the proposed CIW facility in Chino, California. The intersections nearest the project currently operate at LOS B or better. As detailed in the attached trip generation table, the proposed project is expected to result in only a minor increase in weekday traffic during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Due to the relatively low number of estimated peak hour trips, and the City of Chino significant traffic impact criteria, the proposed project would not generate enough traffic to significantly impact the surrounding street system during the peak hours.



NOT TO SCALE



**LEGEND**

 - Project Site

FEHR & PEERS  
KAKU ASSOCIATES

**PROJECT SITE AND STUDY AREA**