TO: Board of Supervisors

FROM: John Karamitsos, Supervising Planner JS/K
Development Review Division, Planning and Development Department

Kelly Hamilton, Lieutenant
Sheriff's Department

DATE: September 30, 2013

RE: CEQA Determination for Santa Barbara County Jail North Branch (SBCJNB): Finding that CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 (Addendum) applies to the SB-1022 Transitional Housing/Reentry and Inmate Detention Structure (07EIR-00000-00003 for Case Nos. 07GPA-00000-00011, 08GOV-00000-00004, and 13GOV-00000-00011).

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Determination: CEQA Section 15164 allows an addendum to be prepared when only minor technical changes are necessary and none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR or Negative Declaration have occurred. Staff recommends that the combination of the 2008 Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (07EIR-00000-00003, State Clearinghouse No. 2007111099) and this Addendum to the Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) prepared for the Santa Barbara County Jail North Branch be determined to constitute adequate environmental review for the proposed SB-1022 Transitional Housing and Inmate Detention facilities structure, consisting of 228 beds and ancillary facilities.

## PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 2008, the Board of Supervisors certified a Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for the North County Jail Project, for a jail with 808 to 1,520 beds and a reentry facility on a 50-acre site, in northern Santa Barbara County. In 2011, the County approved within that project a 376-bed detention facility on that 50-acre site, to be funded primarily by State financing via AB 900. The County now proposes within that same project an additional structure for 228 beds and inmate transitional reentry programs, on that 50-acre site and within about 15 feet of the approved 376-bed detention facility, to be funded primarily by State financing via SB-1022.

The specific SB-1022 components proposed for the Santa Barbara County Jail North Branch (SBCJNB) project are as follows:

**Two (2) 50-bed Transitional Housing units (100 beds total)**, along with space dedicated for the Alternative Sentencing Bureau. Each housing unit will be one story in height, with an approximate square footage of 12,500 square feet. Total square footage for this component will be approximately 40,000 square feet.

These units will function as transitional housing, each containing two multipurpose rooms to be used for programming. Some examples of possible programming could include Cognitive Behavior and Life Skills groups, Substance Abuse, Job Readiness and Employment, Educational

programs, and Housing and Community Reintegration planning. Staffing for each unit will likely consist of one Custody Deputy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is also likely that there will also be various program providers participating in the aforementioned services during normal business hours.

**Two (2) 64-bed Inmate Detention units (128 beds total)**, along with space dedicated to outdoor recreation units and a corridor connecting the two units. Each housing unit will be one story in height, with an approximate square footage of 9,000 square feet. Total square footage for this component will be approximately 20,000 square feet. Staffing for each unit will likely consist of one Custody Deputy 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is also likely that there will also be various program providers participating in the aforementioned services during normal business hours.

**Utilities.** All infrastructure (i.e., water, sewer, power, and telephone) for the PROPOSED SB-1022 structure would be shared with the AB-900 funded portion of the SBCJNB, but would have the ability to be metered separately if necessary in the future.

**Location.** The approximately 50-acre project site (APN 113-210-021) is located at the southwest corner of Black and Betteravia Roads within the unincorporated area adjacent to and immediately southwest of the Santa Maria City Limit line, in the Third Supervisorial District.

## PRIOR CEQA DOCUMENTS

**Subsequent EIR for the SBCJNB project (07EIR-00000-00003),** certified by the Board of Supervisors on March 11, 2008, evaluated the acquisition of approximately 50 acres of property for the future construction and operation of the SBCJNB, an 808 to 1,520-bed detention facility (totaling 546,767-square feet) to be constructed in two phases. Other County facilities anticipated for the site included a public safety training facility (which could include police and fire facilities), an indoor firing range (lead free ammunition), and an emergency vehicle operation course.

**Phase I** of the SCBJNB project was anticipated to include the first 808 beds of a combined County jail and State reentry facility as well as supporting medical, administrative, warehouse, food service, classroom, vocational, courtroom, and law enforcement uses. A baseball field or other sports field was also included as part of Phase I. This initial phase of the project was to include an estimated 391,663 square feet of building area. Phase I was expected to be completed over a period of approximately one to five years.

**Phase II** of the SCBJNB project consisted of adding beds for the jail facility as needed and as funding becomes available. New cells would be added in the southeast portion of the facility and would displace the ball field, which could be reconstructed elsewhere on the site. The timing of future expansions was not determined, but this phase was to involve the construction of an additional 712 beds, with up to 155,104 square feet of new facilities, including live-in work furlough floor space. Other expansions anticipated in Phase II included a public safety training facility (which could include police and fire facilities), an indoor

firing range, and an emergency vehicle operation course. At the completion of Phase I, an estimated 175 employees would be onsite during daytime hours and 43 employees would be onsite during the night shift. At full buildout, an estimated 222 employees were to be onsite during the day shift and 65 employees were to be onsite at night.

For purpose of the SEIR analysis, future expansions in Phase II were assumed to occur in a single phase. Full buildout of the 546,767-square foot site was anticipated to take 20 years or more. A more detailed project description is provided in the SEIR. Project components by phase are noted below in Table 1.

**Table 1**

| **Summary of the SBCJNB Approved Project Building Area** | |
|---|---|
| **Use** | **Approximate Area (square feet)** |
| **Phase I** | |
| Inmate Housing | 164,477 |
| Inmate Support | 104,235 |
| Kitchen, Laundry, Medical | 42,796 |
| Program Space | 42,892 |
| Mechanical/Circulation | 37,263 |
| **Total Phase I** | **391,663** |
| **Phase II** Future Expansion | 155,104 |
| **Total Buildout** | **546,767** |

*Source: North County Jail Final SEIR, March 2008*

The County Board of Supervisors considered and certified the SEIR on March 11, 2008, and authorized the acquisition of the site and the construction and operation of a 304-bed Type II County Jail, while noting that additional development on the site was anticipated to meet future needs for the County justice system.

In approving the SBCJNB project in 2008, the Board of Supervisors certified the Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report pursuant to the State Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act. The Board also adopted Findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations relative to the project's significant and unavoidable effects on Public Services (Solid Waste Generation and Groundwater Demand), Agricultural Resources, and Aesthetics/Visual Resources. The Board of Supervisors found that the project would have several significant but mitigable impacts and adopted a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) with specific measures to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels.

**2011 CEQA Section 15164 Addendum to 07EIR-00000-00003.** The 2011 Addendum, received by the Board of Supervisors on December 6, 2011, addressed refinements and additional information regarding components of the SBCJNB, including a 300 kilo-watt (kW) roof-mounted solar array system and a 20 acre Farming Operation onsite. The 2011 Phase I project, as addressed in the Addendum, proposed a total of 138,385 square feet of facilities to accommodate 376 inmates and staff, substantially less than the SEIR Phase I buildout, and similar to the 2008 Board-approved 304-bed facility.

## COMPARISON OF PROJECT DETAILS WITH PRIOR CEQA ANALYSES

Table 2 below provides a comparison of the SBCJNB buildout by Phases as identified in the SEIR and 2011 Addendum, as well as the Board-approved Phase I project from 2008. Note that estimated employee numbers for the proposed structure are derived from the staff estimates contained in the SEIR.

**Table 2**

| **SBCJNB PROJECT Comparison of Project Details** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Square Footage | Number of Beds | Estimated Number of Employees Day/Night |
| **Subsequent EIR Project: 07EIR-00000-00003 (808 to 1,520-bed facility)** | | | |
| Phase I | 391,663 | 808 | 173/43 |
| Phase II | 155,104 | 712 | 49/22 |
| **Total** | **546,767** | **1,520** | **222/65** |
| **2008 Board-Approved Project: 08GOV-00000-00004 (304-bed facility)** | | | |
| Phase I | 147,358 | 304 | 65/16 |
| Phase II | 399,409 | 1,216 | 157/49 |
| **Total** | **546,767** | **1,520** | **222/65** |
| **Section 15164 Addendum #1: 2011 (AB-900 funded; 376-bed facility)** | | | |
| Phase I (AB-900 facility) | 138,385 | 376 | 61/27 |
| Phase II | 408,382 | 1,144 | 161/38 |
| **Total** | **546,767** | **1,520** | **222/65** |
| **Section 15164 Addendum #2: 2013 (Proposed SB-1022 funded; 228-bed facility)** | | | |
| Phase I (AB-900 + SB-1022 structure) | 198,385 | 604 | 89/35 |
| Phase II | 348,382 | 1,030 | 133/30 |
| **Total** | **546,767** | **1,520** | **222/65** |

As indicated above, the 2013 buildout would be 604 beds within an approximately 200,000 square foot area, based on the proposed SB-1022 addition of 228 beds (within an approximately 60,000 square foot area) to the 2011 totals (376 beds within 138,385 square feet). This total is well below the limits of the 808- to 1,520-bed detention facility (within a 546,767-square foot project area) analyzed in the SEIR.

## CHANGES IN CIRCUMSTANCES AND CEQA SECTION 15162

Because an EIR has previously been certified, CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 provides that no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for this project unless one or more of the following have occurred:

a. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

b. Substantial changes will occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions to the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

c. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, has become available.

The proposed modifications to the Jail Project will not change the location, or expand the development footprint of the jail facility beyond that already analyzed. The location of the jail was determined to be an appropriate location upon certification of the SEIR by the Board of Supervisors.

No additional grading, tree or vegetation removal would be required to incorporate the proposed additional 228-bed structure into the SBCJNB Project. No significant changes to the project description are necessary, and the environmental setting of the project site has not substantially changed since the SEIR was certified. Previously identified mitigation measures would remain applicable and adequate to reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels where feasible.

## POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

The following summary of impacts previously identified in the 2008 SEIR and the 2011 Addendum explains why the proposed revisions would not increase the severity of previously identified impacts.

In general, the adverse environmental impacts of the 2013 SB-1022 proposal for funding the 100-bed transitional housing and 128-bed inmate detention structure would remain much lower than those evaluated in the SEIR, based on the:

1. Smaller building footprint (i.e., 198,385 sq.ft. < 391,663 sq.ft.);
2. Fewer number of beds (i.e, 604 < 808); and
3. Fewer personnel (i.e., 124 < 216).

## SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS (CLASS I)

### Public Services (Solid Waste Generation)

With implementation of a successful recycling and source reduction program, the SEIR determined that the SBCJNB facility would generate approximately 492 tons of solid waste/year for the 808-bed Phase I buildout, and approximately 817 tons of solid waste at full project buildout. These amounts exceed the County's significance thresholds for both project specific and cumulative impacts.

While the 304-bed facility development approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008 would have a reduced solid waste generation impact from the SEIR Phase I buildout (given the reduced number of beds), the Board of Supervisors' March 2008 approval acknowledged that future expansions were anticipated to meet future needs of the County justice system.

**Proposed Project Changes**

The proposed 228-bed structure would increase the previously approved 376-bed buildout by approximately 60,000 square feet in order to accommodate a 100-bed transitional housing and 128-bed inmate detention structure, for a total of 604 beds in approximately 200,000 square feet. This amount of development is well below the total SEIR Phase I buildout of 808 beds in 391,663 square feet, and is also addressed in the Board's Statement of Overriding Considerations.

The proposed 228-bed structure would be subject to Mitigation Measure PS-4(a) requiring preparation of a Solid Waste Management Plan identifying specific provisions for reduction of waste generated onsite, thereby reducing solid waste impacts to the maximum extent feasible.

### Public Services (Ground Water Demands)

At the 1,520-bed buildout, the SBCJNB facility would result in water demand of 207.6 acre-feet/year (AFY), while the water demand for the site's historical agricultural use is approximately 140 AFY, a 67.6 AFY increase in the historic agricultural demand on the 50-acre site. It was not known if this new water demand would be met by use of State Water through an outside user's agreement with the City of Santa Maria, or through extraction of groundwater within the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin (SMVGWB). If groundwater sources were used to serve the project[1], the projected groundwater demand would exceed the County's significance threshold of 25 AFY (established based on basin overdraft conditions).

[1] As noted in the 2008 EIR, if water to serve the facility was obtained from the City of Santa Maria, buildout of the project would not result in a significant and unavoidable impact, and the impact would be less than significant for this issue area.

The water demand of the 304-bed facility that was approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008 would be approximately 38% of the demand at Phase I buildout of an 808-bed facility as evaluated in the SEIR, given the reduced number of beds in the March 2008 approval.

The SMVGB is a large basin in northern Santa Barbara and southern San Luis Obispo Counties. Within this basin is the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (SMVMA), an approximately 175 square mile area of the SMVGB which includes the jail site.

In 2012, the Court of Appeal of California held that "notwithstanding the absence of a current overdraft" in the SMVGB, the Superior Court was within its discretion in 2008 when it approved a "physical solution" about conflicting water rights claims. (*City of Santa Maria v. Adam* (2012) 211 Cal.App.4th 266, 311-312.) The Superior Court's 2008 Judgment in that consolidated groundwater litigation also determined that "there is a reasonable likelihood that drought and overdraft conditions will occur in the Basin in the foreseeable future…" (*Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria*, Lead Case No. 1-97-CV-770214 (filed Jan. 25, 2008).)

The 2012 Annual Report of Hydrogeologic Conditions Water Requirements, Supplies, and Disposition: Santa Maria Valley Management Area (Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers, April 2013) contains a detailed assessment of the hydrogeologic conditions of the basin, noting that groundwater levels in 2012 declined slightly from 2011, but the water levels and general mineral quality in the shallow and deep aquifer zones remain within historic ranges. The Summary of 2012 Total Water Requirements, Supplies, and Disposition, Santa Maria Valley Management Area (in acre-feet) in the report (Table 5.1-1), identifies the disposition of water supplies relative to current water requirements. In 2012, total water demand within the SMVMA was 124,800 acre-feet. Of this total 112,800 af was provided by groundwater and 12,000 af were provided by imported State water.

The 22,300 af of municipal water used in 2012 includes 11,640 af of consumption (by service area users and waste water treatment), with 10,660 af replenishing the basin through return flows. Consumption includes in-home consumption and wastewater consumption/disposal through treatment, spray irrigation and injection/industrial use. Return flows are calculated from landscape and pond/spray field irrigation. Return flows from the 102,500 af of agricultural water use are estimated at 19,000 af.

**Proposed Project Changes.**
The proposed 228-bed structure would increase the amount of previously approved development from the 304-bed facility approved in March 2008 by approximately 60,000 square feet in order to accommodate a 100-bed transitional housing and 128-bed inmate detention structure, for a total of 604 beds in approximately 200,000 square feet. This amount of development is well below the SEIR Phase I buildout of 808 beds in 391,663 square feet, and is also addressed in the Board's Statement of Overriding Considerations.

The SEIR estimated the water demand for 808-bed facility Phase I buildout of 391,663 square feet at 111.2 AFY, based on demand estimates for a facility with 808 inmates and 230 employees. This amount of development and the resultant water demand would also be comparable to, though incrementally higher than, the development approved by the Board of Supervisors on March 2008. Estimated water demand for the 808-bed facility evaluated in the SEIR, and the 304-bed facility approved in 2008, included water used for landscaping and other uses independent of the actual inmate population. These additional uses would also apply to the proposed 228-bed structure. As a result, the estimated water use for the proposed 228-bed structure would be limited to the water necessary to serve the expected increase in inmate population by the additional beds.

As indicated in Table 3 below, the water demand for the proposed 604-bed facility, including the potential 20 acre farming operation, would be 138.9 AFY. This total exceeds the 111.2 AFY estimated water demand in the SEIR for Phase I, but is well below the 207.6 AFY total for the full 1,520-bed facility project buildout.

It is also noted that the potential farming operation would be an activity utilizing the property for production agriculture, and the 56 AFY estimate does not include any credit for the approximately 19% return flows calculated in the 2012 Annual Report.

Adherence to the four mitigation measures identified in the SEIR, including water conservation measures, would ensure that impacts to groundwater from the jail project are minimized to the maximum extent feasible.

**Table 3**

| CHANGES IN PROJECT WATER DEMAND | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demand Source** | **Number of Persons** | **Demand Factor (GPD/person)[a]** | **Demand** | |
| | | | **GPD** | **AFY [b]** |
| **2008 SEIR (808 to 1,520-bed facility)** | | | | |
| **PHASE I BUILDOUT (808 bed facility)** | | | | |
| Inmates | 808 | 120 | 96,960 | 108.6 |
| Employees | 230 | 10 | 2,300 | 2.6 |
| **Subtotal Phase I Buildout** | | | **99,260** | **111.2** |
| **PHASE II BUILDOUT** | | | | |
| Inmates | 712 | 120 | 85,440 | 95.7 |
| Employees | 59 | 10 | 2,300 | 0.7 |
| **Subtotal Phase II Buildout** | | | **99,260** | **96.7** |
| **TOTAL DEMAND AT BUILDOUT (1,520-bed facility)** | | | **185,290** | **207.6** |
| **2011 ADDENDUM PHASE I BUILDOUT / APPROVED PROJECT (376-bed facility)** | | | | |
| Inmates | 376 | 120 | 45,120 | 50.6 |
| Employees | 88 | 10 | 880 | 1.0 |
| Potential 20-acre Farming Operation | | | 49,960[c] | 56.0 |
| **Total** | | | **86,030** | **107.6** |
| **PROPOSED SB-1022 STRUCTURE (228-bed facility)** | | | | |
| Inmates | 228 | 120 | 27,360 | 30.9 |
| Employees | 36 | 10 | 360 | 0.4 |
| **Total** | | | **27,720** | **31.3** |
| **SB-1022 STRUCTURE + APPROVED PROJECT (604-bed facility)** | | | | |
| Inmates | 604 | 120 | 72,480 | 81.5 |
| Employees | 124 | 10 | 1,240 | 1.4 |
| **Subtotal Revised Project** | | | **73,720** | **82.9** |
| Potential 20-acre Farming Operation | n/a | n/a | 49,960[c] | 56.0 less return flows |
| **Total** | | | **113,750** | **138.9** |

*GPD = gallons per day AFY = acre-feet per year*
[a] *Water demand factors from Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., Wastewater Engineering: Treatment, Disposal, and Reuse, 3rd Edition, 1991.*
[b] *One acre-foot equals 325,850 gallons.*
[c] *Water demand of 2,498 GPD/ac from 2008 SEIR.*

## Agricultural Resources

The SEIR concluded that the development of a jail facility at the project site would result in the loss of up to 50 acres of agricultural lands by conversion to non-agricultural uses, an unavoidable significant impact to agricultural resources. The 304-bed facility approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008, would not have directly converted all 50 acres; however, the March 2008 approval acknowledged that future expansions were anticipated to be needed to meet future needs of the County justice system. The SEIR also concluded that the project could impact neighboring agricultural operations by restricting the use of pesticides.

The 2011 Addendum added a Farming Operation component to the jail project which would reduce the amount of agricultural land conversion on site by as many as 20 acres.

**Proposed Project Changes.**

The proposed 228-bed additional structure would add approximately 60,000 square feet of development (an approximately 30 % increase from the Phase I totals analyzed in the 2011 Addendum), increasing the area subject to grading activity and increased impervious surfaces in this phase to approximately 200,000 square feet. At 37%, this total is well below the limits of the 546,767 square foot full buildout area evaluated in the SEIR, as well as in the Board's Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Proposed new buildings and facilities would be subject to Mitigation Measure AG-2(a) requiring provision of an adequate buffer between agricultural and non-agricultural uses onsite, thereby reducing the proposed project impact on agricultural resources to the maximum extent feasible.

## Aesthetic/Visual Resources

The SEIR concluded that the development of a jail facility at the project site would alter the predominately rural aesthetic character of the project site and would present view impairments along Black and Betteravia Roads. These impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable, although mitigation measures were identified to reduce the severity of the impacts. The 304-bed facility approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008 is smaller than the 808-bed facility evaluated for SEIR Phase I buildout; however, given the baseline of undeveloped lands, the proposed 228-bed structure would have similar aesthetic and visual resource impacts.

Mitigation Measures AES-1(a-d) include requirements for review of the project by the North County Board of Architectural Review (NBAR), inclusion of screening landscaping, roof-top equipment screening, and undergrounding of utilities. Security lighting for the facility was noted as a potentially significant but mitigable impact with Mitigation Measure AES-3(a) requiring preparation of a lighting plan for review by NBAR and Planning & Development staff.

**Proposed Project Changes.**
The proposed 228-bed additional structure would add an area of approximately 60,000 square feet to the 376-bed facility from the 2011 Addendum to the SEIR, increasing development to approximately 200,000 square feet. At 37%, this total is well below the limits of the 546,767 square foot full buildout area evaluated in the SEIR, as well as the Board's Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Proposed new buildings, facilities, and landscaping would be subject to the five mitigation measures identified in the SEIR, including NBAR architectural design review, thereby reducing the proposed project impacts on aesthetic/visual resources to the maximum extent feasible.

## POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT BUT MITIGABLE IMPACTS (CLASS II)

### Geology/Drainage

Potentially significant Geologic Hazard and Drainage impacts analyzed in the SEIR included erosion from grading activities, ground shaking during an earthquake, and soil-related hazards such as liquefaction and compressible/collapsible soils. These impacts pertained to the 808-bed SEIR Phase I buildout, and would also be applicable to the 304-bed facility approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2008. Mitigation measures including implementation of approved grading, drainage, and erosion control plans, preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and designing structures to Uniform Building Code standards were found to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

**Proposed Project Changes.**
The proposed 228-bed structure would add an area of approximately 60,000 square feet to the approximately 140,000 square feet for the 2011 376-bed project. The total area subject to grading activity and the development of impervious surfaces would increase to approximately 200,000 square feet, well below the limits of the 546,767 square foot area evaluated in the SEIR.

Proposed new buildings, facilities, and landscaping would be subject to the nine mitigation measures identified in the SEIR, ensuring that potentially significant impacts from geologic hazards and drainage would remain at less than significant levels.

### Transportation/Circulation

The impact of project-generated traffic on area roadways and intersections was analyzed in the SEIR, and payment of fair-share traffic improvement fees was determined to adequately mitigate project-specific and cumulative traffic impacts. Improvements to Black Road in the vicinity of the project site were also required. These pertained to the 808-bed SEIR Phase I buildout, and are also applicable to the 304-bed facility approved by the Board of Supervisors, despite the reduced size facility approved in March 2008 having corresponding reductions in traffic impacts.

**Proposed Project Changes.**
Traffic generation from the 128-bed inmate detention facility component of the proposed structure would be consistent with the trip generation rate used in the SEIR, based on the guard to inmate ratio. This rate is based on traffic counts conducted at the existing Santa Barbara Jail facility. The 100-bed transitional housing component would generate traffic at a lower rate, based on the reduced guard requirement for staffing the transitional inmates.

In comparison to the 304-bed project approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008, the currently proposed 604-bed facility would require increased staffing and operations at the facility with a corresponding increase in vehicle trips. However, traffic generated by the additional 228-bed structure would remain well below the level of traffic analyzed for the 808-bed facility SEIR Phase I total.

The SEIR identified three mitigation measures, two of which would apply to the 808-bed SEIR Phase I development. Adherence to these two measures would ensure that potentially significant impacts on transportation and circulation would remain at less than significant levels.

## Air Quality, Land Use, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Climate Change

The project was noted as having short-term and cumulative air quality impacts that would also have the potential for temporary nuisance impacts to surrounding land uses. Impacts of the 304-bed structure approved by the Board of Supervisors would be substantially less than those evaluated in the 808-bed SEIR Phase I buildout. Mitigation in the SEIR included implementation of a Dust Control Program during grading and construction and development of an Ozone Precursor Control Program. The cumulative Air Quality discussion included an analysis of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and $CO_2$ emissions were quantified in the SEIR.

**Proposed Project Changes.**
The proposed 228-bed structure in a 60,000 square foot development footprint would increase Phase I development through: 1) increased staffing and operations at the facility with a corresponding increase in vehicle trips; and 2) additional grading activities for increased development. However, air quality impacts from the proposed increased totals (from 376 beds to 604 beds) would remain well below the level of the 808-bed, 391,663 square foot SEIR Phase I total.

With respect to GHG emissions, since the SEIR was certified, the County has adopted guidelines for determining the significance of GHG emissions. The adopted guidelines include a significance threshold of 1,100 metric tons/yr for non-stationary sources, and 10,000 metric tons/yr for stationary sources. Annual GHG emissions for buildout of the 808-bed Phase I facility were quantified as 1,016 metric tons/yr of $CO_2$. As discussed above in Transportation/Circulation, the proposed structure would add 228 beds (with 100 of these beds providing transitional housing with reduced employee requirements) to the 376-bed facility evaluated in the 2011 Addendum.

GHG emissions and climate change impacts of the revised project would be substantially less than the 1,016 metric tons/yr of $CO_2$ evaluated for the SEIR Phase I buildout. The resultant GHG emissions for the revised project would be substantially less than either the stationary or non-stationary emissions threshold, and GHG-related impacts are less than significant.

The SEIR identified four mitigation measures to reduce adverse air quality impacts. Adherence to these four measures would ensure that potentially significant impacts on air quality would remain at less than significant levels.

## Archaeological Resources

There are no known cultural resources on the property or in the immediate vicinity of the site, and the potential for encountering unknown subsurface cultural resources during grading activities is characterized as low in the SEIR.

**Proposed Project Changes.**

The proposed addition from 376 beds to 604 beds would require disturbance to an additional area of approximately 60,000 square feet during Phase I. The total area subject to grading activity and potential impacts to subsurface archaeological resources would increase to approximately 200,000 square feet, well below the limits of the 546,767 square foot project evaluated in the SEIR.

Adherence to the single mitigation measure identified in the SEIR would ensure that potentially significant impacts to cultural resources remain at less than significant levels.

## Public Services (Sewer Infrastructure and Fire Protection)

Sewer demands for the SBCJNB project were determined to be within the available capacity of the Laguna County Sanitation District (LCSD) Wastewater Treatment Plant, although the need for a new, appropriately-sized sewer line was noted. The facility's construction was noted as resulting in an increased probability for structural fires, and the preparation of a Fire Management and Emergency Response Plan was required. The 304-bed project approved in March 2008 would have reduced Public Services impacts compared to the SEIR Phase I 808-bed buildout.

**Proposed Project Changes.**

The proposed increase to a 604-bed facility would increase the amount of development in Phase I by approximately 60,000 square feet in order to accommodate a 100-bed transitional housing and 128-bed inmate detention structure. However, the proposed development is well below the SEIR Phase I buildout of 391,663 square feet and 808 beds.

The SEIR identified three mitigation measures which address impacts to sewage disposal and fire protection. Adherence to these three measures would ensure that potentially significant impacts on sewer infrastructure and fire protection would remain at less than significant levels.

## Biological Resources

Construction and operation of the SBCJNB facility were noted as having a potential adverse effect on California red-legged frogs (CRLF) and California tiger salamander (CTS). Additionally, full project buildout was assumed to require most, if not all, of the 50-acre project site, and the project was noted as potentially reducing wildlife population sizes and available wildlife habitat, including those of other special status animal species. As a result, habitat buffers were incorporated into the proposed project which resulted in a slightly reduced development footprint at full buildout of the facility.

The jail project incorporates site design features which are sensitive to biological resources, and includes project conditions derived from the SEIR certified by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008. These conditions require biological monitoring prior to and during construction activities in order to ensure the avoidance of endangered species and their habitat (including CTS and CRLF), as well as protection of other special status species. These factors ensure that the project will have a less than significant impact on protected species.

In order to ensure that the current physical conditions of the jail site and surrounding agricultural properties are adequately analyzed with regard to CRLF and CTS, an updated biological assessment has been prepared. The attached California Tiger Salamander and California Red-legged Frog Habitat Assessment for the Santa Barbara County Jail Northern Branch Facility (Rincon Consultants, Inc., July 2013), includes findings and recommendations regarding Federal Endangered Species Act compliance for the project. The updated habitat assessment report concludes that, based on the existing physical conditions of the jail site and surrounding agricultural properties, there is a very low likelihood of CTS or CRLF presence in these locations.

**Proposed Project Changes.**

The proposed additional 228-bed structure would result in development of an additional approximately 60,000 square feet during Phase I of the jail project. The total Phase I area subject to grading activity and potential impacts to biological resources would increase to approximately 200,000 square feet, well below the limits of the 546,767 square foot area evaluated in the SEIR.

The SEIR identified 15 mitigation measures for addressing Biological Resources, all of which apply to Phase I of the project. Six measures specifically address CRLF (BIO-2(a-d)) and CTS (BIO-3(a-b)), including requirements for habitat buffers and a movement corridor. Adherence to all 15 measures would ensure that potentially significant impacts on biological resources would remain at less than significant levels.

## Hazardous Materials/Risk of Upset

The SEIR identified three potentially significant impacts associated with exposure of staff and inmates to hazardous materials in association with an abandoned oil well onsite and surrounding agricultural activities involving harmful chemicals.

**Proposed Project Changes.**

The proposed 228-bed structure would add an area of approximately 60,000 square feet to the approximately 140,000 square feet total for the 2011 376-bed project. The 604-bed, 198,385 square feet total amount of development and intensity of use remains well below the 808-bed, 391,663 square feet Phase I total evaluated in the SEIR. Proposed new buildings, facilities, and landscaping would be subject to the mitigation measures identified in the SEIR.

The SEIR identified three mitigation measures addressing hazardous materials, one of which is contained in the Agricultural Resources section. Adherence to these three measures would ensure that potentially significant impacts associated with hazardous materials would remain at less than significant levels.

## GROWTH INDUCING IMPACTS

The SBCJNB facility requires extension of water and wastewater infrastructure which has the potential to remove obstacles to future growth in the area. Mitigation Measure GI-1(a) establishes a size limitation on the extended water and sewer lines serving the project to ensure that no excess capacity would be available to serve additional development.

**Proposed Project Changes.**

The addition of the proposed 228-bed structure would increase the amount of Phase I development to approximately double the 304-bed facility approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008. However, the proposed development is well below the SEIR Phase I buildout of 391,663 square feet and 808 beds. Proposed new facilities would be subject to the mitigation measures identified in the SEIR.

The 604-bed facility resulting from the addition of the proposed 228-bed structure would be expected to have reduced water and wastewater demands in comparison to the 808-bed SEIR Phase I buildout. Mitigation GI-1 would be applied to ensure that infrastructure is appropriately sized.

## BENEFICIAL IMPACTS

The SBCJNB project was determined to have beneficial impacts on Transportation/Circulation, Air Quality, and Energy Demand because of the reduction in prisoner transfer trips between the Santa Maria Jail and the Main County Jail near Goleta.

**Proposed Project Changes.**
The additional 228-bed structure would result in facilities for a total of 604 inmates, which is approximately 75% of the 808 inmates anticipated in the Phase I of the SEIR, and approximately double the number approved by the Board of Supervisors in March 2008. The revised project would have proportionally adjusted benefits on Transportation/Circulation, Air Quality, and Energy Demand due to the changed number of inmates initially housed at the SBCJNB facility.

## RECOMMENDATION

The proposed increase in the Phase I component of the SBCJNB project would not increase the total amount of development or intensity of use onsite at project buildout beyond levels evaluated in the 2008 SEIR. The change would increase Phase I development from 376 to 604 beds through the addition of a 60,000 sq.ft. transitional housing and inmate detention structure. No new or more severe significant environmental effects have been identified; and no changes to feasible mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the previously certified SEIR would be required.

The Planning and Development Department recommends that the combination of the 2008 SEIR and this Addendum to the previously certified SEIR may be used to fulfill the environmental review requirements of the current project. Staff recommends that because none of the conditions in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 have occurred, no subsequent EIR or ND needs to be prepared for the project. Implementation of the transitional housing and inmate detention project may proceed with the understanding that any substantial changes in the proposal may be subject to further environmental review.

Enclosure:

1. California Tiger Salamander and California Red-legged Frog Habitat Assessment for the Santa Barbara County Jail Northern Branch Facility (Rincon Consultants, Inc., July 2013)