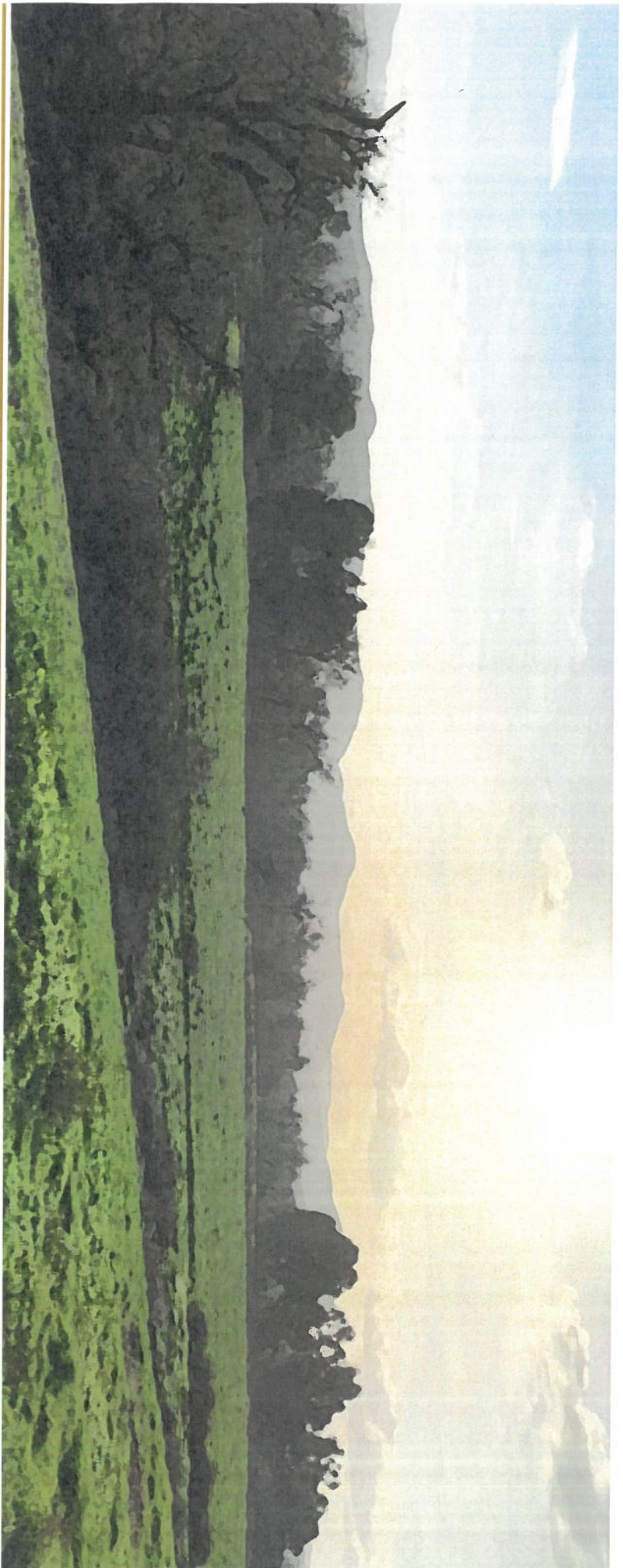




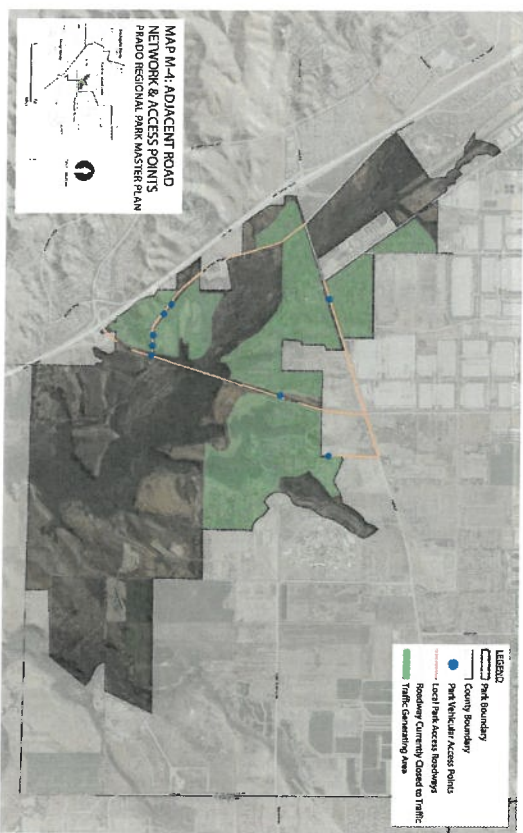
APPENDICES

Appendix A: Existing Traffic Conditions

1.0 Park Access

Vehicular access to Prado Regional Park is provided by a network of regional and local roadways. Park access driveways are provided along SR-83 (Euclid Avenue), Pine Avenue, and Pomona Rincon Road, SR-71, which has a partial cloverleaf interchange with Euclid Avenue, provides regional access to the area. **Exhibit 1** shows the points of access and the roadway network that provides direct access to the areas of the park that currently generate traffic.

Exhibit 1: Park Activity Areas and Access Points



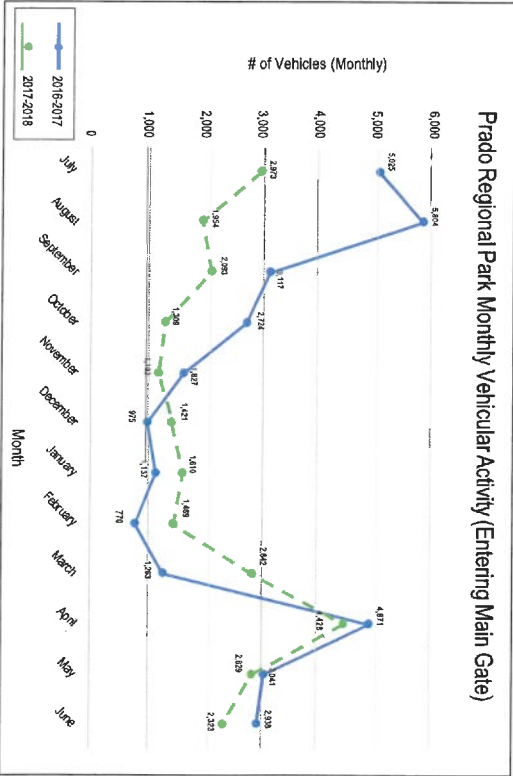
The main park access is provided along Euclid Avenue. The golf course is accessible from Pine Avenue, west of Euclid Avenue. The equestrian center is accessible from Johnson Avenue which intersects with Pine Avenue east of Euclid Avenue. The Olympic shooting park, the archery range, and the dog park are accessible from Pomona Rincon Road, which connects to Euclid Avenue south of the main entrance.

The intersection at the main point of ingress and egress is currently stop-controlled on the cross streets but not on Euclid. Exiting vehicles are controlled by a stop sign before turning onto Euclid Avenue. The roadway exiting the park accommodates a left turn lane and right turn lane for exiting vehicle storage. The right turn lane is provided for those planning to travel in the northbound direction of Euclid Avenue and a left turn lane is provided for those planning to travel in the southbound direction of Euclid Avenue. Traffic turning right is provided with an acceleration lane.

A gate and pay station is located approximately 500 feet from the Euclid Avenue intersection. Vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians travel through the gate. Within the main park area, internal vehicular park circulation is provided via one main collector roadway that connects to the various parking areas. This internal circulation roadway begins at the main access gate near Euclid Avenue, extends north of the lake, and connects to the RV parking and tent camping areas located east of the lake.

Usage of the existing main park area was evaluated through an examination of the gate information. The number of vehicles entering the main park area varies by month and is impacted by weather and events held at the park. **Exhibit 2** shows the distribution of vehicle trips from July 2016 through June 2018. During that time, the number of vehicles entering the park by month varied from the peak volume of 5,804 cars in August 2016 and the lowest volume of 770 cars in February 2017. Both trendlines indicate that traffic volumes in the park area are higher in the warmer months and are lower in the cooler months. Substantial differences were noted between the two years as Year 2016 – 2017 had a total of 33,292 vehicles while Year 2017 – 2019 had a total of 26,443.

Exhibit 2: Monthly Vehicle Activity at Main Gate



2.0 Observations of Conditions

A field view focusing on the traffic conditions near the Park was conducted in November 2018. Below is a summary of the key observations noted during the field view:

- **Euclid Avenue and Main Park Entrance Intersection** – Turning in and out of the park can be difficult for the driver due to inconsistent speeds along Euclid Avenue, a lack of platoons (that results in breaks in traffic) in the northbound traffic, the curvature of the roadway, the roadway grade, the amount of signage in the median, and the lack of signalization and street lighting.
- **Euclid Avenue** – Operating speeds along Euclid Avenue vary. At times, heavy vehicles and higher volumes cause traffic to slow below the posted speed limit along the single lane sections.
- **Euclid Avenue** – “Road Closed” gates have been constructed along Euclid Avenue due to the potential for flooding in the area. Vehicular access to the park is prohibited when Euclid Avenue is closed due to flooding.
- **Euclid Avenue and Pomona Rincon Road Intersection** – Sight distance to the south appears to be adequate, however sight distance to the north is somewhat limited due to the density of the trees in the northwest corner of the intersection. Heavy traffic in both directions cause delay for those planning a turn onto Euclid Avenue.
- **Internal Park Circulation** – Internal park roadways appear sufficient for current day-to-day activity levels.

3.0 Traffic Counts

Existing traffic activity along the area transportation network was examined through a review of available data and an additional data collection program specific to this project. Existing average daily traffic volumes (ADTs) are shown in **Exhibit 3**. **Exhibit 4** shows the Thursday PM Peak Hour traffic volumes while **Exhibit 5** provides Saturday Peak Hour traffic data. While many events occur at the Park on weekends, the Saturday data shown in **Exhibit 5** represents a non-event weekend traffic count. Traffic counts during a high-level event were conducted in January 2019.

Exhibit 3: Average Daily Traffic Volumes

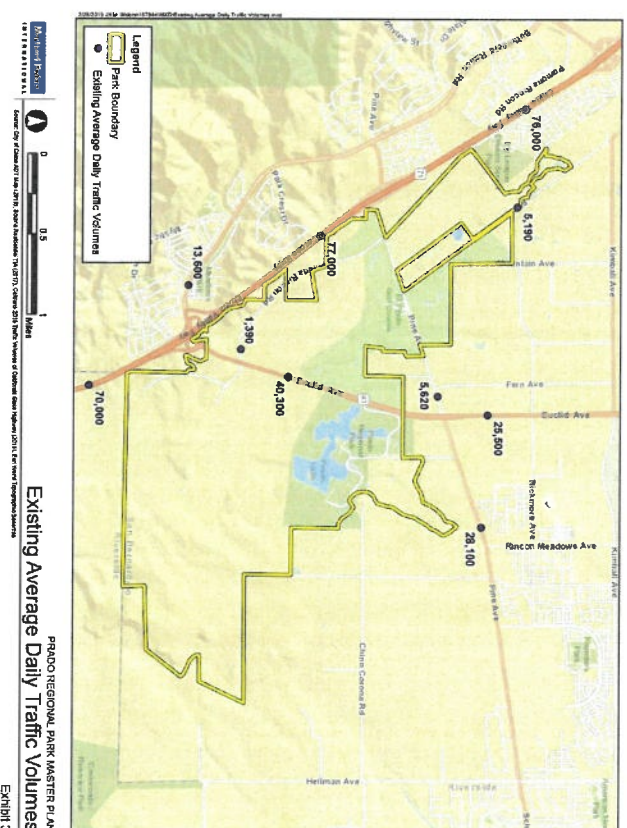


Exhibit 4: Thursday Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

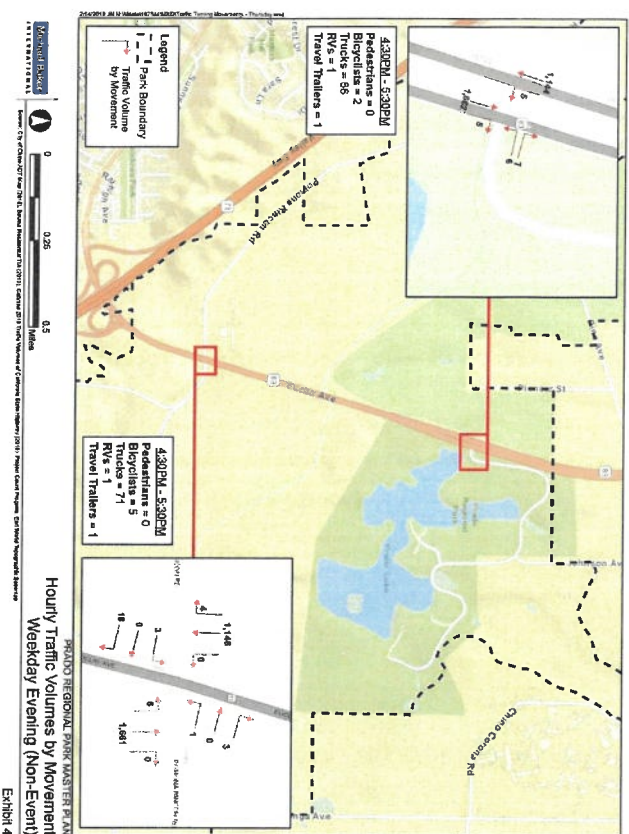
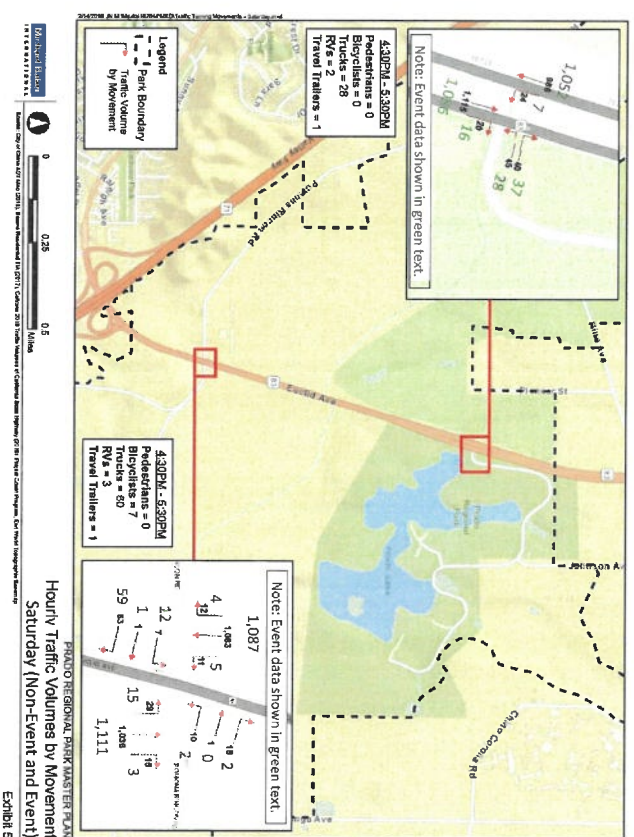


Exhibit 5: Saturday Peak Hour Traffic Volumes



Planning level traffic operations analysis and traffic signal warrant analysis was conducted for the intersections of Euclid Avenue / Main Park Entrance and Euclid Avenue / Pomona Rincon Road. Traffic operations analysis was conducted based on methodologies contained in the Highway Capacity Manual, 6th edition, published by the Transportation Research Board. The main criteria for the traffic evaluation was level of service (LOS), a qualitative measure describing traffic operational conditions. LOS is a standard index of the service provided by a transportation facility and can range from LOS A (free-flow conditions) through LOS F (severely congested or delayed conditions). The traffic signal warrant analysis was conducted using the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD). The results of that analysis are summarized below and detailed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

Operations Analysis Results

- 1) At both study intersections, the side streets currently operate at a poor level of service (LOS F) during the Thursday PM Peak Hour and the Saturday Peak Hour.
- 2) Despite poor LOS for the traffic exiting the Main Park Entrance and Pomona Rincon Road, traffic signal warrants are not currently met at either intersection.

Table 1: Traffic Operations – Intersection Level of Service

Location	Level of Service		
	Thursday PM Peak Hour (Typical Weekday)	Saturday Peak Hour (Non-Event Saturday)	
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Main Park Entrance	Westbound	Left	F
		Right	C
	Southbound	Left	C
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Pomona Rincon Road	Northbound	Left	B
		Left-Thru	F
	Eastbound	Right	C
		Left-Thru	F
	Westbound	Right	E
	Southbound	Left	A

Table 2: Traffic Signal Warrant Analysis

Location	Thursday PM Peak Hour (Typical Weekday)	Saturday Peak Hour (Non-Event Saturday)	Saturday Elight-Hour (Non-Event Saturday)
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Main Park Entrance	No	No	No
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Pomona Rincon Road	No	No	No

Note: 70% volume thresholds utilized since posted speed along Euclid Avenue is greater than 40 mph.

4.0 Crash Data

Historic crash data along Euclid Avenue was examined for the three-year period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2017. The results of that analysis are summarized below and shown in **Table 3**.

Crash Analysis Results

- 1) Five crashes occurred at or near the Euclid Avenue and Main Park Entrance intersection. Improper Turning or Unsafe Speed were the violation types for those collisions.
- 2) Twenty-six crashes occurred at or near the Euclid Avenue and Pomona Rincon Road intersection. This equates to an average of one crash every 40 days. 35% of those crashes involved Improper Turning and 38% involved either Unsafe Speed or Unsafe Lane Change.
- 3) One fatal crash was reported near the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Pomona Rincon Road.

Table 3: Historic Crash Data Summary

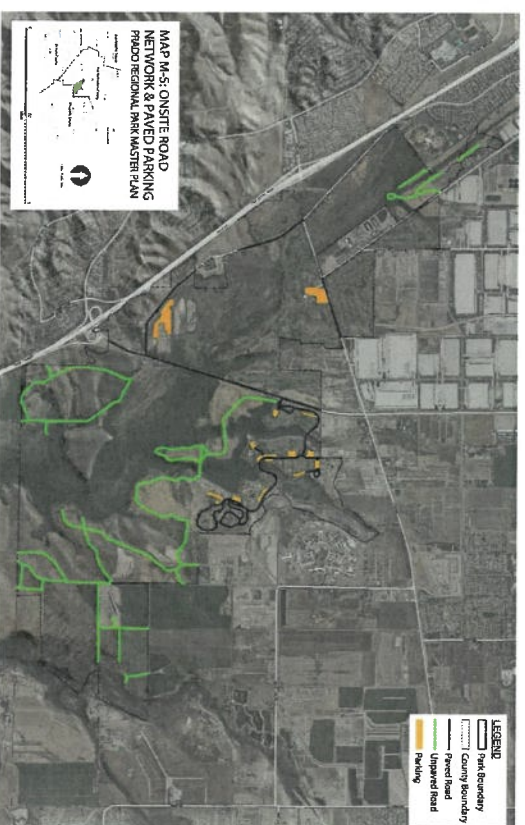
Intersection	Number of Collisions by Severity			Number of Collisions by Violation Type						
	PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	Improper Turning	Unsafe Speed	Unsafe Lane Change	DUI	Other	Total
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Main	3	2	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	5
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Pomona Rincon Road	19	6	1	26	9	8	2	2	5	26
Total	22	8	1	31	12	10	2	2	5	31

Notes: PDO = Property Damage Only.

Internal Park Transportation Network

The internal access roadway appears to be adequate given the existing usage levels. **Exhibit 6** shows the existing network of circulation roadways and paved parking areas. Expansion of the park may require additional circulation roads and parking areas.

Exhibit 6: Internal Circulation and Paved Parking Area



5.0 Transportation Planning Opportunities

Potential transportation improvement opportunities along the surrounding roadway network have been documented through a review of transportation planning documents.

- 1) The Caltrans Transportation Concept Report for State Route 83 (September 2012) recommends that the Euclid Avenue be relinquished to the local jurisdictions in the future.
- 2) The Southern California Association of Government (SCAG) Draft 2019 Federal Transportation Improvement Program Project Listing includes Project ID 200207 along Pine Avenue which is described as "New Roadway connection (0-4 lanes) from El Prado to SR 71 and widening Pine Avenue from 2 to 4 lanes from El Prado to Euclid Avenue." The project is listed on the 100% Prior Years" list. While \$25,000 in prior funding was noted for studies, future funding is not identified.

3) Area general plans have identified the following future roadway classifications:

Roadway	Roadway Classification	Source
SR-83 (Euclid Avenue)	Expressway	City of Chino ¹
	Major Divided Highway	San Bernardino County ²
	Truck Route	City of Chino ¹
Pine Avenue west of SR-83 (Euclid Avenue)	Primary	City of Chino ¹
	Secondary Highway	San Bernardino County ²
	Truck Route	City of Chino ¹
Pine Avenue east of SR-83 (Euclid Avenue)	Major	City of Chino ¹
	Secondary Highway	San Bernardino County ²
	Truck Route	City of Chino ¹

¹ City of Chino General Plan 2025 (July 2010)

² San Bernardino County General Plan (Draft, August 21, 2018)

- 4) The Draft San Bernardino County General Plan has also identified the following potential projects along Euclid Avenue: bus rapid transit, Class II bicycle facility, and mobility focus area.

Improved and/or additional access to the park uses can be considered as part of potential expansion of the park. While the main park entrance currently does not meet a traffic signal warrant for the existing non-event levels, expansion of the park uses may increase traffic and result in a need for improvements to that intersection. Other intersection improvements such as a roundabout or warning system through the use of signing and pavement markings could be considered, however they may not be consistent with other potential long-term improvements along the Euclid Avenue corridor which has been identified in the City of Chino General Plan as a divided, 6 to 8 lane expressway.

Maintaining park access along Euclid Avenue is ideal given its position as a regional park and its connection to SR-71. Relocation of the main park entrance to Pine Avenue could be considered if

a SR-71/Pine Avenue Interchange extension to the east is considered a viable project in future. Also, depending on the future development of the park, relocating the main park entrance to the Pomona-Rincon Road intersection with Euclid Avenue could be considered. Other secondary access from Pine Avenue or Chino Corona Road could be considered based on the potential uses in the future.

Appendix B: Initial Review CEQA Checklist

Initial Review CEQA Checklist

As part of the Prado Regional Park Master Plan process, existing conditions were documented and reviewed as they pertain to the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G checklist. The CEQA Checklist is provided for each category for context purposes only. In each section the checklist questions are accompanied by an assessment of existing conditions. The narrative is not intended to answer each question individually.

AESTHETIC RESOURCES

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to aesthetic resources. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

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

Aesthetic features occur in a diverse array of environments, ranging in character from urban centers to rural regions and wildlands. Adverse visual effects can include the loss of natural features or areas, the removal of urban features with aesthetic value, or the introduction of contrasting urban features into natural areas or urban settings.

Natural features may include but are not limited to open space, native or ornamental vegetation/landscaping, topographic or geologic features, and natural water sources. The loss of natural aesthetic features or the introduction of contrasting urban features may have a local impact or, if part of a larger landscape, may contribute to a cumulative decline in overall visual character.

Sensitive viewsheds may be defined as those areas visible from densely populated areas with primarily residential use, and which have unrestricted views into the park. Primary factors influencing views into the basin are structures, trees, and topography.

The most prominent aesthetic feature in the park is Prado Lake, a 60-acre fishing lake located near the park's northeastern boundary. Other features such as trees (willow, pepper, sycamore, mulberry, pine, oak, alder, ash, elm, and poplar) also comprise prominent aesthetic features. However, the park contains many other scenic features such as vast green open space, paved and unpaved walking trails, and wildlife. The park's overall layout provides scenic views, as the open space is generally outlined by mature trees that act as a backdrop to views in most directions. Trees also provide privacy from adjacent communities and highways. Other features include facilities that typically exist within park environments such as parking lots, camping sites, soccer fields, shooting range, and an equestrian center. In addition, the abundant wildlife living in the park contributes to its aesthetic features; refer to the Biology section of this memo for a discussion of wildlife habitat.

Prominent features located outside of, but visible from within the park, are Chino Hills to the west and Corona Hills to the south. Wider views of the Prado Basin are partially obscured by structures, trees, and some relief in topography.

SR-71, a portion of which traverses the park along its western boundary, is eligible for the State Scenic Highway System; however, it is not designated as a scenic highway by Caltrans. No other designated or eligible scenic highways exist within or adjacent to Prado Regional Park.

Refer to Attachment A1, *On-site Aesthetic Resources*.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to agriculture and forestry. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?
b. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?
c. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?
d. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?
e. Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?
f. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?

The existing land uses within Prado Regional Park currently include Recreation / Open Space (R/O/S) and Agriculture (Ag). The park is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as mapped on the Important Farmland Finder maintained by the California Department of Conservation (DOC). According to the DOC farmland mapper, the park and surrounding areas are designated as Grazing Land; the existing vegetation on-site is suited to the grazing of livestock. Other DOC land designations include Urban and Built-up-land to the north, east, and west of the regional park. Designated Prime Farmlands are located to the north, south, and east of the regional park.² Two surrounding parcels to the east and one to the

¹Interactive California Important Farmland Finder <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/ID/RP/C/FE/>, accessed 2018.

² California Department of Conservation, 2015, *California Important Farmland: 1984-2016*. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/ID/RP/C/FE/>, Accessed September 2018.

north are identified as active Williamson Act Contracts under the City's Williamson Act Map. However, no conflict with the Williamson Act parcels is anticipated because these are located outside of the project area; refer to the Land Use section for existing land use and zoning designations.

The proposed Master Plan for the park will not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Williamson Act Contract land. Similarly, forestland or timberland would not be affected because no forestland nor timberland exist on-site.

For a visual exhibit of lands under Williamson Act contract, refer to Attachment B.1, *Williamson Act*

AIR QUALITY

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to air quality. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people)?

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) divides the state into 15 air basins that share similar meteorological and topological features. The South Coast Air Basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Prado Regional Park lies within the San Bernardino County portion of the basin. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the agency responsible for ensuring that state and federal clean air standards are attained and maintained in the basin.

Air pollutants emitted into the ambient air by stationary and mobile sources are regulated by federal and state laws. These regulated air pollutants are known as "criteria air pollutants" and are categorized into primary and secondary pollutants. Primary air pollutants are those that are emitted directly from sources. Carbon monoxide (CO), reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrogen oxide (NOX), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), lead, and fugitive dust are primary air pollutants. Of these, CO, SO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are criteria pollutants. ROG and NOX are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere (for example, ozone [O₃] is formed by a chemical reaction between ROG and NOX in the presence of sunlight). O₃ and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are the principal secondary pollutants. Both state and federal ambient air quality standards for criteria pollutants are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard	Federal Primary Standard	Major Pollutant Source
Ozone (O ₃)	1 hour	0.09 ppm	N/A	Motor vehicles, paints, coatings, and solvents.
	8 hours	0.07 ppm	0.075 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Internal combustion engines, primarily gasoline-powered motor vehicles.
	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual Average	0.03 ppm	0.053 ppm	Motor vehicles, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, and railroads.
	1 hour	0.19 ppm	0.100 ppm	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1 hour	0.25 ppm	0.075 ppm	Fuel combustion, chemical plants, sulfur recovery plants, and metal processing.
	24 hours	0.04 ppm	N/A	
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³	N/A	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g. wind raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g. wind raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	N/A	35 µg/m ³	

Source: CARB, *California Ambient Air Quality Standards*, January 10, 2019. (<https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/basins/carsq/carsq.htm>).

Based on these air quality standards, CARB designates all areas within the state as either "attainment" (having air quality better than the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS)) or "nonattainment" (having a pollution concentration that exceeds the CAAQS more than once in three years). Likewise, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates all areas of the U.S. as either being in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or nonattainment if pollution concentrations exceed the NAAQS. Because attainment/nonattainment is pollutant-specific, an area may be classified as nonattainment for one pollutant and attainment for another. Some areas are unclassified, which means no monitoring data is available. Unclassified areas are considered to be in attainment. Attainment status for the San Bernardino County portion of the basin is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Attainment Status for the San Bernardino County Portion of the South Coast Air Basin

Pollutant	Federal	State
8-Hour Ozone (O ₃)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Coarse Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Attainment	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment

Source: CARB, *Air Designation Maps / State and National*, January 10, 2019, (<https://www.arb.ca.gov/design/maps.htm>)

Based on attainment status, O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are the primary pollutants affecting the SCAQMD. CARB monitors ambient air quality at approximately 250 air monitoring stations across the state. The nearest air quality monitoring site to Prado Regional Park that monitors ambient concentrations of O₃ and airborne particulates is the Fontana-Arrow Highway Monitoring Station (14360 Arrow Highway, Fontana CA 92335), approximately 13 miles northwest of the park. Local air quality data from 2015 to 2017 is shown in Table 3. This table lists the monitored maximum concentrations and the number of days the air quality exceeded the state and federal air quality standards for each year.

Table 3: Summary of Local Air Quality Data

Pollutant	California Standard	Federal Standard	Year	Maximum Concentration	Days State/Federal Standard Exceeded
Ozone (O ₃) (1-hour)	0.09 ppm	N/A	2015 2016 2017	0.136 ppm 0.156 0.150	4/* 2/* 5/*
Ozone (O ₃) (8-hour)	0.07 ppm	0.075 ppm	2015 2016 2017	0.106 ppm 0.118 0.128	10/10 8/8 13/13
Carbon Monoxide (CO) (1-hour)	9.0 ppm	9.0 ppm (1-hour)	2015 2016 2017	2.78 ppm 1.65 1.62	0/0 0/0 0/0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	2015 2016 2017	0.089 ppm 0.071 0.069	0/0 0/0 0/0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	2015 2016 2017	77.7 µg/m ³ 184.0 106.5	*/* *1 *0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	N/A	35 µg/m ³	2015 2016 2017	73.4 µg/m ³ 44.9 53.2	*/* */* */*

Source: CARB, *ADAMAR Quality Data Statistics*, (https://www.arb.ca.gov/damtop/fourhourpourt_1.php); and CARB, *Quality Assurance Air Monitoring Site Information Search*, (<https://www.arb.ca.gov/qaaweb/qasiteinfo.php>), January 10, 2019
 Notes: ppm = parts per million; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter; * = insufficient data available to determine value
 N/A = Not Applicable. Standard has not been established for this pollutant/duration by this entity

As shown in Table 3, O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are the primary pollutants affecting the area surrounding the park. Air quality complaints in the SCAQMD have been recorded as being related to smoke, dust, odors, and smoking vehicles. Primary sources of pollutants in the basin are motor vehicles, whose emissions account for over 90 percent of the total CO. The primary source of automobile emissions/pollutants in the study area is from traffic on SR-91, SR-71, and SR-83. A related problem concerns pollutants (particularly O₃ and particulates) which are

transported from upwind vehicular sources from air quality monitoring stations located in adjacent Los Angeles and Orange Counties³.

An air quality assessment would be conducted as part of the environmental analysis associated with the proposed Master Plan to quantify potential construction-related and operational impacts that could contribute to O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions. Common and/or anticipated sources of air quality pollution in the park generally occur as a result of maintenance vehicles, passerby traffic on Euclid Avenue, and point sources such as parking lots and barbecue grills.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to greenhouse gas emissions. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

GHGs are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. The effect of each gas on climate change depends on how much of the gas is in the atmosphere, how long the gas stays in the atmosphere, and how strongly the gas impacts global temperature.⁴ The major sources of GHG production are electricity consumption, coal, natural gas, oil, wood, transportation, fossil fuel industry, industrial processes, waste management (landfills and wastewater management), agriculture (manure management, agriculture burning, livestock, crops), and forestry (non-farm fertilizer and forest fires).

Recent local fires have exacerbated GHG emission levels in the park area. However, other local factors continue to add to this problem. Fertilizer is identified as one of the common GHG emission contributors and it is likely that fertilizer is used in the park for maintenance purposes. Additionally, maintenance vehicles, lawnmowers, and park visitor traffic also generate GHG emissions. Other sources of emissions not directly associated with the park is vehicular traffic traveling on adjacent roadways including Euclid Avenue, SR-91, and SR-71.

For air quality and GHG visuals, refer to Attachment C1, *SCAQMD Monitoring Facilities*.

BIOLOGICAL

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to biological resources. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans,

³ US Army Corps of Engineers, 2013, *Prado Dam and Basin – Groundwater Level Monitoring Wells*, https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/portals/17/docs/publications/prado_lewa_dam_groundwater_level_monitoring_wells_2013.pdf, Accessed September 2018.

⁴ SCAQ, 2018, *Greenhouse Gases*, <http://www.scaq.ca.gov/docs/ams/PradoGreenhouseGases.aspx>, Accessed September 10, 2018.

policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?
b. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?
d. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
e. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
f. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
g. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
h. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

There is no existing City or County habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved habitat conservation plan for the park area. As such, the proposed Master Plan would not conflict with any such plans or policies.

A biological resource assessment would be conducted as part of the environmental analysis associated with the proposed Master Plan to determine the presence of biological resources including riparian areas, wetlands, and special-status species within the park, as well as potential impacts to such resources.

Michael Baker International prepared a separate report, *Prado Regional Park Existing Biological Resources*, containing in-depth existing conditions assessment for Prado Regional Park. This report is included as Attachment D.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to cultural resources from readily available sources, among others documented below. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

The Prado Basin area in which Prado Regional Park is located has been extensively studied over the past few decades. Many of the previous studies were conducted in association with flood-control projects initiated by the Corps and are referenced in the draft Prado Basin Master Plan (2005). Additionally, a Phase II archaeological study for Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River was conducted for the general area, which included the Prado Basin, Santa Ana River channel extending from Prado Dam to the Pacific Ocean, the Oak Street Drain in Corona, and Santiago Creek below the Villa Park Dam. Although the Phase II study included areas outside of the park, the study revealed the existence of 23 pre-historic sites and 149 historic sites. Among these, five are known or putative cemeteries.⁵ Of the 23 prehistoric sites, 7 appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No evidence of cultural remains was found at these sites and the extent of the land alteration suggests that they are completely destroyed (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1985). The Phase II study recommends that an overall historical study of the Prado Basin should be conducted to document the nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the area as a case history in regional development. Additionally, most of the historic and pre-historic sites documented in the Phase II study have been altered to the extent that they are not considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Cultural resource studies would be conducted as part of the environmental analysis associated with the proposed Master Plan to identify historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources within the park and determine the potential for impacts to such resources.

For cultural resources visuals, refer to Attachment E1.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to geology and soils. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Prado Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

⁵ US Army Corps of Engineers. 1985. *Phase II Archaeological Studies Prado Basin and The Lower Santa Ana River*.

IV. Landslides?
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

FAULTS AND SEISMICITY

The US Geological Survey defines an active fault as a fault that has had surface displacement within Holocene times (about the last 11,000 years), and therefore is considered more likely to generate a future earthquake. The 1994 Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act requires the California State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (known as earthquake fault zones) around the surface traces of active faults that pose a risk of surface ground rupture. The act also requires that the State Geologist issue appropriate maps in order to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy and to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults 6(CGS 2018).

Prado Regional Park is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.⁷ However, the Whittier-Elsinore Fault runs parallel to the park, just west of SR-71, north of the park's lake.⁸ The Whittier-Elsinore Fault is identified as late Quaternary, which refers to faults that are active between 0.5-1.0 million years ago. Faults that have slipped during this time are sometimes considered active.

EROSION

Prado Regional Park is situated within the valley region of San Bernardino County. Surface geologic units on the general site consist mainly of Chino silt (loam deposits), Chualar clay (loam), and Hilmar loamy fine sand.⁹ Although other soil types have been identified on the site, the previously mentioned soil types make up the majority of the

site. Since these types of sand deposits tend to have a slight to moderate erosion hazard, it is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed Master Plan would result in substantial soil erosion.¹⁰

The regional park is located on the Chino Groundwater Basin. The groundwater basin consists of an alluvial valley that is relatively flat from east to west, sloping from north to south at a 1 to 2 percent grade. Ground surface elevation ranges from about 2,000 feet above mean sea level, adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains, to about 500 feet above mean sea level near Prado Dam.

LIQUEFACTION AND LANDSLIDE ZONES

Liquefaction zones are areas where historical occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacement. Landslide zones are areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and substance water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacement. No areas within or adjacent to the regional park are identified as an area prone to liquefaction or landslides, and as such, it is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed Master Plan would result in impacts relative to liquefaction or landslides.¹¹

For geology and soils visuals, refer to Attachment F1, Soils.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to hazards and hazardous materials. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

⁷ United States Geological Survey, Accessed 2019, <https://www.cgsa.gov/cgsa/act/>
⁸ United States Geological Survey, 2018, Alquist-Priolo Faults, <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquake/act/>, Accessed September 10, 2018.
⁹ United States Geological Survey, 2018, U.S. Quaternary Faults and Folds Database, <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/active-faults/>, Accessed September 10, 2018.
¹⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 2017, Chino Landscape Restoration Environmental Assessment - Draft Soil Resource Report, Available at https://www.fs.usda.gov/rls/1558/www/pea/100118_FSP/LTS_4264086.pdf.
¹¹ California Geological Survey, 2016, Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation, Prado Dam Quadrangle, http://www.conservation.ca.gov/rls/EZRM/PRADO_DAM_EZRM.pdf, Accessed September 10, 2018.

f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Hazardous materials, as defined by the California Health and Safety Code Sections 25501(h) and 25501(o), are substances with certain physical properties that could pose a substantial present or future hazard to human health or the environment when improperly handled, disposed of, or otherwise managed. Hazardous materials are grouped into the following four categories, based on their properties: 1) toxic (causes human health effects); 2) ignitable (has the ability to burn); 3) corrosive (causes severe burns or damage to materials); or 4) reactive (causes explosions or generates toxic gases).

The California Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (also known as the Cortese List) is a planning document used by state and local agencies and private developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of known hazardous materials sites.

The EnviroStor database constitutes the Department of Toxic Substances Control component of Cortese List data by identifying state response sites, federal superfund sites, school cleanup sites, and voluntary cleanup sites. The EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites for which further investigation is warranted. It also identifies facilities that are authorized to treat, store, dispose, or transfer hazardous waste.¹²

EXISTING HAZARDOUS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONDITIONS

The regional park is not included in the state's Cortese list. Similarly, no portion of the park is included in the EnviroStor Sites and Facilities list of hazardous cleanup sites. The closest cleanup sites to the regional park are identified in **Table 4**. It is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed Master Plan would result in hazardous materials impacts; however, a Phase I ESA would be conducted as part of the environmental analysis associated with the proposed Master Plan to determine the presence of hazardous materials within the park.

Table 4: EnviroStor Vicinity Sites and Facilities¹³

Project Name	Status	Project Type	City	Distance
Viega Dairy Farm	Not Stated	Evaluation	Chino	1.0 miles northwest
Kimball Avenue Crash Site	Certified	School Cleanup	Chino	1.2 miles north
State of California Department of Corrections	Closed	Non-Operating	Chino	0.5 miles east

Project Name	Status	Project Type	City	Distance
Liston Aluminum Brick Company	Certified	Voluntary Cleanup	Corona	0.5 miles west

SCHOOLS

The nearest schools within the vicinity of the park are:

- Ronald Reagan Elementary School, 8300 Fieldmaster St., Eastvale, CA 92880, located approximately 3.0 miles east.
- Chino Hills High School, 16150 Pomona Rincon Rd, Chino Hills, CA 91709, located approximately 2.5 miles northwest.

AIRPORTS AND AIRSTRIPS

Chino Airport, a public-use, general aviation airport managed by the County of San Bernardino, is located approximately 1.5 miles north of the Regional Park's northern boundary. Corona Municipal Airport, a public-use, general aviation airport managed by the City of Corona, is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the Regional Park's southern boundary. Common to airport adjacent land uses, airplane noise hazards are present at the park due to the close proximity to these airports. The future environmental document will map airport overlay zones and analyze those zones against the proposed project alternatives.

WILDLAND FIRES

A wildfire or wildland fire is a fire in an area of combustible vegetation that generally occurs in the countryside or a rural area. Depending on the type of vegetation where it occurs, a wildfire can also be classified more specifically as a brush fire, bush fire, desert fire, forest fire, grass fire, hill fire, peat fire, or vegetation fire.

According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) is a mapped area that designates zones (based on factors such as fuel, slope, and fire weather) with varying degrees of fire hazard (i.e., moderate, high, and very high). While the designation of an FHSZ does not predict when or where a wildfire will occur, FHSZs do identify areas where wildfire hazards could be more severe and therefore are of greater concern. FHSZ maps evaluate wildfire hazards, which are physical conditions that create a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30- to 50-year period. The maps do not take into account modifications such as fuel reduction efforts.

As shown on the Cal Fire (2008) map of FHSZ in the southwestern part of the county, the park is designated as a Local and State Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). The park and its surroundings are categorized as having a moderate to low potential for wildland fires.¹⁴ The nearest designated Local and State VHFHSZ is in Chino Hills approximately 9.0 miles west. Although the park is not considered a VHFHSZ, brush fires have been

¹² EnviroStor. 2018a. *Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese)*. Accessed September 2018.

¹³ EnviroStor. 2018a. *Sites and Facilities*. <https://www.envirostor.sds.ca.gov/publicmap/EnviroStor/Prada+regional+park>. Accessed September 2018.

¹⁴ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). 2008. *Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA*. http://ftp.cdf.ca.gov/wildlandmaps/san_bernardino_swifhsz_map_62.pdf. Accessed September 2018.

recorded near the park. On December 2017, a brush fire burned near I-15 and SR-60 with no impact to the park.¹⁵ However, wildland vegetated areas with large stands of dry vegetation are susceptible to local uncontrolled wildfire events. Even moderate burns can quickly eradicate vegetation and ground cover, leaving the area susceptible to greater erosion by rain storms and wind. The regional park exhibits areas of dry vegetation that can be a potential hazard. Fire hazards mapping and analysis for the purposes of CEQA is an emerging discipline and the County may consider this analysis as an optional technical study to accompany the Program EIR.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

The San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan provides a comprehensive, single source of guidance and procedures for the County to prepare for and respond to significant or catastrophic natural, environmental, or conflict-related risks that produce situations requiring coordinated response. It further provides guidance regarding management concepts relating to response and abatement of various emergency situations, identifies organizational structures and relationships, and describes responsibilities and functions necessary to protect life and property.

The Emergency Operations Plan outlines the Emergency Role for Regional Parks. In the event of an emergency, regional parks would do the following¹⁶:

- ☐ Serve as a shelter (human and animal)
- ☐ Serve as staging areas
- ☐ Fire camps
- ☐ Incident command posts
- ☐ Field treatment sites
- ☐ Temporary morgues
- ☐ Coordinate with solid waste management disposal of waste
- ☐ Account for cultural resources
- ☐ Support department operations center

For hazards and hazardous materials visuals, refer to attachment F.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to hydrology and water quality. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

¹⁵ Daily Bulletin, 2017, *Grass Fire near Prado Regional Park in Chino stopped at 1-acre*, <https://www.dailybulletin.com/2017/12/07/grass-fire-leads-to-chino-regional-closure/>, Accessed September 2018.
¹⁶ County of San Bernardino, 2013, *San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)*, http://cms.sbcounty.gov/portals/59/Documents/Emergency_Services/Emergency-Operations-Plan.pdf, Accessed September 2018.

c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site? ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site? iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff? iv. impede or redirect flood flows?
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

SURFACE WATER¹⁷

Chino Basin is traversed by a series of ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams that include Chino Creek, San Antonio Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Deer Creek, Day Creek, Etiwanda Creek and San Sevane Creek. The principal drainage course through the Chino Basin is the Santa Ana River. It flows 69 miles across the Santa Ana Watershed from its origin in the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River enters Chino Basin at the Riverside Narrows and flows along the southern boundary of the basin to the Prado Flood Control Reservoir, where it is eventually discharged through the outlet at Prado Dam and, from the dam, the river flows the remainder of its course to the Pacific Ocean.

EXISTING ON-SITE DRAINAGE

Prado Regional Park is centrally located in the Santa Ana River Watershed. Two natural streams pass through the park before flowing into the Santa Ana River. San Antonio Channel enters the park area from the northwest and Cucamonga Channel enters the park from the northeast. Within the park, stormwater flows as surface water and generally drains to the southwest toward the Prado Reservoir and dam. This water flows over permeable surfaces such as open channels however, some flow conveyed through impermeable roadways and parking lots and into a limited number of culverts that direct water into Prado Lake. The lake receives runoff from three localized drainages originating in the Chino Preserve area and the City of Ontario. It is used for retention and the spillway at the bottom is used to control the release of water. In addition to natural drainage, the park receives water from the City of Chino and the City of Eastvale. Coordination with these cities is necessary to explore regional approaches to stormwater management and to ensure future system capacity.

FEMA FLOOD HAZARDS

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) oversees floodplains and administers the National Flood Insurance Program adopted under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The program makes federally subsidized flood insurance available to property owners in communities that participate in the program. Areas of

¹⁷ US Army Corps of Engineers, 2013, *Prado Dam and Basin – Groundwater Level Monitoring Wells*, https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/portals/74docs/publications/prado_lewa_dea_groundwater_level_monitoring_wells_2013.pdf, Accessed September 2018.

special flood hazard (those subject to inundation by a 100-year flood) are identified by FEMA through regulatory flood maps called Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

FEMA designates the majority of Prado Regional Park as Zone AE and other portions as Zone D. Zone AE is defined by FEMA as areas that have a 1 percent probability of flooding every year (also known as the 100-year floodplain), and where predicted flood water elevations above mean sea level have been established. Zone D is defined as areas where there are possible but undetermined flood hazards, as no analysis of flood hazards has been conducted.¹⁸

For hydrology and water quality visuals, refer to Exhibit G1 FEMA Flood Hazards Map.

LAND USE

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to land use. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Physically divide an established community?
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

Since Prado Regional Park is an existing facility and implementation of the proposed Master Plan would not require any right-of-way acquisition for expansion, the proposed Master Plan would not physically divide an established community.

As noted, the regional park is operated by the County; however, it is located within City of Chino boundaries. Park standards that are applicable to the park are given in the Open Space Element of the County of San Bernardino General Plan. Specifically, General Plan Policy OS 1.5 states, “Strive to achieve a standard of 14.5 acres of undeveloped lands and/or trails per 1,000 population and 2.5 acres of developed regional park land per 1,000 populations.”

The applicable existing City-designated land uses and zoning for the park and adjacent areas consist of Recreation/Open Space (R/OS), Agriculture (AG), and Public (P); refer to **Table 5**. Since the existing recreational land uses that would occur under the proposed Master Plan would not change and would conform to existing land use designations, the proposed Master Plan would not conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations.

As discussed in the Agriculture and Forestry Resources of this memo, there are adjacent surrounding sensitive land uses including two parcels, contiguous to the east and north of the park, which are identified as having active Williamson Act Contracts under the City’s Williamson Act Map. Please refer to the Land Use, Zoning, and Williamson Act Maps.

¹⁸ FEMA. 2017. *FEMA’s National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer*. <https://hazards.mhfi.maps.acors.com/tables/viewer/index.html?d=80ba4b5189e44448782335b5522e983c48e4e117.67264106681194.33.93728987191614.-117.6310398733981.33.955090145338440>. Accessed September 2018.

Table 5: Land Use and Zoning Designations

Location	Land Use	Zoning
Prado Regional Park	Recreation / Open Space (R/OS) Agriculture (AG) Public (P)	Open Space Natural (OS-2) Open Space Water (OS-W) Agricultural and Open Space Natural (AG/OS-N) Public Facility (PF)
North	Estate Residential (ER) Regional Commercial (RC) General Industrial (GI) Agriculture (AG) High Density Residential (HDR) Medium Density Residential (MDR) Neighborhood Commercial (NC)	General Commercial (C-G) Public Utility Corridors (P-UC) Public Facilities (P-PF)
South	Riverside County / Prado Reservoir	Riverside County / Prado Reservoir
East	City of Chino Hills Land Use Designation: • Low Density Residential (R-S) • Agriculture Rancho (R-A) • Chino Hills State Park	Same as Land Use
West	Riverside County City of Eastvale Land Use Designation: • Conservation • Open Space Recreation • Commercial Retail • Light Industrial • Agriculture	Riverside County City of Eastvale Zoning Designation: • Watercourse, Watershed, and Conservation Areas (W-1) • Heavy Agriculture (A-2) • Planned Residential Developments (PRD) • General Commercial (C-1/C-2)

Sources:
City of Chino. 2017. *City Maps*. https://cityofchino.org/city_hall/departments/community_development/maps. Accessed September 2018.
Riverside County. 2018. *Map My County*. https://mcs.countyofriverside.us/Html5Viewer/?viewer=MMC_Public. Accessed September 2018.
City of Eastvale. 2015. *City Maps*. <http://www.eastvalerca.gov/about-eastvale/city-maps>. Accessed September 2018.

For land use visuals, refer to Attachment H1 and H2.

MINERAL RESOURCES

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to mineral resources. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The U.S. Geologic Survey maintains an inventory of mineral resources utilizing the Mineral Resources Data System (MRDS). MRDS is a collection of reports describing metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources throughout the world, which include the deposit name, location, commodity, description, geologic characteristics, production, reserves, resources, and references.

The regional park is not delineated as containing mineral resources and is not a known source of any mineral resources in the MRDS. Additionally, the park is not identified as a locally important mineral resource recovery site on any applicable land use plans. Prado Pit is considered a past producer by the MRDS and it is located just southwest of the regional park.

NOISE¹⁹

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to noise. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?
d. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

NOISE FACTORS

Noise can be defined as unwanted sound or combination of sounds that may interfere with conversation, work, rest, recreation, and sleep, or in the extreme may produce physiological or psychological damage. Sound travels from a source in the form of wave, which exerts pressure on a receptor such as a human ear. The amount of pressure a sound wave exerts is referred to as sound level, commonly measured in decibels (dB). As a reference, a sound level of zero dB corresponds roughly to the threshold of human hearing, and a sound level in the range of 120 to 140 dB can produce human pain.

A noise study would be conducted as part of the environmental analysis associated with the proposed Master Plan to identify the locations of sensitive receptors within and adjacent to the park and quantify construction-related and operational noise levels and potential impacts anticipated to occur with implementation of the Master Plan. Operational noise levels would include those of proposed special events as will be identified in the proposed project alternatives.

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

¹⁹ US Army Corps of Engineers, 2013, *Prado Dam and Basin – Groundwater Level Monitoring Wells*, https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/portals/17/docs/public/notices/prado_jena_dea_groundwater_level_monitoring_wells_2013.pdf, Accessed September 2018.

On-site temporary sensitive noise receptors vary throughout the different areas of the park. However, depending on the activities taking place at the park, young children and the elderly would be the most sensitive to on-site noise sources. Off-site sensitive noise receptors are limited because the park is located in a geographical area that is surrounded by uses not typically affected by noise; for example, Prado Dam is to the south, open space and agricultural lands are to the east, and the Chino Municipal Airport and industrial uses are to the north.

The closest sensitive off-site noise receptors are located approximately 1 mile west of the park, across SR-71, and are composed of residential and school uses at the community of Butterfield Ranch and the Chino Hills Chinese School. Off-site receptors will be analyzed in future noise impact analyses especially with respect to special events.

ON-SITE NOISE SOURCES

Common noise sources in the park are vehicle noise, visitors, and shooting range, among others. Other sources of on-site noise include special events that may include amplified sound. Sensitive noise receptors to noise and vibrations may include children and the elderly, as well as animals. Animals rely on meaningful sounds for communication, navigation, avoiding danger, and finding food. Behavioral and physiological responses of wildlife to noise have the potential to cause injury, energy loss, decrease food intake, habitat avoidance and abandonment, and reproductive losses.

OFF-SITE NOISE SOURCES

Off-site noise sources generally include transportation uses, including vehicular traffic from adjacent roadways and airplanes flying over the park. Significant existing noise sources include Euclid Avenue, SR-71, and SR-91 freeways; aircraft noise from Chino and Corona Municipal Airports; and rail traffic from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad line, which runs east–west in the extreme southern basin.

PUBLIC SERVICES

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to public services. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
I. Fire protection?
II. Police protection?
III. Schools?
IV. Parks?
V. Other public facilities?

FIRE PROTECTION

The Chino Valley Fire Department Station 63 is located at 7550 Kimball Avenue, Chino, just south of the Chino Airport. Other nearby fire stations include the Riverside County Fire Department Station 31 and the Norco Fire Station 57. All stations are located within a 4-mile range of Prado Regional Park.

POLICE PROTECTION

The Chino Police Department provides police protection services to the community of Chino, including the regional park. The Chino Police Department is located at 5450 Guardian Way in Chino. Additional police departments in the areas include the Norro Sheriff's Station and Corona Police Department. All stations are located within a 6-mile range of Prado Regional Park.

TRANSPORTATION

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to transportation. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?

Vehicular access to Prado Regional Park is provided via a transportation network of regional and local roadways. Park access driveways to the various park uses are provided along SR-83 (Euclid Avenue), Pine Avenue, and Pomona Rincon Road. SR-71, which has partial cloverleaf interchange with SR-83 (Euclid Avenue), provides regional access to the area. Exhibit 1 shows the current park activity areas (main park, golf course, Olympic shooting park, archery range, and equestrian center), the points of access, and the roadway network that provides direct access to park activity areas.

Given the location of the park activity areas, SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) and Pine Avenue are the primary access roadways. Access to the golf course is provided along Pine Avenue, west of SR-83 (Euclid Avenue), while access to the equestrian center is provided along Johnson Avenue, which connects to Pine Avenue east of SR-83 (Euclid Avenue). The Olympic shooting park and archery range have access along Pomona Rincon Road, which connects to SR-83 (Euclid Avenue).

The main park area entrance and exit points are provided via an intersection with SR-83 (Euclid Avenue). A gate and pay station which all vehicles must travel through to gain access to the main park area is located approximately 500 feet from the SR-83 (Euclid Avenue) intersection. Within the main park area, internal vehicular park circulation is via one main collector roadway that connects to the various parking areas. This internal circulation roadway begins at the main access gate near SR-83 (Euclid Avenue), extends north of the lake, and connects to the RV parking and tent camping areas located east of the lake.

Usage of the existing main park area was evaluated through an examination of the gate information. The number of vehicles entering the main park area varies by month and is impacted by events held at the park.

Michael Baker International prepared a separate report, *Prado Regional Park Vehicular Circulation Existing Conditions*, containing in-depth existing conditions assessment for the Prado Regional Park. This report is included as Attachment I.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to tribal cultural resources. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)? ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
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At the time when SB 18 and AB 52 consultation must occur, the following industry best practices shall be applied:

Different factors would trigger SB 18 and AB 52. For example:

- SB 18: Amendment or adoption of a general plan or a specific plan or designation of open space. A local government sends proposal information to the Native American Heritage Commission and requests contact information for tribes with traditional lands or places located in geographic area affected by proposed changes.
- AB 52: Letters from tribes requesting notification by lead agency of projects in their areas of traditional or cultural affiliation.

Tribal consultation would then occur, as follows:

- SB 18: The local government contacts tribes about opportunity to consult and tribes have 90 days to request consultation.
- AB 52: The lead agency contacts tribes that have requested notification of projects within 14 days of an application being complete or the lead agency's decision to undertake a project. Tribes then have 30 days to request consultation.

Consultation Timeline

- SB 18: Does not have a statutory limit.
- AB 52: No statutory limit, but the environmental documents cannot be released until consultation has been initiated. Environmental documents cannot be certified until consultation, if initiated, has concluded.

Consultation Conclusion

- ☐ SB 18 and AB 52: Consultation has concluded when parties reach mutual agreement concerning appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or when either party, acting in good faith or after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section discusses the environmental setting and existing conditions in relation to utilities and service systems. The CEQA Checklist is provided for context only.

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Existing utilities (sanitary sewer, water, and electric) serve the central portion of the park currently developed. Utilities are limited in the rest of the park.

Appendix C: Environmental Strategies & Considerations

1.0 Background

This document is a summary of existing biological resources within the proposed Prado Regional Park Master Plan (referred to as "Master Plan"). In preparation of the summary, Michael Baker International conducted literature reviews and record searches to determine which special-status biological resources occur within the vicinity of the Master Plan.¹ Special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within nine quadrangles² inclusive of the Master Plan were determined through a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. Additional information sources included Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Imagery (Google 2019), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA) Web Soil Survey, and the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan and associated technical documents.

Michael Baker reviewed existing biological survey and geographic information systems (GIS) data provided by the Orange County Water District (OCWD 2018) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE 2018), and conducted field reviews on August 1 and November 28, 2018, to confirm and refine the extent of specific vegetation communities and land cover types that had been previously mapped within the Master Plan. General plant and wildlife species observations made during the field reviews were recorded in a field notebook. Plant nomenclature used in this memorandum follows The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). Wildlife observations were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Although common names of wildlife species are well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species in this memorandum (first reference only). Michael Baker International's field reviews did not include a formal delineation of jurisdictional waters/wetlands or focused surveys for special-status species.

2.0 Summary of Existing Biological Conditions

Soils

Michael Baker reviewed existing soil data provided by the USDA to identify specific soil units that have been mapped within the Master Plan. USDA soil units that have been identified within the boundaries of the Master Plan are depicted on Map 1, USDA Soils, in Attachment 1, and identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1: USDA Soil Units within the Master Plan

¹ "Special-status" refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally- or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List species by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and species identified as locally rare or endemic to California.

² Black Star Canyon, Corona North, Corona South, Gualisi, Ontario, Orange, Prado Dam, San Dimas, and Yorba Linda, California.

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

Soil Units ¹	Acreage
Chino Silt Loam	315.73
Chualar Clay Loam, 0 to 2% Slopes	78.43
Chualar Clay Loam, 2 to 9% Slopes	530.15
Chualar Clay Loam, 9 to 15% Slopes	324.75
Cienega Sandy Loam, 9 to 15% Slopes	64.69
Cienega-Rock Outcrop Complex	11.23
Garnetson Very Fine Sandy Loam, 2 to 9% Slopes	51.50
Grangeville Fine Sandy Loam	525.81
Grangeville Fine Sandy Loam, Saline-Alkali	30.89
Greenfield Sandy Loam, 2 to 9% Slopes	1.61
Ramona Sandy Loam, 2 to 9% Slopes	282.25
Ramona Sandy Loam, 9 to 15% Slopes	103.27
Ramona Sandy Loam, 15 to 30% Slopes, Eroded	25.36
Ramona Sandy Loam, 0 to 5% Slopes, Severely Eroded	0.46
Ramona Sandy Loam, 8 to 15% Slopes, Severely Eroded	0.05
Saugus Sandy Loam, 30 to 50% Slopes	5.10
Soper Gravelly Loam, 15 to 30% Slopes	6.09
Soper Gravelly Loam, 30 to 50% Slopes	15.14
Sorrento Clay Loam, 0 to 2% Slopes	126.17
Sorrento Clay Loam, 2 to 5% Slopes	0.18
Terrace Escarpments	0.08
Water	63.60
TOTAL*	2,562.56

¹ USDA 2019.

*Total may not equal sum due to rounding.

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover

Based on a review of existing biological survey data provided by the OCWD (2018) and USACE (2018), seven general vegetation communities and land cover types occur within the Master Plan (refer to Attachment 1, Map 2, Vegetation and Land Cover). These vegetation communities and land cover types are identified in Table 2 below and described in the following sections.

Table 2: Vegetation Communities and Land Cover within the Master Plan

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover ¹	Acreage
Disturbed/Developed Land	793.23
Grassland	682.83
Agricultural Land	510.86
Riparian Scrub, Woodland, and Forest	425.21
Open Water/Wetland	88.42
Ornamental/Exotic	58.02
Coastal Sage Scrub	3.99

¹ "Special-status" refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally- or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List species by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and species identified as locally rare or endemic to California.

² Black Star Canyon, Corona North, Corona South, Gualisi, Ontario, Orange, Prado Dam, San Dimas, and Yorba Linda, California.

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

TOTAL *	2,562.56
¹ OCNWD 2018, USACE 2018, and Michael Baker 2019.	

*Total may not equal sum due to rounding.

Disturbed/Developed

Disturbed/developed land encompasses approximately 793.23 acres (31%) of the Master Plan. This includes land that has been covered by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement, and hardscape, such as existing roadways and infrastructure associated with the Prado Regional Park, Prado Equestrian Center, El Prado Golf Course, Prado Olympic Shooting Park, Oranco Bowman Archery Range, Prado Recreation Dog Training Park, Pomona Valley Model Airplane Club, and the SC Village Paintball and Airsoft Park. This land cover also includes areas of undeveloped land with heavily compacted/disturbed soils that are either completely devoid of vegetation or sparsely vegetated with non-native, ruderal plant species.

Grassland

Grassland encompasses approximately 682.83 acres (27%) of the Master Plan. This includes areas of undeveloped land that are characterized by heavily disturbed soils that are dominated by annual grasses and other non-native, herbaceous plant species. Common plant species that occur within this vegetation community include brome (*Bromus* spp.), wild oat (*Avena* spp.), barley (*Hordeum* spp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), short potted mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echinoides*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), castor bean (*Richius communis*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*).

Agricultural Land

Agricultural land encompasses approximately 510.86 acres (20%) of the Master Plan. This land cover includes areas that comprise active or abandoned agricultural fields, cropland, orchards (e.g., olive [*Olea europaea*]), and grazing lands. These lands do not support native vegetation communities and are instead composed of heavily disturbed soils that are routinely maintained as part of existing agricultural practices and/or vegetated with non-native, ruderal plant species.

Riparian Scrub, Woodland, and Forest

Riparian scrub, woodland, and forest vegetation communities encompass approximately 425.21 acres (17%) of the Master Plan. These vegetation communities are dominated by emergent aquatic plants and riparian shrubs/trees and occur along the active channels and floodplain terraces of the main hydrologic features (such as Chino and Cucamonga Creeks) that occur within the Master Plan. Common plant species that occur within these vegetation communities include cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Various non-native, invasive plant species such as Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), Canary Island date

palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.) also occur.

Open Water/Wetland

Open water/wetland vegetation communities encompass approximately 88.42 acres (3%) of the Master Plan. This includes areas that contain surface water and/or are dominated by emergent, aquatic plant species. Specifically, these areas include existing basins, agricultural ponds, Prado Lake, Chino Creek, and Cucamonga Creek.

Ornamental/Exotic

Ornamental/exotic vegetation communities encompass approximately 58.02 acres (2%) of the Master Plan. Common exotic plant species that occur with these areas include tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), athel tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*), eucalyptus, and giant reed (*Arundo donax*).

Coastal Sage Scrub

Coastal sage scrub encompasses approximately 3.99 acres (<1%) of the Master Plan. This vegetation community occurs in two isolated areas on land situated above the active floodplains of Chino and Cucamonga Creeks. Common plant species that occur within this vegetation community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

State and Federal Jurisdictional Features

Three key agencies regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The USACE Regulatory Division regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into waters of the U.S. (WOLUS) pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Of the state agencies, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharges to surface waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the CDFW regulates alterations to lake, streambed, and associated vegetation communities under Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (CFG).

The Master Plan is located within the Chino Groundwater Basin (Basin) which is traversed by a series of ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams that include the following: Chino Creek, San Antonio Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Deer Creek, Day Creek, Elwanda Creek, and San Seavine Creek. The principal drainage course through the Basin is the Santa Ana River. It flows 69 miles across the Santa Ana Watershed from its origin in the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River enters the Basin at the Riverside Narrows and flows along the southern boundary of the Basin to the Prado Flood Control Reservoir, where it is eventually discharged through the outlet at Prado Dam and flows the remainder of its course to the Pacific Ocean. Chino Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Prado Lake, and several other hydrologic features (e.g., drainages, ponds, and detention basins) occur within the Master Plan and would likely fall under the regulatory authority of the USACE, Santa Ana RWQCB, and CDFW.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are those that are listed in the CNDDB due to the rarity of the community in the state or throughout its entire range (globally). Ten sensitive natural communities were identified during the literature review as either occurring within the Master Plan or the surrounding vicinity (refer to Attachment C). Based on a review of the CNDDB and data provided by the OCWD (2018) and USACE (2018), the following sensitive natural communities have been documented within the Master Plan: California Walnut Woodland, Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Southern Willow Scrub.

Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

A total of 117 special-status plant and wildlife species were identified during the literature review as either occurring within the Master Plan or the surrounding vicinity; seven are currently listed as either threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW under the federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act (refer to Attachments B and C). Based on a review of CNDDB and CNPS occurrence records, the following special-status plant and wildlife species have been documented within the Master Plan or the immediate vicinity: Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Jakerst's monardella (*Monardella australis* ssp. *jakerstii*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), smooth tarplant (*Centronadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*), orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santanae*), southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Almophila ruficeps canescens*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii eximius*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), and yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*).

Critical Habitat for Federally Listed Species

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, "critical habitat" is designated by the USFWS at the time of listing of a species or within one year of listing and refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individual species are present or not.

Based on a review of the USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report (USFWS 2019), portions of land within the Master Plan have been designated as critical habitat for least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and western yellow-billed cuckoo.

Critical habitat designations for federally listed species within the Master Plan are depicted on Map 3, Critical Habitat, and identified in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Critical Habitat for Federally Listed Species within the Master Plan

Federally Listed Species ¹	Status	Acreage
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	Endangered	1,760.39
Southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>)	Endangered	225.27
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	Endangered	368.36
¹ USFWS 2019.		

3.0 Additional Technical Studies and Analysis

Based on the information presented above, the following technical studies would likely be needed to analyze potential impacts to biological resources and support preparation of the environmental document:

- **Biological Resources Assessment:** A biological resources assessment would need to be conducted to document existing biological conditions within the Master Plan and identify any sensitive natural communities, special-status species or suitable habitat, or other protected resources, as well as potential impacts that may occur to such resources as a result of the Master Plan. The assessment should be conducted by a qualified biologist and summarize the results of all database queries, literature reviews, and field surveys that were conducted to provide a detailed and accurate account of the biological resources that occur within the Master Plan.
- **Jurisdictional Delineation:** Chino Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Prado Lake, and several other hydrologic features (e.g., drainages, ponds, and detention basins) occur within the Master Plan and would likely fall under the regulatory authority of the USACE, Santa Ana RWQCB, and CDFW pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA, and Section 1600 et seq. of the CFCG. Therefore, in the event that the USACE has not completed on, a formal jurisdictional delineation should be conducted to identify the extent/limits of state and federal jurisdictional resources (e.g., WOU, wetlands, streambed, riparian) within the Master Plan, analyze potential impacts, and identify any regulatory permits, approvals, or mitigation that may be required prior to implementation of the Master Plan. Examples of regulatory permits/approvals that may be required include, but may not be limited to, the following: 1) Nationwide or Individual Permit from the USACE for impacts to WOUs and wetlands; 2) Water Quality Certification and/or Waste Discharge Requirements from the RWQCB for impacts to WOUs and surface waters; or 3) Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW for impacts to streambed/riparian habitats.
- **Focused Species Surveys:** Focused surveys would need to be conducted to confirm the presence and location of any special-status species (e.g., rare plants, Santa Ana sucker, burrowing owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's

vireo) within the Master Plan. The surveys would need to be conducted by qualified biologists in accordance with current regulatory guidelines and protocols that have been established by USFWS and CDFW. The results of the focused surveys would be used to analyze potential impacts to special-status species and identify any regulatory permits, approvals, or mitigation that may be required prior to implementation of the Master Plan.

4.0 Part Development and Habitat Conservation

The protection and management of existing wetland and riparian communities is essential to the conservation of several sensitive natural communities and special-status plant and wildlife species that occur within the Master Plan and surrounding vicinity, including Santa Ana sucker, southwestern willow flycatcher, western yellow-billed cuckoo, and least Bell's vireo. Therefore, restoration within the Master Plan should focus on maintaining and enhancing existing wetland/riparian communities, specifically along the riparian corridors that exist along Chino and Cucamonga Creeks, through the control of non-native, invasive species, removal of fill material to decrease the elevation and create additional habitat, and establishment of adjacent upland buffer to reduce potential edge effects such as the introduction of non-native species, illegal dumping, and trespass.

The costs associated with restoration varies depending on the habitat type (e.g., wetland, riparian, upland), but generally ranges from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per acre. Maintenance and monitoring of restoration sites typically occur for five years, or until success criteria are met, as determined by the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW. Maintenance activities may include, but may not be limited to, routine plant inspection, management of non-native, invasive plant species, irrigation, replacement of native plant species, and the removal of trash and debris. Monitoring of restoration sites is typically conducted on a yearly basis using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Once annual maintenance and monitoring activities are complete, a yearly monitoring report would be prepared and submitted to the regulatory agencies for review and concurrence.

The County could also potentially work with the regulatory agencies to identify a program or mechanism that would allow for private entities that require compensatory mitigation to offset the loss of protected resources (e.g., WOU, wetlands, streambed, riparian) to finance these or other future restoration activities within the Master Plan.

REFERENCES

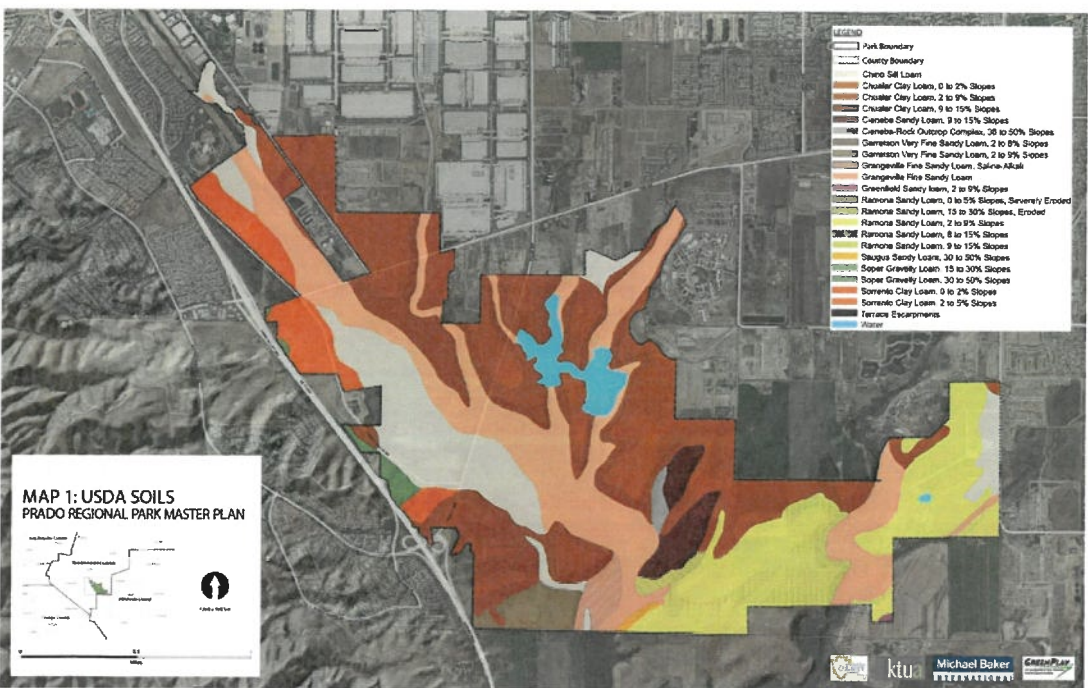
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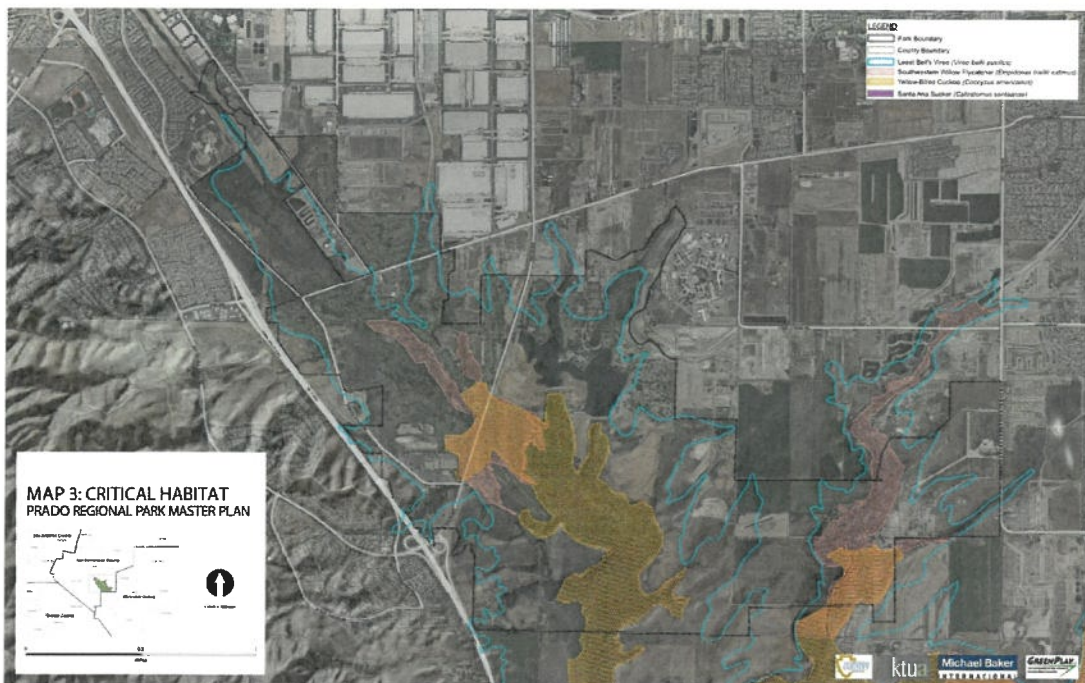
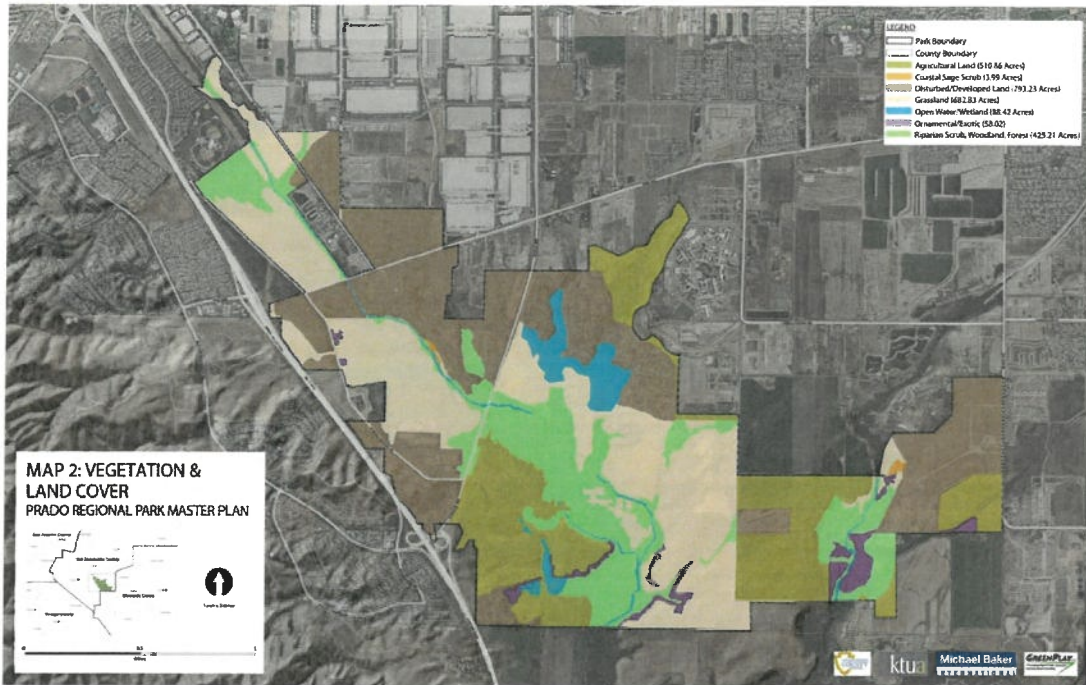
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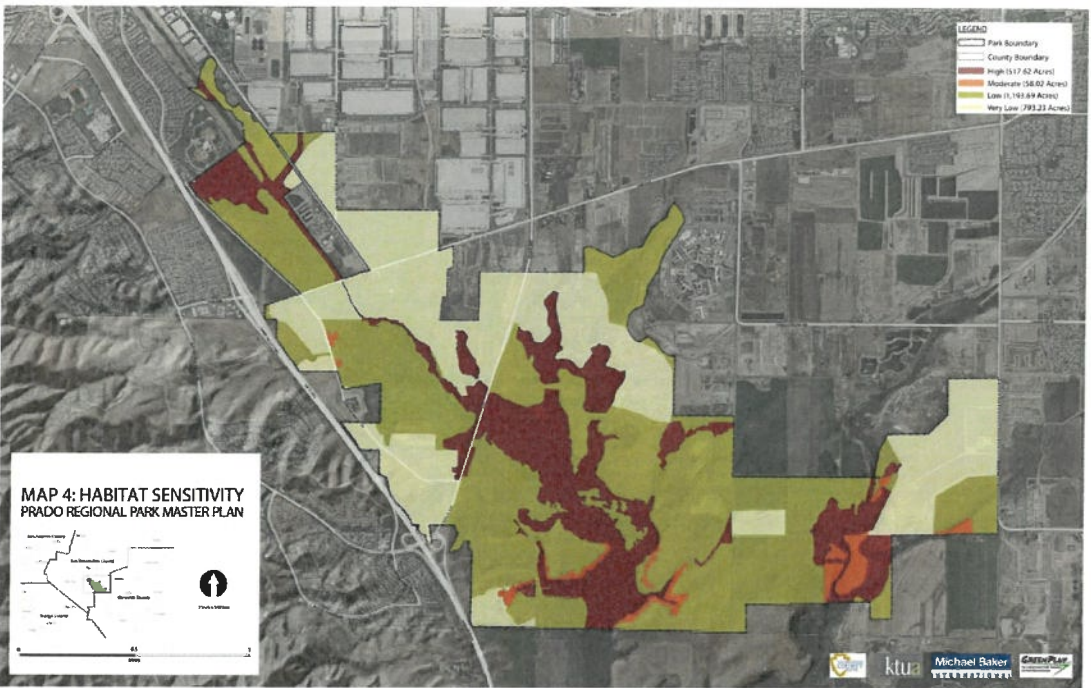
- A. Maps
- B. CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California Results
- C. CDFW California Natural Diversity Database Results

ATTACHMENT A. Maps

1. USDA Soils
2. Vegetation and Land Cover
3. Critical Habitat
4. Habitat Sensitivity







8/3/2019

CNPS Inventory Results



*The database used to provide highlights to the CNPS inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

55 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3311787, 3311786, 3311785, 3311777, 3311776, 3311775, 3411715 3411716 and 3411717.

4. Modify Search Criteria Export to Excel Modify Columns Display Photos

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifefrom	Blooming Period (Jan/Mar-Sep)	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
<i>Atriplex villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chickaree sand-verberna	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	18.1	S2	G51727	
<i>Allium mucron</i>	Munz's onion	Aliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	18.1	S1	G1
<i>Androsace elaeagnifolia</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S354-T314	G57
<i>Aspidium vancouverianum</i>	western spleenwort	Asplenaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
<i>Asplenium lanuginosum</i>	Brunton's milk-orchid	Falaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	18.1	S2	G2
<i>Atriplex coultteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	18.2	S152-G3	
<i>Atriplex saccata</i> var. <i>diversifolia</i>	Davidson's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	18.2	S1	G571
<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	Malibu baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Aug	18.1	S1	G1
<i>Berberis repens</i>	Nerby's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb) Mar-Jun	18.1	S1	G1
<i>Calandrinia brodiaei</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan) Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
<i>Calochortus californicus</i>	California mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb) Mar-Jun	4.2	S354-G364	
<i>Calochortus nuttallianus</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
<i>Calochortus vernalis</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	18.2	S2	G36472
<i>Calystegia helix</i>	lucky morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual twining herb	Mar-Sep	18.1	S1	G10
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May (Jun)	3	S4	G4
	southern triplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	18.1	S2	G312

1/3

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CNPS Inventory Results

<i>Centromedusa canyoni</i> ssp. <i>aristalis</i>	smooth triplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	18.1	S2	G36412
<i>Centromedusa canyoni</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Penitular spinnelower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	4.2	S3	G3
<i>Chorizanthe leucobea</i>	San Fernando Valley spinnelower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	18.1	S1	G211
<i>Chorizanthe nana</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Perry's spinnelower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	18.1	S2	G312
<i>Chorizanthe nana</i> var. <i>laevis</i>	long-spined spinnelower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	18.2	S3	G513
<i>Chorizanthe nana</i> var. <i>laevis</i>	white-bracted spinnelower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	18.2	S3	G413
<i>Chorizanthe nana</i> var. <i>laevis</i>	California serpyllus	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	28.2	S2	G4
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S4	G4
<i>Dalea densifolia</i>	particulate triplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar) Apr-Nov (Dec)	4.2	S4	G4
<i>Dalea densifolia</i>	slender-stemmed spinnelower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	18.1	S1	G1
<i>Dalea densifolia</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crossulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	18.2	S2	G2
<i>Dasylirion densifolium</i> ssp. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	18.1	S1	G411
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	Piedmont monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.3	S3	G4
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	Palmer's grapefruitbush	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	4.2	S3	G4
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	Tecate cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree	Mar-Jun	3.2	S354-G364	
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jul (Sep)	18.1	S1	G411
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	mesa horkella	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Apr-Jul	18.2	S233-G3	
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Jan-Jul	4.3	S3	G413
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Beridaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	4.2	S47	G417
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	occasional humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	4.2	S1	G411
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	Joel's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	18.1	S1	G411
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	intermediate monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	18.3	S27	G417
<i>Eriogonum diffusum</i>	California muley	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	4.3	S4	G4

2/3

ATTACHMENT C. CDFW California Natural Diversity Database Results

8/2/2019	CNPS Inventory Results					
<u><i>Navarretia acutirata</i></u>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2 G2
<u><i>Nolina cismontana</i></u>	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May- Jul	1B.2	S3 G3
<u><i>Parastemon californicus</i></u>	California beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May- Jun(Aug)	1B.2	S2 G3
<u><i>Pentstemonis aurea ssp. altonii</i></u>	Allen's pentstemon	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1 G4T1
<u><i>Phacelia hubbii</i></u>	Hubb's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4 G4
<u><i>Phacelia Koeckii</i></u>	San Diego Peak prockia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	1B.3	S1 G1
<u><i>Phacelia stelleri</i></u>	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1 G1
<u><i>Pickeringia monilana var. lomentosa</i></u>	wooly chaparral-pear	Fabaceae	evergreen shrub	May-Aug	4.3	S3S4 G6T3T4
<u><i>Polygala cotinula var. fishiae</i></u>	Fish's milkwort	Polygalaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Aug	4.3	S4 G5T4
<u><i>Pseudocoumbyllum leucocarpum</i></u>	white redbell-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug- Nov(Dec)	2B.2	S2 G4
<u><i>Quercus artemisiifolia</i></u>	Eugehmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3 G3
<u><i>Romneya coulteri</i></u>	Coulter's poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar- Jul(Aug)	4.2	S4 G4
<u><i>Senecio adnascis</i></u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan- Apr(May)	2B.2	S2 G3
<u><i>Statice neomexicana</i></u>	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2 G4
<u><i>Symphoricarpos delicatulum</i></u>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul- Nov(Dec)	1B.2	S2 G2

Suggested Citation

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Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria:

[illegible]

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW Susc or FP
<i>Arenaria uliginosa var. arida</i> <i>Chaparral sand-veronica</i>	PDMV001P1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Asaphes cooperii</i> <i>Coepe's hawk</i>	ABMCC12040	None	None	G5	S4	NL
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> <i>Incorated blackbird</i>	ABPRBX0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Amphispiza bilineata canescens</i> <i>Southern California white-crowned sparrow</i>	ABPRBX1081	None	None	G5T3	S3	NL
<i>Ammodramus leucurus</i> <i>Great-horned owl</i>	ABPRBX4020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Anasayia californiensis</i> <i>Arroyo loach</i>	AAABBN1200	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anthus trichopterus</i> <i>Southern California legless lizard</i>	ATNACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> <i>Pacific bat</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Agelaius chrysateros</i> <i>Golden eagle</i>	ABMCC02010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Archaeobuteo</i> <i>Great blue heron</i>	ABMCAAD010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> <i>California gnatcatcher</i>	AFACBB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Armisteadia baileyi baileyi</i> <i>Belt's sage sparrow</i>	ABPTBX07021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	NL
<i>Aster otitis</i> <i>Long-eared owl</i>	ABNBST0310	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC
<i>Aspidocaulis hyperythra</i> <i>Orange-throated whiptail</i>	AFACJ02000	None	None	G5	S2S3	NL
<i>Aspidocaulis leptos anthogenus</i> <i>Crescent rhinell</i>	AFACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
<i>Astragalinus brevistylus</i> <i>Braumton's milk-vetch</i>	POTRABD100	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Athysanella carolinensis</i> <i>Burrowing owl</i>	ABNBST0010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Amphispiza coulineri</i> <i>Coulter's saltmarsh</i>	PDCHEAD000	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rate Point Rank, CDFW SSC or RP
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POA5TR00V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POBER000A00	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	11H1W24A40	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	IC0BHA00B0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	ASBNC390T0	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	CT17T210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	PMLLD0150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	PMLLD011	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POC0M040P0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	ASBPBG20S5	None	None	G5T9Q	S3	SSC
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	AFC4C02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POA5TR40P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POA5TR40P4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	AMA5DG5G31	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	AMA5DG5G31	None	None	G4	S1	SSC
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POA5TR40P4	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POA5TR40P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	POA5TR40P4	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	PMLC0P04010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	ASB1NB20Z2	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>						
<i>Batrachoseps maderensis</i>	AAAC0D1031	None	None	G5T3T4	S1S2	SSC



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Columbiga nobiliorumensis</i>	ABNKE010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
<i>Crataegus ruber</i>	ARADE020	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	ITR12010	None	None	G1S2	S1S2	
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	AMAFD0143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	AMAFD01100	Endangered	Threatened	G2	S2	
Stephens Vangoo rat <i>Doocephenia lepiscera</i>	PDRGN010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
slender-horned sparrowhawk <i>Ducula pacifica</i>	PDRHA0410	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
many-stemmed audubon <i>Elaeagnus laevis</i>	ABNKC08010	None	None	G5	SSS4	FP
white-stem blue <i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
southern willow flycatcher <i>Erys amanniae</i>	ARPAO0230	None	None	G3S4	S3	SSC
western pond turtle <i>Erymophis alpestris arctic</i>	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T1Q	S4	WL
California horned lark <i>Eriophorum densifolium ssp. maritimum</i>	PDLJAC0305	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Santa Ana blue woodpecker <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	SSS4	SSC
western massiff bat <i>Eurostomus xanthus</i>	ILCPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
quinto bicolor scorpionfly <i>Falco columbianus</i>	ABNKO0830	None	None	G5	SSS4	WL
<i>Falco columbianus</i>	ABNKO0830	None	None	G5	SSS4	WL
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	ABNKO08071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	SSS4	FP
American peregrine falcon <i>Gila owiculi</i>	AFCLB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
airway chub <i>Halibutur leucoccephalus</i>	ABNKO10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
bold eagle <i>Heptanotus forbesii</i>	PQCUF040C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Tecate sparrow <i>Horreola curvirostris</i>	PDRCS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
mass birdcatcher <i>Icteria virens</i>	ABPBD24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
yellow-breasted chat						



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<i>Lanius swainsonii</i>	AMACD0870	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus bemanianus columbianus</i>	ABNKE03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
California black rail <i>Lepidochelys carolinensis</i>	PDLJAC020	None	None	G3	SSS3	1B.2
heart-leaved pitcher slug <i>Lepidochelys carolinensis</i>	PDRBA1W114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lithobates phyllotis</i>	AAABH0170	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
northern leopard frog <i>Monardella aurea ssp. albifrons</i>	PDLJAC1812	None	None	G4T1T7	S1T7	1B.1
Joelent's monticola <i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. linnemedia</i>	PDLJAC1804	None	None	G4T2T7	S2T7	1B.3
intermediate monticola <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	PMPOA08040	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
California molly <i>Myotis jamaicensis</i>	AMACD01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Yuma myotis <i>Neotoma gambeli</i>	PDRBA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Gambel's water cross <i>Neotoma proserpina</i>	PDLJAC0300	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
prostate vernal pool tarantula <i>Neotoma apida linnemedia</i>	AMAFD08041	None	None	G5T3T4	SSS4	SSC
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	PMAG08050	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
chickadee nighthawk <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Myotis myotis</i>	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
big free-tailed bat <i>Oncophanes myotis ridgwayi</i>	AFCHA02891	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
steelhead - southern California DPS <i>Parthenon californicus</i>	PDRCH11110	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
California bearhug <i>Parthenon aurea ssp. albifrons</i>	PDAST0X021	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Allen's parakeet <i>Parthenon leucoccephalus</i>	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Phacelia leucoc</i>	PDRYD0C4G1	None	None	G1	S1	1B.3
Santiago Peak Phacelia <i>Phacelia stelleri</i>	PDRYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
branch star phacelia						



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Designation SSC or FP
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	APACF12100	None	None	G304	SS34	SSC
coast horned lizard						
<i>Psaltriparus californicus</i>	ABPBLU0031	Threatened	None	G4G5TQ	S2	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher						
<i>Pseudophrynosoma moccasinum</i>	PPAST4400	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
white necked-belted						
<i>Rhipidura terranovae</i>	IDIP05021	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	
Deft's Sands flower-loving fly						
<i>Riverherring Alouatta Pan Sage Scrub</i>	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Riverherring Alouatta Pan Sage Scrub						
<i>Salicore hexalepis virgata</i>	APAD33003	None	None	G5T4	S2S3	SSC
coast patch-nosed snail						
<i>Semiothisa aphanta</i>	PPAST81000	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
crayfish ragwort						
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	ABPBLU0010	None	None	G5	SS34	SSC
yellow warbler						
<i>Shrike neotoma</i>	PMAL1100	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
salt spring chickadee						
<i>Southern California Anuro Chusquea Ana Sucker</i>	CARE230CA	None	None	GNR	SNT	
Southern California Anuro Chusquea Ana Sucker						
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest						
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i>	CTT63220CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						
<i>Southern Interior Cypress Forest</i>	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Interior Cypress Forest						
<i>Southern Riparian Forest</i>	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Riparian Forest						
<i>Southern Riparian Forest</i>	CTT63400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Riparian Forest						
<i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i>	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						
<i>Southern Willow Scrub</i>	AAABF0220	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Southern Willow Scrub						
<i>Spice hammondi</i>	ABNMU08103	Endangered	Endangered	G412TQ	S2	FP
western spadefoot						
<i>Stemodia arifera</i>	PDASTEB000	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
California least fern						
<i>Synphyllanthus debilis</i>	AAAAF0202	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
San Bernardino aster						
<i>Tachia procne</i>						
Coast Range new						

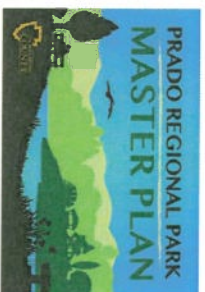


Selected Elements by Scientific Name
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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Designation SSC or FP
<i>Thamnia laticornis</i>	AMAF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American badger						
<i>Thamnia laticornis</i>	ARAD33180	None	None	G4	SS34	SSC
two-striped garter snake						
<i>Thryomanes nigres</i>	POBPA20070	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.2
rigid lily						
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBLU0114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
least bell's vireo						
<i>Wardii Forest</i>	CTT61300CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Wardii Forest						

Record Count: 107



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