NEGATIVE DECLARATION
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

WEST STATE STREET
RECHARGE BASIN

CHINO BASIN WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

June 20, 1977

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

WEST STATE STREET RECHARGE BASINS

Page

FIGURES

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

West State Street Recharge Basins

Description of Project

The proposed project is the staged construction of 19 acres of storm water recharge basins located in the southwest portion of the City of Montclair between Brooks Street and the West State Street Channel. The ultimate development will involve excavation of a series of percolation basins varying from one to four acres in area. These basins will be excavated to a depth of 12 to 15 feet and will accept water from the San Antonio and West State Street Channels and various local storm drain facilities.

The initial project will require the installation of approximately 200 linear feet of pipe from the West State Street Channel under the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad rights-of-way to the project site. Initial site preparation will consist of the excavation of a forebay approximately 15 feet deep and an approximately three acre percolation basin on the easterly five acres of the property. The initial percolation basin will be constructed at ground level and surrounded by a dike approximately five feet in height. Additionally, Brooks Street will be widened to the south and curb, gutter and sidewalk will be constructed to match existing improvements on the north side of Brooks Street. Landscaping will be provided along the improved street frontage and along the east property line and the site will be fenced.

The initial basin will be deepened and additional basins will be constructed on the remaining property as excavated dirt from the basins can be exported to landfill operations in the area.

As the project progresses, the remaining street improvements including curb and gutter and sidewalks, and landscaping will be constructed on Brooks Street to Silicon Avenue and on Silicon Avenue to the railroad right-of-way.

Purpose

The purpose of the project is to increase groundwater recharge within the Chino Basin to improve the extreme overdraft condition that currently exists. The project will result in reducing the amount of costly import water to maintain the level of groundwater in the Chino Basin and will enhance the quality and quantity of local groundwater supplies.

Findings

The initial environmental study has determined that the proposed project will not adversely affect the environment for the following reasons:

A. There will be no effect on the overall air quality after construction has been completed and only minimal impacts are anticipated during the actual construction phase.

B. There will be no abnormal noise level increase after project completion.

C. Aesthetic qualities will be slightly altered by the construction of basins and dikes. The project site will be screened by landscaping which should result in enhancement of the overall environment.

D. There are no known unique geologic resources affected by construction of the project.

E. There will be no adverse effects on:

- Animal life or habitat
- Endangered plant species
- Recreational areas
- Churchs
- Open space
- Physical features
- Transportation

F. No residents will be displaced.

G. There are no known archaeological, historical or paleontological sites in the project area.

H. No major geologic hazard poses significant potential impact upon the proposed project.

I. Groundwater resources in the vicinity will be augmented and groundwater quality is expected to improve.

J. The project will unavoidably remove a prime industrially zoned property from the tax roles.

Conclusions

The proposed project will have no adverse effect on the natural resources or the socio-economic structure of the community. The overall environmental impact is considered beneficial inasmuch as the project will enhance the community by partially alleviating existing overdraft of the groundwaters replacing costly importation of Colorado and northern California water.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

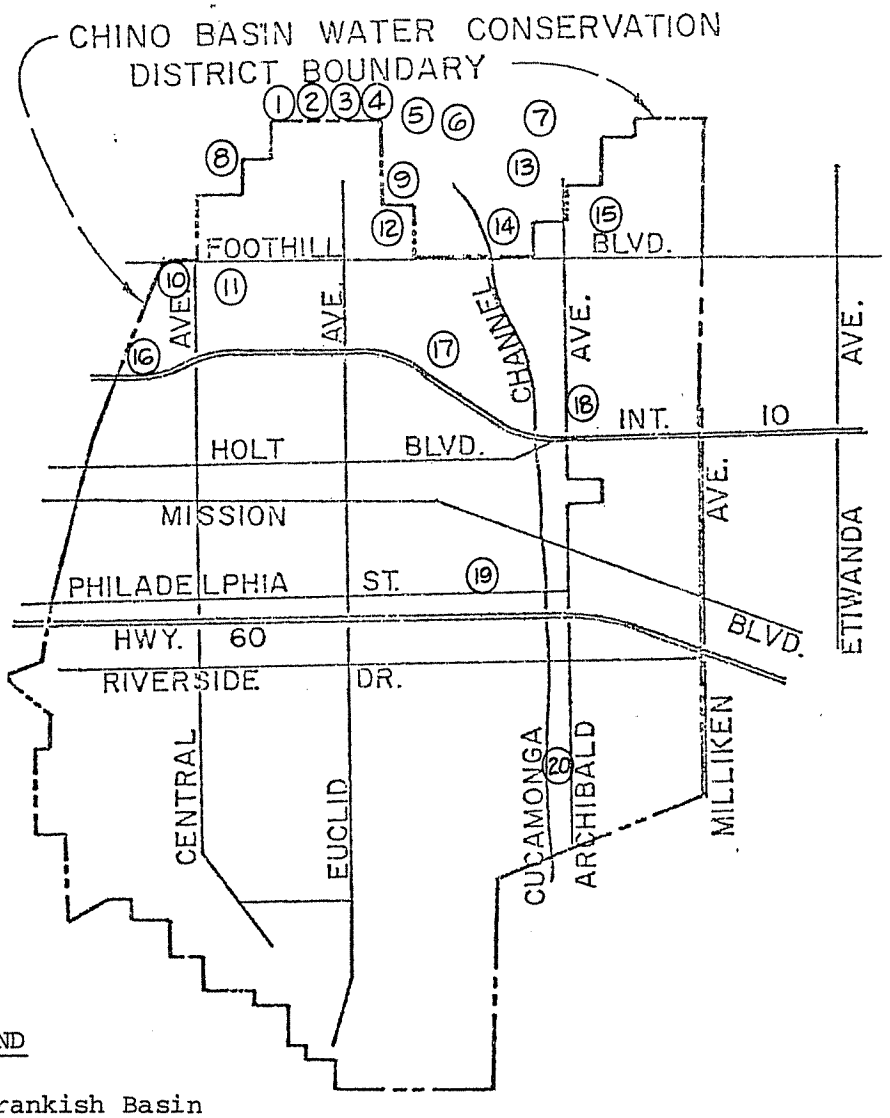
WEST STATE STREET RECHARGE BASINS

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed project, known as the West State Street Recharge Basins, involves the diversion of storm waters from the West State Street Channel into spreading basins for percolation and subsequent recharge of the groundwater basin. This project is an element of a continuing program to contain storm waters and secondary effluent for recharge in the Chino groundwater basin. The ultimate result of a successful groundwater replenishment plan is to reach a hydrologic balance between water recharge and water mining. Figure I-1 illustrates existing recharge basins within the Chino Basin Water Conservation District.

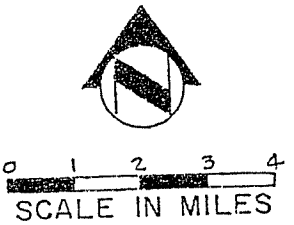
A. Project Background and Purpose

The Chino Basin provides groundwater supply to the southwest corner of San Bernardino County, generally bounded on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the south by portions of the Santa Ana River and the Jurupa hills. It extends from the City of Fontana on the east and includes portions of Los Angeles County just westerly of the Cities of Montclair and Chino. The Chino Basin contains approximately 151,680 acres of land. This area



LEGEND

1. W. Frankish Basin
2. Frankish Basin
3. Cherbak Basin
4. Marble Basin
5. Basin No. 3
6. Cucamonga Cross Walls
7. Demens Basin
8. San Antonio Basin
9. Cucamonga Basins
10. College Heights Basins
11. College Heights Spreading Grounds
12. 15th Street Basin
13. Beryl Basin
14. Red Hill Basins
15. Church Street Basin
16. Montclair Basins
17. 8th Street Basins
18. Turner Basins
19. Ely Basins
20. Lower Cucamonga Spreading Grounds



*See Appendix "E", Flood Control Basins

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FIGURE I-1

EXISTING RECHARGE BASINS

more or less corresponds with the area studied by the West Valley Planning Agency (WVPA) in the preparation of its "General Plan for Water and Wastewater Systems."

The WVPA report deals extensively with the water supply aspects of the basin. Among the basic findings of the report is a large disparity between the basin's sustained yield and future water demands. The sustained yield is the amount of naturally produced water available in the basin as groundwater and surface diversion. While this figure varies annually with climatological conditions, sustained yield has been set at an average of 140,000 acre-feet per year. Average local demand is estimated to be approximately 180,000 acre-feet per year.[1]

The 40,000 acre feet disparity between the supply and demand can be made up by the retention of additional storm flows, wastewater, and/or imported water for recharge. By the year 1990 it is estimated that area yearly demands for water will increase from the present 180,000 acre feet to approximately 210,000 acre feet. Future needs must therefore be obtained from supplemental sources. Obviously, the extent to which reclaimed wastewater and storm water are used to recharge the total water supply determines the extent to which costly imported supplies would be needed.

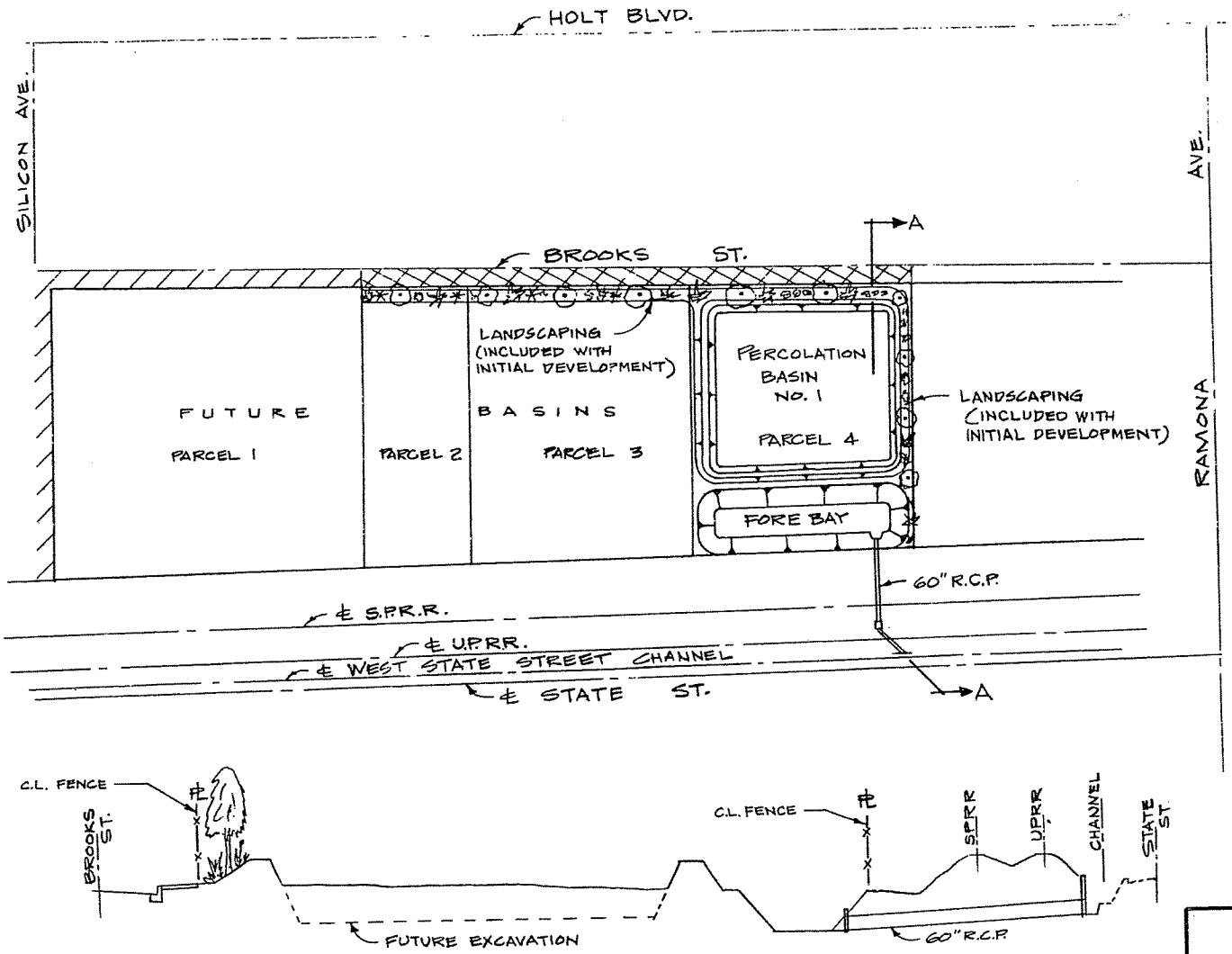
In order to avoid further extensive groundwater depletion and still satisfy present demands, area agencies will be forced to look to increased importation and further retention of storm flows and wastewaters.

The highest quality most cost effective form of basin recharge is the diversion of storm flows. In a study performed for the Chino Basin Water Conservation District by Omer Brodie[2], the average annual conservable runoff was estimated to be 40,500 acre-feet per year. A good portion of this storm flow could be retained in percolation basins such as the one proposed.

B. Construction

The proposed project is the staged construction of 19 acres of storm water recharge basins. The ultimate development will involve excavation of a series of percolation basins varying from 1 to 4 acres in area. These basins will be excavated to a depth of 12 to 15 feet and will accept water from the San Antonio and State Street Channels and various local storm drain facilities. (See Project Plan Map Figure I-2.)

The initial project will require the installation of approximately 200 linear feet of pipe from the West State Street Channel under the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad rights-of-way to the project site. Initial site preparation will consist of the excavation of a forebay approximately 15 feet deep and an approximately three-acre percolation basin on the easterly five acres of the property. The initial percolation basin will be constructed at ground level and surrounded by a dike approximately five feet in height. Additionally, Brooks Street will be widened to the



SECTION A-A

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FIGURE I-2

PROJECT PLAN MAP

south and curb, gutter and sidewalk will be constructed to match existing improvements on the north side of Brooks Street. Landscaping will be provided along the improved street frontage and along the east property line and the site will be fenced.

The initial basin will be deepened and additional basins will be constructed on the remaining property as excavated dirt from the basins can be exported to landfill operations in the area.

As the project progresses, the remaining street improvements including curb and gutter and sidewalks and landscaping will be constructed on Brooks Street to Silicon Avenue and on Silicon Avenue to the railroad right-of-way.

C. Operation

During a rainstorm, the storm flows in the West State Street Channel will be diverted to the basin site for percolation. The forebay or main receiving basin will be gravity fed. Portable pumps will be used to distribute waters from the forebay to the leveed basins for maximum percolation potential.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Land Use

Setting: The proposed project lies in the southwestern section of the City of Montclair between Mission Boulevard and Holt Avenue. For purposes of impact analysis, we will focus attention primarily upon the area shown in Figure II-1.

The project site and adjacent lands are presently zoned for industrial purposes. Although primarily zoned for industry, portions of the land in the vicinity of the project site are used for agricultural purposes.

Businesses in the vicinity of the project site include auto repair machine shops, Montclair Theater, drive-in theaters and various other repair shops. For a complete listing see Appendix F.

Project Impacts: The proposed project will remove from the real estate market and the local tax roles a portion of prime industrial lands within the City of Montclair. As the basins become fully developed, the property will be permanently committed to use as a recharge facility foreclosing other uses.

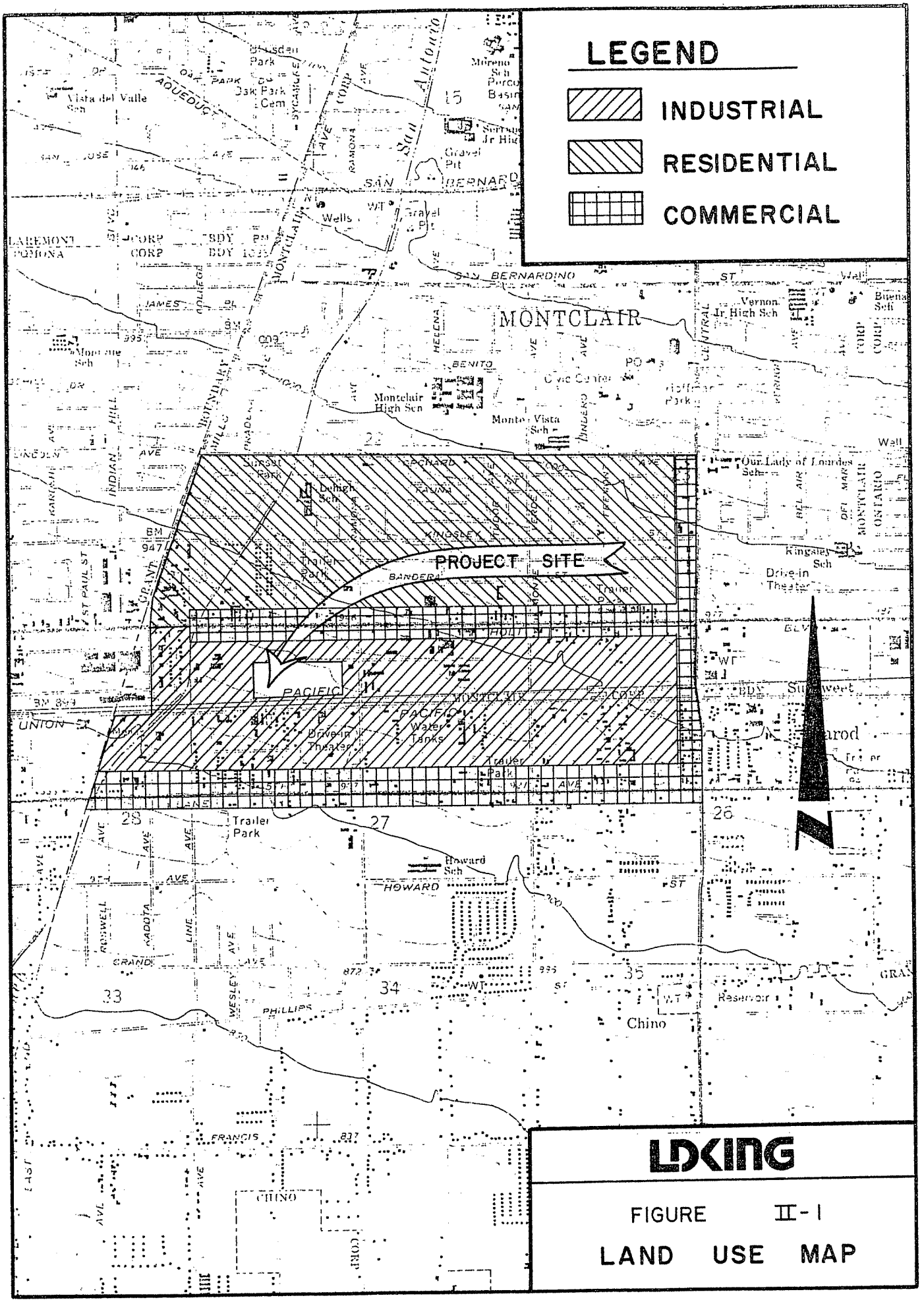

FIGURE II-1

LAND USE MAP

Mitigation: There is no way to mitigate the ultimate loss to the City and other taxing entities caused by construction of the proposed project.

There are, however, possibilities for joint usage which could be taken advantage of on the undeveloped portions of the property in the period between construction of the initial project and full development of the basin properties. This will not generate additional revenues but could be an overall community benefit.

To further mitigate the loss of a parcel of prime industrial land, it has been proposed that off-site improvements will proceed in concert with development of adjacent properties or with completion of the basins, whichever comes first. This would hopefully enhance development potential of the surrounding lands.

The Montclair City Master Plan for storm drains proposes the construction of a 36-inch storm drain in Ramona Avenue running from Holt Boulevard to the West State Street Channel. Construction as proposed would involve costly construction operation for installation under the railroad tracks and connection to the channel. Development of the proposed project would allow diversion of the proposed Ramona storm drain to the recharge basin resulting in a cost savings beneficial to the entire community.

B. Climate

Setting: Climate in the project area is typical mediterranean with hot-dry summers and warm-mild winters. The mean temperature of Montclair is 62.3 degrees with a yearly range from 47^{o} in the cooler months to 76^{o}

during the warmer months. Yearly lows stay around 30°, while highs remain in the 90°'s. The City receives an annual average of 18.29 inches of rainfall. Precipitation occurs mainly in the winter and early spring. The average daily relative humidity is 45.1% at 1:00 P.M.

C. Topography and Drainage

Setting: The City of Montclair and the proposed project site are located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. The city slopes to the south at a rate of 1.5%. Montclair is at an elevation of 1,066 feet above sea level, and contains 4.65 square miles of land. The gentle slope of the land, the Arroyo San Antonio Channel, and the State Street Channel negate drainage problems within the Montclair area. The majority of storm water runoff is diverted to the two channels for subsequent drainage into the Prado Basins.

Project Impacts: The project will require alteration of the existing contour of the land. The excavation of a series of basins and the building of dikes to surround the basins will substantially alter existing land contours. Storm waters from the State Street Channel will be diverted to the proposed basins for percolation to recharge the existing groundwater. The overall project impact is considered to be beneficial. By recharging the existing groundwater, the District will be moving a step closer to reaching a hydrologic balance between water mining and recharge.

Mitigation: The mitigation measure for maintaining the existing land contour entails no project. However, the "no project" measure would jeopardize the beneficial impacts projected as a result of project implementation in relation to the overall Master Recharge Plan.

D. Soils and Geology

Setting: The area proposed for development includes approximately 19.5 acres of flat terrain located in the southwestern portion of the City of Montclair.

Soils in the project area are described as being from "Hydrologic Group A:"

> "...having high infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted, consisting chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sands and/or gravel. These soils have a high rate of water transmission and would result in a low runoff potential."[3]

Soils from "Group A" have high percolation capability and are therefore ideal for water recharge programs. (See Appendix G, "Letter, Geological Consultation")

The project perimeters contain no known or active faults. The nearest major fault is the Chino Elsinore Fault which is located approximately eight miles to the south of the project site. Earthquake activities from the Chino Elsinore Fault have been insignificant for the last 150 years.[4] The San Jacinto Fault is part of the San Andreas Fault system and is located 20 miles to the northeast of the site. The San Andreas Fault, with its lengthy history of activities, poses the greatest potential threat to development in the area. Estimates reveal that future shocks from an earthquake along

this fault line could reach a magnitude of 7.5 to 8.5 on the Richter Scale. This would be greater than the shock of the 1971 San Fernando Valley earthquake which reached a 6.6 Richter magnitude.

Project Impact: In the event that an earthquake should occur while the basins are filled with storm water to their maximum level, intense wave action could conceivably occur causing spillage of waters over the top edges of the basin. The spillage would follow the natural southerly slope of the land and drain into the State Street Channel.

Mitigation: Suitable distance will be allowed between the basins and buildings in the area to prevent damage from water spillage.

E. Vegetation

The sandy composition of the project site soil makes it highly receptive to annual vegetation such as soft chess, wild oats and cutleaf filagree with a dense overstory of wild mustard. (See Appendix "A" for a comprehensive listing of plants indiginous to the area.) In late spring or early summer site vegetation reaches maturity and dries. When this occurs, the dry vegetation becomes volatile to fire and poses a hazard on the surrounding property. The City of Montclair, therefore, provides an ordinance to require elimination of the hazard prior to onset of the fire season. Normally, to

eliminate the hazard, property owners plow or disc the overgrowth under the soil while the plants are still in the flowering stages.

Project Impacts: While replenishing natural resources by adding to the groundwater table, the proposed project will benefit the community by eliminating the hazard which exists during warmer months when the present ground cover dries and becomes volatile to fire.

Mitigation: Since no adverse impacts have been identified in relation to site vegetation, no mitigation measures are proposed.

F. Aesthetics

Setting: The existing project site is vacant land and heavily overgrown with Mustard grass. The industrial buildings surrounding the site are both one- and two-story structures with adjacent asphalt parking areas.

Project Impact: The proposed project will ultimately consist of a large twelve to fifteen foot depression surrounded by dikes and a chain link fence. This condition could present a generally unpleasant aesthetic appearance.

Mitigation: To mitigate the visual impact of the proposed project, landscaping will be planted surrounding the basins on all sides except the south perimeter adjacent to the railroad tracks.

Initial construction will develop street frontage, sidewalks and landscaping to just west of the Montclair Theater to match existing improvements on the north side of Brooks Street. Further construction will continue with development of adjacent lands or with the completion of the basin. This is to enhance development potential of adjacent lands.

G. Noise

Localized noise levels are generated by the various modes of transportation systems surrounding the project site. The single highest contributor to the noise level in the immediate area is that of the railroad. Both Southern and Union Pacific passenger and freight trains intermittently pass through the location.

The Ontario International Airport is located approximately six miles from the proposed basin location. Aircraft periodically fly overhead, adding to the present noise levels.

Vehicular traffic on the surface streets surrounding the site maintain a light to moderate flow throughout the day. Even though the area is industrially zoned, existing noise levels are relatively low.

Project Impacts: Following the initial construction phase, further excavation of dirt from the project area will take place over a period of many years. The length of time needed for total excavation is dependent upon the

need of outside operations for landfill dirt. As the need arises, dirt will be excavated and exported. The sound decibel expected to be emitted by construction equipment used for these purposes ranges from 69 to 98. The intermittent pumping of storm water from the forebay to the percolation basins will generate from 69 to 71 decibels of noise. (See Section III, paragraph A, for equipment noise level ranges.)

Mitigation: Although sound decibels emitted by construction equipment range from 69 to 98 decibels, sufficient buffer zones exist between project site and adjacent inhabited buildings to allow for adequate noise diffusion. All construction equipment used for this project will meet state and local noise level standards.

H. Air Quality

The proposed project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin which includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Established by the California State Air Resources Board in 1970, the South Coast Air Basin is highly dependent upon private vehicular transportation which produces large quantities of photochemical smog. Vehicular traffic along with pollutants pushed in from nearby coastal areas are the major contributors to Montclair's smog problem. The South Coast Air Basin currently exceeds National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Impacts: Following initial construction, the project will periodically contribute small amounts of photochemical and particulate smog to the air. This will occur as the dirt inside each basin is sold and transported to landfill operations by heavy-duty earthmoving equipment. These internal

combustion machines will produce pollutant emissions and will stir up dust particles.

Mitigation Measures: Control techniques will be employed to stabilize fugitive air borne particulates. Exposed areas will be paved, re-vegetated, or wetted to control dust problems.

The short-term photochemical smog produced by equipment used for construction of this project will be of minimal impact on the surrounding community. Equipment used will meet local and state pollution control standards.

I. Historical and Archaeological

An archaeological-historical resources assessment of the proposed project site was completed by the San Bernardino County Museum Association. (See Appendix D).

After reviewing appropriate literature, archaeological-historical site files and a field inspection of the site, no resources were noted as being located on the proposed project property.

Dr. Gerald A. Smith, San Bernardino County Historic Preservation Officer, also reviewed the proposed project and concurs that no archaeological-historical sites exist on this property that could be considered for nomination in the National Register of Historic Places.

Mitigation: Since no adverse effects are identified in relation to historical or archaeological resources on the proposed project site, no mitigation measures are prescribed.

J. Wildlife

Industrial and residential development surrounding the site have substantially limited the amount and type of animal life within the project area. Wildlife is confined to those species which thrive in close proximity to man. Examination of the land within the project area revealed the presence of small rodents such as gophers, moles and the California Meadow Mouse. Honey bees were noted collecting pollen from the dense mustard grass overgrowth and carrying it to their nesting place adjacent to the San Antonio Channel, off the project site.

Annual plowing of the field to submerge heavy overgrowth beneath the soil for fire hazard limitation displaces a majority of the wildlife population. Displaced animals migrate to abutting land to struggle until a carrying capacity balance is reached or until they can move back to the plowed land.

Site inspection and research of area wildlife lists (see Appendices B and C of this study) failed to reveal evidence of rare or endangered species.

Impacts: Major site preparation will include soil excavation and grading. These tasks are similar in nature to those performed by annual plowing and constitutes an adverse environmental impact on the existing rodent population. Those animals not destroyed by site preparation work will migrate to abutting land until a land capacity balance is reached or until they return to the altered site upon completion of the project. The impact on animal populations of the character described herein will be minimal inasmuch as these animals are not considered beneficial and are not listed as rare or endangered species.

The short-term addition of storm water to the basins could introduce new forms of wildlife to the site such as birds indigenous to open water areas. It is not anticipated that these new forms of wildlife will have an adverse effect on existing species. Water in the basins is expected to percolate at a rate sufficient to deter survival of aquatic life.

Mitigation: There are no significant adverse effects in relation to wildlife on the proposed project site. Therefore, no mitigation measures are prescribed.

K. Water Resources

The proposed project is located in the upper watershed of the Santa Ana River Watershed which stretches from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the upper elevations of the San Bernardino Mountains on the east. The Santa Ana River

Watershed provides water resources for the urban portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and major portions of Orange County.

For many years the Santa Ana River Watershed has been experiencing water demands in excess of supply that have necessitated importation of additional supplies. Importation in recent years has been mainly from Colorado River waters, which contain high concentrations of dissolved solids. Due to this condition, there currently exists a salt imbalance within the sub-basins and correlative problems of the continuing deterioration of the mineral quality of water supplies in the watershed.

Project Impact: The capture of storm waters by the proposed project will improve the quality and increase the quantity of the region's water supply. This improvement will decrease the need for imported water and improve the mineral quality of the existing groundwater to the benefit of the upper watershed and the entire region.

Mitigation: Since no adverse effects are identified, no mitigation measures are prescribed.

L. Energy Consumption

Project Impacts: Operation of the proposed project will require minimal use of energy. Water from the gravity-fed forebay will be transferred via

a small pumping system for distribution to the percolation basins. The resultant groundwater replenishment will maintain a higher groundwater level requiring less pumping energy for local wells.

The project will require the consumption of energy during construction activities which will constitute an irretrievable commitment.

III. CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Short-term adverse effects expected to occur during actual construction activities at the proposed site include:

A. Noise

Average noise levels are expected to increase during construction activities. Types of equipment to be used and expected noise level ranges, measured in decibels* (dBA) at 50 feet, are as shown below:

. Compacters	72-72 dBA
. Front loaders	73-84 dBA
. Backhoes	73-94 dBA
. Tractors	77-97 dBA
. Graders	80-93 dBA
. Pavers	86-88 dBA
. Trucks	83-94 dBA
. Concrete Mixers	75-87 dBA
. Cranes (movable)	76-87 dBA
. Concrete Pumps	81-83 dBA
. Pumps	69-71 dBA

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*The decibel is "a unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a scale from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average pain level."[5]

. Generators	71-82 dBA
. Compressors	75-86 dBA
. Pneumatic Wrenches	83-87 dBA
. Jack Hammers and Rock Drills	81-99 dBA
. Vibrators	69-81 dBA
. Saws	73-81 dBA
. Auger	71-86 dBA

Mitigation: Although sound decibels emitted by construction equipment range from 69 to 98 dBA, sufficient buffer zones exist between the project site and adjacent inhabited buildings to allow for adequate noise diffusion. All construction equipment used for this project will meet state and local noise level codes.

B. Transportation and Traffic

Brooks Street, a lightly traveled, dead end street north of the project site, will be used by the majority of construction equipment traffic for project ingress and egress. By using Brooks Street to the maximum extent possible, the normal flow of traffic surrounding the project area is not expected to be altered.

The standard practice of "jacking" or constructing pipe lines under highways or railroads without disturbing the roadbed or impairing traffic will be the method for culvert laying employed on this proposed project. Existing railroad traffic will not be altered.

Mitigation: Minimal adverse effects have been identified in relation to transportation and traffic. Neither railroad nor vehicular traffic will be substantially altered due to construction activities, therefore no mitigation measures are proposed.

C. Air Quality

As dirt from the forebay and each subsequent basin is excavated, equipment used for transport will produce pollutant emissions and dust particulates.

Mitigation: Control techniques will be employed to stabilize fugitive air borne particulates. Exposed areas will be paved, re-vegetated, or wetted to control dust problems. The short-term photochemical smog produced by internal combustion equipment used for construction of this project will be of minimal impact on the surrounding community. All equipment used on this project will meet local and state pollution control standards.

IV. ALTERNATIVES

No Project

The no project alternative would slow the progress of a continuing program to contain storm water and secondary effluent for recharge in the Chino groundwater basin. This could result in further depletion of the groundwater basin and an increase in the use of costly imported waters.

Alternate Location

Alternate sites have been explored for the proposed usage and percolation tests performed. The close proximity to both the West State Street Channel and the San Antonio Channel as well as the superior percolation properties make this site best suited for the proposed storm-water recharge project.

V. EVALUATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Probable Unavoidable Adverse Effects

The proposed project will cause the following adverse effects:

- Removal of prime industrial land from local tax roles.
- Alter existing land contours on the project site.
- Contribute photochemical and particulate smog during excavation and hauling activities.
- Short-term destruction and displacement of a portion of existing rodent population.
- Irretrievable use of energy expended by construction and continued operation of project.

B. The Relationship Between Local Short-Term Use of Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity.

The short-term usage of this property for the proposed recharge basin will benefit man's environment by providing a means for long-term conservation of resources and energy.

C. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Short-term construction and continued intermittent pumping operations by internal combustion machinery will constitute an irretrievable use of energy.

D. Growth-Inducing Effects

The proposed project is not expected to induce growth in the surrounding community.

REFERENCES

1. Interview with Fran Brommenschenkel, Administrative Assistant, CBMWD, May 31, 1977.

2. Omer H. Brodie and Associates, Reclamation of Wastewater for Replenishment of Groundwater Basin, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, Feb., 1974, p. II.2.

3. West Valley Planning Agency, Report for General Soil Map, San Bernardino County Planning Dept., 1970, p. 31.

4. Robert Lacopi, Earthquake Country, (Menlo Park, Calif.) Lane Magazine and Book Company, 1964, p. 15.

5. G & C Merriam Co., Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, Springfield, G & C Merriam.

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APPENDIX A

List of Plants

APPENDIX A

List of Plants
Southwest Portion of San Bernardino County

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alkali heath	Frankenia grandifolia
Annual ryegrass	Lolium multiflorum
Big sagebrush	Artemisia tridentata
Black sage	Salvia mellifera
California juniper	Juniperus californica
Ceanothus	Ceanothus spp.
Chamise	Adenostoma fasciculatum
Cheatgrass	Bromus tectorum
Cottonwood	Populus fremontii
Cutleaf filaree	Erodium cicutarium
Flattop buckwheat	Eriogonum fasciculatum
Live oak	Quercus spp.
Manzanita	Artostaphylos spp.
Needlegrass	Stipa pulchra
Pickleweed	Salicornia ambigua
Red brome	Bromus rubens
Ripgut brome	Bromus rigidus
Saltgrass	Distichlis spicata
Scrub oak	Quercus dumosa

LIST OF PLANTS (Cont'd.)

Sedge	*Carex* spp.
Soft chess	*Bromus mollis*
White sage	*Salvia apiana*
White barley	*Hordeum* spp.
Wild mustard	*Brassica* spp.
Wild oats	*Avena fatua*
Willow	*Salix* spp.

APPENDIX B

Mammal List

APPENDIX B

Mammal List*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Badger	Taxidea taxus
Coyote	Canis lefrans
Spotted skunk	Spilogale putorius
Striped skunk	Mephitis mephitis
California ground squirrel	Citellus beecheyi
Western gray squirrel	Sciurus griseus
Brush mouse	Peromyscus boylei
Cactus mouse	Peromyscus cremicus
California mouse	Peromyscus californicus
Deer mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus
Western harvest mouse	Reithrodontomys megalotis
Desert wood rat	Neotoma lepida
Longtail vole	Microtus longicaudus
Blacktail jackrabbit	Lepus californicus
Brush rabbit	Sylvilagos bachmani
Desert cottontail	Sylvilagos auduboni

* This mammal list was adapted from Field Guide to Mammals by Burt and Grossenheider.

APPENDIX C

Area Bird List

APPENDIX C

Area Bird List*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pied-billed grebe	Podilymbus podiceps
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
Gadwall	Anas acuta
American widgeon	Mareca americana
Shoveler	Spatula clypeata
Ring-necked duck	Aythya collaris
Ruddy duck	Oxyura jamaicensis
Cooper's hawk	Accipter cooperii
Red-tailed hawk	Buteo jamaicensis
Sparrow hawk	Falco sparverius
California quail	Lophortyx californicus
American coot	Fulica americana
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus
Common snipe	Capella gallinago
Least sandpiper	Erolia minutilla
California gull	Larus californicus
Ring-billed gull	Larus delawarensis
Band-tailed pigeon	Columba fasciata

LIST OF BIRDS (Cont'd.)

Mourning dove	Zenaidura macroura
Spotted dove	Streptopelia chinensis
Ground dove	Columbigallina passerina
Roadrunner	Geococcyx californianus
White-throated swift	Aeronautes saxatalis
Anna's hummingbird	Calypte anna
Red-shafted flicker	Colaptes chrysoides
Horned lark	Eremophila alpestris
Stellar's jay	Cyanocitta stelleri
Scrub jay	Aphelocoma coerulescens
Common raven	Corvus corax
Common crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos
Common bushtit	Psaltriparus minimus
House wren	Troglodytes aedon
Bewicks wren	Thromanes bewickii
Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos
California thrasher	Toxostoma redivivum
Robin	Turdus migratorius
Hermit thrush	Hylocichla guttata
Western bluebird	Sialia mexicana
Mountain bluebird	Sialia currucoides

LIST OF BIRDS (Cont'd.)

Blue-gray gnatcatcher	Polioptila caerulea
Ruby-crowned kinglet	Regulus calendula
Water pipit	Anthus spinoletta
Cedar waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum
Loggerhead shrike	Lanius ludovicianus
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris
Audubon's warbler	Dendroica auduboni
House sparrow	Passer montanus
Western meadowlark	Sturnella neglecta
Red-winged blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus
Brewer's blackbird	Euphagus cyanoccphalus
Brown-headed blackbird	Molothrus ater
House finch	Carpodacus mexicanus
Pine siskin	Spinus pinus
American goldfinch	Spinus tristis
Lesser goldfinch	Spinus psaltria
Rufous-sided towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Brown towhee	Pipilo fuscus
Savannah sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis
Lark sparrow	Chondestes grammacus
Oregon junco	Junco oreganus
Chipping sparrow	Spizella passerina

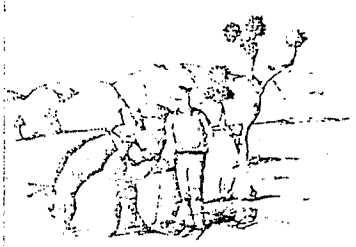
LIST OF BIRDS (Cont'd.)

White-crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys
Song sparrow	Melospiza melodia

*This species list is adapted from the Seventy-Second Christmas Bird Count, December, 1971, Vol. 26, No. 2, for the San Bernardino Valley, California, by the Audubon Society. It is not complete in that it represents only commonly seen birds. Infrequent or doubtful sightings have been omitted.

APPENDIX D

Letter San Bernardino County Museum



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
MUSEUM
ASSOCIATION

Telephone (714) 877-2272
MAILING ADDRESS
2024 ORANGE TREE LANE • REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA 92373

May 26, 1977

Chino Basin Water
Conservation District
c/o L. D. King Engineering Co, Inc.
517 North Euclid Av.
Ontario, Ca. 91762

Attention: Fredrick Stillions

Re: Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of approximately nineteen acres located west of Ramona Av., and south of Holt Bl. in the Montclair area

At your request the San Bernardino County Museum Association completed an archaeological-historical resources assessment of the property described above with negative findings.

Appropriate literature was reviewed, archaeological-historical site files check and a field reconnaissance made of the area and no significant archaeological-historical resources noted as being located on the proposed project property.

It is the opinion of the San Bernardino County Museum Association that your proposed project, if approved, will have no significant effect on the cultural resources of San Bernardino County.

This letter has been reviewed by Dr. Gerald A. Smith, San Bernardino County Historic Preservation Officer, who concurs that no archaeological-historical sites exist on this property that could be considered for nomination in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Joseph E. Hearn

Dr. Joseph E. Hearn
President, San Bernardino
County Musuem Association

JEH:sm

APPENDIX E

Inventory Flood Control Basins

FLOOD CONTROL BASINS *

SAN ANTONIO CREEK SYSTEM 1-100-00

1-104-3A San Antonio Dam - Section 24, T1N, R8W

Location: Situated at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon (see attached map)

1. Facility operated by Corps of Engineers
2. Earth Dam - 9280 Ac. Ft. Capacity Retention Basin
3. Concrete Outlet Spillway
4. Gate controlled release thru 174" RCP
5. Water empties into San Antonio Channel
6. Facility built in 1953

1-105-4A thru 4E San Antonio Basins - Section 26, T1N, R8W

Location: 5 Basins situated downstream of San Antonio Dam between 23rd. St. and 20th. St., Upland (see attached map)

1. Facility operated by Flood Control District
2. Percolation Basins - 49 Ac. Ft. Capacity
3. Controlled Inlet from San Antonio Channel
4. Controlled Outlet thru conduits into San Antonio Spreading Grounds
5. Facility built in 1920's

1-106-2A San Antonio Spreading Grounds - Section 2, T1N, R8W

Location: Spreading grounds located downstream of San Antonio Basins and on eastside of San Antonio Channel, Upland (see attached map)

1. Facility operated by Flood Control District
2. 26 Small percolation basins - 13 Ac. Ft. Capacity
3. Controlled inlet from San Antonio Channel
4. Additional inlet flows from San Antonio Basins
5. Outlet is into original San Antonio Creek above Foothill Blvd.
6. Facility built in 1921

1-107-4A thru 4D College Hts. Basins - Section 11, T1S, R8W

Location: Between Foothill Blvd. and 11th. St., east and west sides of San Antonio Channel, Upland (see attached map)

1. Facility operated by Flood Control District
2. Percolation Basins - 430 Ac. Ft. Capacity
3. Inlet into Basin #2 from original San Antonio Creek above Foothill Blvd.
4. No outlet facilities from basins
5. Facility built in 1958

*Provided by San Bernardino County Flood Control District

1-108-2A College Hts. Spreading Grounds - Section 11, T1S, R8W

Location: Between Benson Ave. & Central Ave., South of Foothill Blvd., East of San Antonio Channel (see attached map)

1. Facility operated by Flood Control District
2. 22 Percolation Basins - approx. 60 Ac. Ft. Cap.
3. Local street drainage source of spreading ground water
4. Spreading grounds outlet into Huntington Drive.
5. Facility built in 1932

1-110-4A thru 4D Montclair Basins - Section 15, T1S, R8W

Location: Between Arrow Hwy. and Route I-10 Freeway, East of San Antonio Channel (see attached map)

1. Basin No. 1

a.) Controlled inlet channel from San Antonio Channel
b.) Percolation Basin - 175 Ac. Ft. Capacity
c.) Operated by Flood Control District
d.) Storm Drain Outlet from Claremont Storm Drain (60" RCP)
e.) Storm Drain Outlet from Upland Street drainage (48" CMP)
f.) Basin Outlet controlled (48" CMP)
g.) Built in 1954

2. Basin No. 2

a.) Controlled Basin Inlet (48" CMP)
b.) 3-6' x 3' RCB Inlet
c.) Outlet structure from Claremont Storm Drain
d.) Percolation Basin - 270 Ac. Ft. Capacity
e.) Operated by Flood Control District
f.) Spillway overflow into San Antonio Channel
g.) Weir outlet into Basin No. 3
h.) Built in 1954

3. Basin No. 3

a.) Controlled 2-48" RCP's Inlets, plus weir inlet
b.) Inlet from street drainage
c.) Percolation Basin - 95 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Basin outlet controlled (60" RCP)
e.) Operated by Flood Control District
f.) Built in 1954

4. Hanawalt Basin (Montclair Basin No. 4)

a.) 60" RCP controlled inlet
b.) Percolation Basin
c.) Not operated by Flood Control District
d.) Weir outlet into San Antonio Channel

All four basins receive additional water from local street runoff.

:T CUCAMONGA CREEK SYSTEM 1-200-00

1-204-4A 15th. Street Basin - Section 5, T1S, R7W

Location: Situated at the Northeast corner of 15th. Street and Campus Ave., Upland (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is 15th. St. Storm Drain and Cucamonga Creek
3. Retention Basin - 70 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled outlet pipe (60" RCP)
5. Emergency Concrete Spillway into West Cucamonga Creek
6. Facility built in 1935

1-209-4A thru 4C 8th. Street Basins - Section 17, T1S, R7W

Location: 3 Basins located between 8th. Street and Princeton Ave., Ontario (see attached map)

1. Basin No. 1

a.) Operated by Flood Control District
b.) Source of water is West Cucamonga Channel and 8th. St. Storm Drain.
c.) Retention Basin - 46 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Emergency Concrete Spillway
e.) Controlled Basin Drain (36" RCP) to Basin No. 2
f.) Facility built in 1938

2. Basin No. 2

a.) Operated by Flood Control District
b.) Source of water is Basin No. 1
c.) Retention Basin - 28 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Emergency Concrete Spillway
e.) Controlled Basin Drain (30" RCP) to west Cucamonga Channel north of I-10 Freeway
f.) Facility built in 1938

3. Basin No. 3

a.) Operated by Flood Control District
b.) Source of water is West Cucamonga Channel north of I-10 Freeway
c.) Retention Basin - 2.4 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Emergency Ogee Spillway
e.) Facility built in 1938

1-211-4A, 4B, & 4C Ely Basins - Section 33 & 34, T1S, R7W

Location: 3 Basins located between Walker Ave. and Chino Ave., North of Philadelphia St., Ontario (see attached map)

FLOOD CONTROL BASIN (cont.)

1. Basin No. 1

a.) Operated by Flood Control District
b.) Source of water is West Cucamonga Channel and Francis Street Storm Drain
c.) Retention Basin - 152 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Basin Drain (30" CMP) into Basin No. 2-at basin floor
e.) Baker Ave. Culvert between Basin No. 1 & No. 2 is 5-12' x 6' RCB with invert 8' above basin floors
f.) Facility built in 1950

2. Basin No. 2

a.) Operated by Flood Control District
b.) Source of water is Basin No. 1
c.) Retention Basin - 197 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Controlled Basin Drain (36" RCP) into Basin No. 3
e.) Vineyard Ave. Culvert Between Basin No. 2 & No. 3 is 4-12' x 6' RCB with invert 9.5 above basin floors
f.) Basin Drain (30" CMP) into Basin No. 3 - at basin floor
g.) Facility built in 1950

3. Basin No. 3

a.) Operated by Flood Control District
b.) Source of water is Basin No. 2
c.) Retention Basin - 198 Ac. Ft. Capacity
d.) Controlled Basin Drain (2-30" RCP) into West West Cucamonga Channel
e.) Emergency Concrete Spillway into West Cucamonga Channel
f.) Facility built in 1950

CUCAMONGA CREEK SYSTEM 1-300-00

1-302-8A thru 8M Cucamonga Cross Walls - Section 20, T1N, R7W

Location: The 13 Cross Walls are situated at the mouth of Cucamonga Canyon. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Cucamonga Creek
3. Retention Basins - No Ac. Ft. Calculations
4. Cross Wall No. 13 is gated in 4 places to permit metered flow into spreading grounds
5. Facility built during 1930-32

1-303-2A Cucamonga Spreading Grounds - Cucamonga Rancho T1N, R7W

Location: 22 Small catch Basins located on the west side of Cucamonga Creek, between Cucamonga Canyon Mouth and Baseline. (see attached map) - Also included are large basins & dams which are detail under 1-304, 1-305 & 1-306.

1. Generally operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Cucamonga Creek
3. Percolation Basins - Approx. 50 Ac. Ft. Cap.
4. Water Outlets back into Cucamonga Creek
5. Facility originally built in 1900

1-304-4A Cucamonga Basin #3 (West 2/3) - Cucamonga Rancho, T1N, R7W

Location: The 2 Basins within Basin #3 are located in the Cucamonga Spreading Grounds (see attached map)

1. Operated by San Antonio Water Co.
2. Source of water is Cucamonga Creek thru the spreading grounds and 21st. Street Storm Drain.
3. 2 Percolation Basins - Approx. 160 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. 3 - Controlled Basin Drains into spreading grounds
5. Facility built during the 1930's

1-305-3A Cucamonga Basin #3 (East 1/3) - Cucamonga Randho, T1N, R7W

Location: One basin within the Basin #3 complex, which is located within the spreading grounds (see attached map)

1. Operated by San Antonio Water Co.
2. Source of water is Cucamonga Creek thru the spreading grounds and 21st. Street Storm Drain
3. Percolation Basin - Approx. 90 Ac. Ft. Cap.
4. 3 - Controlled Basin Drains into spreading grounds
5. Facility built during the 1930's

1-306-3B Cucamonga Basin #6 - Cucamonga Rancho, T1N, R7W

1. Operated by Flood Control District

2. Source of water is Cucamonga Creek thru the spreading grounds, 21st. St. Storm Drain, and 19th. Street Storm Drain.
3. Percolation Basin - 265 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency Concrete Spillways
5. Rubble & Mortar arched conduit Basin Drains
6. Facility built during the 1930's

1-310-2A Lower Cucamonga Spreading Grounds - Section 10, T2S, R7W

Location: Spreading grounds located between Chino Ave. and Schaefer Ave; west of Archibald Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Cucamonga Creek
3. Spreading grounds not functional for water spreading
4. Facility originally built between 1943-1953

1-313-4A Frankish Basin - Section 19, T1N, R7W

Location: North side of San Antonio Heights Intercept (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is mountain run-off
3. Debris Basin - Ac. Ft. Debris capacity
4. Emergency Concrete Spillway
5. Controlled Basin Drain (36" CMP) into San Antonio Hts. Intercept
6. Facility built in 1961

1-313-4B Marble Basin - Section 19, T1N, R7W

Location: North side of San Antonio Heights Intercept (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is mountain run-off
3. Debris basin - Approx. 1Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled Basin Drain into San Antonio Hts. Intercept
5. Facility built in the 1960's

1-313-4C Basin No. 3 - Section 20, T1N, R7W

Location: Basin at east end of San Antonio Hts. Intercept and on the west side of the Cucamonga Cross Walls

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is San Antonio Hts. Intercept
3. Basin has no water storage capacity
4. Concrete spillway chute into the Cucamonga Cross Walls
5. Facility built in 1964

ALTA LOMA SYSTEM 1-400-00

1-402-4A Demens Basin No. 1 - Section 22, T1N, R7W

Location: North of Hillside Road Cucamonga Area and south of Demens Canyon. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Demens and Thorpe Canyons
3. Debris Basin - 2 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency Grouted Stone Spillway into Demens Creek
5. Uncontrolled Basin Drain (36" CMP) into Demens Creek
6. Facility originally built in 1958

1-403 Beryl Basin - Cucamonga Rancho, T1N, R7W

Location: Northeast corner of Beryl Ave. and 19th. Street, Alta Loma Area (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Demens Creek
3. Diversion Basin - No Capacity
4. Facility built around 1950

1-404-4A Redhill Basin - Cucamonga Rancho, T1S, R7W

Location: Area southeast of Carnelian Street and Baseline Ave., Cucamonga Area (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Beryl Ave. Storm Drain and Carnelian Street Storm Drain
3. Retention Basin - 44 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency concrete spillway into Cucamonga Creek
5. Controlled Basin Drain into Spillway
6. Controlled Basin Drain into Street
7. Facility built in 1938

1-406-4A Alta Loma Basin No. 1 - Section 26, T1N, R7W

Location: North of Highland Ave. and West of Hermosa Ave., Alta Loma Area (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Alta Loma Storm Drain
3. Debris & Retention Basin - 109 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency Concrete Spillway into Alta Loma Storm Drain
5. Controlled Basin Drain (36" RCP) into Spillway
6. Facility built in 1964

1-406-4B Alta Loma Basin No. 2 - Section 26, T1N, R7W

Location: North of Highland Ave. and East of Hermosa Ave., Alta Loma Area (see attached map)

1-313-4D West Frankish Basin - Section 19, T1N, R7W

Location: Basin at west end of San Antonio Hts. Intercept

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is mountain run-off
3. Debris Basin - Approx. 5 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled basin drain (36" CMP) into San Antonio Hts. Intercept
5. Facility built in 1971

1-313-4E Cherbak Basin - Section 19, T1N, R7W

Location: North side of San Antonio Heights Intercept (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is mountain run-off
3. Debris Basin - Approx. 2 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled basin drain (48" CMP)
5. Facility built in 1971

1-313-4F Meryl Basin - Section 19, T1N, R7W

Location: North side of San Antonio Heights Intercept (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is mountain run-off
3. Debris Basin - Approx. 1 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled basin drain (36" CMP) into San Antonio Hts. Intercept
5. Facility built in 1961

1-313-4G Gray Basin - Section 19, T1N, R7W

Location: North side of San Antonio Heights Intercept (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is mountain run-off
3. Debris Basin - Approx. 1/2 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled Basin Drain into San Antonio Hts. Intercept
5. Facility built in 1961

1-315-4A Almond Basin - Section 21, T1N, R7W

As of 1976 the above basin has not been constructed.

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Alta Loma Basin No. 1
3. Retention Basin - 79 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled Basin Drain (5.5'x 5.5'RCB) into Haven Ave. Storm Drain
5. Facility built in 1969

1-408-4A Church Street Basin - Section 2, T1S, R7W

Location: Southwest corner of Church Street and Haven Ave., Cucamonga Area (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Church Street Storm Drain & Haven Ave. Storm Drain
3. Retention Basin - 98 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency Earth Spillway into Haven Ave.
5. Controlled Basin Outlet (66" RCP) into Deer Creek Channel
6. Facility built in 1958

DEER CREEK SYSTEM 1-500-00

1-501-1A Diversion Gate - Between Section 12 & Section 13, T1N, R7W

Location: North of Deer Canyon Mouth (see attached map)

1. Not functional for the retention of water
2. Facility built in 1934

1-502-2A Deer Creek Spreading Grounds - Sections 13 & 24, T1N, R7W

Location: From northern half of Section 24 to the mouth of Deer Canyon (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Deer Canyon
3. Percolation grounds - 1670 Acres
4. Outlets into Deer Creek Channel north of Highland Ave.
5. Facility built in 1935

1-504-4A Turner Basin No. 1 - Section 22, T1S, R7W

Location: East side of Cucamonga Channel (see attached map)

1. Operated by County Parks Dept.
2. Source of water is Cucamonga Channel
3. Retention Basin
4. Concrete Spillway into Basin No. 2
5. Facility built in 1976

1-504-4B Turner Basin No. 2 - Section 22, T1S, R7W

Location: East side of Cucamonga Channel (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 1 & No. 4
3. Retention Basin
4. Concrete Spillway into Cucamonga Creek
5. Facility built in 1971

1-504-4C Turner Basin No. 3 - Section 22, T1S, R7W

Location: Basin is west of Archibald Ave. and north of Basin No. 4 (see attached map)

1. Operated by County Parks Dept.
2. Source of water is imported water
3. Percolation Basin
4. No Outlet
5. Facility built in 1976

1-504-4D Turner Basin No. 4 - Section 22, T1S, R7W

Location: Basin is west of Archibald Ave. and east of Basin No. 2 (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 5
3. Retention Basin
4. Concrete Spillway into Basin No. 2
5. Facility built in 1971

1-504-4E Turner Basin No. 5 - Section 23, T1S, R7W

Location: Basin is on the east side of Archibald Ave. and north end of County Park (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 8
3. Retention Basin
4. Concrete Spillway into Basin No. 4
5. Facility built in 1971

1-504-4F Turner Basin No. 6a & b - Section 23, T1S, R7W

Location: 2-Small Basins are on the east side of Archiblad Ave., and within the County Parks Area. (see attached map)

1. Operated by County Parks Dept.
2. Source of water is imported water
3. Percolation Basin
4. No Outlet
5. Facility built in 1971

1-504-4G Turner Basin No. 7 - Section 23, T1S, R7W

Location: Basin is on the east side of Archibald Ave. and within the County Parks area (see attached map)

1. Operated by County Parks Dept.
2. Source of water is imported water
3. Percolation Basin
4. No outlet
5. Facility built in 1971

1-504-4H Turner Basin No. 8 - Section 23, T1S, R7W

Location: Basin east of Turner Basin No. 5 and west of Turner Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 9
3. Retention Basin
4. Concrete Spillway into Basin No. 5
5. Facility built in 1971

1-504-4I Turner Basin No. 9 - Section 23, T1S, R7W

Location: Basin located along east side of Turner Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Deer Creek
3. Retention Basin
4. Concrete spillway into Basin No. 8
5. Facility built in 1971

AY CREEK SYSTEM 1-600-00

1-602-2A Day Creek Spreading Grounds - Sections 19 & 30, T1N, R6W

Location: From mouth of Day Canyon to Highland Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Day Canyon
3. Internal Deflector Levees - 960 Acres
4. Outlets into Day Creek Channel
5. Facility built in 1912

1-603-4A Wineville Basin - Section 31, T1S, R6W

Location: On west side of Jurupa Ave. extension between Slover Ave. and Patton Rd. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Day Creek Channel
3. Retention and Percolation Basin - 80 Ac. Ft. Cap.
4. Emergency concrete spillway into Day Creek Channel south of Basin.
5 Controlled Basin Drain (48" RCP) into Day Creek Channel
6. Facility originally built in 1945

1-604-4A Riverside Basin - Section 6, T2S, R6W

Location: South side of Patton Road, west of Jurupa Ave. extension (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Day Creek Channel and Wineville Basin
3. Retention and Percolation Basin
4. No controlled outlet
5. Facility built in 1971

1-606-4A Day Creek Basin No. 1 - Section 31, T1N, R6W

Location: Southwest corner of Highland Ave. and Day Creek Channel (see attached map)

1. Not in existence as of June, 1976

1-606-4B Day Creek Basin No. 2 - Section 31, T1N, R6W

Location: West of Day Creek Channel and South of Highland Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Day Creek Channel

FLOOD CONTROL BASINS (cont.)

3. Percolation Basin - 230 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency Concrete Spillway into Day Creek Channel
5. Controlled Basin Drain (48" CMP) into Day Creek Channel
6. Facility built in 1975

VANDA CREEK SYSTEM 1-700-00

-702-2A Etiwanda Spreading Grounds - Sections 21 & 28, T1N, R6W

Location: From mouth of East Etiwanda Canyon to Highland Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is East Etiwanda Canyon and 24th. St. Storm Drain
3. 6 Small Percolation Basins - 5 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. No Controlled Outlets
5. Facility originally built in 1960

-703-4A Victoria Basin - Section 33, T1N, R6W

Location: West side of Etiwanda Creek Channel and North of Victoria St. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Etiwanda Creek Channel & San Sevaine Creek Channel
3. Percolation Basin - 50 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Controlled Basin Drain into Etiwanda Creek Channel
5. Facility built in 1975

1-704-4A Etiwanda Conservation Basins - Section 21, T1S, R6W

Location: East side of Etiwanda Ave. and between San Bernardino Ave. and I-10 Freeway (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Etiwanda Creek and local drainage
3. 10 - Percolation Basins - 120 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Emergency Spillway into Etiwanda Ave.
5. Facility built in 1954

SAN SEVAINE CREEK SYSTEM 1-800-00

1-802-2A San Sevaine Spreading Grounds - Sections 22 & 23, T1N, R6W

Location: From mouth of San Sevaine Canyon to north side of Summit Ave. (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is San Sevaine Canyon
3. Reception Levees - No Retention Capacity
4. Outlets into San Sevaine Basin No. 1
5. Facility built in 1960

1-802-4A San Sevaine Basin No. 1 - Sections 26 & 27, T1N, R6W

Location: South of Summit Ave. and North of Devore Freeway (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is San Sevaine Spreading Grounds
3. Retention Basin - 22 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Grouted Rock Spillway into Basin No.2
5. Facility built in 1960

1-802-4B San Sevaine Basin No. 2 - Sections 26 & 27, T1N, R6W

Location: South of Basin No. 1 (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 1
3. Retention Basin - 20 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Grouted Rock Spillway into Basin No. 3
5. Facility built in 1960

1-802-4C San Sevaine Basin No. 3 - Sections 26 & 27 , T1N, R6W

Location: South of Basin No. 2 (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 2
3. Retention Basin - 17 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Grouted Rock Spillway into Basin No. 4
5. Facility built in 1960

1-802-4D San Sevaine Basin No. 4 - Section 27, T1N, R6W

Location: South of Basin No. 3 (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 3
3. Retention Basin - 13 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Concrete Spillway into Basin No. 5
5. Facility built in 1960

1-802-4E San Sevaine Basin No. 5 - Section 27, T1N, R6W

Location: Southwest of Basin No. 4 (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Basin No. 4
3. Retention Basin - 35 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Concrete Spillway into San Sevaine-Etiwanda Combined Concrete Channel
5. Facility built in 1976

1-803-4A Banana Basin - Section 10, T1S, R6W

Location: South of the intersection of Banana Ave. and Whittram Ave., Fontana (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is San Sevaine Channel
3. Retention Basin - 38 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Concrete Spillway into San Sevaine Channel
5. Facility built in 1944

1-804-4A Jurupa Basin - Section 28, T1S, R6W

Location: Northwest corner of Jurupa Ave. and Mulberry Ave., Fontana (see attached map)

1. Basin partially built, not functional as of June 1976
2. To be operated by Flood Control District
3. Source of water to be San Sevaine Channel
4. Retention and Percolation Basin
5. To have uncontrolled Channel Inlet
6. Concrete Spillway back into San Sevaine Channel

1-807-4A Rich Basin - Section 23, T1N, R6W

Location: North of Summit Ave. and West of Lytle Creek Road (see attached map)

1. Operated by Flood Control District
2. Source of water is Hawker-Crawford Channel
3. Debris Basin - Approx. 2 Ac. Ft. Capacity
4. Grouted Stone Spillway into Hawker-Crawford Channel
5. Facility built in 1955

1-811-4A Hickory Basin - Section 16, T1S, R6W

Location: Northwest corner of the Kaiser Steel Plant, Fontana (see attached map)

1. Basin partially built, not funtional as of June 1976
2. Source of water to be San Sevaine Channel

3. Retention Basin
4. To have Concrete Spillway into San Sevaine Channel

APPENDIX F

Adjacent Land Use

APPENDIX F

Adjacent Land Use

The following is a listing of businesses surrounding the proposed West State Street Recharge Basin site.

1. North of the project

   . Montclair Theater

2. South of the project

   . Mission Drive-In Theater
   . Goodyear Tire Sales and Service
   . Spiegel Rug and Furniture Cleaners
   . Comprehensive Sheet Metal & Engineering
   . Pete's Auto Clinic
   . Cal-Custom Picture Tubes
   . Winston Woodcraft
   . Spotswood and Sons Precision Machines
   . Shacklett Construction
   . Hi-Flex Industries Inc.
   . Northern Transmission Service
   . SSP Construction Equipment
   . Advance Products
   . Frosco Co.
   . K-1 Kilgore Industries
   . O'Dell's Grinding
   . Dick's Automotive

3. East of the project

   . J. H. Automotive
   . Automotive Repair Center

4. West of the project

   . J. L. Mallard Co.
   . Mechanical Services Inc.
   . Montclair Bronze Inc.

APPENDIX G

Letter, Geological Constultation

AREA CODE 714
871-1693

1440 DOMINGO ROAD
FULLERTON, CALIF. 92633

ROBERT C. FOX
CONSULTING ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST

December 3, 1976

Chino Basin Water Conservation District
4594 San Bernardino Street
Montclair, California 91763

Attention: Mr. John R. Wright,
Secretary-Manager

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request I have reviewed all available information and data pertaining to the Brooks Street- Ramona Avenue proposed artificial recharge site. Purpose of this review was to determine whether or not the site could be used for the intended function.

Information and data that I reviewed included Logs of the Bucket Auger test holes made by me on November 5, 1976, Logs of the test hole prepared by L. D. King Engineering Company, on November 16, 1976 and Drillers' Logs of water wells obtained from the California Department of Water Resources and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District.

On November 5th, the driller was able only to penetrate to a depth of 50 feet below ground surface, however, on November 16th, the test hole was drilled to a depth of 75 feet below ground surface. We had hoped to drill to a depth of at least 100 feet, for most of the available well logs of water wells indicated "no data" from the surface to a depth of 100 feet. Well log data obtained from the Flood Control District on November 29th, however, provided me with additional information regarding subsurface geologic conditions.

On the basis of all available information, it is my considered opinion that the selected site will operate in such a manner that desilted flood waters and/or treated sewage effluent will infiltrate to the aquifer system with relative ease. Further, it is my opinion that no geologic or lithologic barriers exist which will prevent the downward and lateral movement of applied waters.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Fox

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, Ca 91730
Tel: 909.484.3888 Fax: 909.484.3890 www.cbwm.org

April 12, 2007

I, Paula S. Molter, am an employee of the Chino Basin Watermaster ("Watermaster"). As part of its normal course of business, Watermaster maintains a library of documents relevant to the Chino Groundwater Basin and Watermaster's role as the arm of the Court administering the Chino Basin Judgment. It is part of my regular duties to retrieve such documents from the library in response to requests from various parties.

I hereby certify that the attached document, titled ***West State Street Recharge Basin Negative Declaration of Environmental Impact, June 1977,*** is a full, true and accurate copy of that document, on file and of record in the Watermaster library.

Paula S. Molter