

Introduction

Framed by the scenic hills and nestled in the heart of Southern California, Chino is a city with deep agricultural roots and a strong sense of place. Once a hub for dairy farming and ranching, Chino has grown into a thriving, diverse community that blends rural heritage with modern opportunity. With an enviable quality of life and a distinctive small-town ambiance, Chino is a place where families put down roots, neighbors know one other by name, and residents take pride in their city.

As Chino continues to grow and evolve, the challenge will be to integrate new housing, jobs, and infrastructure in a way that preserves what people love about Chino—its sense of place, its history, and its strong community bonds—while also preparing for the needs of future generations. That means focusing growth in key areas, revitalizing aging commercial corridors, strengthening connections between neighborhoods, and supporting a resilient economy that welcomes innovation and entrepreneurship. It also means enhancing access to parks, trails, and healthy living, and protecting the community from natural hazards and the impacts of climate change. In rising to meet these challenges and turning them into opportunities for an even brighter future, Chino will emerge a stronger, more resilient, and prosperous community for all.

The General Plan is a dynamic document that guides development and conservation in Chino. Required by State law, the Plan addresses key topics such as land use, transportation, housing, open space, conservation, safety, and noise. It establishes a long-term vision for the city's future while also serving as a practical tool for day-to-day decision-making. Rooted in community values, the Plan reflects Chino's aspirations to remain a family-friendly, connected, and resilient city—one that offers a high quality of life, fosters economic opportunity, and remains a place where people choose to live, work, and stay for generations to come.

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Chino Kiwanis Club presents
Concerts on the Lawn
Tuesdays at 7:00 PM | www.chinokiwanis.com



Chino Profile

Chino is located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, at the western edge of the Inland Empire. Chino began as an agricultural community and grew with the construction of freeways and airports in the area connecting the community to the region and the nation. Today, the city is home to more than 93,000 residents and a thriving local economy, anchored by a range of businesses in manufacturing, wholesale trade, logistics and warehousing. With convenient access to State Routes 60 and 71 and close proximity to major job centers in Los Angeles, Orange County, and the broader Southern California region, Chino is ideally positioned for both living and business. Notable landmarks within the city include the Chino Airport, the California Institution for Men (CIM), the California Institution for Women (CIW), Chaffey College, and Prado Regional Park, a 2,000-acre park containing the Prado Olympic Shooting Park, which was the site of the 1984 Olympic sports shooting events.

Chino is a diverse and growing community. The city has seen sustained population



Chino youth at Summer Concerts on the Lawn

growth over decades, and between 2010 and 2020, Chino added 13,400 new residents, attracted by the community's relatively affordable home ownership opportunities, high performing schools and public services, and vibrant calendar of community festivals and events. With a median age of 37.7 and an average household size of 3.5, Chino is a community of relatively young families, although the population of adults aged 65 and older was the fastest growing segment of the population over the last 10 years. More than half of all residents identify as Hispanic or Latino. Over 70 percent of the existing housing stock in Chino is made up of single-family detached homes and the rate of homeownership is high, although the share of renters is growing. The city has a strong sense of community, evidenced by many well-attended festivals and events throughout the year.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE GENERAL PLAN

California Government Code Section 65300 requires each city and county in California to adopt a General Plan "for the physical development of the county or city, and any land outside its boundaries which...bears relation to its planning." The Chino General Plan can be considered the city's development constitution, containing both a statement of the community's vision of its long-term development as well as the policies to support that vision by guiding the physical growth of the city. The Chino General Plan serves to:

- Establish a long-range vision that reflects the aspirations of the community and outlines steps to achieve this vision;
- Guide decision-making related to development, housing, transportation, environmental quality, public services, parks, open space, and agricultural conservation;

- Help Chino achieve compliance with applicable State and regional policies, including around housing production and environmental regulations;
- Allow City departments, other public agencies, and private developers to design projects that will enhance the character of the community, preserve environmental resources, and minimize hazards; and
- Provide the basis for establishing and setting priorities for detailed plans and implementing programs, such as the Zoning Ordinance and future specific plans.

Due to the general and long-range nature of the General Plan, there will be instances where more detailed studies will be necessary in order to implement the General Plan's policies.

General Plan Requirements

California grants local authorities power over land use decisions. As a result, cities have considerable flexibility in preparing their general plans as long as State requirements are met. The California Government Code establishes both the content of general plans and rules for their adoption and subsequent amendment. Together, State law and judicial decisions establish three overall guidelines for general plans. General plans should be:

- **Comprehensive.** The general plan must be geographically comprehensive, applying throughout the entire incorporated area and the Sphere of Influence. The general plan must also address the full range of issues that affect the city's physical development.
- **Internally Consistent.** The general plan must fully integrate its separate parts

and relate them to each other without conflict. "Horizontal" consistency applies as much to figures and diagrams as to the general plan text. It also applies to data and analysis as well as policies. All adopted portions of the general plan, whether required by State law or not, have equal legal weight. None may supersede another, so the general plan must resolve conflicts among the provisions of each element.

- **Long Range.** Because anticipated development will affect the city and the people who live or work there for years to come, State law requires every general plan to take a long-term perspective. This General Plan uses the year 2045 as its planning horizon.

The Chino General Plan is presented in eight chapters. The General Plan covers all the elements required under State law – land use, circulation, conservation, open space, safety, noise, housing, and environmental justice – as well as four additional topics of local importance – community character, economic development, public services, and community health. All elements, regardless of whether they are mandatory or optional, carry equal weight.

Housing Elements are required by State law to be updated more frequently than the General Plan, and to facilitate that, the City publishes its Housing Element under a separate cover. State law also requires that implementation of the General Plan be "vertically" consistent: all actions relating to zoning, subdivision approval, housing allocations, and capital improvements must be consistent with the General Plan.

Table I-1: Correspondence Between State-Mandated Elements and General Plan Chapters

| CHAPTER | STATE REQUIRED ELEMENTS | OPTIONAL ELEMENTS |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Introduction | -- | |
| 2. Land Use and Community Character | Land Use Conservation (cultural/ historic resources) | Community Character |
| 3. Economic Development | -- | Economic Development |
| 4. Infrastructure | Circulation (transportation/utilities) | |
| 5. Parks, Recreation and Community Services | Open Space Safety (fire/emergency) | Community Services |
| 6. Hazards, Safety and Noise | Safety (Hazards, Airport Safety) Noise | |
| 7. Health and Environmental Quality | Environmental Justice Conservation (natural resources) | Community Health |
| 8. Implementation | | |

Planning Area

REGIONAL LOCATION

The City of Chino is the eighth largest city in San Bernardino County by population, located within the fast-growing Inland Empire region of California approximately 36 miles east of Los Angeles, 30 miles west of San Bernardino, 25 miles northeast of Anaheim, and 50 miles northeast of Long Beach. Chino is positioned at the convergence of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. It shares borders with the cities of Pomona (Los Angeles County) to the northwest, Ontario (San Bernardino County) to the northeast, Eastvale (Riverside County) to the south, and Chino Hills (San Bernardino County) to the southwest.

Chino enjoys excellent access to the regional transportation network. The northern portion of the city is bisected by State Route 60 (SR-60), a major east-west freeway and goods movement corridor that connects the Los Angeles metropolitan area with the Inland Empire and points beyond. State Route 71 (SR-71) generally forms the western boundary of Chino, providing connections

to Pomona to the north and job centers in Orange County to the south via State Route 91. State Route 83 (SR-83), known locally as Euclid Avenue, generally forms the eastern boundary of the northern part of the city, providing connections to Ontario to the north. Chino is located about 10 miles from Ontario International Airport, a commercial airport which serves as a major freight distribution point and currently offers 64 passenger departures and arrivals daily. There are no passenger rail stations in Chino, but Omnitrans provides bus service from the Transit Center in Downtown Chino to the Metrolink Station in Montclair, which offers passenger rail connections to points throughout Southern California.

Chino Airport, located in the southeast of the city, is the largest non-commercial airport within a 20-mile radius, making it a leading general aviation airport of choice for independent pilots, students, trainers, and corporate users. The Chino Airport is managed by San Bernardino County.

PLANNING AREA

The Planning Area is defined as the land area addressed by the General Plan, including land within city limits and the Sphere of Influence outside city limits; both are subsequently discussed. The Planning Area is shown on **Map I-1**. The boundary of the Planning Area was determined in response to State law requiring each city to include in its General Plan all territory within the boundaries of the incorporated area as well as “any land outside its boundaries which in the planning area’s judgement bears relation to its planning” (CA Government Code Section 65300). The Planning Area comprises a total of 20,626 acres (32.23 square miles) of incorporated and unincorporated land bearing relation to the City’s future growth.

City Limits

The City of Chino’s existing City limits encompass approximately 19,521 acres (30 square miles) of incorporated land, or 93.3 percent of the Planning Area. The existing city limits include residential, commercial, and industrial developments as well as public facilities including parks, schools, and hospitals.

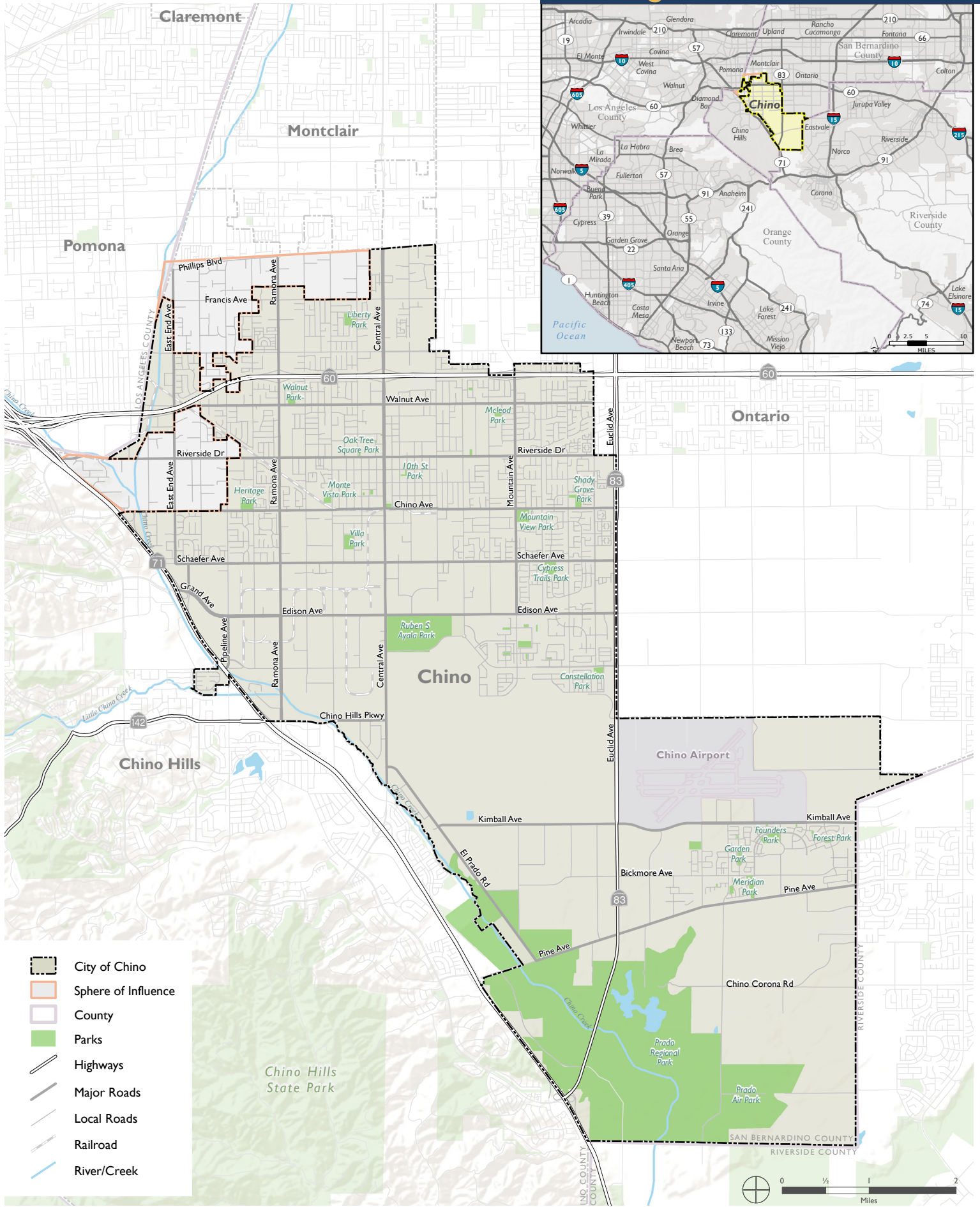
Sphere of Influence

The Sphere of Influence (SOI) is a planning boundary outside of a city’s jurisdictional boundary (that is, the city limit line) that designates the City’s probable future boundary and service area. The San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) has jurisdiction over defining Chino’s SOI and acts on annexations and approval of service contracts outside city limits. The purpose of the SOI is to ensure the provision of efficient services while discouraging urban sprawl and the premature conversion of agricultural and open space lands by preventing overlapping jurisdictions and duplication of services. While LAFCO cannot tell agencies what their planning goals should be, on a regional level, LAFCOs help coordinate the orderly development of a community so that the most efficient urban service arrangements are created for the benefit of area residents and property owners. Chino’s SOI boundary incorporates a total of 1,375 acres outside of the city limits (2.15 square miles) or 6.7 percent of the total land located in the Planning Area.



Chino Ave at Cypress Ave, looking north

Map I-1: Planning Area and Regional Location



Planning Context

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

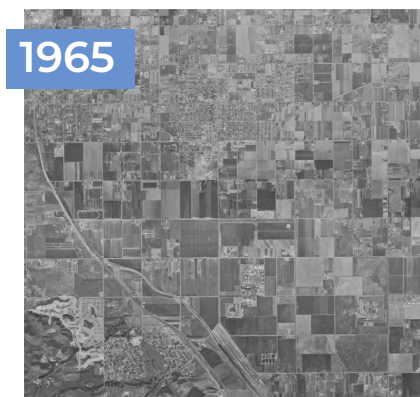
Present day Chino's earliest inhabitants were the Tongva, also called Gabrieleño, Native Americans. Their tribal territory traditionally included the entirety of the Los Angeles Basin, spanning the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina.

European exploration into the region began in the 1700s with the establishment of missions, greatly reducing both Tongva territory and population. Settlers moved through the region via a 1,200-mile trail chartered by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774, which connected missions and towns between northern Mexico and San Francisco. The Anza Trail ran through present-day Riverside, Ontario, and Claremont, just north of Chino.

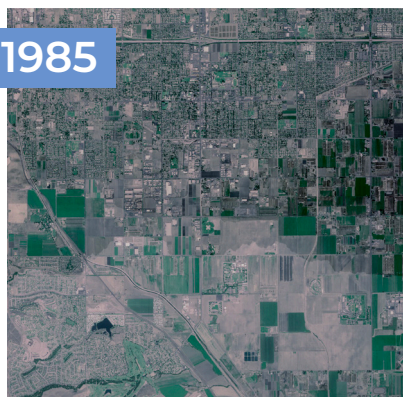
In 1824, when Mexico gained independence and took control of Alta California, present day San Bernardino County was divided into a series of land grants called "ranchos," distributed to well-connected Mexican and European Californians. Mexican Governor Pio Rico granted Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to Don Antonio Maria Lugo and his three sons

in 1839; this rancho represents what would become part of the present-day city of Chino.

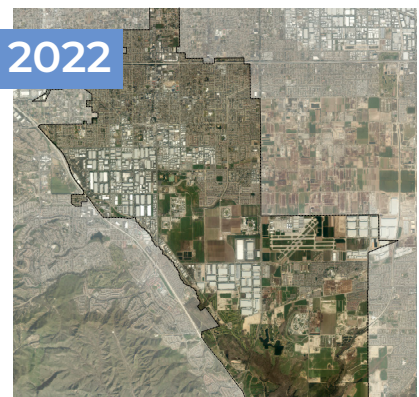
The area began to urbanize in 1881, when Richard Gird, a goldminer from Tombstone, Arizona, purchased the rancho and subdivided 23,000 acres into 10-acre plots around the square one-mile township of Chino. Speculators bought a large portion of the plots, and construction of the town began. The Chino Valley Railroad line began service in 1887, and the first school opened the following year. Gird opened the Sugar Beet Refining Factory in 1889. The City of Chino was incorporated in 1910. By 1940, the city was a top dairy producer, and much of the land was used for agriculture. Local farmers grew walnuts, alfalfa, peaches, oranges, hay, barley, wheat, potatoes, and sweet corn. The California Institution for Men (CIM) was established in the southern portion of the city in 1941. It is the third oldest prison in California. The California Institution for Women (CIW) opened in 1952, in what was then unincorporated San Bernardino County. Agricultural development continued into the 1970s (de Martino et al. 2011). Construction of SR 60 in 1970–1971, SR-71 in 1971, and SR-91 in 1975 connected Chino to southern California's expanding highway network. Construction of the freeways during this period connected residents to the regional economy but also resulted in the removal of many agricultural uses.



1965



1985



2022

Historic aerial imagery of Chino. Image credit: Google Earth

Chino's land use shifted from agriculture to industrial and warehouse/distribution uses in the 1980s. During this period, the city experienced a period of rapid residential growth. Between 1960 and 1990 the population went from 10,305 to 59,682 residents, reflecting both new construction and annexations that expanded Chino's city limit.

Chino's development pattern today reflects its evolution over the years. North of Schaefer Avenue is predominantly residential, with commercial uses along key arterial corridors, including Central Avenue, Riverside Drive, and Philadelphia Street. Most of the city's historic buildings are within these northern neighborhoods, particularly downtown. South of Schaefer, the city is primarily made up of commercial, industrial and institutional uses, including the Spectrum Shopping Center, warehouse and distribution facilities, the CIM, Chaffey College, and the Chino Airport. South of Pine Avenue within The Preserve community, existing land use is a combination of open space and agricultural, residential, commercial, and institutional uses, including The Preserve, a masterplanned community, the CIW, and Prado Regional Park. This area was annexed into the City in 2003 and The Preserve Specific Plan was adopted to guide development and conservation in the eastern part of this area.

LAND USE PLANNING AND REGULATION

The City of Chino adopted a General Plan in 1969 that focused on the City's transition from an agricultural community to a suburban community, and a General Plan Update in 1981 that called for more industrial and commercial development to diversify Chino's economy.

Residential Growth Management

In 1988, Chino adopted a voter approved residential growth control measure, Measure M, as an amendment to the General Plan. The measure applies to territory within Chino geographical boundaries at the time of adoption, and it prohibits the City Council from increasing residential density or rezoning non-residential land for residential uses without a vote of the people. Through the years, there have been 15 ballot measures that proposed land use changes to permit residential land use in new areas or to increase residential density. Most recently, Measure Y, approved by Chino voters in 2022, permits the use of a "two overlay" strategy to meet its State-mandated Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) to implement the 2021-2029 Housing Element to comply with State law. Measure Y was put forward as a way to satisfy Measure M's voter approval requirement, it did not affect or change the provisions of Measure M.



Image Credit: Chino Valley Historic Society

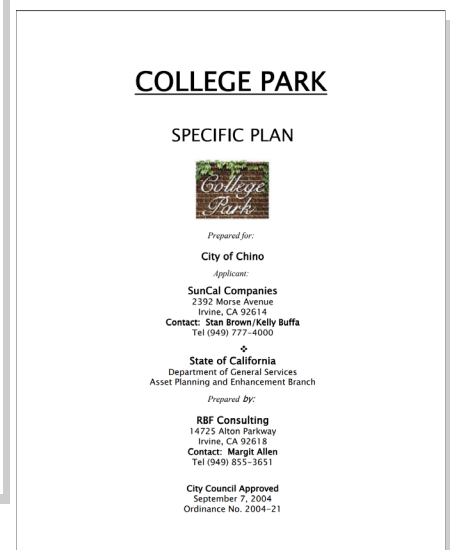
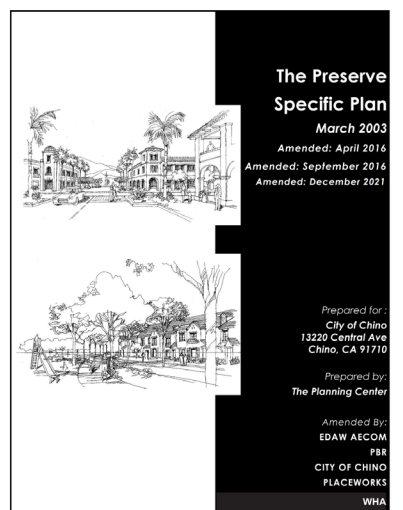
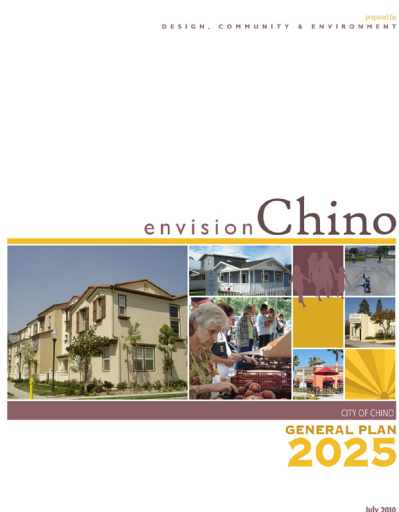
2025 Chino General Plan

The adoption of the 2025 General Plan in 2010 was the first comprehensive update in 30 years. It included several new elements beyond the ones included in 1981 and emphasized planning for public health, with the objective of promoting healthy, active lifestyles for residents. It focused on planning for neighborhoods and circulation patterns that would allow residents to walk, bike, and take public transportation to meet their daily needs, and to access parks and healthy food choices. Another key aspect of the 2025 General Plan’s vision was to encourage a variety of housing types that met the needs of all Chino’s residents, to meet its assessed share of the regional housing needs allocation without dividing established communities.

Specific Plans

Between 1982 and 2022, the City adopted a series of specific plans to guide development of key areas of Chino. The Central Avenue, East Chino, Majestic Spectrum, and Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plans were all

adopted between 1982 and 1992, a period of time when Chino saw industrial land use growth. These Plans were generally adopted to accommodate the development of new regional shopping areas, business, and industrial parks in the City. As of 2025, the older specific plans have been almost completely built out and the original vision has largely been achieved. With implementation of the 2045 General Plan, the Central Avenue, Majestic Spectrum, and Eucalyptus Business Park Specific Plans will be repealed and replaced with new land use designations and implementing zoning; the East Chino Specific Plan will remain in place. The Preserve and College Park Specific Plans were adopted in the early 2000s, designed using new urbanist principles. Both of which were crafted in response to the City acquiring land previously held within an agricultural preserve and surplus land controlled by the State. The Preserve is approximately 60 percent built out, with significant capacity remaining in the development program. The 2045 General Plan envisions continued implementation of The Preserve Specific Plan.



Covers of Chino 2025 General Plan, The Preserve Specific Plan, and College Park Specific Plan

General Plan Update Process

The City of Chino last updated its General Plan in 2010. There have been significant changes in the city and the region since then, and new opportunities, challenges, and approaches have emerged to necessitate an update. Additionally, a series of new State laws enacted since the General Plan was last comprehensively updated mean the City must incorporate strategies to address multi-modal mobility, environmental justice, climate vulnerability, and emergency evacuation among other topics. The General Plan Update is a comprehensive reexamination of Chino’s planning context and the community’s vision.

The General Plan Update process involved four main phases.

- **Phase 1** focused on identifying issues and opportunities to address in updating the General Plan and culminated in Guiding Principles that describe Chino’s shared values and the community’s vision for the future.
- **Phase 2** explored different options for achieving the vision described by the Guiding Principles. Several different alternatives for land use and circulation were evaluated and a preferred land use plan and key strategies to guide the General Plan Update were identified, based on extensive community engagement.
- **Phase 3** involved the creation of a draft general plan based on the approved vision, land use plan, and key strategies from prior phases and completion of environmental review.

- **Phase 4** involves public review of the draft documents and formal hearings before the Planning Commission and City Council prior to adoption of the 2045 General Plan.

Community engagement was integral to the development of the Proposed Plan, and over 2,350 Chino residents weighed in on their priorities and preferences for the future. Early phase outreach included stakeholder interviews, “pop-up” outreach at events around town, and a community-wide online survey, leading to the creation of a set of Guiding Principles that describe the kind of community Chino residents and businesses would like to see in 2045. Then between May 2023 and June of 2024, more than 1,300 Chino residents weighed in on potential land use, transportation, and design concepts for the key areas. The concepts respond to market opportunities and represent strategies for helping to achieve the shared vision for the future described in the Guiding Principles. Outreach activities included two open house meetings attended by more than 250 community members, presentations to various groups and organizations, a statistical survey of a representative sample of Chino voters, and a community wide online survey that garnered 619 responses. Additionally, a General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC) was formed to represent residents, businesses, and other community stakeholders in the development of the General Plan, providing a forum to ensure that a range of voices and interests were heard and considered in the process. The GPAC met nine times to review and advise on the content of the Proposed Plan. The ideas and feedback gathered through the community outreach process deeply informed and are embedded within this General Plan.



People

SMALL TOWN FEEL Chino's unique sense of place comes from its friendly, welcoming people. It's a family-friendly community where generations grow up and grow old together.

HIGH QUALITY COMMUNITY SERVICES Chino takes pride in its excellent community services. First responders work hand-in-hand with residents to keep the community safe. Residents of all ages and abilities enjoy a range of programs and services that enrich their quality of life.

STRONG CULTURAL BONDS Chino celebrates its culture and heritage with festivals, street fairs, performances, and community events that build hometown pride and bring people together throughout the year.

ACTIVE, ENGAGED POPULATION Chino's residents, businesses, community groups, and congregations participate actively in shaping plans and policies for the city's future.

OPEN GOVERNMENT Collaborative, customer service-oriented government and clear communication builds strong community relations and encourages positive dialogue.





Places

BALANCED COMMUNITY Chino is a vibrant community with a range of housing, employment, entertainment, recreation, and sports opportunities for people of all ages, incomes, and backgrounds. It has a clear development pattern defined by lively activity centers, dynamic employment districts, and safe, livable neighborhoods.

MEMORABLE CITY Chino is known in the region as a safe, livable city and a destination for culture, festivals, and sporting events.

VIBRANT DOWNTOWN Downtown Chino is a focal point for civic, cultural, and community life, anchored by its charming historic buildings, the Civic Center, and a host of thriving restaurants, shops, and entertainment venues in a walkable environment.

REVITALIZED COMMERCIAL CENTERS Featuring a range of new uses that serve community needs, Chino’s reimagined shopping centers are vital activity hubs and social gathering places that contribute to local character and quality of life.

ATTRACTIVE CORRIDORS AND GATEWAYS Chino’s commercial corridors feature well-designed buildings and streetscapes that provide walkable sidewalks, bicycle lanes, street trees, and landscaping. Inviting gateways into the city build a distinctive sense of place and enhance local pride.

GREEN AND SCENIC CITY From its network of City parks to the Prado Regional Park, Chino residents enjoy easy access to a range of recreational green spaces in and around the city, framed by the scenic backdrop of the San Gabriel Mountains.



Patterns

HEALTHY CITY Chino promotes active, healthy lifestyles for residents of all ages and abilities with a multi-pronged approach that focuses on nutrition, active living, physical and mental well-being, environmental health, and smart growth practices.

CONNECTED CITY A network of safe streets and multi-use trails links neighborhoods, parks, schools, and other community destinations, tying older and newer parts of Chino together.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS Chino makes strategic investments in infrastructure and technology to support residential and employment growth that benefits the whole of the community.

REGIONAL LINKS Chino's well-maintained roads and thriving general aviation airport provide convenient connections to the regional transportation network.

ECONOMIC ENGINES Chino prioritizes business attraction and retention to foster a strong, stable, and diverse range of businesses in the community, building on local strengths and assets while welcoming innovation and promoting entrepreneurship.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL BUSINESSES Chino is home to many thriving local businesses that serve one another and the community.

RESPECT FOR THE PAST Chino values, preserves, and protects its agricultural heritage, its historic buildings, and its ties to the past. Chino welcomes a heritage theme in new development, honors its military veterans, and respects all who have served the community.



Plan Organization, Structure, and Related Documents

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The 2045 General Plan addresses the eight state-mandated topics as well as four additional topics of local importance: community character, economic development, public services, and community health. The chapters of the 2045 General Plan are summarized below.

- 1. Introduction.** This chapter outlines the purpose and uses of the General Plan; provides a community profile; recaps the update process; presents a shared community Vision and Guiding Principles for Chino’s future; and provides an overview of the General Plan organization, relationship to other plans, and requirements for administration.
- 2. Land Use and Community Character.** This element satisfies the legal requirements for a General Plan land use element; describes the existing land use pattern and provides an explanation of the General Plan’s approach to citywide growth, with a map showing the desired distribution and location of land uses. It also describes the existing land use pattern, outlines a strategy for growth management and annexations, and includes land use designations with standards for density and intensity. Additionally, this element addresses community character and historic preservation, optional topics that are important priorities for the community. Policies in this element focus on revitalizing older shopping centers,

fostering a vibrant downtown, supporting thriving neighborhoods, promoting ties to the past, and enhancing sense of place.

- 3. Economic Development.** This optional element addresses a topic of local importance for Chino. It provides an overview of the population and employment context, and outlines goals and policies to support a strong, stable economy, including actions addressing positive city image; business attraction and retention; inclusive economic development; workforce development; and fiscal responsibility.
- 4. Infrastructure.** This element addresses transportation and utility infrastructure in Chino, addressing the statutory requirements for the circulation and conservation elements. It incorporates a circulation diagram that identifies major thoroughfares and transportation routes for vehicles, transit, bicycles, and pedestrians, and it includes policies for “complete streets,” roadway safety, and the efficient movement of goods. The element also identifies the location and extent of public utilities, including water, sewer, stormwater, and electricity infrastructure in Chino.



2045 General Plan Update community outreach

5. **Parks, Recreation, and Community Services.** This element satisfies legal requirements for addressing the topics of open space for outdoor recreation. This element also provides background information and a policy framework related to parks and recreation; schools; community facilities and libraries; and police and fire services.
6. **Hazards, Safety, and Noise.** This element addresses risks associated with natural and humanmade hazards in Chino, including flooding, seismic events, dam inundation, wildfires, and noise. It also addresses compounded risk associated with climate change, incorporating strategies to build community resilience. It satisfies the statutory requirements for the General Plan safety and noise elements, including requirements for an assessment of emergency evacuation capacity and climate vulnerability.
7. **Health and Environmental Quality.** This element addresses community health - a long-standing priority in Chino - together with new requirements for environmental justice identified under Senate Bill (SB) 1000 and SB535. It identifies “disadvantaged communities” in Chino and incorporates policies that address air quality and pollution exposure; physical activity; access to healthcare; healthy food access; and civic engagement and investment prioritization. It also addresses statutory requirement for the Conservation Element, with background information and policies addressing resource conservation, environmental resource protection, energy and water conservation, and reuse and recycling.
8. **Implementation.** This chapter describes the process for General Plan implementation, maintenance, and monitoring. It includes a table identifying near-term, mid-term, and long-term actions needed to implement general plan concepts and strategies. For each action, the responsible City departments

and the timeframe for implementation are shown. Potential funding sources are also identified.

The Housing Element of the General Plan is published under a separate cover.

POLICY STRUCTURE

Each chapter of this General Plan includes brief background information to establish the context for the goals and policies in the chapter. This background material is not a comprehensive statement of existing conditions and trends, nor does it contain any adopted information. Within each element, a tri-partite structure of Goals, Policies, and Actions provides a clear hierarchy. Within this structure, Goals describe general desired results that the community seeks to create through the implementation of the General Plan. The Policies and Actions establish the “who,” “how,” and “when” for carrying out the “what” and “where” of Goals. Policies and implementing Actions both support the Goals, described below.

- **Goals** – A Goal describes a desired outcome or end state.
- **Policies**– A Policy is a specific statement that regulates activities in the City, guides decision-making on an ongoing basis and directs implementing actions to achieve a goal. General Plan policies guide City staff and decision-makers in their review of land development projects and in decision-making about City actions.
- **Actions** – An Action is a measure, procedure, or technique intended to implement one or more policies to help reach a specified goal. Typically, an action is a discrete item done once and completed. In that sense, when taken together, the actions in the General Plan constitute a “to-do list” for the City.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

Technical Background Report

As part of the General Plan Update process, a Technical Background Report (TBR) was produced to provide background information and technical analysis to inform the planning process. The TBR describes Chino’s planning context and delves into the topics of land use; mobility and circulation; community services and facilities; environmental resources; hazards, safety and noise. As part of the TBR, a market analysis document was produced to provide an overview of the market characteristics exhibited by the residential, office, industrial, hospitality, and retail uses in the market area. In addition, a climate vulnerability assessment and a community health and environmental justice profile were prepared to provide an overview of climate change trend projections and local adaptive capacity to respond to climate related hazards.

Environmental Impact Report

The General Plan is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The EIR is a detailed analysis of the potential environmental effects of implementing the General Plan, and the EIR evaluates alternatives to the proposed project and presents ways to reduce or avoid environmental damage. The EIR ensures environmental opportunities and constraints are identified and incorporated into the planning process and informs policies that can mitigate any adverse environmental effects of the Plan. This General Plan is “self-mitigating” in that it includes policies and programs designed to mitigate adverse impacts of growth.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Recognizing the risks facing the community, the City maintains a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ([LHMP](#)) that articulates a plan for reducing and/or eliminating risk from natural and humanmade hazards and enhancing community resilience. The LHMP assesses risks associated with earthquakes, wildfire, flooding, drought, extreme weather, severe wind, hazardous materials accidents, terrorist attack, and other hazards specific in Chino, and it identifies mitigation goals, objectives, and projects to reduce those risks. The LHMP presents a detailed profile of each potential hazard, describing primary and secondary effects, magnitude/severity, previous occurrences, and the likelihood of future occurrences. An assessment of impacts to vulnerable populations, property, critical facilities, and infrastructure and the effects of climate change is also included. To ensure its continued effectiveness and to remain eligible for federal funding in the event of a disaster, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that the LHMP be updated every five years. The LHMP is incorporated by reference into the Hazards, Safety, and Noise Element of the General Plan.

Parks and Facilities Master Plan

The General Plan identifies community needs and potential locations of parks and recreational facilities in Chino to provide guidance for an update of the Parks and Facilities Master Plan (PFMP). The PFMP serves as a strategic roadmap for the development, design, maintenance, and funding of parks and recreational facilities in Chino. The PFMP provides a detailed inventory of Chino’s existing parks and recreational facilities and future needs, as well as guidelines for the development of future facilities and potential funding sources, bridging the City’s General Plan and Capital Improvement Program.

Drainage Master Plans

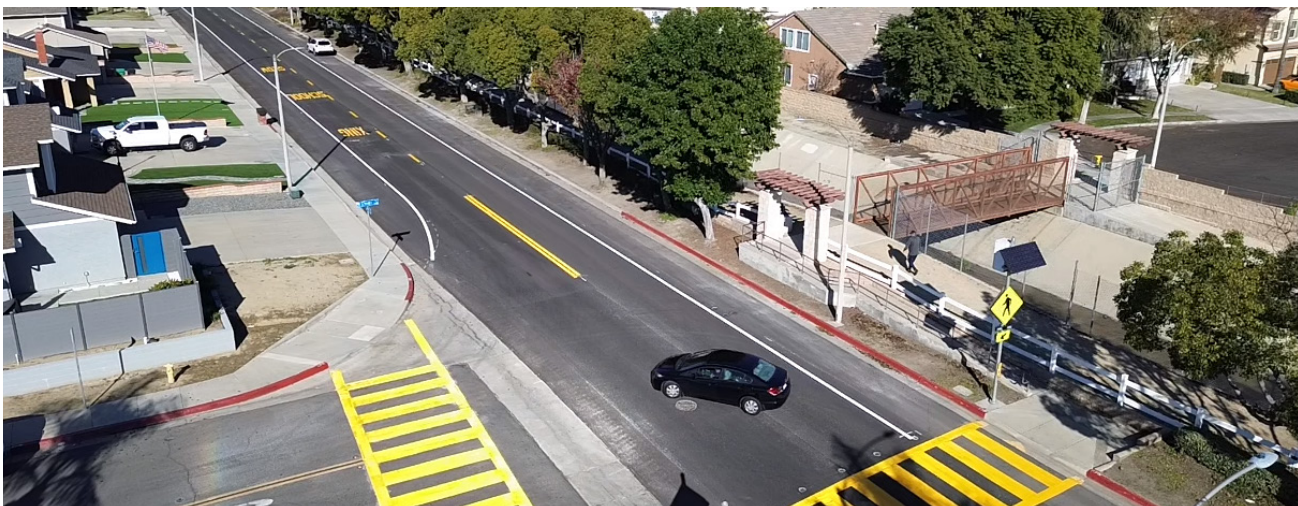
The City of Chino developed a comprehensive Master Plan of Drainage (MPD) beginning in 1993 for its northern quadrants, with subsequent MPDs in 1998 and 2007 (updated in 2021) for the southwest and southeast quadrants, respectively, to support planned development in The Preserve. These plans identify drainage facility improvements needed to address system capacity deficiencies and accommodate planned development citywide. In recent decades, Chino has invested heavily in storm drains, detention basins, and creek improvements. The bulk of planned storm drainage improvements are planned in southern part of the city to accommodate development envisioned in The Preserve Specific Plan area, where development has been planned outside of the 100-year flood plain. These improvements will help address localized flooding, particularly along major roadways such as Euclid Avenue and Pine Avenue. Capital improvement projects planned for the older northern part of Chino primarily address older infrastructure. Future development will be required to comply with stormwater control regulations that require the use of low impact development (LID) features to limit the volume and velocity of runoff to the City's storm drain

facilities through the use of detention/retention practices and other best management practices (BMPs). Therefore, future municipal storm drainage improvements will focus on maintaining deteriorating assets or system optimization. The City will continue to use the MPDs, with periodic updates as needed to address system capacity deficiencies and accommodate planned development citywide.

Administration, Implementation, and Amendments

IMPLEMENTATION

The General Plan is implemented by the decisions of the Planning Commission and City Council and by the Zoning Code, specific plans, and the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Capital planning represents an ongoing investment in the City's future to ensure the timely repair and replacement of aging infrastructure, and the implementation of priorities to meet the needs of the community. The CIP is a comprehensive planning document that identifies revenues with the capital projects expenditure budget, administered by the Public Works Engineering Division.



Storm drain facilities along Cypress Creek

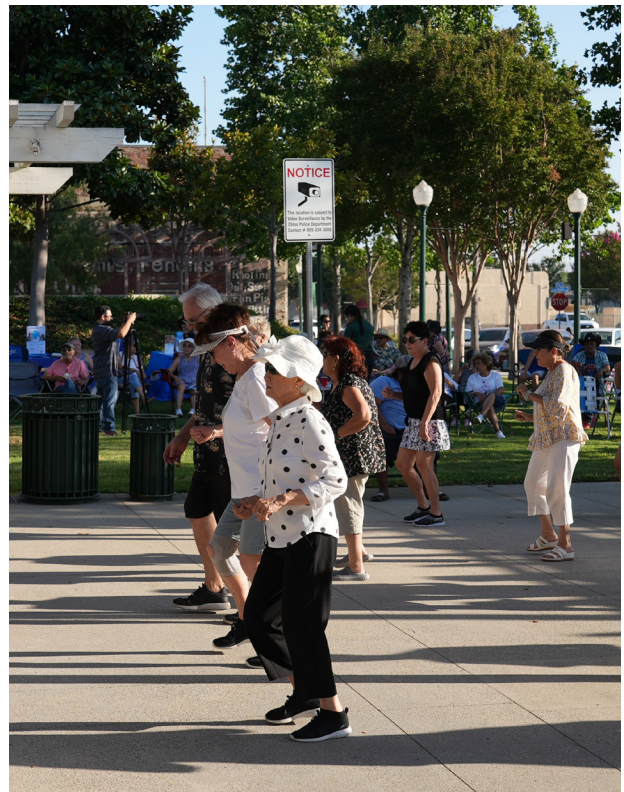
Chino’s Municipal Code Title 20, Zoning, includes detailed use classifications and standards. The zoning map must be consistent with the General Plan map, but it will not necessarily be identical to it. Existing specific plans will need to be updated for consistency with the General Plan and future specific plans also must be consistent with the General Plan.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL PLAN

The General Plan is a living document. As such, it should be updated periodically as site-specific circumstances change from the time of writing, to respond to new State or federal law, or to modify policies that may become obsolete or unrealistic over time. Changes in policy as well as the development of unforeseen opportunities or needs will require amendment of the General Plan. Per California Government Code Section 65358, no mandatory element of this General Plan may be amended more frequently than four times during any calendar year. Within this limitation, amendments may be made at any time as determined by the Chino City Council, and each amendment may include more than one change to the Plan.



Batting cage at Ayala Park



Senior dance class