5.15 RECREATION

This section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) evaluates the potential for implementation of The Ontario Plan to impact recreation in the City of Ontario. The potential for adverse impacts on accessibility of recreational facilities to existing and proposed residential neighborhoods, and impacts resulting from the construction of additional recreational facilities is evaluated based on current facilities and their usage.

5.15.1 Environmental Setting

Existing Conditions

The City of Ontario provides a variety of recreational opportunities in the City and nearby open space areas, including City parks, county parks, community centers, school recreation facilities, private parks, private golf courses, and recreational trails for bicycles, horses, and hiking. Open space provides many benefits to the community, including park and recreation areas, recreational trails, conservation of natural and significant resources, buffers between land uses, and the preservation of scenic views. The City of Ontario has convenient access to several active and passive open space areas. Active recreation areas typically include facilities such as tailored playing surfaces, buildings, parking areas, and similar modifications to a natural site. Passive recreation areas accommodate less-structured recreational pursuits and typically include minor modifications such as trails, service vehicle access improvements, enhanced landscape materials, and similar nonintrusive changes to the site.

The City has 592 acres of parkland. Table 5.15-1 lists the acreage and types of parks in the City of Ontario. Figure 5.15-1, *Existing and Proposed Park Facilities*, shows the location of existing and future parklands in and around the City.

Table 5.15-1
Park/Recreational Facilities within the City of Ontario

	Name	Location	Type	Facilities	Size (Acres)
Mini-Parks					
1	Nugent's Park	Northeast corner of Transit Street and Euclid Avenue	MP	Open turf and 6 horseshoe courts.	0.5
2	Ranch Park	Southeast corner of Arcadian Shores Avenue and Clydesdale Street	MP	Full-size basketball court, 2 ADA tot lots, and open space turf areas.	3.5
				Total Mini-Parks	4
Neighborhood Parks					
1	Bon View Park	Northwest corner of Bon View Avenue and Belmont Street	NP	Little league field, softball field, basketball court, soccer filed, 2 horseshoe courts, community center building and fitness room, neighborhood swimming pool, picnic area/barbecues, and 4,934 SF tot lot.	10
2	Centennial Park	2800 S Campus Ave	NP	Full basketball court, half basketball court, pedestrian/bicycle path, open turf area, restroom, recreation storage building, picnic area/barbecues, 9,000 SF tot lot, and security lighting.	5

Table 5.15-1
Park/Recreational Facilities within the City of Ontario

	Name	Location	Type	Facilities	Size (Acres)
3	Creekside Park	Northeast corner of Turner Avenue and E Riverside Drive	NP	Full basketball court, half basketball court, pedestrian/bicycle path, open turf area, sand volleyball court, 2 lit tennis courts, restroom, recreation storage building, picnic area/barbecue shelter, 4 picnic tables, 14 tables with concrete slabs, 8 tot lots, security lighting, and parking lot with 17 spaces.	7
4	Cypress Park	East of Ralston Street and Cypress Avenue	NP	Full basketball court, sand volleyball court, pedestrian/bicycle path, restroom with recreation storage, picnic areas/barbecues, 4,900 SF tot lot, and 20 parking spaces.	5
5	D Street Park (Veterans Memorial Park)	Southeast Corner of Grove Avenue and G Street. South of John Galvin Park	NP	Baseball field, 2 full-size basketball courts, 2 half basketball courts, portions of the West Cucamonga Creek Trail System, open turf area, picnic area/barbecues shelter, 7,200 SF tot lot, and security lighting.	9
6	Del Rancho Park	2098 S Cypress Ave	NP	Picnic area/barbecues shelter, 6,510 Sf tot lot, security lighting, and 28-space parking lot.	5
7	George Gibbs Park	Northeast corner of Benson Avenue and Princeton Street	NP	Softball diamond, open multiuse turf grass area (soccer), picnic area/barbecues, and 20-space parking lot.	3
8	James R. Bryant Park	Southeast corner of San Antonio Avenue and Flora Street	NP	Full basketball court, 2 half basketball courts, 1 tennis court, softball field, open multiuse turf area (soccer), par course, restrooms, picnic area/barbecue, tot lot, security lighting, and 17-space parking lot.	5
9	James Galanis Park	Southeast corner of Grove Avenue and D Street	NP	Open multiuse turf grass field, and Santa Claus, Inc., building.	5
10	Kimball Park	2615 S Campus Ave	NP	2 softball fields, baseball field, 4 turf grass volleyball courts, restrooms, recreation storage room, and 21-space parking lot	7
11	Memorial Park Grove	Northeast corner of N Parkside Drive and E G Street	NP	Pedestrian/bicycle path and security lighting. The southern portion of the park, between G and I Streets, was acquired by the Buck Development Company for flood control and park purposes.	2
12	Mountain View School Park	Northeast corner of Archibald Avenue and Walnut Street	NP	Picnic area/barbecues and tot lot.	1
13	Ontario Motor Speedway Park	Southwest corner of Center Avenue and Concourse Drive	NP	2 multiuse softball fields, restrooms, picnic area/barbecues, and 7,593 SF tot lot.	6
14	Sam Alba Park	Northeast corner of Cherry Avenue and Sunkist Street	NP	Basketball court, softball diamond, restroom building, picnic area/barbecues, and 2,720 SF tot lot.	1
15	Vineyard Park	Southwest corner of Baker Avenue and 6th Street	NP	Pedestrian/bicycle path, neighborhood swimming pool, picnic area/barbecues, 5,950 SF tot lot, basket ball courts (1 full court and 2 half courts), and 13-space parking lot.	10
				Total Neighborhood Parks	79

Table 5.15-1
Park/Recreational Facilities within the City of Ontario

	Name	Location	Type	Facilities	Size (Acres)
Community Parks					
1	Anthony Munoz Hall of Fame Park	1240 W 4th St	CP	Lit multipurpose athletic fields (softball, football, and soccer), 2 full basketball courts (lit), 1 multiuse basketball court (lit), sand volleyball court (lit), community center building, neighborhood swimming pool, restrooms, picnic area/barbecues, 5,200 SF tot lot, and 153-space parking lot.	18
2	De Anza Park	1434 S Euclid Ave	CP	Lit multipurpose turf-grass field (football and soccer), lighted softball diamond, 2 full basketball courts and 1 multiuse court, sand volleyball court, community/teen center building, restrooms, picnic area/barbecues shelter, 5,560 SF tot lot, security lighting, and 204-space parking lot.	20
3	Homer F. Briggs Park	2099 S Oaks Ave	CP	Show ring, equestrian trail, 1 lit little League field and 1 non-Little League field, basketball court, restrooms, recreation storage building, picnic areas/barbecues, 10,914 SF tot lot, 129-space parking lot, and security lighting.	15
4	John Galvin Park	1001 N Grove Ave	CP	Jay Littleton Ball Park with stands, concession, enclosed field, lights, etc; Latimar Little League Field (lit); Little League minor field (lit); Fish and Game and Boy Scouts Meeting House; portion of West Cucamonga Creek Trail; 1 full court basketball court; 2 half basketball courts; 2 tennis courts (lit); sand volleyball court; softball backstop; multiuse concrete court; restrooms; recreation storage building; picnic area/barbecues shelter; 2 tot lots – 11,070 SF, and 421-space parking lot.	42
5	Westwind Park	Northwest corner of Riverside Drive and Colonial Avenue	CP	Little League field, 2 softball fields, 1 full basketball court, 2 half basketball courts, 2 soccer fields, sand volleyball court, 3 tennis courts, community center/gymnasium, concession building, neighborhood swimming pool, pedestrian/bicycle facilities, restrooms, picnic area shelters, 6,556 SF tot lot, security lighting, and 262-space parking lot.	23
				Total Community Parks	119
Special Use Parks					
1	Creekside Golf Course	Northeast corner of Turner Avenue and E Riverside Drive	GC	Open space and golf-related facilities.	10
2	Whispering Lakes Golf Course	Northwest corner of Westwind Park and E Riverside Drive	GC	Open space and golf-related facilities.	200
				Total Special Use Parks	210
Regional Park					
1	Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park	Northwest corner of N Turner Ave / Hermosa Ave and Inland Empire Blvd / E G St	RP	Open multiuse turf, 2 lakes, a swim complex, water slide, splash pool, vineyards, and hiking trails. The park offers activities such as swimming, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, boating, volleyball, picnicking, etc.	180
				Total Regional Park	180
				Total Acres	592

Table 5.15-1
Park/Recreational Facilities within the City of Ontario

Name	Location	Type	Facilities	Size (Acres)

Source: City of Ontario Parks and Maintenance 2003
Does not include park/recreational facilities at public schools, trails, and greenways.
CP: Community Park
GC: Golf Course
MP: Mini-Park
NP: Neighborhood Park
RP: Regional Park
SF: Square feet
Notes:
The City of Ontario's Development Advisory Board is reviewing the park site master plan for the five-acre South Bon View Park, which is not included in this table. This table does not include the 21-acre Ontario Soccer Complex that is currently under construction. The Museum grounds, which occupy 1.5 acres, are also not included. In addition, greenways allow for recreational access and open space. The City of Ontario has numerous greenways that are not included in this table, including landscaped open space on Euclid Avenue and Mission Boulevard, and miscellaneous City-owned parkways.

National Park

San Bernardino National Forest

San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) is northeast of Ontario. It is situated in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa mountains and includes the vacation resort areas of Big Bear Lake, Lake Arrowhead, Mount San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Wilderness. The US Forest Service manages the 665,753-acre SBNF, 456,928 acres of which are in San Bernardino County. The SBNF consists of 500 miles of trails. Aside from camping, SBNF provides outdoor activities like hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, hiking, backpacking, mountain biking, horseback riding, and boating in the warmer months; and cross-country skiing, snowboarding, and snowmobiling in the winter months. Also associated with SBNF activities are volunteer organizations and trails associations.

State Parks

Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area

Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area is adjacent to the SBNF, along Highway 138, approximately 35 miles northeast of Ontario. Silverwood Lake was formed by the 249-foot Cedar Springs Dam, and at 3,350 feet, it is the highest reservoir in the State Water Project. Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area is approximately 2,000 acres, and includes a stretch of the Pacific Crest Trail, which is a national scenic trail spanning 2,650 miles from Mexico to Canada. Activities at Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area include camping, hiking trails, swimming, boating, waterskiing, and fishing. Silverwood Lake State Recreation Area is managed by the California State Parks Department.

Chino Hills State Recreation Area

Chino Hills State Recreation Area is approximately 15 miles southwest of Ontario, off of State Route 91 (SR-91) to Highway 71 North. This state park encompasses approximately 12,452 acres and accommodates such activities as hiking, biking, horseback riding, and camping.

Figure 5.15-1 Existing and Proposed Park Facilities

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Regional Parks

Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park

Regional parks consist of 50 acres or more and attract users from a service radius of up to an hour's drive. A wide range of amenities are available at regional parks, including picnic grounds, hiking trials, scenic areas, lakes, campgrounds, and major sports facilities. The Cucamonga-Guasti Park is a day-use park near the Ontario Convention Center, Ontario Mills, and Los Angeles/Ontario International Airport (LAONT). Cucamonga-Guasti Park consists of approximately of 180 acres and offers two lakes, a swim complex, water slide, splash pool, vineyards, and hiking trails. The park offers activities such as swimming, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, boating, volleyball, picnicking, and various other activities.

Prado Regional Park

Prado Regional Park is on Highway 83, south of Highway 60 and north of Highway 91 in Chino. The regional park encompasses approximately 2,000 acres and includes such activities as fishing, picnics, horseback riding, camping, golf, hiking, and an Olympic shooting range. Facilities include a dog training facility, showers, restrooms, public phones, groceries, grills and fire rings, picnic tables and shelters, and a 1.6-acre play area facility.

Local Parks

Local parks in the City of Ontario range in size and the amenities they provide to the population. Ontario's park classification system sets standards for five different types of parks: mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, special use parks, and urban plazas.

- ***Mini-Parks*** are usually up to five acres in size, provide recreational areas near residential or commercial areas, have limited amenities, and are also called pocket parks. They serve urbanized areas and are developed in conjunction with specific plans, planned developments, and community centers.

- ***Neighborhood Parks*** are usually 5 to 10 acres in the neighborhoods they serve and are designed to serve neighborhoods within a half mile of the park. Primary uses typically include passive open space, picnic areas, informal fields, tot lots, court games, and practice fields.

- ***Community Parks*** are usually 10 to 40 acres and are designed to serve several neighborhoods within a 1.5- to 2-mile radius from the park. Their typical amenities include multipurpose community centers, cultural centers, lighted sports fields and courts, picnic facilities, play areas, restrooms, off-street parking, pool facilities, and service yards.

- ***Special Use Parks*** provide a wide range of special or single-purpose recreational facilities designed to serve the community at large. They typically include aquatic centers, trailhead parks, open space, special event spaces, nature study areas, and sports complexes.

- ***Urban Plazas*** are proposed parks for the Downtown area and New Model Colony (NMC) within major retail, civic, office, and/or mixed-use areas, and downtown. Amenities include private urban spaces for eating, resting, public gathering, and other outdoor activities.

Public Recreation

The City of Ontario has joint agreements with Chino Unified School District at Woodcrest Junior High for the use of Kimball Park. The City also has an agreement with Chaffey Joint Union High School District at Colony High for use of baseball fields and outdoor basketball and tennis courts.

Trail System

Figure 5.15-2, *Multipurpose Trails and Bikeway Corridor Plan*, depicts the current trail system in the City of Ontario and the proposed trails and parkways in the NMC. Current trail opportunities are in the northern portions of the City (north of Riverside Drive). City and private trails are localized in the northeastern corner of the intersection at Philadelphia Street and Benson Avenue in the City. There are approximately 3.7 miles of equestrian trails in neighborhoods north of Benson Avenue and Francis Street. The West Cucamonga Creek Trail provides 1.3 miles of equestrian trails and 2.4 miles of paved hiking and bicycle trails. In addition, the Home Briggs Memorial Park provides equestrian facilities.

Greenways allow for recreational access and open space. The City of Ontario has numerous greenways that range approximately 15 linear miles. Most trail use is restricted to flood control channels and other informal trails. A number of greenways are utility easements interspersed throughout the City. However, greenway utility easements are not linked to the larger regional trails network. The Euclid Avenue Parkway is a 35-acre greenbelt, stretching the entire length of the City. In addition, Mission Boulevard provides a 66-acre undeveloped greenway that transverses the City.

Bike Lanes and Bikeways

As defined in the California Streets and Highway Code, bikeways and trails are designated Class I, II, or III. Class I bikeways are dedicated for exclusive use by bicyclists along rivers, channels, and utility rights-of-way. Class II bikeways are dedicated lanes along streets, with no parking allowed in the bike lane. Class III bikeways are bike routes normally shared with motor vehicles on the street or with pedestrians on sidewalks, and parking is allowed. Many of the City's bicycle paths are combined with sidewalks along each side of major streets. Cyclists generally use these one-way bike lanes for commuter or longer recreational purposes. Most of the City's arterial streets are sufficiently wide to allow for a four-foot-wide Class II bike lane along the curb. Bicycle corridors, Multipurpose Trails, Class II and Multipurpose Trails, and Class III bike routes are shown on Figure 5.15-2, *Multipurpose Trails and Bikeway Corridor Plan*. Currently the City has 8.3 miles of Class I bikeways and 6.7 miles of Class III.

Santa Ana River Trail

The Santa Ana River Trail is a developing corridor trail system south and east of the City of Ontario within the Santa Ana River Wash. This regional trail is 110 miles long, extending from the Heart Bar Ranch area in the San Bernardino National Forest to the Pacific Ocean. The trail crosses 33 miles of the SBNF and covers 18 miles within San Bernardino County. The San Bernardino County Regional Parks Division is currently improving 11 miles of the trail in three phases: Phase I consists of the trail portions from the Riverside/San Bernardino County line to La Cadena Drive for 3.3 miles, Phase II consists of the trail portions from La Cadena Drive to Waterman Avenue for 3.5 miles, and Phase III consists of the trail portions from Waterman Avenue to Alabama Street for 4.5 miles. Phase III of the Santa Ana River Trail would be south of the City along the Santa Ana River.

Figure 5.15-2 Multipurpose Trails and Bikeway Corridor Plan

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5.15.2 Thresholds of Significance

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project:

R-1 Would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

R-2 Includes recreational facilities or requires the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

5.15.3 Environmental Impacts

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Initial Study disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

IMPACT 5.15-1: BUILDOUT OF THE PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN WOULD GENERATE ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS, WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE USE OF EXISTING PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, BUT WOULD NOT RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT. [THRESHOLD R-1]

Impact Analysis: Currently, City of Ontario uses a parkland standard of three acres per 1,000 residents. The City has 592 acres of parkland (see Table 5.15-1). Based on the California Department of Finance 2008 population estimate of 173,690, the City currently requires 521 acres of parkland. Buildout of The Ontario Plan would generate additional residents in the City, most of whom would be concentrated in the NMC. Future growth in the City in accordance with buildout of The Ontario Plan would increase the demand for parks and increase existing park usage. The Quimby Act is a funding mechanism for parkland acquisition. Under this Act, and pursuant to the City's Code, residential subdivisions must dedicate parkland or pay in-lieu fees to enable the City to acquire a ratio of three acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (Municipal Code Section 9-2.1515). Based on this ratio and a projected buildout population for The Ontario Plan of 360,851, a total of 1,083 acres of parkland would be required at buildout. A proposed policy included in The Ontario Plan would increase this requirement to five acres per 1,000 residents (PR1-5). Based on this updated policy, buildout of The Ontario Plan would result in a need for approximately 1,804 acres of parkland at buildout. However, this standard would apply to new development only. Since the City of Ontario is anticipated to grow by approximately 187,161 people, new development would result in a demand for 936 acres, for a total demand of 1,457 acres.

The Ontario Plan addresses the need for recreation and parkland to preserve natural assets and environmentally sensitive lands. The Parks and Recreation Element contains relevant policies and programs that would acquire additional parkland; integrate new park and recreation facilities with existing and future trails, bikeways, and easements; and conduct regular reviews and updates of the City's parks and trails plans to keep pace with demographic trends and recreational needs of Ontario's residents. The policies and regulations are intended to meet The Ontario Plan's goal to increase park standard acreage ratios. However, the extent to which the City of Ontario can plan and implement parks, trails, and other recreational facilities is related to the availability of funding. The Ontario Plan would designate approximately 1,008 acres for recreational uses under the Open Space – Recreation land use designation. The predominant agriculture/open space land in the NMC has been identified as a target area with high priorities for park development. However, the Proposed Land Use Plan designates one neighborhood park and two special use parks in the Original Model Colony (OMC). In addition, the 2002 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan designates as "priority" one community center, four neighborhood parks, one soccer complex,

one adult softball complex, and one aquatic complex. In the NMC, The Ontario Plan anticipates several community, neighborhood, and special use parks, including a regional park with include active and passive recreation/open space use, museums, botanical gardens, waterways, civic buildings, amphitheatres, children's play area, public art/festival space, and athletic fields. Additional parks in the NMC are conceptual and would be detailed in the required specific plans.

Based on The Ontario Plan future buildout projections, the 1,008 acres designated for Open Space falls short of the City's existing Park Dedications and In-Lieu Fee Regulations for parkland acquisition by 75 acres, and 449 acres short of the proposed standard for new development. However, there are 180 acres of regional recreational facilities, joint-use agreements with school districts, and private recreational opportunities providing services that cannot be accommodated by existing facilities. Furthermore, The Ontario Plan provides land use opportunities for public parks to be developed in line with future development. The proposed Parks and Recreation Element contains relevant goals, policies, and programs that support a regular review of the City's parks and trails plans to keep pace with demographic trends and recreational needs of Ontario's residents. Under the current standard of three acres of parkland per 1,000 residents no significant impacts would occur. In addition, based on the proposed policy, new development will be required to provide five acres per 1,000 residents. The City will update the City's park dedications and in-lieu fee regulations (Ontario Municipal Code Section 9-2.1515) to be consistent with the new policy. The update would require new developments to pay in-lieu fees or provide sufficient public parkland. These fees would go toward acquiring the five acres of public parkland per 1,000 residents generated by the development. In addition, under The Ontario Plan's Parks and Recreation Element, Policy PR1-6 provides a minimum of two acres of developed private park space per 1,000 residents. This acreage does not contribute toward the five-acre public parkland standard for new development. Also not included in this acreage is the City's multipurpose trails and bikeway corridor plan. The City's goal is to provide an off-street multipurpose pedestrian and bicycle trail system, a Class II on-street striped bicycle system, and a Class III on-street signed bicycle system. The Class III bikeways would be used to connect multipurpose trails and Class II bikeways. As a result, development of park facilities would keep pace with the anticipated increase in population from buildout of The Ontario Plan.

IMPACT 5.15-2: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WOULD RESULT IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROVISION OF NEW AND/OR EXPANDED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, BUT IMPACTS WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT. [THRESHOLD R-2]

Impact Analysis: The Ontario Plan guides growth in development within the City and is not a development project. The Ontario Plan includes expansion of the equestrian and hiking trails, and improved bikeways throughout the City. The City has 592 acres of parkland, and buildout of the Proposed Land Use Plan would provide 1,008 acres. Including the Great Park in the NMC, The Ontario Plan would result in an additional 416 acres of park facilities. As a result of these planned park facilities, The Ontario Plan may result in the construction of new or expansion of existing recreational facilities in the City. The majority of these areas would be located in the NMC area, including the Great Park. Development and implementation of the Great Park may have an adverse physical effect on the environment, such as lighting, biological, noise, traffic, etc. Environmental impacts associated with construction of new and/or expansion of recreational facilities in accordance with the Proposed Land Use Plan are addressed separately (see environmental topical areas in Chapter 5, *Environmental Impacts*). However, it is speculative to determine the location of proposed park facilities in the City and impacts arising from development of individual park projects. The Ontario Plan contains goals, policies, and actions and existing federal, state, and local regulations that would mitigate potential adverse impacts to the environment that may result from buildout of the Proposed Land Use Plan, including expansion of parks, recreational facilities, and multiuse trails. Furthermore, subsequent environmental review would be required for development of park projects under the Proposed Land Use Plan. Consequently, The Ontario Plan would not result in significant impacts in this regard.

5.15.4 Relevant Policy Plan Policies and Programs

Mobility Element

Bicycles and Pedestrians

M2-1 Bikeway Plan. We maintain our Multipurpose Trails and Bikeway Corridor Plan to create a comprehensive system of on- and off-street bikeways that connect residential areas, businesses, schools, parks, and other key destination points.

M2-2 Bicycle System. We provide off-street multipurpose trails and Class II bikeways as our primary paths of travel and use the Class III for connectivity in constrained circumstances.

M2-3 Pedestrian Walkways. We require walkways that promote safe and convenient travel between residential areas, businesses, schools, parks, recreation areas, and other key destination points.

M2-4 Network Opportunities. We explore opportunities to expand the pedestrian and bicycle networks. This includes consideration of utility easements, levees, drainage corridors, road rights-of-way, medians, and other potential options.

Parks and Recreation Element

Planning & Design

PR1-1 Access to Parks. Strive to provide a park and/or recreational facility within walking distance (¼ mile) of every residence.

PR1-2 Adjacency to Schools. Examine locating parks adjacent to school sites to promote joint-use opportunities.

PR1-3 Funding. Shall seek outside, one-time sources of funding for capital improvements and reserve ongoing City funds primarily for operations and maintenance.

PR1-4 Joint-use Opportunities. In areas where there is a need but no City recreational facility, we explore joint-use opportunities (e.g., school sites).

PR1-5 Acreage Standard. Strive to provide 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

PR1-6 Private Parks. Require development to provide a minimum of 2 acres of developed park space per 1,000 residents.

PR1-7 Special Needs/Universal Design. Attempt to provide recreational opportunities at parks for people of all ages and abilities.

PR1-8 Renovation. Examine renovating existing facilities prior to building replacement facilities.

PR1-9 Phased Development. Require parks be built in new communities before a significant proportion of residents move in.

PR1-10 Master Plans for Individual Park Facilities. Require an individual park master plan for parks in excess of 10 acres.

PR1-11 Environmental Function of Parks. Require new parks to meet environmental management objectives.

PR1-12 Trails. We promote connections between parks and local trails, including those managed by other public agencies.

PR1-13 Equestrian Trails. We require the design and construction of equestrian trails in Rural Residential–designated areas.

PR1-14 Multifamily Residential Developments. We require that new multifamily residential developments of five or more units provide on-site recreational facilities or open space, in addition to paying adopted impact fees.

Recreational Programming

PR2-1 Participation. Program park facilities to maximize utilization and participation while considering park size, location, and population served.

PR2-2 Needs Assessment. Track the needs and priorities for recreational programming and look for ways to meet demand.

PR2-3 Community Involvement. Involve the local community in planning programs for neighborhood and community park facilities.

PR2-4 Access to Programs. Provide a range of program opportunities for residents of all income levels.

PR2-5 Partnerships. Partner with local and regional agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector to provide a comprehensive range of recreational programs.

New Model Colony Streetscape Master Plan

The NMC Streetscape Master Plan establishes the landscape design standards and guidelines for public medians and rights-of-way, regional trail system (flood control channel and SCE corridors) as well as for private development along public street frontages. The master plan provides guidance to developers with respect to the integration of streetscape design into specific plans for properties in the NMC and to be used by the City of Ontario as the basis for the review and approval of sub-area specific plans and development plans in the New Model Colony. The master plan components include: guidelines for individual street designs; guidelines for intersection monumentation and hardscape, guidelines on the trail and open space system, alternatives for stormwater management, design and materials, and landscape standards.

5.15.5 Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

State and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines that are potentially applicable to the proposed project are summarized below.

State and Federal Regulations

- ***Quimby Act (California Government Code 66477),*** state legislation that requires the dedication of land and/or fees for park and recreational purposes as a condition of approval of tentative map or parcel map. The Quimby Act establishes procedures that can be used by local jurisdictions to provide neighborhood and community parks and recreational facilities and services for new residential subdivisions.

City of Ontario Municipal Code

The City of Ontario Municipal Code contains regulations for parkland.

- ***Title 10, Parks and Recreation, Chapter 1: Parks, Parkways and Recreation, and Trails*** establishes the Recreation Commission, which has the right to grant and repeal permits. Chapter 1 indentifies uses or activities that are permitted and codifies City parks for the use and enjoyment of all persons in the pursuit of recreation, whether active or passive.

- ***Title 10, Parks and Recreation, Chapter 2: Parkway Trees,*** includes requirements for maintenance and removal of parkway trees and establishes the varieties; minimum size; and methods for locating, planting, caring for, preserving, and protecting the trees.

- ***Title 9 Development Code, Chapter 1: Zoning and Land Use Requirements*** allows the City to provide a guide for physical development that preserves the character and quality of existing neighborhoods; ensures the provision of adequate open space for light, air circulation, and visual relief from the built environment; establishes standards and guidelines promoting quality development; ensures that new development will not overtax the capacity of community facilities and services; ensures that neighborhoods are designed to protect natural features; and provides requirements for open space and recreation facilities for City residents.

- ***Title 9 Development Code, Chapter 2: Subdivision Regulations, Article 15: Park Dedications and In-Lieu Fee Regulations,*** establishes park and recreation dedication and fees, standards for determining park dedication/maximum requirement, and the maximum amount of parkland required for any subdivision (three acres per 1,000 people).

5.15.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and compliance with The Ontario Plan policies and programs, the following impacts would be less than significant: 5.15-1 and 5.15-2.

5.15.7 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts were identified and no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.15.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant impacts were identified. No significant unavoidable adverse impacts relating to recreation remain.

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