

CHAPTER 6 PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element for Chino Hills will assist in guiding the development of future park and recreation facilities and programs, and the preservation, acquisition, management, and use of open space in the City.

This element addresses not only current needs, but also projected needs to the year 2013.

A separate document, the Master Plan of Parks, Recreation, and Open Space for the City of Chino Hills was developed and adopted by the City Council as the implementation program for acquisition, development, and use of future park and recreation facilities and programs. The program contained in the Master Plan is based on information obtained during an extensive community-driven planning process, which included citizen participation through a series of six community workshops and a formal phone survey. This element summarizes the goals and objectives of the program as adopted and updated. For detailed information on the City's Existing and Planned Trails (including the Trails Map), the City's Design and Construction Standards for Trails, and for project specific details and requirements regarding trails, the reader is to consult the Master Plan.

B. PARKS, RECREATION AND SPACE ISSUES

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element presents the issues that have been identified by the City Council, the City Commissions, and the residents of Chino Hills through the initial formulation and adoption of the Master Plan and through the subsequent periodic Master Plan updates.

Trails

- Ensure that the City's trails network is

successfully planned for, developed, programmed, maintained, and promoted so as to provide for the continued enjoyment of the community's natural resources.

- Link trails into a system, and provide interconnectivity between various trail segments within the city and between the City's system and the systems of neighboring jurisdictions.
 - ◆ Identify important and/or critical links between existing and proposed trails in order to create a functional and integrated network of trails to provide recreational opportunities to the citizens of Chino Hills;
 - ◆ Interconnect internal City trails to each other and link these City trails to trails located in neighboring jurisdictions, thereby providing expanded opportunities for trail use and recreation;
 - ◆ Facilitate the incorporation of property, either through land acquisition or easement rights, needed for trail continuity;
 - ◆ Ensure trails are developed either directly, through construction by developers, or indirectly through the collection of developer dedicated funds for construction by the City at a later date; and,
 - ◆ Prioritize the purchase and/or development of critical trails or linkages through the City's Capital Improvement Program process, thereby providing the maximum benefit for the cost.
- Coordinate City trail connections to the Chino Hills State Park with State Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Assure the greatest use of trails throughout the community by:

- ◆ Continuing the process of identifying and addressing private encroachment onto trails, where the City is the underlying property owner, in order to provide adequate trail access to the citizens of Chino Hills;
 - ◆ Obtaining property for public trails through the development process, which will continue the provision of recreational opportunities for the public at large;
 - ◆ Utilizing easements to provide public access to trails when purchase of the property is impractical;
 - ◆ Strongly encouraging the use of public rather than private trails during the development process for a Citywide benefit;
 - ◆ Working with existing Homeowners Associations and management companies to potentially allow the use of private trails by the public; and,
 - ◆ Improving the existing trails by making them more accessible and usable.
- Maintain the City's trails in a manner that ensure the safety of users while also protecting the rural nature of the trail areas.
 - Actively market and promote use of the trails through educational efforts, dissemination of public informational materials, programming various recreational activities involving use and enjoyment of the trails. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Sports

- Provide adequate parking at all facilities.
- There is currently a lack of facilities for the top sports in Chino Hills – softball, baseball, soccer, basketball, and football.

- Create a sports center that will introduce children to a lifetime of sports.
- Jointly use school facilities to benefit the entire community.
- Develop multi-use facilities that can be used by everyone.
- More sports facilities are needed within the City limits.

Open Space

- The visual quality and rural atmosphere of Chino Hills must be maintained by protecting the trees, woodland areas, treeline, cliffs, skyline, ridgeline, springs, waterways, and views to the mountains.
- Develop guidelines for accepting open space lands.
- Protect large scale natural areas to preserve biological diversity.
- Create wildlife habitat and preserve natural habitat.
- Maintain wildlife corridors.
- Develop a nature/interpretive center.
- Use some of the open space areas as community gardens, orchards, cattle grazing, par course, and specialized uses.
- Exchange poor park land for good land.
- Protect this resource while still providing ways to utilize these areas for the benefit of the community.

Park and Cultural Facilities and Programs

- Need to provide an even distribution of recreation opportunities.
- Need more local indoor facilities and play equipment/areas for older kids.
- A community center is needed.

- Provide trail connections to all the parks.
- Develop a community newsletter that informs the citizens of the location of parks and programs.
- There is a problem with a lack of facilities to hold programs such as meeting rooms, classrooms, and a swimming pool.
- Needed programs include sports classes and camps, education and entertainment classes, human services, and cultural arts.
- Obtain buildings no longer needed by the school district for recreation programs.
- The City needs a centrally located community building with a kitchen and a method of transportation for senior programs.
- Programs for older adults could include crafts, games, nutrition, trips and tours, health screening, peer counseling, and exercise facilities. (GP, Res. No. 57)

C. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

This section takes each of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space issues and translates the issue into a series of concise statements – goals, objectives, and policies– which will direct the City’s actions. Each general “goal” is put into action by more detailed “policies”. Each “objective” defines the steps needed to achieve the desired end results.

The overall direction for the Parks, Recreation and Open space Element is summarized by the following “major” and “focused” goals.

The objectives that follow the goals are categorized according to the Parks, Recreation and Open Space issues: 1) Open Space, 2) Facilities, 3) Trails, 4) Recreation Programs, 5) Community Participation, 6) Aesthetic Environment, and

Major Goal #1

Preserve Rural Character

Focused Goal 1-1

Protect and Preserve the natural features of Chino Hills' open space, such as the ridgelines, native vegetation, wildlife, springs and waterways.

Major Goal 2

Provide a High Quality of Life for All Residents (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Focused Goal 2-8

Provide active and passive park facilities and recreation programs that will satisfy the basic leisure time needs of the City's residents and enhance the quality of life in Chino Hills.

Focused Goal 2-9

Develop a network of multi-use trails that provides interconnectivity between Community and Neighborhood Parks, adjacent communities, the Chino Hills State Park, and areas of scenic interest. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Focused Goal 2-10

Provide a wide variety of recreation programs that meet the diverse needs of the community and contribute to the physical and mental health of the population.

Focused Goal 2-11

Continue to seek community input and community support on development of park and recreation programs.

Focused Goal 2-12

Create a strong community image for Chino Hills using the parks in the City.

Major Goal #4

Protection of the Natural Environment

Focused Goal 4-3

Manage the natural and ornamental landscape areas of Chino Hills by properly scheduling maintenance activities and by carefully assigning the use of resources that help keep the landscape viable and functioning.

1) Open Space (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 1-1

Develop a plan that protects and preserves the natural features of the open space while providing for use of these areas by the community. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 1-1

Develop a method for protecting and maintaining the open space in perpetuity, and oversee the protection of these areas.

Policy 1-2

Accept for development as public open space, only land that meets the standards recommended for development by the adopted Parks, Landscape and Open Space Standards Manual.

Policy 1-3

Protect prominent ridgelines and knolls in their natural condition.

Policy 1-4

Protect native trees and cliffsides because they provide habitat for wildlife such as birds that keep the rodent population in check and add to the aesthetic value of the open space.

Policy 1-5

Protect the natural springs and waterways because they provide needed habitat for wildlife, and have the greatest biological diversity.

Policy 1-6

Provide adequate access for fire, emergency and maintenance equipment.

Policy 1-7

Preserve large scale natural areas to protect biological diversity and enhance recreation opportunities.

Policy 1-8

Make open space areas available for the community by providing safe and controlled trail system access points. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 1-9

Encourage dedications of open space adjacent to or connecting to the State Park.

Policy 1-10

Connect open space areas with wildlife corridors and connect to adjacent open space areas such as the Chino Hills State Park, Prado Basin and Coal Canyon to encourage ecosystem health.

Policy 1-11

Provide wildlife habitat through the protection and enhancement of natural resources.

Policy 1-12

Promote economic viability by balancing managed preservation areas, revenue generating recreational opportunities, and potential commercial ventures such as wood lots, grazing, agricultural production where appropriate.

Policy 1-13

Limit grading for trails and other development in the hillsides by maintaining the natural topography where feasible. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 1-14

When it is consistent with good management practice, plant new vegetation that is compatible with native plant communities of the specific area.

Policy 1-15

Develop and support policies to remove illegal encroachments into open space areas.

Policy 1-16

Review and update the city's vegetation management plan.

Policy 1-17

Consolidate weed abatement efforts underway by the City, Chino Valley Fire District, and San Bernardino County Weed Abatement.

Policy 1-18

Continue to require a one hundred foot perimeter around developed areas adjacent open space.

2) Facilities (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 2-1
Provide at least 5 acres of improved public park land per 1000 residents (minimum 5 acres in size useable). (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-1

Provide local park facilities and recreation areas that are appropriate for the individual neighborhoods and communities in which they are located and that reflect the needs and interests of the population they serve.

Policy 2-2

Acquire, plan, develop, and staff facilities to make possible a wide variety of passive, active and organized recreation activities and opportunities to enrich the lives of the citizens.

Policy 2-3

Provide policies and standards which will enable the City to provide the local parks needed by 2013.

Policy 2-4

Accept for development as public park land only land that meets the standards recommended for development by the adopted Parks, Landscape and Open Space Standards Manual.

Policy 2-5

Ensure that all existing and future recreation facilities are accessible to everyone and consistent with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Policy 2-6

Within a particular recreation site the size, location, and design of various functions and facilities should be flexible, so as to adjust to population changes and to new program demands.

Policy 2-7

Provide adequate parking at each location when possible to minimize parking problems on residential streets.

Policy 2-8

Create recreation opportunities for residents through use of the trail network. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-9

Park land dedicated to the City by developers of property shall meet or exceed the development standards established by the City.

Policy 2-10

Acquire and/or preserve diverse open spaces and provide for the advantageous use of these areas for recreation purposes and visual and spiritual enjoyment.

Policy 2-11

Preserve the historical, scenic, and cultural heritage sites of the community and its environs.

Objective 2-2
Develop several community centers in the City to provide focus areas for facilities and programs.

Policy 2-12

Provide multi-use facilities for the City's residents, including space for meeting rooms, athletic activities, kitchen facilities, and recreation classes and programs.

Policy 2-13

Locate the community centers where they are accessible to public transportation systems.

Objective 2-3
Develop a long-term financial strategy for providing sufficient parks, recreational, and open space facilities and programs and for ensuring a stable funding mechanism for the on-going maintenance and operation of the park system when complete. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-14

Evaluate expanding the area included within the City's Landscape and Lighting District.

Policy 2-15

Seek grant funding wherever available.

Objective 2-4
Develop an on-going program to periodically review and update the City's parks, recreation, and open space needs assessment. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-16

Prepare long- and short-term capital expenditure programs to finance implementation of the Master Plan. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-17

Regularly review priorities for acquisition, development and improvement of existing and proposed facilities and programs.

Policy 2-18

Periodically review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the Master Plan. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 2-5
Promote the cooperation of all private and governmental entities in achieving the acquisition, development, funding, and operation of the park and recreational facilities and programs in the community. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-19

Continue to foster good relations with the School District through the Joint Powers Agreement in the design and development of school facilities to achieve maximum public benefit.

Policy 2-20

Work with the School District to determine if the school buildings that are no longer used and no longer needed could be used for park and recreation activities.

Policy 2-21

Work with the School District to design and develop operations and maintenance facilities that will be used by the entire community, through specific agreements between City and the School District apportioning responsibilities.

Policy 2-22

Encourage individual and group participation in the support and development of new park and recreation facilities and programs. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 2-23

Expand the existing City volunteer program to provide needed recreation services in the City by recruiting high school and college students.

Policy 2-24

Work with equestrian groups to create equestrian facilities such as trail-heads and an equestrian center and to develop a trail patrol and maintenance program. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

3) Trails (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 3-1
Plan, create and maintain a system of safe accessible trails throughout the City. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-1

Provide a multi-use trail system that safely accommodates bicycles, hikers, and equestrians.

Policy 3-2

Integrate the planning for the trail network with the planning for streetscapes, parks, and open space.

Policy 3-3

Accept for development as public trails, only land that meets the standards contained in the Master Plan. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-4

Require all new development projects to implement the Master Plan. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-5

Provide trail users with rest areas in parks and open space, including bike racks, hitching posts, water, shade and picnic facilities where appropriate.

Policy 3-6

Where possible, tie the open space and parks within the City into the trail system. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-7

Develop, in coordination with the State Department of Parks and Recreation, trail connections to Chino Hills State Park. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-8

Develop trailheads or staging areas as focal points for trail activities and to enhance access for those who must drive to the trail.

Policy 3-9

Whenever possible provide trail connections to regional trails, local trails, and recreation facilities in adjacent communities. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-10

Develop a signage system that identifies trails and provides users with information regarding the trail system. Identify safety regulations, trail etiquette, interpretive opportunities and distance. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 3-11

Provide maps and trail signage that identifies the multi-use trails as a system for bicycles, hikers, and/or equestrians.

Policy 3-12

Encourage use of the trail system through recreation programming, school field trips, and community awareness.

Policy 3-13

Provide a convenient trail system that promotes use of modes of transportation other than the automobile.

Policy 3-14

Mitigate impacts to residential homeowners adjacent to public trails through appropriate trail design.

Policy 3-3

Accept for development as public trails, only land that meets the standards recommended for development by the adopted Parks, Landscape and Open Space Standards Manual.

Policy 3-4

Require all new development to accommodate the trail Master Plan to provide multi-use trails and facilities within new projects.

Policy 3-5

Provide trail users with rest areas in parks and open space, including bike racks, hitching posts, water, shade and picnic facilities where appropriate.

Policy 3-6

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Policy 3-13

Provide a convenient trail system that promotes use of modes of transportation other than the automobile.

Policy 3-14

Mitigate impacts to residential homeowners adjacent to public trails through appropriate trail design.

4) Recreation Programs (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 4-1

Improve the quality of life through the creative and constructive use of leisure time.

Policy 4-1

Enrich the cultural and creative life of the community through a diverse program of recreation opportunities for all ages and populations.

Policy 4-2

Recreational programs offered by the City shall be economically self-sustaining where possible.

Policy 4-3

Joint venture with programs offered privately in the City to further expand the scope of recreation program availability.

Policy 4-4

Develop methods, such as newsletters or recreation brochures, to market and increase awareness of and participation in community recreation programs.

5) Community Participation (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 5-1

Strengthen community life by improving and enriching democratic values and increasing participation in civic activities. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 5-1

Use newsletters, the local newspapers, and median to notify residents of City activities and events. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 5-2

Encourage continued community input throughout implementation of the Master Plan. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Policy 5-3

Include public participation in the design process for future park and facility development.

6) Aesthetic Environment (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 6-1

Use parks to enhance the City's overall beauty including the quality of landscaping and landscape maintenance.

Policy 6-1

Locate parks and other recreation facilities for maximum visibility from surrounding streets.

Policy 6-2

Maintain all parks, trails, and open space to provide a pleasant and safe experience for users.

Policy 6-3

Promote use of drought tolerant and native plant material where appropriate in parks.

Policy 6-4

Maintain lighting levels suitable for safety as well as the nighttime use of community and city-wide facilities without undue glare impacts on nearby residential areas.

Policy 6-5

Develop identification signage for all parks that is consistent with the desired City image and complementary to any established theme in each park.

Policy 6-6

Develop a dedicated scenic pedestrian network throughout the City.

7. Resource Management (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Objective 7-1

Maintenance shall maximize safety of users, promote full enjoyment of the landscape, and protect the visual and environmental qualities of the landscape.

Policy 7-1

Visual unity and a high standard of quality shall be achieved through proper care of all landscape and hardscape material.

Policy 7-2

Trees shall be pruned as necessary to preserve visual access for pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

Policy 7-3

Protect and carefully maintain the landscape to foster its value for air pollution mitigation, fire safety, wildlife habitat and recreation activities.

Policy 7-4

Protect the native vegetation and wildlife habitat in the City's open space areas and preserve the wildlife corridors.

Policy 7-5

Continue a fuel modification program for the City's open space areas in order to protect private property from loss due to wildland fires.

Policy 7-6

All construction should meet adopted City landscape standards.

Policy 7-7

Cooperation between private and government agencies (Soil Conservation Service, California Conservation Corps, etc.) will ensure that the best management practices are utilized.

Policy 7-8

Parks shall regularly be reviewed by a group of professionals with diverse perspectives for safety items and risk management overview.

Policy 7-9

Design park facilities to minimize water use and maintenance demands.

Objective 7-2

Recognize the fundamental limits of resources, use these resources for the highest and best purposes, and do so without waste.

Policy 7-10

Save water, control maintenance costs, reduce trash, and economize wherever possible through design, construction and management without sacrificing the quality of the landscape.

Policy 7-11

Follow water conservation principles in all aspects of landscape maintenance including plant selection and development of irrigation systems.

Policy 7-12

Consider using reclaimed water for irrigation of City landscapes when this source of water becomes available.

Policy 7-13

Develop a program for recycling green waste from City sites.

(GP, Res. No. 94-57)

D. PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

The proposed improvements to the park system are in direct response to the needs expressed by the City Council, the City Commissions, and the community. The proposed park improvements are intended to initially alleviate current deficits and, on an incremental basis provide for the future recreation needs of Chino Hills residents through the year 2013. The greatest number of high priority needs in the community, as identified in the Master Plan, as amended and updated, are for recreation facilities that provide a community-wide benefit.

Specific high priority items that serve a community-wide need include trails, swimming, and field sports. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Parkland

The Plan has established a standard of providing 5 usable acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents. This standard was developed after review of parkland standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association, State of California, and several cities in the region.

Table PROS-1 applies this standard of 5 acres per 1,000 people to the current population figures for 1993 as well as to the projected population figures for 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013. The third column from the left indicates how many acres are required after applying the standard to the population figures.

The "Developed Parkland" column indicates that 102 acres of improved parkland currently exist in the City. The "Usable Undeveloped Parkland" column shows that the City currently owns 43 acres that it can develop.

**Table PROS-1
Parkland Standard**

Year	Population	Parkland Required (5 ac./1,000)	Developed Parkland	Surplus or <Deficit>	Useable Undev. Parkland	Surplus or <Deficit>
1993	48,000	240	102	<138>	43	<95>
1998	52,850	264.25	102	<162.25>	43	<119.25>
2003	57,700	288.5	102	<186.5>	43	<143.5>
2008	62,550	312.75	102	<210.75>	43	<167.75>
2013	67,400	337	102	<235>	43	<192>

In 1993, 240 acres of parkland are required. The City currently has only 102 acres of developed parkland resulting in a deficit of 138 acres. The City does have 43 acres of undeveloped parkland at this time. The number of undeveloped acres of parkland (43) applied toward the 1993 deficit of 138 acres results in a deficit of 95 acres. Therefore, aggressive park development will need to take place to meet even the immediate parkland needs. After meeting the current deficit for 1993, the City will need to acquire and develop an average of 24.25 acres of parkland every five years.

To meet the standard of 5 acres of developed parkland/1000 population, the City needs to aggressively pursue development of 138 acres of parkland to meet the current deficit. After meeting the current demands, it will be necessary to acquire approximately 4-5 acres of new parkland per year. Table PROS-2 outlines priorities to meet current and future parkland needs.

Park Facilities

Existing recreation facilities have been inventoried to provide a basis for understanding current and future needs in Chino Hills. School sites are included because their open space and sports fields provide recreation opportunities for Chino Hills' residents.

The park system currently has 27 park sites, 22 of which are developed into neighborhood and community parks. Figure PROS-1 shows the location of these park and recreation facilities.

Tables PROS-3 and PROS-4 list facilities at existing and future parks and schools and also indicates acreage figures for each existing and future park site. The acreage figures are separated into four categories--gross, developed, undeveloped, and usable. The greatest current facility needs are for sports fields, swimming pools, and trails.

**Table PROS-2
Suggested Priorities to Meet Current and Future Parkland Needs**

YEAR	DEFICIT	PRIORITY	PROPOSAL SEQUENCE	ACQUISITION	DEVELOPMENT	SUB TOTAL
1993-1997 48,000 pop	138 acres	1	1 Acquire Chino Hills Comm.Pk 2 Acquire Los Serranos 3 Improve Chino Hills Comm.Pk 4 Improve Los Serranos 5 Improve Chino Ave. 6 Acquire Carbon Canyon 7 Acquire Highway 71 8 Acquire Ramona Ave. 9 Improve Carbon Canyon 10 Improve Highway 71 Phase I 11 Future Park Sites	(40 acres) (17 acres) (5 acres) (84 acres) (10 acres)	50 acres 17 acres 12 acres 5 acres 37 acres 3.4 acres	50 67 79 84 121 124.4
1998-2002 52,850 pop ⁽¹⁾	162.25 ⁽²⁾	2	12 Improve Hwy 71 Phase II 13 Improve Grand Avenue 14 Improve Mystic Canyon		29 acres 13 acres 2.9 acres	153.4 166.4 169.3
2003-2007 57,700 pop ⁽¹⁾	186.5 ⁽²⁾	3	15 Improve Hwy 71 Phase III		18 acres	187.3
2008-2012 62,550 pop ⁽¹⁾	210.75 ⁽²⁾	4	16 Improve Ramona Avenue		8 acres	195.3
2013 67,400 pop ⁽¹⁾	235 ⁽²⁾	5	17 Acquire and Improve Soquel Canyon	40 acres	40 acres	235.3

(1) Utilizing an average population growth of 970/year, 4850 in each 5 year increment.

(2) Utilizing an increase of 24.25 average acreage for each 5 year increment.

Table PROS-3 City of Chino Hills Community Facilities - Parks

	GROSS ACREAGE	DEVELOPED ACREAGE	UNDEVELOPED USABLE ACREAGE	USABLE ACREAGE	TOTLOT	SWIMMING POOL	TRACK/ FIELD	PICNIC TABLES	BASKETBALL	SOCCER/ FOOTBALL (2)	BASEBALL (2)	PAR COURSE	VOLLEYBALL	CLASSROOMS	TENNIS	RAQUETBALL	RESTROOM	PARKING SPACES	LIGHTS	BARBEQUE	TETHERBALL	AMPHITHEATRE	SHADE/ PICNIC		
PARKS:																									
ALTERRA	10.5	3.7	3.7	1			7	1H								1	12-2H	Y	4			1			
AVENIDA CABILLO	6.3	4.9	4.9	2			6	1H			1			4		1	6-1H	Y	6			3			
BUTTERFIELD	22.7	13.6	13.6	1			10	1F				2					46-2H								
CALLE SAN MARCOS	3.2	3.2	3.2	1				1F				1					11-2H								
C.H. COMMUNITY	23.0	13.0	10.0	23.0			23		2 (3)	4							136-4H	Y	3						
CINNAMON	5.2	4.2	4.2	1			1					1						Y							
CROSSROADS	26.9	12.8	1.6	14.4	1		6	1F			1			2		1	72-4H	Y	4			1			
ENGLISH SPRINGS	11.6	6.2	6.2	1			12	2H			1	1				1	25-1H	Y	4			3			
EUCALYPTUS (1)	7.5																								
GLENMEADE	3.2	3.2	3.2	1									1					Y	2						
HICKORY CREEK (1)	7.4				1		1																		
HIDDEN HILLS	9.9	3.6	3.5	1			11	2H								1	17-1H	Y	3						
HILLTOP	6.4	6.4	6.4	1			1																		
HOLLOW RUN (1)	12.7																								
MEADOWS	10.6	9.5	9.5																						
MORNINGSIDE	6.0	3.6	3.5				3																		
OAKRIDGE	6.1	3.7	3.7	2			6		1								10-1H								
SKYVIEW	5.7	5.1	5.1	2			2	2H				1													
STRICKLING (1)	13.1				1																				
TERRACE	2.8	2.1	2.1	1			3	1H										Y							
WALNUT CREEK (1)	4.1																								
VALLE VITSA	3.4	1.7	1.7	1			3													3					
SUBTOTAL:	208.5	102.2	11.6	113.8	19		95	7.5F	4	4	3	7		6		5	340-18H		23			8			
FUTURE PARKS:																									
CHINO AVENUE	119.1		12.0	12.0																					
GRAND AVENUE	44.6		13.0	13.0																					
MYSTIC CANYON	2.9		2.9	2.9																					
SUNSET	107.8		3.1	3.1	1		8	1H								1									
SYCAMORE GLEN	0.5		0.3	0.3	1		2																		
SUBTOTAL:	275.7		31.3	31.3	2		10	1H								1									
TOTAL:	484.2	102.2	42.9	145.1	21		115	8.5F	4	4	3	7		6		6	340-18H		23			8			

(1) INDICATES NATURE PARK. THE ACREAGE FOR THESE PARKS ARE INCLUDED ONLY IN THE GROSS ACREAGE COLUMN BECAUSE THESE SITES DO NOT MEET CURRENT CITY DESIGN STANDARDS.

(2) THIS FACILITY INVENTORY INCLUDES ONLY THOSE SOCCER/FOOTBALL AND BASEBALL FIELDS THAT MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SAFE PLAY.

(3) THE TWO SOCCER FIELDS IN CHINO HILLS COMMUNITY PARK ARE OVERLAY FIELDS ON THE BASEBALL OUTFIELDS.

Table PROS-4 City of Chino Hills Community Facilities - Schools

	CROSS ACREAGE	DEVELOPED ACREAGE	UNDEVELOPED ACREAGE	USABLE ACREAGE	TOTLOT	SWIMMING POOL	TRACK/ FIELD	PICNIC TABLES	BASKETBALL	SOCCER/ FOOTBALL	BASEBALL	PAR COURSE	VOLLEYBALL	CLASSROOMS	TENNIS	RAQUETBALL	RESTROOM	PARKING SPACES	LIGHTS	BARBEQUE	TETHERBALL	AMPHITHEATRE	SHADE/ PICNIC	
SCHOOLS:																								
CANYON HILLS JR. HIGH								10F	2	1							1		Y					
EAGLE CANYON ELEM.					2			3F/1H		1			1				2		Y		7			
GLENMEADE ELEM.					2			4F		1			3				1		Y		8			
LITEL ELEM.					2			4F	1	2			2				2		Y		9			
LOS SERRANOS ELEM.					2			3F	1	2 (4)			2				4		Y		9			
OAK RIDGE ELEM.					1			2F	1	2							2		Y		10			
RUBEN S. AYALA H.S.						1	1	8F	3	4		4		6			1		Y					
TOWNSEND JR. HIGH								9F/2H	2	3	1	7	1						Y					
SUBTOTAL:					9	1	1	44.6F	10	18	1	18	2	6			13				44			
FUTURE SCHOOLS:																								
BUTTERFIELD ELEM.								2F	1	2		3									6			
GORDON RANCH ELEM.								2F	1	2		2									6			
COUNTRY SPRINGS									1	2		3												
ROLLING RIDGE ELEM.									1	2		3												
SUBTOTAL:								4F	4	8		11									12			
TOTAL:					9	1	1	48.6F	14	26	1	29	2	6			13				56			

(4) ONE BASEBALL FIELD AT LOS SERRANOS ELEMENTARY INCLUDES FIELD LIGHTS.

Chino Hills State Park is adjacent to the southern and western boundaries of the City. This park provides unique recreation opportunities for Chino Hills' residents, and the ridges and hillsides of the State Park and the City's open space contribute to the City's unique character.

Community Parks

Sports Fields and swimming pools are destination oriented facilities and best located in a community park that typically encompasses a larger area and is easily accessible along a major arterial.

The majority of the facility improvements are proposed for community park sites.

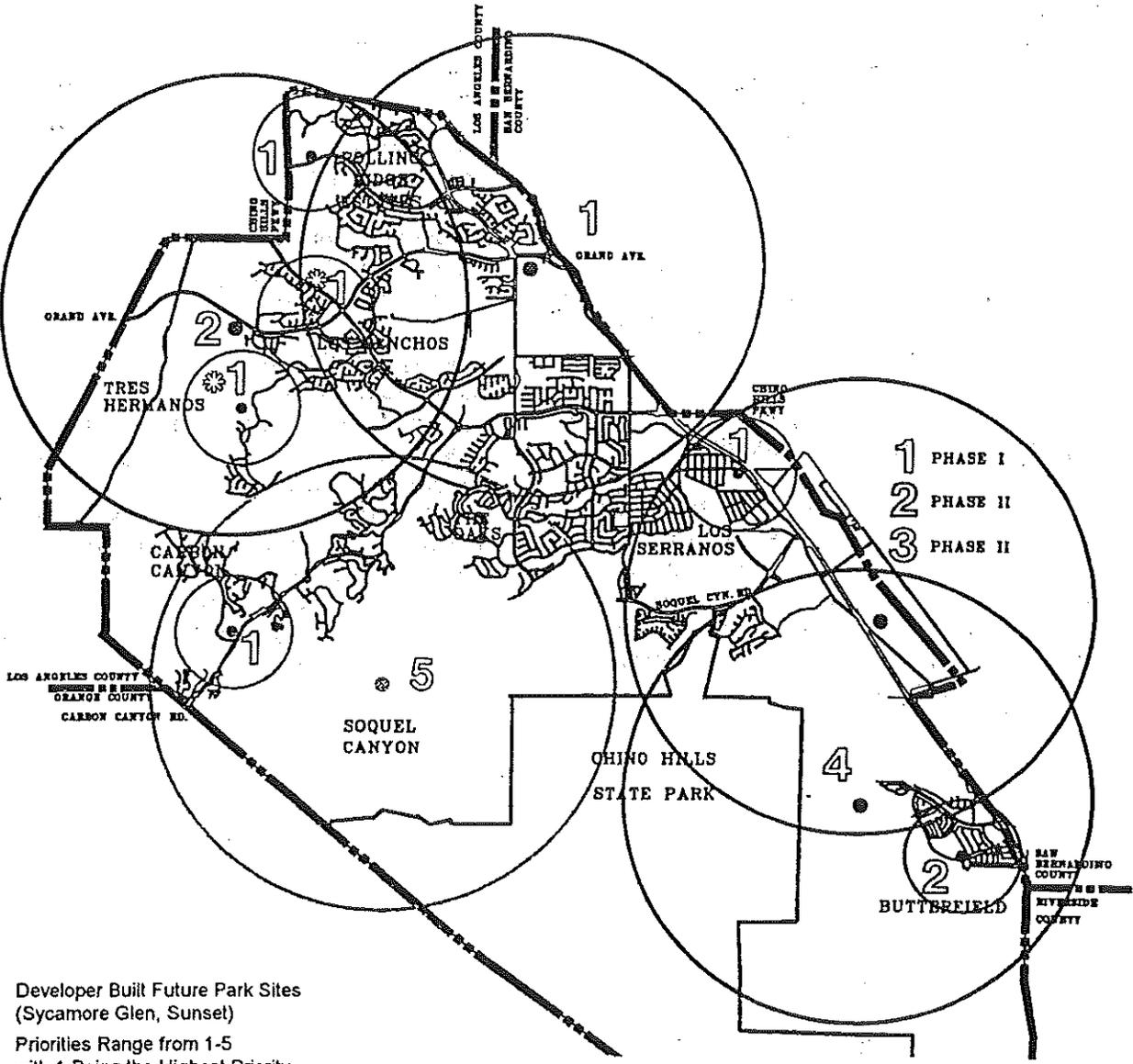
The plan proposes expanding the existing Chino Hills Community Park and adding four new community parks to the City's park system. The five community parks will be dispersed throughout the City to provide the residents with access to sports fields and special use facilities. Each community park

will have a focus that reflects the location, site characteristics, and proposed facilities. See Figure PROS-2, Proposed Park Improvements.

Neighborhood Parks

The "proposed" neighborhood parks will provide a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities. These parks are intended to serve the immediate neighborhood and also provide much needed recreation oriented facilities for the entire community.

Existing neighborhood parks are not well distributed. The newer residential areas have an oversupply of small neighborhood parks. (see Figure PROS-3, Existing Park Facility Service Area Radius Map). The older residential areas have a significant lack of recreation facilities. Therefore the plan proposes three new neighborhood parks: one serving the Carbon Canyon area (specific site undetermined), one serving Los Serranos, and one at the proposed park site on Chino Hills Avenue in the Rolling Ridge area.



SOURCE: RJM Design Group, November 1993

↑ North no scale

Figure PROS-2
Proposed
Community Parks

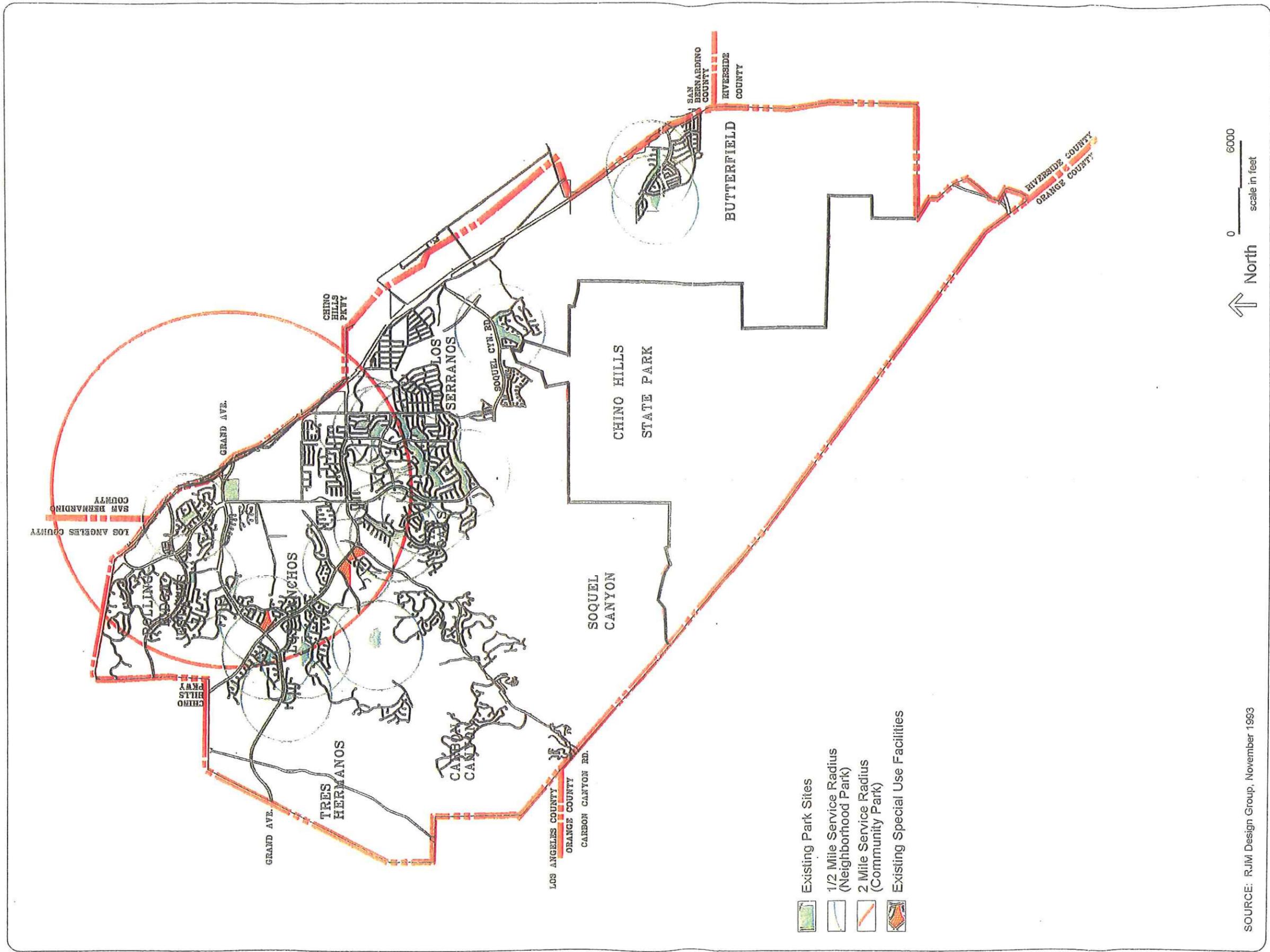


Figure PROS-3
 Service Radii-
 Existing Parks



Existing City Parks

Improvements are proposed for many existing City park sites. Throughout the network of existing neighborhood parks, sports fields, hard court games, interpretive opportunities, provisions for view enhancement, play equipment, site furniture, and covered group picnic opportunities should be distributed to make each type of recreation experience available for all residents. Top priorities for facility development at neighborhood parks are:

- Sports fields and courts (baseball, softball, soccer, football, and basketball practice facilities)
- Picnic facilities with barbecues and shelters
- Tot lots and playgrounds
- Signage/thematic components
- Security Lighting

The emphasis on sports fields is due to community input. A large number of teens and youth participate in youth sports organizations. The City is currently lacking adequate field space to meet the current need, and future growth is anticipated in all youth sports.

Organized sports fields and facilities are proposed for destination oriented locations rather than the existing neighborhood parks. Recommended locations for organized sports fields are at proposed community parks, the expansion area for Chino Hills Community Park, proposed Los Serranos and Chino Avenue park sites. These sites have ample flat usable land and are easily accessed.

Schools

The Joint Powers Agreement between the Chino Unified School District and the City provides a great opportunity for providing needed recreation facilities in the City. The schools currently provide needed ballfields. These joint use opportunities should continue to be pursued by the City.

Park Classifications

The following discussion of park classifications establishes a hierarchy of parks within the community devoted to meeting the recreational and cultural need of its residents. Classification into park type is based on use, function, and size.

This system of park organization includes community parks, neighborhood parks and special use facilities. The terms community and neighborhood park include any area of land dedicated to the public and improved for recreational use. (See Table PROS-5, Description of Park Types for the City of Chino Hills).

Community Parks

Currently, the City's park system includes one Community Park Facility: Chino Hills Community Park. Four additional community park facilities have been designated, one for each section of the City.

Neighborhood Parks

Currently, the City's developed Neighborhood Parks include: 20 park sites and 5 undeveloped nature parks. Three new park sites have been designated to provide neighborhood recreational opportunities in the Carbon Canyon, Los Serranos, and Rolling Ridge areas.

Special Use Facilities

Special Use Facilities are designed to meet the requirements of specific recreational, social and cultural activities. Examples of this type of facility are: Community Center, Library, Senior Center. The function of these facilities goes beyond the primary purpose of serving a single neighborhood/community park facility.

Because the demographic makeup of the City will change over time, the City shall conduct continuous research and assessment to ensure that those facilities provided are adequate.

**Table PROS-5
Description of Park Types for the City of Chino Hills**

CATEGORY	USE	SERVICE AREA/ SIZE	CHARACTERISTICS
Community Park	Provides recreation facilities for a wide variety of active and passive activities. Facilities typically serve a larger segment of the population than neighborhood parks.	1 to 2 mile radius/20 to 100 acres	<p>Ideally, a Community Park should be located near major arterial streets for easy accessibility for the service area. Parking lots, bike racks, and hitching posts should be provided as well as safe multi-purpose trails to and through the park.</p> <p>A Community Park may include such facilities as a competition-size swimming pool; playing fields for baseball, softball, soccer, and football; tennis courts; basketball, racquetball, and volleyball courts; picnic facilities, and a community center that includes multi-purpose meeting rooms. Special facilities such as an equestrian center and an amphitheater and natural features and interpretive areas can also be included in community parks.</p>
Special Use Facilities	Intended to meet the special social and cultural recreational needs of the community through specially designed facilities. These facilities can also be designed to generate revenue for the City, such as rental of large meeting rooms for weddings, conferences and special events.	City-wide varies	Special Use Facilities may include a meeting/conference center, equestrian arena, and a center for senior activities.

Table PROS-5
(continued)

CATEGORY	USE	SERVICE AREA/SIZE	CHARACTERISTICS
<p>Nature Parks (existing)</p>	<p>Provides open space and trails for use by adjacent residents.</p>	<p>½ mile radius/ 1 to 7 acres</p>	<p>Typically linear existing parks in Chino Hills are located along drainage corridors. These open space areas provide open space relief and contrast to the built environment and primarily provide opportunities for passive recreation activities.</p>
<p>Neighborhood Park</p>	<p>Provides the facilities needed to meet the daily recreation needs of the adjacent neighborhood. Active recreation facilities such as tennis courts and ball-fields are intended for informal or practice use rather than organized league play that would draw large numbers of cars and people.</p>	<p>1/2 mile radius/5 to 20 acres</p>	<p>Neighborhood parks should be located within walking distance of the people served by the park. Where possible, provide multi-purpose trail access to the park and bike racks and hitching posts.</p> <p>Neighborhood parks may include tot lots and play equipment, picnic areas, basketball, tennis, volleyball, and roller hockey courts, and multi-use play fields that can be used for baseball, softball, soccer or football practice.</p>

The City shall also develop Special Use Facilities and programs that can be adapted to the changing recreational needs of the population. The number of Special Use Facilities shall be increased to accommodate the recreational demands of the growing community. Through the Special Use Facilities, in addition to recreational programs, the senior citizen program of comprehensive, coordinated services will be maintained and strengthened to meet citizens' needs. (GP, Res. No.94R-57)

Trails

Walking/hiking and bicycling were the number one and number two rated recreational activities in Chino Hills, according to the 1994 survey and this ranking has not changed. These activities along with horseback riding highlight the importance of the trail system in the City.

The purpose of the trail system is to provide access to parks and open space areas within Chino Hills as well as connectivity and access to the trail system in neighboring jurisdictions and the Chino Hills State Park (see Figure PROS-4). Where possible, new parks in the City will include trails and trail-heads. Regional trails that will tie into the Chino Hills trail system include the Schabarum Trail in Los Angeles County near Tres Hermanos and the Santa Ana River Trail in Orange County near the southeast boundary of the City. Trails in adjacent cities that will also tie into the City's trail system including Brea's trail along Carbon Canyon Road, Chino's San Antonio Creek Trail parallel to Chino Valley Freeway and Diamond Bar's trail near Tres Hermanos. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

Multi-Use Trails

All of the trails in the Master Plan are multi-use trails available for hiking, biking, and/or horseback riding, although in certain circumstances some trails could be designated for exclusive use. Among other items, the Master Plan contains the Trails Map, the trail descriptions and design standards, as well as the amenities to be included and the signage to be installed. (01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

~~Two major trail spines form the critical framework of the trail system. One major spine runs from the Rolling Ridge Estates area in the north to the State Park in the south. The second major spine, the Eucalyptus Trail, runs from Tonner Canyon in the west to Chino Valley Freeway in the east and continues southward in a loop to the east entry of the State Park. The north/south portion of this trail east of Chino Valley Freeway is actually located in the City of Chino. The remaining trails feed into these spine trails. The first priority for trail development will be construction of the undeveloped spine trails. The second priority will be completion of the feeder trails. Figure PROS-4 shows existing and proposed trails in the City. Proposed trails includes some that have been approved by the City and trails that are pending approval.~~

New trails will be designed in a way to minimize impact on the land. The city's trail standards are:

**Table PROS-6
Trail Design Standard**

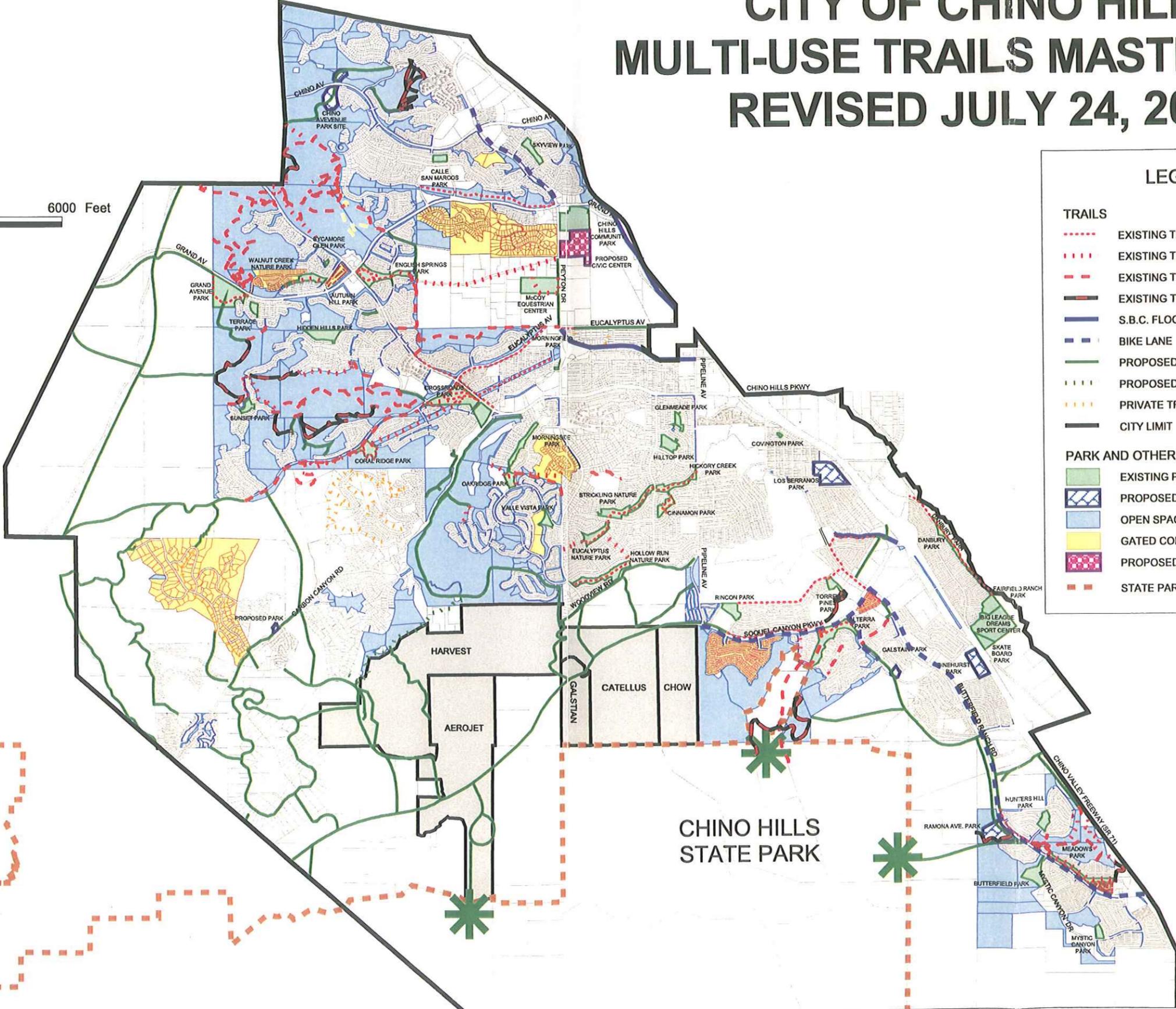
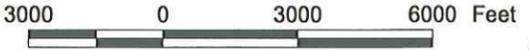
Width	Minimum 15 ft. ⁽¹⁾
Slope	Maximum gradient of 5% ⁽²⁾
Trail Surface	Depends on location (asphalt, decomposed granite, or compacted native soil.)

⁽¹⁾ Except where negative impacts on the land would result.

⁽²⁾ Steeper grades are acceptable for short sections of trails.

(Deleted by 01GPA06, Res. No. 02R-69)

CITY OF CHINO HILLS MULTI-USE TRAILS MASTERPLAN REVISED JULY 24, 2001



LEGEND

TRAILS

- - - - EXISTING TRAIL (FULL ACCESS)
- . - . - EXISTING TRAIL (EASY)
- - - - EXISTING TRAIL (MODERATE)
- - - - EXISTING TRAIL (DIFFICULT)
- - - - S.B.C. FLOOD CONTROL TRAIL
- - - - BIKE LANE
- - - - PROPOSED TRAIL
- . - . - PROPOSED TRAIL BY AERIAL PHOTO
- - - - PRIVATE TRAIL
- CITY LIMIT

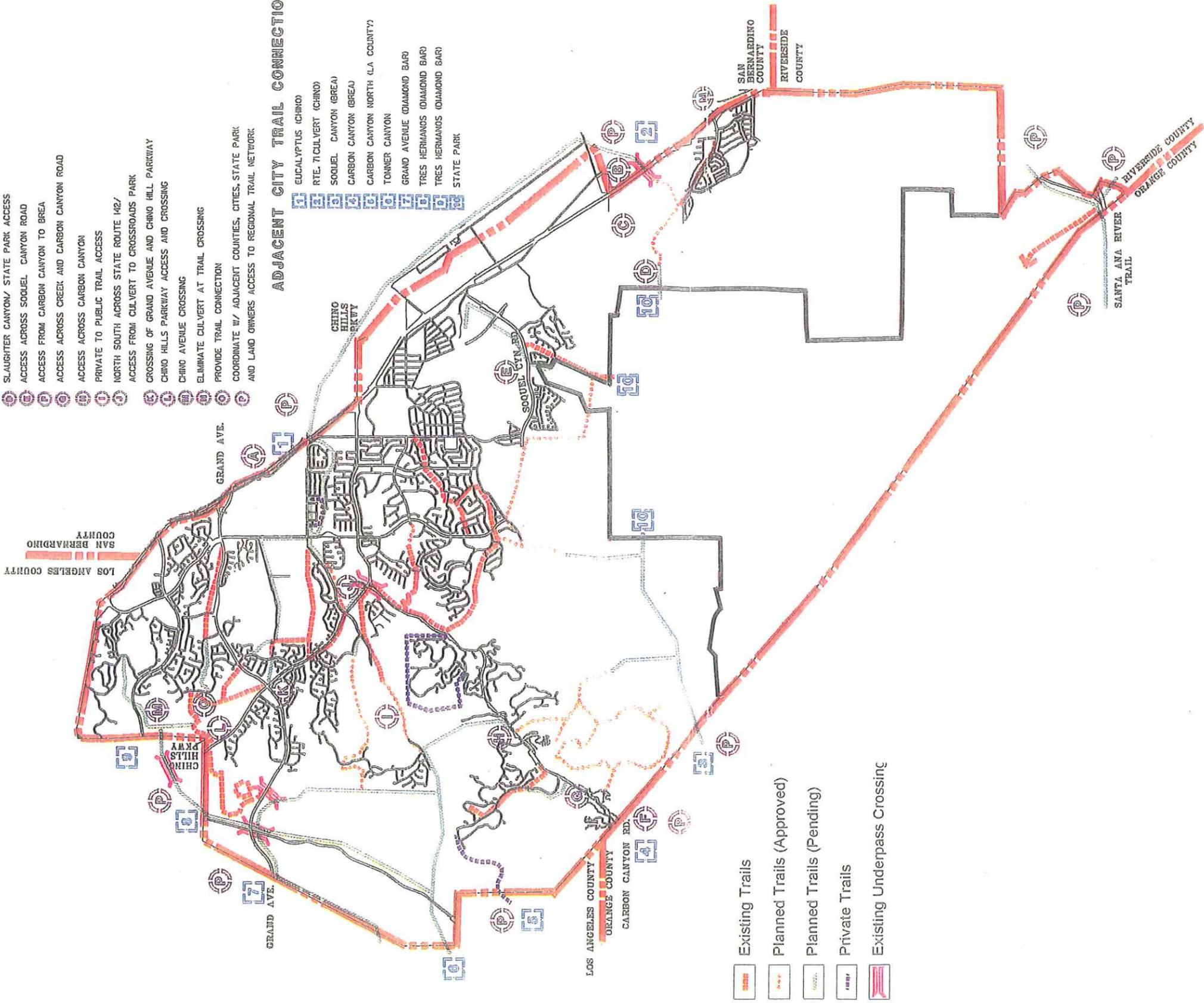
PARK AND OTHERS

- EXISTING PARK
- PROPOSED PARK
- OPEN SPACE
- GATED COMMUNITY
- PROPOSED CIVIC CENTER
- - - - STATE PARK

CHINO HILLS
STATE PARK

- RECOMMENDATIONS**
- (A) EUCALYPTUS TRAIL CONNECTION THROUGH TO CITY OF CHINO
 - (B) RTE. 71 CULVERT CROSSING
 - (C) ACCESS ACROSS BUTTERFIELD/ RAMONA AT COMMUNITY PARK SITE
 - (D) SLAUGHTER CANYON/ STATE PARK ACCESS
 - (E) ACCESS ACROSS SOQUEL CANYON ROAD
 - (F) ACCESS FROM CARBON CANYON TO BREA
 - (G) ACCESS ACROSS CREEK AND CARBON CANYON ROAD
 - (H) ACCESS ACROSS CARBON CANYON
 - (I) PRIVATE TO PUBLIC TRAIL ACCESS
 - (J) NORTH SOUTH ACROSS STATE ROUTE 142/
 - (K) ACCESS FROM CULVERT TO CROSSROADS PARK
 - (L) CROSSING OF GRAND AVENUE AND CHINO HILL PARKWAY
 - (M) CHINO HILLS PARKWAY ACCESS AND CROSSING
 - (N) CHINO AVENUE CROSSING
 - (O) ELIMINATE CULVERT AT TRAIL CROSSING
 - (P) PROVIDE TRAIL CONNECTION
 - (Q) COORDINATE W/ ADJACENT COUNTIES, CITIES, STATE PARK AND LAND OWNERS ACCESS TO REGIONAL TRAIL NETWORK

- ADJACENT CITY TRAIL CONNECTIONS**
- 1 EUCALYPTUS (CHINO)
 - 2 RTE. 71 CULVERT (CHINO)
 - 3 SOQUEL CANYON (BREA)
 - 4 CARBON CANYON (BREA)
 - 5 CARBON CANYON NORTH (LA COUNTY)
 - 6 TONNER CANYON
 - 7 GRAND AVENUE (DIAMOND BAR)
 - 8 TRES HERMANOS (DIAMOND BAR)
 - 9 TRES HERMANOS (DIAMOND BAR)
 - 10 STATE PARK



- Existing Trails
- Planned Trails (Approved)
- Planned Trails (Pending)
- Private Trails
- Existing Underpass Crossing

↑ North
0 4000 scale in feet

SOURCE: RJM Design Group, November 1993

Figure PROS-4
Existing and Proposed Trails

Open Space

Softly rounded and steeply sloped hillsides along the southern and western boundaries of Chino Hills contribute to the unique character of the City and provide a valuable buffer between the City of Chino Hills and adjacent communities. The hills, in conjunction with the spectacular views to the north and east of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, create the impression of a City embraced and protected by landform. This impression is further enhanced by the open and undeveloped nature of the hillsides throughout the City.

Approximately 1,600 acres of these hillsides along with other parcels in the City are dedicated as open space lands as shown in Figure PROS-5. In addition, Chino Hills State Park, located south of the City, provides many more acres of State-owned open space. Prado Dam and Flood Control Basin are located across the Chino Valley Freeway to the southeast. Based on the results of the phone survey and the community workshops, the residents of Chino Hills place a high priority on protecting these lands now and in the future in order to maintain the rural character of the City.

Open space lands in Chino Hills are lands that are dedicated as permanent open space and will not be utilized for commercial, industrial, or residential development. Manufactured slopes created as part of the grading for development are not considered open space lands. Open space lands are typically undisturbed natural hillsides, ridges, valleys, and water courses that have aesthetic and environmental qualities that enhance the image and quality of life in Chino Hills.

Four main issues--preservation/restoration, management, recreation, and revenue generation--are the focus of the discussion presented here. Due to citizen input the top priority is preservation, but the open space lands also include management responsibilities as well as provide unique opportunities to meet some of the recreation needs of the residents.

Preservation/Restoration

Areas that have the most environmental sensitivity, such as water courses, ridgelines, wildlife corridors, native vegetation, and cliffsides, must be identified and protected from disturbance because they provide habitat for wildlife. In order to maintain the health of the ecosystem, large scale contiguous natural areas must be dedicated and protected to ensure biological diversity. Areas of scenic value that are visible from the City must also be protected. Valuable natural resources on private property should be protected through City policies such as a tree preservation ordinance.

Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP)

The City of Chino Hills and the adjacent State Park have one of San Bernardino Counties most significant coastal sage scrub communities. As such, the discussion of open space preservation would not be complete without a brief summary of recent legislation and current planning activities regarding N.C.C.P.

A NCCP Plan is intended to provide for the establishment of permanent multi-species preserves, including corridors and linkages with other natural lands, as well as allow for compatible and appropriate land development and economic growth. Creation of a NCCP Plan is intended to be a collaborative effort between local governments, environmental groups, developers, the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS) NCCP Program is the first NCCP Planning effort initiated under the NCCP Act. The CSS NCCP Program is a pilot program intended to develop a process of conservation planning at a regional scale that will serve as a model for the NCCP process throughout the State. The coastal sage scrub community was selected as the focus of the first NCCP planning effort in part as a result of the Federal listing of the coastal

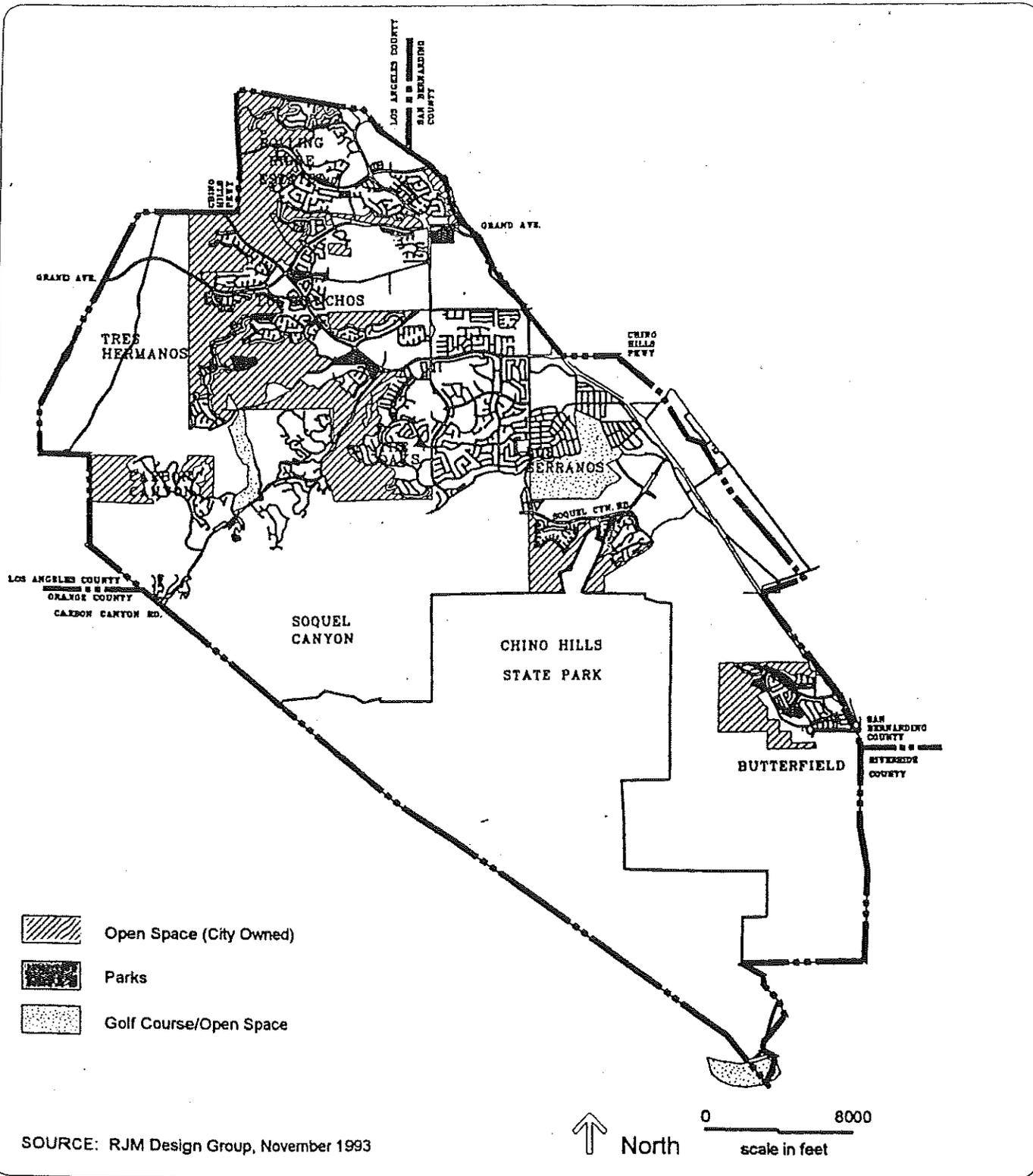


Figure PROS-5
Open Space

California gnatcatcher, as an endangered species and the intense pressure for urban development within its range.

Whether the City of Chino Hills becomes involved in the CSS NCCP effort or not, it should review and evaluate the NCCP conservation guidelines in preparing a Resource Management Plan for its open space areas.

Management

The City's management responsibilities regarding open space include identifying the most appropriate uses for the open space lands and determining the economic consequences of each land use decision. Management will also entail developing strategies for revegetation and building on existing City programs for fire management and fuel modification.

All areas eroded or disturbed due to natural or man-made activities should be revegetated with material that occurs naturally in the area under the guidance of a specialist in this area. Native vegetation on steep slopes may prevent erosion as well as mud and land slides that could cause damage to the developed areas of the City.

Degraded open space areas could potentially be traded for privately owned parcels of land that have more environmental significance. This land trade could be especially viable if the degraded landscape is suitable for some type of development.

The existing Chino Hills fire management plan and fuel modification program should be reviewed and updated as part of a comprehensive resource management program in order to protect developed areas in the City from wildland fires that may start in the hills. This document might be used as a basis for dealing with the build up of fuel generated by the native vegetation.

Recreation

Another purpose and use for the open space lands is recreation. One recreation use that is consistent with the rural character of the open

space is extension of the existing multi-use trail system. Staging areas and new trails could provide easier access to the State Park as well as access other open space areas that have scenic and interpretive value. Interpretive signage along the trails and in rest stops can inform trail users of the natural elements of the landscape and can become destination spots during outings for school children. Trails should be developed with minimum disturbance of the natural landform and vegetation.

Other recreation uses in the open space lands may require more disturbance of the natural landscape, yet some existing areas may already be in poor condition. Converting open space lands to active recreation areas will be a way to improve these degraded lands, but any structures or other improvements built in these areas shall be constructed with natural building materials and colors that blend with the native landscape.

Revenue Generation

In order to have the financial means to develop and maintain a full service park and recreation system in Chino Hills, the City must find new sources of revenue. Although the existing Landscape and Lighting District in the City does currently provide some funds for maintenance of open space, the open space lands themselves may provide an opportunity to generate revenue through agricultural as well as recreational uses. Some possible agricultural uses include cattle grazing, orchards, and wood production. All of these proposed uses will have impact on the integrity of the landscape and may preclude use of the land for recreational purposes. While cattle grazing may be beneficial in areas where fuel buildup is great, it is detrimental in oak woodlands because the cattle could reduce the number of new oaks by eating the seedlings and compacting the soil. In areas where cattle are grazing, access for people should be restricted for safety reasons.

Determining the suitability of specific parcels of open space for particular uses is beyond the scope of this General Plan. The city needs

to develop a comprehensive Resource Management Plan for the open space lands in order to better understand the value and characteristics of each area of open space. With this understanding, the City can identify the most appropriate uses for the open space.

All aspects related to the open space lands must be considered together. The value of these lands are certainly related to their scenic quality, but also include their natural resources and recreation potential. Preservation of the land protects these valuable qualities. Managing these resources and providing safe recreation facilities in open space areas will put a drain on the City's finances; therefore, appropriate methods for creating revenue sources in the open space is an essential consideration. Every decision made regarding open space must be made with the understanding of the impacts on the land, the community, and the City's budget.

Recreation Programs

Recreation programs are an important service that the City of Chino Hills can provide for its citizens. During 1992 the Community Services staff offered a series of summer Concerts in the Park and several holiday events. In Spring 1993 the City hired its first Recreation Supervisor, providing the needed focus for developing a strong recreation program over the next few years. The City distributed its first recreation brochure for Summer 1993 activities.

In order to develop a successful recreation program in Chino Hills, multi-purpose rooms and classrooms for recreational programs need

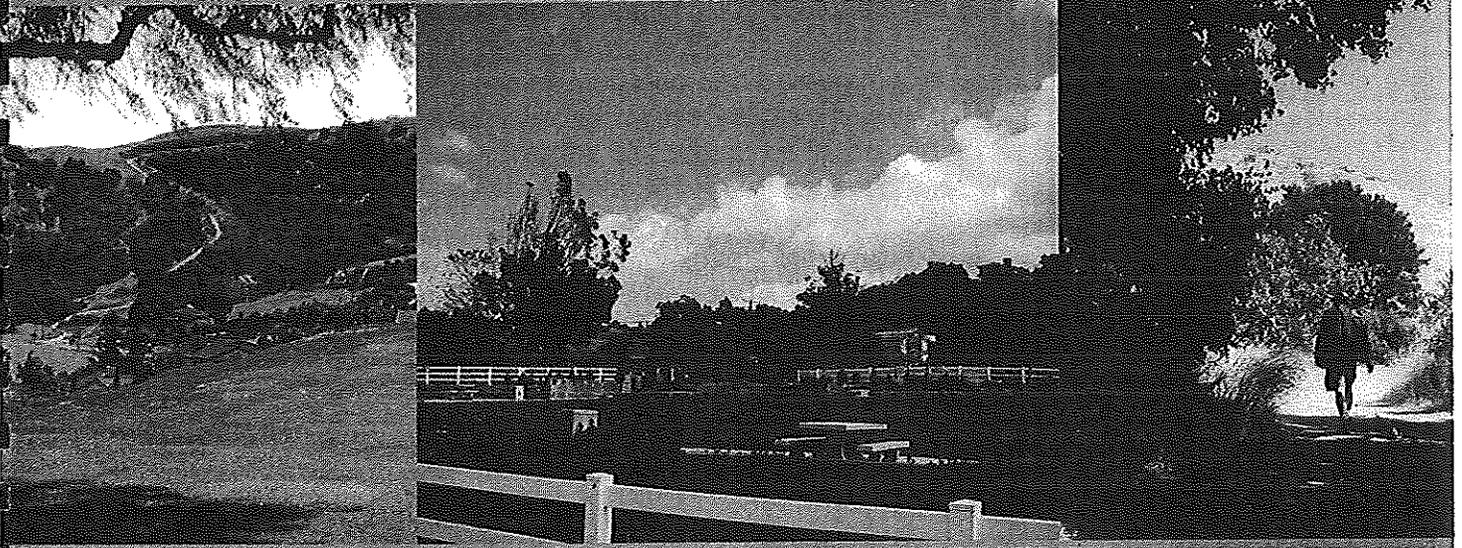
to be developed. In the short term, the City's best opportunity for addressing the immediate need is to acquire portable classrooms no longer needed by the School District. Portables at Butterfield Elementary and Rolling Ridge Elementary may become available for recreation use this year. In the long term, the proposed community centers will provide the ideal location for all types of programs.

Another step for increasing program offerings is expanding the City's recreation staff. There is a possibility that an additional recreation staff person will be hired in 1994 to support the efforts of the recreation supervisor.

Funding is another important aspect of recreation programs. Due to the great need for tax dollars going toward facility development, most programs must be supported by user fees. Scholarship programs for those not able to pay fees may be developed by the City. Grant funds from State and Federal agencies may be available for some activities, such as a lunch program for older adults.

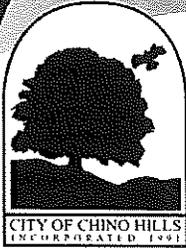
The City has the potential for teaming up with various individuals and groups who want to help in offering programs. The Sheriff's Department has expressed interest in offering programs in concert with the City to benefit children. Other groups, such as the Fire Department and Kiwanis, have already worked with the City to develop special events. Individuals may be interested in teaching recreation classes, such as trail etiquette and animal science. Volunteerism is thriving in Chino Hills, and tapping into these resources in the City will help achieve the programs desired by residents at the earliest possible date.

CITY OF CHINO HILLS



Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan Update

May 2007



City of
Chino Hills

May 2007

It is with great pleasure that the City of Chino Hills presents this ***Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan Update***.

In concert with the community, the Chino Hills City Council has done a remarkable job of establishing a vision for this City that encompasses what Chino Hills is all about: family, community, beautiful natural resources and treasured community traditions. Through this Master Plan Update process, we believe we have captured the Council's, the community's and staff's vision for where the City should be in the next 15 to 20 years in terms of our parks, community facilities and the delivery of recreational services.

Parks, open space and recreation programs often function as the heart of a community. Collectively, we have worked hard to ensure that the heart of Chino Hills is healthy, active, excited and invigorated. It is our hope that this document accurately captures who we are as a community and where we want to be in the future, especially in terms of what facilities we should provide, and what recreational programs and events we should offer in order to meet the anticipated needs of our changing and growing community.

Chino Hills is a great City: one that treasures its rolling hills, parks and open spaces, as well as its tremendous variety of community activities. Inherent in this appreciation for parks, open spaces and recreational opportunities is the recognition that it takes considerable resources to pay for this high level of service and amenities. The information contained in this document will help the City Council and the community make decisions about how to best use our limited resources in order to meet the many demands placed on City facilities, programs and services.

In closing, and on behalf of the Mayor and City Council, our appreciation is extended to the many community members who participated in this very intensive and important effort. Your insights, perceptions and suggestions have been invaluable and we look forward to your continued involvement in this great City.

Sincerely,

Douglas N. La Belle
City Manager

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Section One

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan Update (Master Plan) is based on the vision that recreation facilities, programs, and open space are important resources within the City of Chino Hills, enhancing community health, enriching the lives of residents, and contributing to a unique community identity and quality of life. The Master Plan is an implementation tool of the General Plan, providing strategies for addressing the General Plan's set of goals and policies based on current analysis and community input.

What recreational facilities and programs does Chino Hills have? Who uses Chino Hill's facilities and programs? What role do parks, facilities, open space and recreation programs have in the lives of residents? What type of facilities and programs do we need? Where will these facilities and programs be placed and how will they be funded and maintained? These are the key questions discussed and answered by this Master Plan. To some, parks are active sports fields; others have images of passive open spaces where one can walk, rest, and enjoy nature; still others may envision parks as places for community gatherings and events. Indeed, parks and recreation facilities are used for all of these purposes.

Across the nation, organizations such as the California Park and Recreation Society describe the many important ways recreation facilities and programming can help in creating healthy lifestyles and livable communities, some of these ways are:

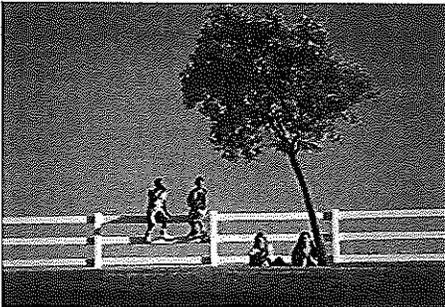
- Strengthen community identity and sense of place.
- Protect important places (environmentally, historically, aesthetically).
- Foster human development and education.

Section One Highlights:

- ❖ **The Master Plan is an implementation tool providing strategies for addressing the General Plan's goals and policies.**
- ❖ **The purpose of the Master Plan is to provide a realistic guide for the creative, orderly development and management of recreation facilities and programs for the City.**
- ❖ **Demographic characteristics such as age, presence of children, ethnicity, and income have a relationship to recreation patterns and program needs.**
- ❖ **In addition to the General Plan, there are a number of other existing documents and plans that relate to the Master Plan.**

- Support economic activity.
- Increase cultural unity.
- Promote health and wellness.
- Provide civic and social meeting places.
- Strengthen families.

Through a comprehensive inventory of the recreation resources available in Chino Hills, and an understanding of resident demand, the Master Plan provides a blueprint for how to meet the recreation needs of our community and to enhance quality of life for all Chino Hills residents.



1.1 Purpose of the Master Plan

The purpose of the Master Plan is to provide a realistic guide for the creative, orderly development and management of recreation facilities and programs for the City. Over the years, the City of Chino Hills has actively undertaken a variety of planning efforts pertaining to individual park master plans, land use studies, and specific plans. This Master Plan builds on many of these previous planning efforts while obtaining new community input that has resulted in an up-to-date understanding of current and future recreation needs and opportunities specific to Chino Hills.

The Master Plan provides data and analysis that lead to recommendations that establish how Chino Hills should maintain and develop recreation facilities and programs throughout the City now and into the future. This report is intended to be a flexible document, presenting findings and recommendations that will be evaluated, validated, and/or modified periodically as the City responds to unforeseen opportunities and constraints as well as changes in residents' needs and demands. It is anticipated that Master Plan recommendations will be considered on an annual basis in the context of other City projects and, as appropriate, recreation projects will begin the process of implementation through incorporation into the City budget.

This report updates the Park and Recreation Master Plan adopted by the City in 1995.

1.2 Approach and Document Organization

This Master Plan document provides a blueprint for the planning, development, and maintenance of recreation facilities and programs. In order to establish this blueprint, the Master Plan includes an inventory of existing parks, facilities, open space areas and recreation programs throughout Chino Hills to include a full account of the existing amenities and programs provided in the City. In addition, the Master Plan summarizes and incorporates the results of a significant community outreach and involvement process that ensures the community vision for recreation, parks, and open space is achieved. The heart of the Master Plan is a detailed community needs assessment, which is based on the results of numerous forms of community input. The community's needs are compared to the City's inventory of existing facilities and programs to identify the gaps, deficiencies, and to help establish recommendations, and priorities for recreation, parks, and open space.

The Master Plan document is organized into the following sections:

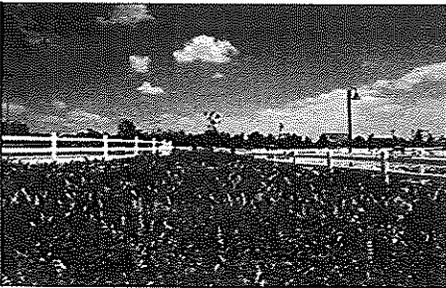
Section One: Introduction

This section summarizes the purpose and process of the Master Plan. The demographic composition of Chino Hills and implications to future recreation trends is briefly discussed. A list of related documents that were reviewed as part of the Master Plan are identified.



Section Two: Existing Recreation Resources

Understanding the existing conditions in the community is an essential step in the Master Plan process. Section Two provides an inventory of City recreation facilities as well as other recreation facilities open to the public and includes discussion of public school facilities, private recreation facilities and a listing of other publicly owned lands (opportunity sites) within and surrounding the City limits.



Section Three: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

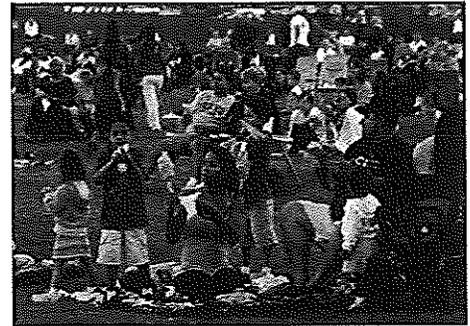
Section Three provides a detailed assessment of the recreation facility needs of the Chino Hills community. Data from the community was obtained to develop an understanding of the demand for various facilities. The Needs Assessment utilizes the following needs identification tools to generate this understanding:

- **Community Outreach:** Information gathered from the community through a series of workshops, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, community organization questionnaires, and a sports organization survey.
- **Citywide Telephone Survey:** The Citywide survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Chino Hills that provides detailed information for the types of recreation facilities most often utilized by Chino Hills residents. A total of 450 randomly selected, geographically distributed telephone interviews were completed with households in the City of Chino Hills.
- **Demand and Needs Analysis:** An evaluation of selected current and future facility needs was developed using results from the telephone survey, sports organization survey, facility inventory, and relevant demographic projections.
- **Service Area Analysis:** An evaluation of how parks and recreation facilities are distributed throughout residential areas in Chino Hills.

- **Acreege Analysis:** An evaluation of parkland acreage needs in the City based on established standards and on identified need for specific recreation facilities such as sports fields or courts.

Section Four: Recreation Programs

Section Four provides an inventory of City recreation programs and services and a discussion of other recreation programs and services open to the public through private and non-profit providers. Using similar needs identification tools and prioritization processes as outlined in Section Three (for facilities), program needs are discussed and prioritized. Recommendations are provided that address identified programming needs.

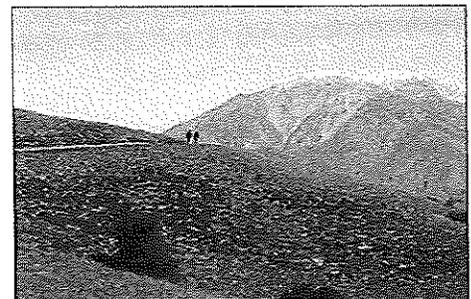


Section Five: Recreation Facility Recommendations

Section Five provides recommendations with respect to existing and proposed parks, unimproved parkland, and joint use and collaborative or partnering opportunities. Recommendations are intended to address the recreation facility and program needs identified in Section Three and Four and are the result of existing inventory, analysis of demand, community input, and consideration of established goals and policies.

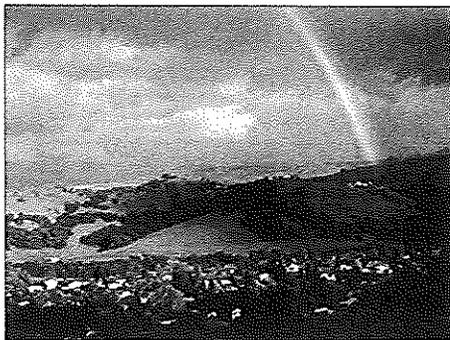
Section Six: Funding & Implementation

Sources for funding capital costs, as well as operations and maintenance costs are identified, and current funding strategies are briefly discussed. Capital costs are assigned to the proposed recommendations discussed in Section Five and suggested funding sources are identified to help the City implement the proposed Master Plan recommendations.



1.3 Context

Chino Hills is a unique city recognized for its open space, diverse housing options, neighborhood orientation, and rural character. The City's General Plan, first adopted in 1994 following the City's incorporation in 1991, establishes a vision for the City that is well on its way to fulfillment. The desirability of the area, coupled with the position of the City near population centers, has resulted in rapid growth and development over the last decade.



Physical Setting

Chino Hills is a picturesque community of approximately 77,969¹ persons uniquely located at the junction of four Southern California counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

Within Chino Hills, several significant natural and man-made features help shape neighborhoods and provide both opportunities and constraints with respect to parks, recreation, circulation, and community life. These include:

- Chino Hills State Park.
- The 71 Freeway.
- Chino Creek Drainage.
- The Prado Basin.

Varied topography and the preservation of hillsides, ridgelines, and open space provide many walking, hiking, equestrian, and bicycling opportunities and contribute strongly to community identity.

The study area for this master plan consists of approximately 46 square miles of incorporated area bounded by the cities of Diamond Bar, Pomona, Chino, Corona, and Yorba Linda.

¹ *State of California, Department of Finance estimate.*

History

Chino Hill's history begins with the Gabrielino Indians who lived along the Santa Ana River Basin before the European exploration of North America. The Spanish established the Mission San Gabriel in 1777. By 1822, Mexico controlled the area and began to form Ranchos. The Ranchos, Santa Ana del Chino and La Sierra Yorba, continued to use this land for grazing until Mexico ceded the region to the United States in 1848, becoming part of the new state of California in 1850.

Oil exploration, mining, and continued agricultural and ranching endeavors stimulated further exploration and development of the area, leading to division and sale of portions of the Ranchos. The Chino Valley evolved into a major dairy, farming, and ranching community, being cited at one point as the State's number one producer of milk. Route 66 came through the area in 1926 bringing tourists and future residents. In the 1950's, the San Bernardino County region was named the "Inland Empire" to distinguish it from Los Angeles and Orange counties. Since the 1970's, the once rural area has continued to develop into an urban community with the availability of land, affordable housing, and jobs being the primary drivers of population growth. The increase in population and evolution into an dynamic, vital community continues today.



Demographic Context and Recreation Trends

Understanding the demographic context of Chino Hills is an important component of recreation facility and program planning. Demographic characteristics such as age, presence of children, ethnicity, and income have been demonstrated in past research to have a relationship to recreation patterns and program needs. For these reasons, an overview of changes and emerging trends of the resident population is important as the community plans its preferred future.

As discussed more fully below, Chino Hills has a relatively young, diverse, well-educated, and high-earning population that will increase in median age and diversity as the population expands over the next fifteen years.

Chino Hills has been one of the fastest growing cities in San Bernardino County and has doubled in population since 1990.

Exhibit 1.2-1: Population Trends in Chino Hills

	1990	2000	Trend	2000	2006	Trend
Total Pop.	38,138	66,787	+42.9%	66,787	77,969	+14.3%
Median Age	29.7	32.3	+8.8%	32.3	32.4	+0.3%
Household Size	3.12	3.33	+6.7%	3.33	3.51	+5.4%

Population Size

Background: According to the most recent California Department of Finance estimates, the current population of Chino Hills is 77,969, an increase of 14.3% compared to the 2000 census population. Since 1990, Chino Hills has been one of the fastest-growing cities in San Bernardino County, more than doubling its 1990 population of 38,138.

Recreation Trend: Population size in Chino Hills is expected to continue to grow along with the rest of Southern California and the Inland Empire, reaching an ultimate size of approximately 92,158². It is important to understand the eventual population size and approximate year of build-out in order to anticipate and plan for the appropriate number of recreation facilities.

Most growth will be in the age ranges of 18 years & under and those over 65 years of age.

Age

Background: As a percentage of the total population, the youth population has declined since the 1990 census, while the adult population has increased during this timeframe. While the median age of Chino Hills residents has increased since 1990 (to 32.4 years up from 29.7), it is still younger than the State (median age 34.3) or the nation (36.4).

Recreation Trend: Current population projections by age group indicate that most growth will be in those 18 years and under and those over 65 years of age. Chino Hills youth (under 18 years of age) are

² State of California, Department of Finance estimate.

expected to have a 12% increase in population by the year 2011. Projections for Chino Hills suggest there will be an 81% increase in those 65 years and over by the year 2011.

Ethnicity

Background: Chino Hills has become a very ethnically diverse community. There is no single ethnic group that represents the majority of the City's population. The Asian/Pacific Islander population has increased the most in the past 10-15 years.

Chino Hills will continue to increase in ethnic diversity.

Recreation Trend: It is anticipated that Chino Hills, along with the State and the County, will continue to increase in ethnic diversity. Increases in diversity among California's senior population will be significant. It is important to understand, as much as possible, future ethnicity characteristics of Chino Hills in order to account for population changes in recreation demand calculations.

Exhibit 1.2-2: Population Ethnicity, Trends in Chino Hills by Percentage of Total Population

	1990	2000	Trend	2000	2006	Trend
White	73.3	56.4	-34.8%	56.4	49.1	-1.7%
Black	4.5	5.5	+115.6%	5.5	6.1	+28.6%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3.4	22.2	+1030.3%	22.2	27.8	+46.2%
Other	10.9	15.9	+153.7%	15.9	17.0	+25.0%

Household Type

Background: The number of households in Chino Hills totaled 12,148 in 1990 and has increased to 22,147 in 2006. Since 1990, the percentage of households with families has remained steady at 56.8%, a percentage significantly higher than the State or the County. The average number of persons per household has increased slightly over the years to 3.51 persons per household in 2006. Relatively high percentages (85.1%) of Chino Hill's households are occupied by owners when compared to the State or the County.

Recreation Trend: Projected population growth in the State and the City will continue, resulting in more demand for housing. There is likely to be some shift in household composition in coming years as the aging of parents, increasing property values, and the traditions of new cultures in the region may give rise to more extended family situations. At the same time, the number of non-family households may grow and become more varied as aging, non-related, single baby boomers form households for economic and social reasons.

Trends in household type help us understand more about future population size and density, possibly affecting how and where future Chino Hills residents will meet their park and recreational needs. Future development also affects funding and revenue streams for recreation facilities.

1.4 Relationship to Other Documents



As described previously, the Master Plan is drawn directly from the comprehensive set of objectives and policies within the General Plan. In addition to the General Plan, there are a number of other existing documents and plans that relate to the Master Plan and influence its direction. Each of these documents and plans is briefly discussed below, along with a description of its relationship to the Master Plan.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law, which is intended to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities. Included in this law are provisions governing employment, communication, transportation, design, services, and physical accessibility. Existing recreation facilities, new facilities, and recreation services are affected. The City continues to address the requirements of this law.

California Health and Safety Code

Section 115725 requires that a safety inspection program be conducted on all playgrounds by a

National Playground Safety Institute Certified Playground Safety Inspector. Section 115730 of the Code also requires that agencies upgrade playgrounds by replacement or improvement to meet current regulations. City staff reviews equipment for safety as part of normal maintenance operations.

The City of Chino Hills General Plan

Each City in California is required by State law to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its own physical development. The General Plan includes mandatory elements including land use, circulation and transportation, housing, conservation, noise, safety, and open space. California State law requires that the day-to-day decisions of a City should follow logically from and be consistent with the General Plan. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is a planning tool that provides a coordinated program of recreational facility development and management carrying out the goals and policies of the General Plan. The City of Chino Hills adopted its first General Plan in 1994; portions have been updated as recently as 2005.



City of Chino Hills Development Code/Zoning Ordinance and Map

The Development Code/Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map are the primary implementation tools of the City's Land Use Element, describing specific types of land use, use intensity, and development standards. The Master Plan is consistent with the Development Code/Zoning Ordinance and Map.

Future Development Plans/Tract Maps

Future development will shape several areas in the City. In general, future development plans provide detailed information with respect to land use patterns and intensity, development standards, and treatment of natural resources within the area.



The process of developing these plans will likely affect the availability and management of new parks, open space, and trails. This Master Plan identifies general needs for facilities in new development areas. Planning of these facilities is covered in this Master Plan.

There are currently four (4) parks that have future development plans/tract maps, they include:

- Richland-Pinehurst Site
- Vellano Park
- Vila Borba Park
- Woodview-Pipeline Site



Chino Hills Trails Element and System Map

The Chino Hills City Council established a Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee in October 2000 to update the Trails Element of the 1994 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan. In 2002, following a period of research and community input, the City Council formally incorporated Committee findings into the Master Plan and the City's General Plan, establishing programs and policies relating to Trails. The Chino Hills Trails Element and System Map is a graphic representation of existing and future trails, including trailhead area, type of trail, and trail difficulty.

City of Chino Hills Field Allocation Policy

This document sets forth guidelines for the allocation of available fields within the City of Chino Hills for community use. The document describes allocation goals, establishes prioritization guidelines, and provides registration procedures.

Park, Recreation and Open Space Maintenance Standards and Practices

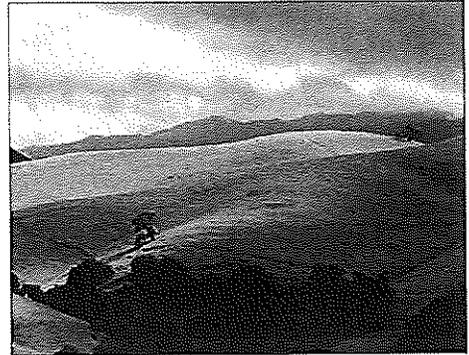
Park maintenance standards and practices for the City of Chino Hills were reviewed as part of the Master Plan. The site visits and community outreach effort determined that the City's parks and facilities are well maintained and that residents are very satisfied with the park maintenance at most facilities.

This report recommends that an Operations and Maintenance Manual be compiled by City staff and that a cost deference program should be put in place to track future expenses regarding operations and maintenance of the recreation facilities in Chino Hills.

1.5 Key Issues

Based on the needs assessment process, a set of key issues has been identified to guide the process of developing the Master Plan recommendations. Key issues include:

- Aquatic Center/Swimming Pool.
- Community Centers that serve as a focal points for the community.
- Provision of Quantities of Sports Facilities appropriate to the current and future population, to include:
 - Gymnasium/Indoor Basketball Courts
 - Soccer Fields
 - Baseball and Softball Fields
 - Outdoor Basketball Courts
 - Softball Fields
 - Tennis Courts
- Provision of Parkland Acreage Quantities consistent with General Plan goal of 5 acres per 1,000 residents.
- Appropriate Open Space Management and reinforcement of community rural character.



Section Two

2.0 EXISTING RECREATION RESOURCES

Many individuals and groups use recreational facilities for a wide variety of purposes. Therefore, a diverse system of facilities is necessary to provide a range of recreational opportunities. Existing publicly operated and privately operated recreational facilities offer a diverse range of recreational experiences both inside and outside Chino Hills.

This portion of the Master Plan provides an overview of existing recreation facilities in and around Chino Hills. Facility types are defined and briefly described and portions of the recreation system are quantified.

2.1 New Facilities Since Previous Master Plan

Since 1994, when the previous Master Plan and General Plan were adopted, the City has aggressively pursued and/or facilitated design and implementation of a significant number of recreation facility projects. The following is a partial list of public facilities added to the park and recreation system between 1994 and 2006:

- Autumn Hills Park
- Big League Dreams Sports Park
- Chino Hills Skate Park
- Coral Ridge Park
- Danbury Park
- Fairfield Ranch Park

Section Two Highlights:

- **Seventeen (17) parks and facilities have been added to the Chino Hills park system since the 1994 Master Plan.**
- **There are currently 4 community parks, 26 neighborhood parks, 5 nature parks, and 4 special use facilities in Chino Hills.**
- **There are 15 public schools in Chino Hills that are part of the Chino Valley Unified School District, some of these schools are used for recreation.**
- **Sixteen (16) opportunity sites have been identified that may be available for future recreation facilities.**

- Grand Avenue Park
- Hunters Hill Park
- McCoy Equestrian and Recreation Center
- Morningfield Park
- Mystic Canyon Park
- Sleepy Hollow Community Building
- Sunset Park
- Rincon Park
- Sycamore Glenn Park
- Torrey Pines Park
- Western Hills Park

Additionally, Chino Hills Community Park was relocated to its new home on Peyton Drive in February 2007.

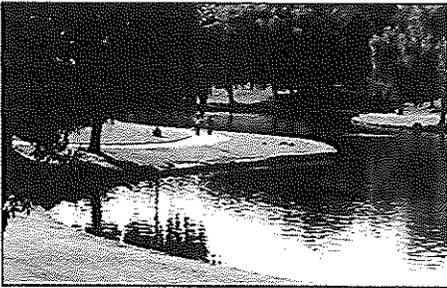
2.2 City Park Types

Parks can be classified by type based primarily on their size, function and character. The City of Chino Hills General Plan describes four park classifications for City facilities: Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Nature Parks, and Special Use Facilities.

Community Parks

Community Parks provide a broad range of both passive and active recreational opportunities, but their primary purpose is to provide active recreational opportunities for use by a larger segment of the population than neighborhood parks. If a Community Park is located within a residential area it can also serve a neighborhood park function and, therefore, is included in the service area analysis for Neighborhood Parks.

Recreation centers are important features in some community parks. These are building facilities that contain features such as gymnasiums, multi-purpose rooms, classrooms, and offices for recreation staff.



**Community Park -
English Springs Park**

Other facilities often found at Community Parks might include sports fields, amphitheatres, and group picnic areas. Large special events such as concerts and festivals might also be held in Community Parks.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks are intended to serve City residents who live in close proximity, however they also contribute to the overall park system available to the entire community. Ideally, everyone in the City would live within convenient walking distance (typically one-half mile) of a Neighborhood Park. This is defined as the "service radius" or "service area" of a neighborhood park.

Neighborhood Parks should address daily recreation needs of the surrounding neighborhood; features of neighborhood parks might include playgrounds, multi-purpose open turf areas, picnic tables and/or picnic shelters, walking paths, attractive landscaping, small parking areas and recreation features such as basketball courts.

Nature Parks

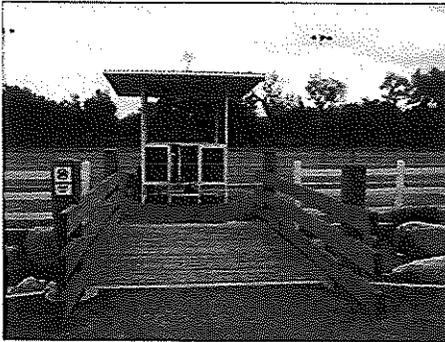
Nature Parks are special recreation facilities in which native vegetation, natural topography, natural drainage courses, and/or wildlife are key elements. Trails, seating, and interpretive opportunities might be included, use is generally limited to passive activities. Nature parks (due to limited facilities) are not usually assigned a service radius for evaluation of park distribution.



**Neighborhood Park –
Hunters Hill Park**



**Nature Park –
Walnut Creek Nature Park**



**Special Use Facility –
McCoy Equestrian and
Recreation Center**

Special Use Facilities

Special Use Facilities generally possess a unique character or function focused on a single type of activity. Equestrian centers, trail staging areas, or community buildings (without an associated park) might be considered Special Use Facilities. Special Use Facilities aren't usually included in the service area analysis for neighborhood parks.

Partnership Sites/Facilities

Agreements for shared use between the City and a private or non-profit organization.

2.3 Existing City Recreation Facilities

Unique and diverse recreational opportunities are available throughout Chino Hills in City facilities. One can find natural open spaces, community buildings, lakes, streams, sports courts and fields, passive areas, playgrounds, a skate park, equestrian center, equestrian staging areas, and more. As a City that has emerged primarily over the past few decades, Chino Hills has benefited from planning efforts that reflect relatively current thinking about neighborhood identity, neighborhood parks, and developer participation in recreation facility implementation. This has led to an effective system of diverse parks, strongly associated with adjacent residential areas and important to overall community identity. This is one of the many strengths of the community. Additional neighborhood parks are planned as part of future residential areas. Another strength of the park system are the nature parks and trails, that take advantage of open space and natural areas of the community.

Park profiles, a description of each park that includes a brief narrative and photographs, can be found in the Appendix.

Exhibit 2.2-1 is a map showing the location of each park and Exhibit 2.2-2 is a matrix that describes size and features of each of the parks and recreation facilities within the City of Chino Hills.

CITY OF CHINO HILLS PARKS

- 1 Alterra Park
- 2 Autumn Hills Park
- 3 Big League Dreams Sports Park
- 4 Butterfield Park
- 5 Calle San Marcos Park
- 6 Chino Hills Community Park
- 7 Chino Hills Skate Park
- 8 Cinnamon Park
- 9 Coral Ridge Park
- 10 Covington Park
- 11 Crossroads Park
- 12 Danbury Park
- 13 English Springs Park
- 14 Eucalyptus Nature Park
- 15 Fairfield Ranch Park
- 16 Glenmeade Park
- 17 Grand Avenue Park
- 18 Hickory Creek Nature Park
- 19 Hidden Hills Park
- 20 Hilltop Park
- 21 Hollow Run Nature Park
- 22 Hunters Hill Park
- 23 McCoy Equestrian Center
- 24 Meadows Park
- 25 Morningfield Park
- 26 Morningside Park
- 27 Mystic Canyon Park
- 28 Oak Ridge Park
- 29 Rincon Park
- 30 Skyview Park
- 31 Strickling Nature Park
- 32 Sunset Park
- 33 Sycamore Glenn Park
- 34 Terrace Park
- 35 Torrey Pines Park
- 36 Valle Vista Park
- 37 Walnut Creek Nature Park
- 38 Western Hills Park

SYMBOL LEGEND

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Freeway
- Major Arterial/Highway (4-6 lanes)
- Collector Street (2 lanes)

CITY OF CHINO HILLS RECREATION FACILITIES/ COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

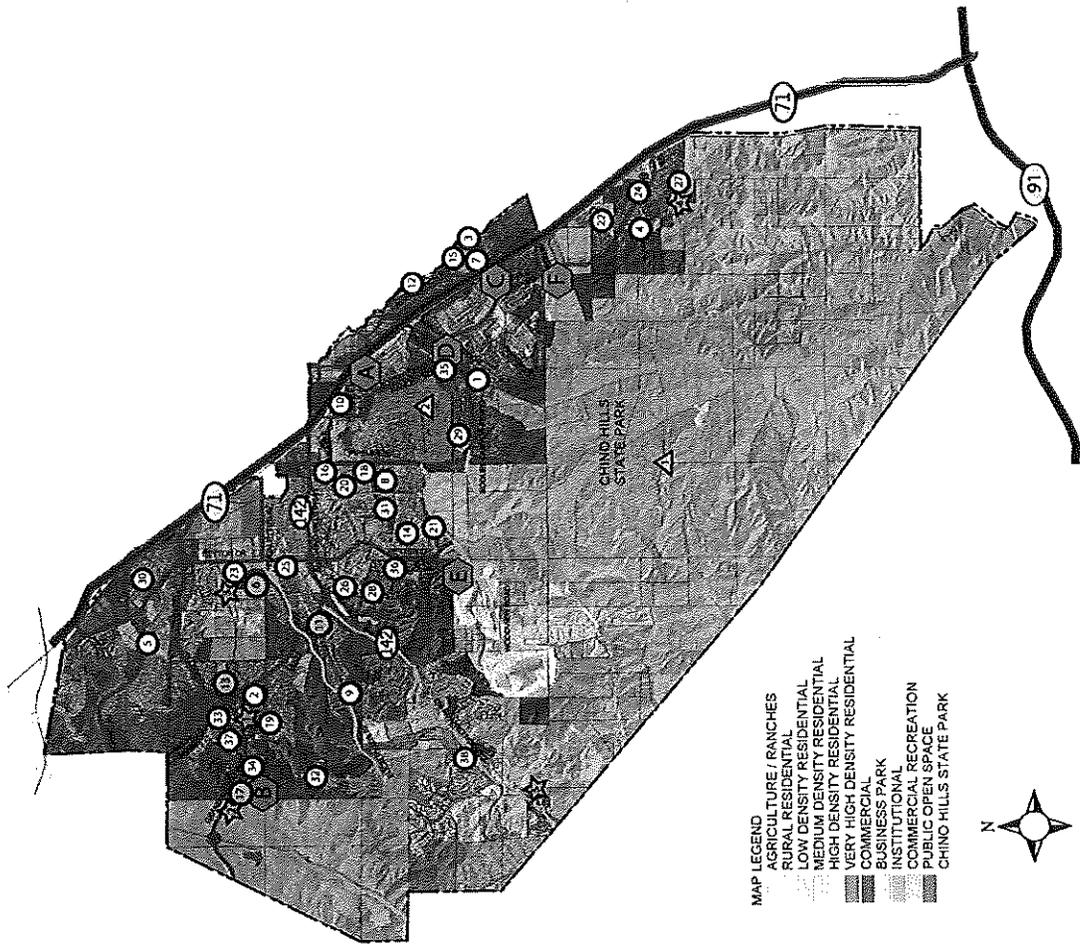
- Civic Center / Recreation Center
- Grand Avenue Park
- McCoy Equestrian & Recreation Center
- Mystic Canyon Park
- Sleepy Hollow Community Building

OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC (in Chino Hills)

- Chino Hills State Park
- Los Serranos Golf Course & Country Club

PLANNED AND PARTIALLY TO FULLY FUNDED FACILITIES

- Bird Farm Park
- Grand Avenue Park (turf replacement)
- Richland-Pinehurst Site
- Torrey Pines Park (perm. community bldg)
- Vellano Park
- Vila Borba Park



- MAP LEGEND**
- AGRICULTURE / RANCHES
 - RURAL RESIDENTIAL
 - LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
 - MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
 - HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
 - VERY HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
 - COMMERCIAL
 - BUSINESS PARK
 - INSTITUTIONAL
 - COMMERCIAL RECREATION
 - PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
 - CHINO HILLS STATE PARK

EXHIBIT 2.2-1 - CITY OF CHINO HILLS PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES MAP

Existing Recreation Resources

While one community park (Grand Avenue Park) has been added to the park system since 1994, implementation of new community parks has not been as rapid as for neighborhood parks.

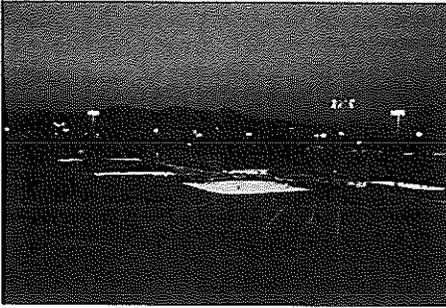
The 1994 Master Plan proposed three (3) new neighborhood parks; one serving the Carbon Canyon area; one serving the Los Serranos area; and one on Chino Avenue, serving the Rolling Ridge area. One has been built, Western Hills Park, in the Carbon Canyon area.

In addition to the existing parks and recreation facilities there are (4) new parks planned and (2) park renovations planned, listed on Exhibit 2.2-3. These planned facilities are included in the acreage analysis in Section Three.

Exhibit 2.2-3: Planned Facilities

CITY OF CHINO HILLS FUTURE/PLANNED RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY	Parcel Acreage ¹	Parkland Acreage ²	PASSIVE								ATHLETIC FACILITIES													
			Community Building	Meeting Rooms	Parking	Playground / Tot Lot	Picnic Shelters/Gazebos	Picnic Tables	Restroom	Trails	Baseball - 300'	Basketball (outdoor)	Concession Stand	Exercise (Par) Course	Football	Gymnasium	Roller Hockey Rink	Skate Park	Soccer	Softball (youth) -200'	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Volleyball (Grass or Sand)	
PLANNED AND PARTIALLY TO FULLY FUNDED FACILITIES																								
EXISTING PARKS																								
Grand Avenue Park	N/A	N/A																						1*
Torrey Pines Park	N/A	N/A	1	2		2																		
NEW PARKS																								
Bird Farm Park	7.50	N/A	1	2	.	1	1	3	.					1					1	2				
Richland-Pinehurst Park	14.83	N/A			.	1	1	3	.										4					
Vellano Park	3.84	N/A				1						1										1		
Vila Borba Park	5.00	N/A				1													1					
TOTAL	31.17	N/A	2	4	0	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	

*By converting the 2 existing fields to artificial turf, the equivalent to 1 field is gained.



Community Parks

Community Parks are among the most heavily used parks in the City and they are focal points for a wide variety of community activities from family skate nights to soccer and baseball on lighted fields. There are four (4) community parks in Chino Hills; Chino Hills Community Park, Crossroads Park, Grand Avenue Park, and English Springs Park. Grand Avenue Park contains a community building and offers significant facilities for organized sports. Forty-seven percent (47%) of the telephone survey respondents identified a community park as their most often used park.

English Springs Park and Crossroads Park are primarily passive facilities. Even so, English Springs Park is identified as the most often visited park by the second highest number of Chino Hills residents (11%). The City's popular concert series is held outdoors at Crossroads Park.



Neighborhood Parks

There are twenty-six (26) neighborhood parks in Chino Hills. They are generally located within or next to residential areas and tend to include a combination of passive and active recreation elements that address daily recreation needs.

Alterra and Butterfield Parks are reported to be among the most often visited neighborhood parks.

Nature Parks

There are five (5) City-operated nature parks in Chino Hills: Eucalyptus Nature Park, Hickory Creek Nature Park, Hollow Run Nature Park, Strickling Nature Park, and Walnut Creek Nature Park. These generally are in association with natural features such as hillsides or watercourses, and represent convenient options for appreciating and observing

local flora and fauna. Two nature parks, Hollow Run and Strickling, offer playground opportunities.

Special Use Facilities

Special Use Facilities typically possess a unique character or function focused on a single type of activity. There are four (4) diverse facilities included in the Special Use Category: McCoy Equestrian and Recreation Center, Chino Hills Skate Park, Civic Center / Recreation Center, and Sleepy Hollow Community Building. These are unique facilities that contribute to community identity and a rich quality of life in Chino Hills.

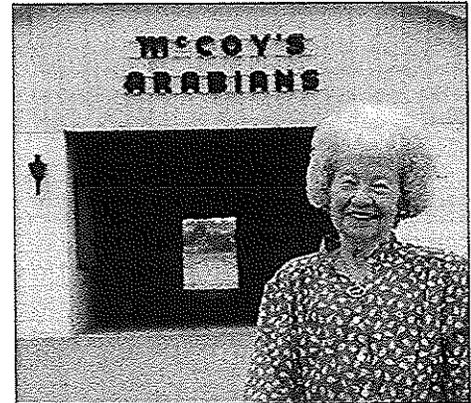
McCoy Equestrian and Recreation Center is not only a premier equestrian venue, but also the location of many community events. The converted barn building is now a picturesque community hall, which is the site of weddings, parties, recreation programs, and meetings. It is a rentable building that offers flexible indoor and outdoor space.

Chino Hills Skate Park, currently planned for expansion, is a popular skateboard and skate venue.

City Hall and the Government Center will be relocated in late 2008. The existing recreation center and fire administration building will be used for recreation programming on an interim basis until new facilities become available. The ultimate use of this site is yet to be determined.

Partnership Sites/Facilities

An amazing number of soccer, baseball and softball teams play year-round at the colorful Big League Dreams Sports Park. Six (6) fields, scaled-down replicas of famous major league stadiums, serve adult softball teams and baseball teams. Adult soccer teams use the indoor soccer arena. Restaurants are located at the core of the complex.



Big League Dreams Sports Park is on City-owned property, operated by a concessionaire.

The current parkland acreage of 276.80 acres combined with the 31.17 acres from planned facilities totals 307.97 acres of parkland in Chino Hills.

Parkland Acreage

The total acreage of parkland in Chino Hills is listed in Exhibit 2-2.2. The parkland acreage total is developed, usable acreage made up of active recreational areas. These areas contain features such as sports fields, picnic areas, playgrounds/tot lots, parking, and other support facilities including structures.

Total, usable parkland acreage is a little over 276 acres (almost 361 acres gross), compared to 113 acres in 1994. Parkland acreage amounts are important in terms of comparison with the City goal of 5 acres per thousand residents.

2.4 Other Recreation Facilities Open to the Public

Within the City of Chino Hills

Several facilities in Chino Hills provide recreation opportunities, but are not controlled or operated by the City. While they may be used by Chino Hills residents, they are not included in demand and needs analysis for City owned facilities. Some examples of these facilities are:

- Chino Hills State Park
- Los Serranos Golf and Country Club



Outside the City of Chino Hills

Significant recreational amenities exist in the communities immediately adjacent to the City of Chino Hills, offering a diverse set of recreational opportunities. While Chino Hills residents' may use them, they are not included in the demand and needs analysis. They are:

- Ayala Park (City of Chino)
- Carbon Canyon Regional Park (County of Orange)
- Chino Valley YMCA (City of Chino)
- Green River Golf Course (City of Corona)
- Prado Regional Park (County of San Bernardino)

2.5 Public School Facilities

In almost every Chino Hills neighborhood, school facilities play an important role in family life and routine. In a sense, they are civic gathering places and important resources in the community. There are fifteen (15) public school campuses within Chino Hills, part of the Chino Valley Unified School District. Many campuses have outdoor play areas and sports fields that are used by the City, by sports organizations, and by Chino Hills residents. The facilities that are scheduled for games are included in the recreation demand and needs analysis.

Please refer to Exhibit 2.5-1 for a list of the current recreation facility inventory at public schools in Chino Hills. Although the facilities are listed, most of these facilities are not utilized. School sites could provide a significant number and distribution of outdoor recreational opportunities not currently utilized for public recreation (i.e. outdoor basketball courts and tennis courts).

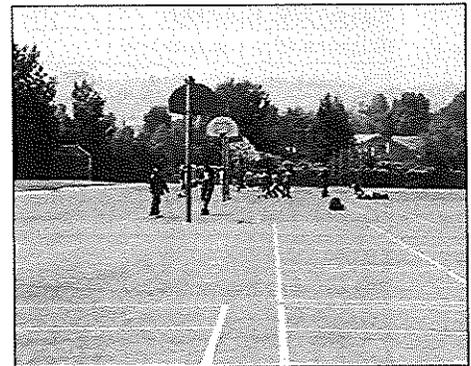


Exhibit 2.5-1: Recreation Inventory of Existing Schools in Chino Hills

CHINO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT RECREATION FACILITY INVENTORY (in Chino Hills)		PARK/ PICNIC		ATHLETIC FACILITIES										
		Multi-Purpose Room/Auditorium	Playground / Tot Lot	Baseball*	Basketball (indoor)	Basketball (outdoor)	Football	Gymnasium	Soccer	Softball (youth)*	Softball (adult)	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court	Volleyball (Grass or Sand)
SCHOOLS IN CHINO HILLS														
Butterfield Ranch Elementary	6350 Mystic Canyon Dr.	•	1	2P		4								
Canyon Hills Junior High	2500 Madrugada Dr.	•		1+2P		6			3					6
Chaparral Elementary School	4849 Bird Farm Road	•	1			2								
Chino Hills High School	16150 Pomona Rincon Rd.	•		1P	2	4	1	2		1P				
Country Springs Elementary	14145 Village Center Dr.	•	1			2								
Eagle Canyon Elementary	13435 Eagle Canyon Dr.	•	1	1+3P		3								
Glenmeade Elementary (GATE Magnet)	15000 Whirlaway Lane	•	1	1+2P		4								
Gerald F. Litel Elementary	3425 Eucalyptus Avenue	•	1			2				3P				
Hidden Trails Elementary	2250 Ridgeview Drive	•	1	2P		2								
Los Serranos Elementary	15650 Pipeline Avenue	•	1	1+2P		3								
Michael Wickman Elementary	16250 Pinehurst Drive	•	1	1P		2								
Oak Ridge Elementary	15452 Valle Vista Drive	•	1	3P		1								
Rolling Ridge Elementary	13677 Calle San Marcos	•		2P		3								
Ruben S. Ayala High School	14255 Peyton Drive	•		1P	1	4	1	1	2	2P		1	6	5
Townsend Junior High School	15359 Ilex Drive	•		3P		9			3	1P				3
TOTALS FOR SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITIES		15	10	4+24P	3	51	2	3	8	7P	1	6	14	

DEFINITIONS

L = Lighted

P = Practice Field/Court

*If baseball/softball fields are currently not used for games, they are listed as practice fields

A detailed Joint Use Agreement between the City and School District, in place since 1995, describes general responsibilities and benefits of each party regarding the use of both City and District facilities. The Agreement and State law allow the School District and the City to cooperate with each other for the purposes of improving facilities and for organizing, promoting and conducting recreation and education programs for children and adults.



Although games are played at some campuses, school facilities are especially important in providing fields for sports practice.

Currently, the School District is responsible for maintaining school campuses and their associated fields and courts.

2.6 Private Recreation Facilities

Non-public facilities play a large role in meeting the recreational needs of the residents of Chino Hills. The network of private facilities within the City is made up of businesses, churches, clubs, organizations, schools, and golf courses. The array of programs and facilities they provide is substantial. Some programs are offered through the City, others are not. Current City programs held at private locations include those for martial arts, art, gymnastics, exercise, youth bowling, academic tutoring, and skating.

This Master Plan Update does not include a detailed inventory of this system. Because the City neither controls, maintains, nor programs private facilities, these recreation resources are not credited toward satisfaction of the City's acreage goals for public parks. However, since they do fill a recreation role, these facilities may be able to address some of the identified needs in the City of Chino Hills.

A component of this Master Plan is to review how existing public/private partnerships may be working in the provision of facilities and programs. Facility recommendations include an analysis of how private facilities could assist in meeting the needs for specific types of recreation programs.

There are sixteen (16) sites that have the potential for parks and/or recreation facilities and would help fill the needs identified in this Master Plan.

2.7 Opportunity Sites (planned, unplanned & partnerships)

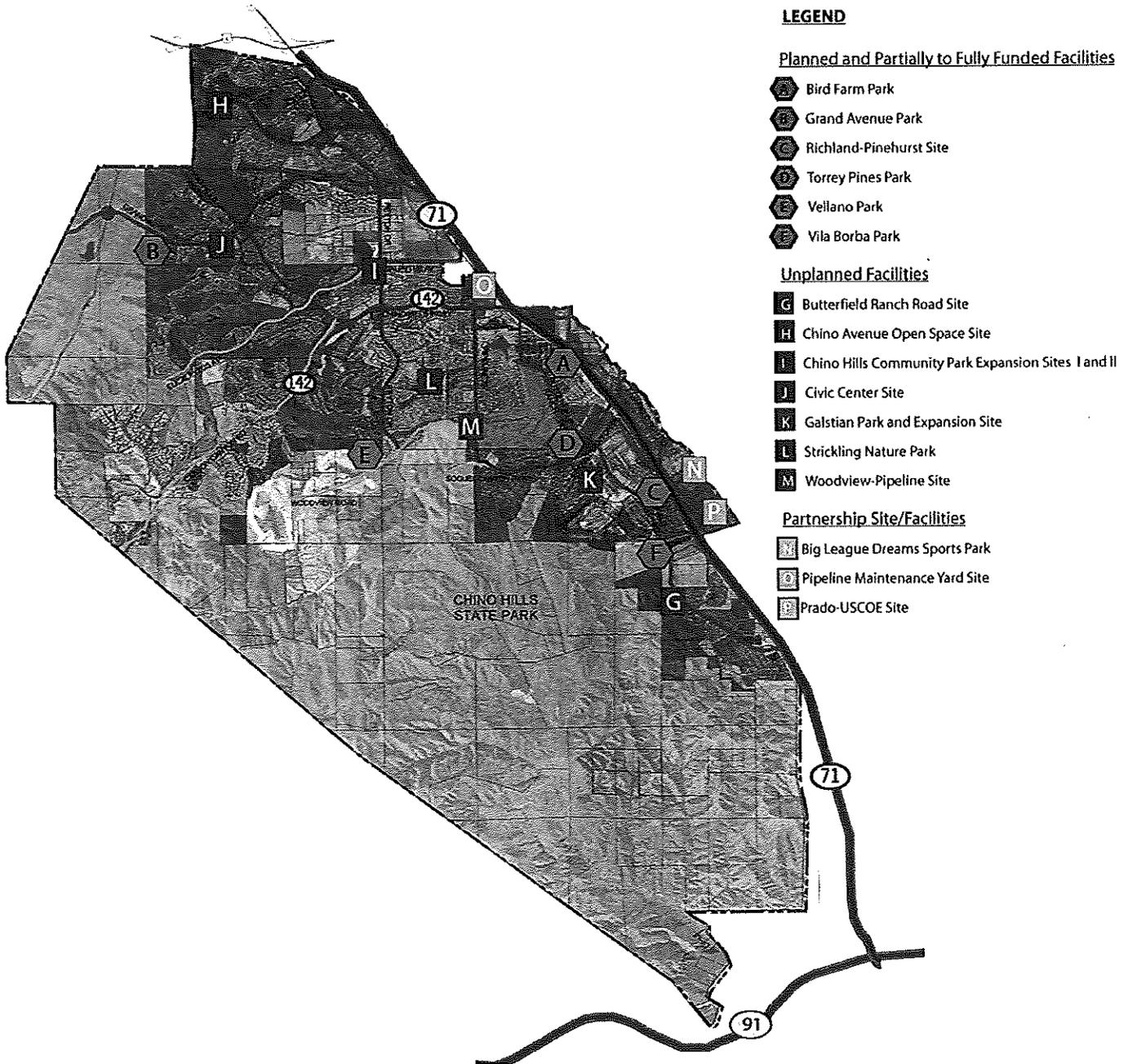
Throughout this process numerous sites have been evaluated for the potential to provide recreational opportunities in the community. Several of these "opportunity sites" are currently planned as developer built parks. Many are as yet to be designed vacant park sites, and some are currently utilized for other purposes but may become available for recreational sites in the future. A few sites are part of the Chino Hills open space network and have favorable access and topographic characteristics that could accommodate more active recreation facilities.

There are three (3) categories of opportunity sites indicated:

- **Planned and Partially to Fully Funded Facility:** sites that are either on the City list of future capital improvement projects or developer built parks.
- **Unplanned Facility:** sites are vacant or currently used for other purposes and may be considered for future recreation use.
- **Partnership Sites/Facility:** property owned/controlled by other agencies or City owned and concessionaire operated.

Locations of these sites are shown on Exhibit 2.7-1.

Exhibit 2.7-1: Location of Opportunity Sites



Existing Recreation Resources

Planned and Partially to Fully Funded Facilities

- A. ***Bird Farm Park.*** The City has budgeted 4.2 million dollars in the 2007-2008 Capital Improvement Program for design and construction of a neighborhood park in this location. Adjacent to a new elementary school, the 9 acres of vacant, flat property may address a variety of recreation needs.
- B. ***Grand Avenue Park (existing).*** The existing soccer fields are heavily utilized and the condition of these fields is poor.
- C. ***Richland-Pinehurst Site.*** The City owns a 14.83 acre portion of a large vacant site adjacent to the 71 Freeway. The City-owned portion is constrained in use by its limited access and flood plain designation. Efforts are underway to acquire a portion of the larger adjacent site to construct permanent facilities outside the flood plain.
- D. ***Torrey Pines Park (existing).*** A community building may be appropriate in this area. The park could benefit from the addition of a playground.
- E. ***Vellano Park.*** A 3.87 neighborhood park is currently under construction in this future residential area.
- F. ***Vila Borba Park.*** Future Vila Borba residential development in south Chino Hills will result in the development of a 5 acre neighborhood park along Butterfield Ranch Road.

Unplanned Facilities

- G. **Butterfield Ranch Road Site.** Approximately 20 acres of public open space exists along the lower portion of Butterfield Ranch Road, and is considered for improvement as a recreation facility. A community center, gymnasium, aquatic center, sports fields, and sports courts are among the amenities that could be considered.
- H. **Chino Avenue Open Space Site.** This 18.3 acre site, north and south of Chino Avenue, is zoned public open space. The portion to the south is somewhat larger and despite possible geotechnical challenges could support a variety of facilities including sports fields and courts. Proximity to other open space enhances the potential for trailhead staging.
- I. **Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site I and II.** The City plans to use this 13 acre site as overflow parking for the Chino Hills Community Park, however as the City's population grows, this site may be considered for recreation facility needs.
- J. **Civic Center Site.** City Hall and other civic functions will be relocated to another site in the City, creating a tremendous opportunity to address identified recreation needs of the community. It's location, topography, access, and size (13 acres) make it worthy of consideration for key facilities not easily accommodated elsewhere, such as a community center and an aquatic center.



**Chino Avenue Open
Space Site**

- K. ***Galstian Park Site.*** Two (2) acres of land is currently owned by the City and may be considered as a future neighborhood park within a new residential area. Acquisition of the adjacent 4 acres of undeveloped land is under consideration.
- L. ***Strickling Nature Park (existing).*** There is 1.4 acres that is currently not utilized for recreation. Possible recreation opportunities include picnicking opportunities, and a playground.
- M. ***Woodview-Pipeline Site.*** This 2.29 acre site is zoned as public open space and may be suitable for a variety of elements that are appropriate for a neighborhood park including a community building.

Partnership Sites/Facilities

- N. ***Big League Dreams Sports Park (existing).*** A under-utilized area exists and may be considered for an additional field and/or corporate area.
- O. ***Pipeline Maintenance Yard.*** This property is County of San Bernardino owned. A proposed community center is planned for the site, with the County funding and owning the property/building and the City programming and maintaining the facility through a lease agreement. The project is currently in the design phase.
- P. ***Prado-United States Corps of Engineers (USCOE) Site.*** The City is discussing options with the County and other agencies regarding use of flood plain land for a multi-use sports facility.

Section Three

3.0 RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the facility needs assessment process was to identify the current and future recreation facility needs within the community, to identify recreation demand that is unmet, and to suggest the relative priority of each identified need. Needs were identified and prioritized by engaging the community in a series of community outreach forums and other needs identification tools listed below. The process involved gathering both qualitative input (e.g. workshops, focus groups, questionnaires, stakeholder interviews) and quantitative input (e.g. telephone survey, sports organization survey, demand analysis). Each needs identification tool and each bit of information gathered is a piece of the puzzle leading to a more thorough understanding of the community. All of the pieces, taken together, provide an overall picture of recreation needs specific to Chino Hills now and in the future.

The following methods and processes (needs identification tools) were utilized in the facility and program needs assessment and will be addressed in this section:

- **Community Outreach:** Information was gathered from Chino Hills residents and stakeholders through a variety of methods, including: a series of three (3) workshops; workshop participant questionnaires; three (3) focus groups; stakeholder interviews; community organization questionnaires; and a sports organization survey.

Section Three Highlights:

- **The purpose of the facility needs assessment is to identify the current and future recreation facility needs within the community.**
- **The community outreach effort included nine (9) different needs identification tools, including a Citywide telephone survey**
- **Another needs identification tool is the demand and needs analysis which determines the quantity of amenities needed based on the unique characteristics of Chino Hills.**
- **The acreage analysis and service area analysis are other needs identification tools that analyze the City's parkland acreage and distribution of parks/recreation facilities.**

- **Citywide Telephone Survey:** The Citywide telephone survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Chino Hills that provides detailed information on the types of recreation facilities and programs most often utilized by Chino Hills residents. A total of 450 randomly selected, geographically distributed telephone interviews were completed with the adult head of the household.
- **Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis:** Quantitative evaluation of Chino Hills facility needs based on the statistically valid Citywide telephone survey, facility inventory, relevant demographics, and sports organization survey.
- **Service Area Analysis:** Evaluation of where parks and recreation facilities are distributed throughout residential areas in Chino Hills.
- **Acreage Analysis:** Evaluation of parkland acreage needs in Chino Hills based on the General Plan goal of 5 acres per thousand residents, identified recreation needs, and available supply.

The community outreach effort provided a number of opportunities to obtain perspective from residents, users of facilities and programs, and providers of facilities and programs.

3.1 Community Outreach

The community outreach effort ranged from lively evening workshop discussions to one-on-one stakeholder interviews. The community outreach portion of the Needs Assessment provided a number of opportunities to obtain perspective from residents, users of facilities and programs, and providers of facilities and programs. Within this section, the community outreach effort has been organized into eight (8) separate needs identification tools, they are:

- Community Workshop #1 – Community Characteristics and Issues
- Community Workshop #2 – Sports Facilities
- Workshop Participant Questionnaires
- Focus Groups
- Stakeholder Interviews
- Community Organization Questionnaires
- Community Workshop #3 – Program and Facility Needs Prioritization
- Sports Organization Survey

Another needs identification tool included in the community outreach effort, the Citywide Telephone Survey, is discussed separately in the following section. The information received from each of these sources has been included in the overall prioritization of needs and recommendations. A brief summary of each community input is provided below, and the complete summary is included in the Appendix.

Community Workshop #1 – Community Characteristics and Issues

The first community workshop was held on Thursday, May 18, 2006. Twenty-three (23) residents attended the workshop.



Graphic Recorder's
Depiction of the Most
Important Community
Characteristics in Chino Hills



Graphic Recorder's Depiction of Issues Impacting the Community Characteristics

- Rural, Open Space
- Family Oriented (small town values)
- Safety

Some of the issues that may be impacting those community characteristics are:

- Lack of Facilities
- Costs
- Growing Population/New Developments

The workshop participants stated that a community center, sports facility and pool are needed in the City.

The purpose of Workshop #1 was to identify the most important community characteristics that contribute why Chino Hills is a great place to live, work, and play. Workshop participants also listed trends, and/or issues that may be impacting those attributes and how Parks, Recreation and Community Services can support important community characteristics.

According to the workshop participants, the most important community characteristics in Chino Hills are:

Community Workshop #2 – Sports Facilities

On May 31, 2006, residents and representatives of sports user groups in Chino Hills were invited to discuss park issues relating to sports and active use of park facilities. Over thirty (30) attendees participated in the evening’s workshop discussions. Representatives from sports groups were asked to participate because of their extensive familiarity with athletic facilities and with the organizations that tend to use them. The workshop participants discussed the best and worst sports facilities in the City, the sports facility needs and opportunities to meet those needs.

Workshop Question	Consensus Results
<i>What are the top sports facilities in Chino Hills?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chino Hills Community Park • Big League Dreams Sports Park • Grand Avenue Park
<i>What are the worst sports facilities in Chino Hills?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Schools • Townsend Junior High • Los Serranos Elementary School
<i>What are the top sports facility needs in Chino Hills?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Use Lighted Fields • Gymnasium • Pool • Lighted Basketball Courts
<i>What are the Opportunities to Meet Sports Facility Needs in Chino Hills?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Joint Use Agreement • Public/Private Partnerships • Light Existing Fields

It is clear that workshop participants see school facilities as an opportunity.

Workshop Participant Questionnaires

During the first two (2) workshops a questionnaire was distributed and completed by a total of thirty-two (32) workshop participants. According to the workshop participant questionnaires, the programs most desired are indoor basketball programs, swimming classes, soccer programs, senior programs and teen services. The facility most desired is a swimming pool, lighted soccer fields, indoor basketball courts, and a gymnasium.

Focus Groups

Three (3) focus groups were held on Tuesday, August 1, 2006. The focus groups included specific target populations that included recreation staff, seniors, and teens. The purpose of each focus group was to gather information from these specific target populations relative to their unique perceptions and opinions of the parks and recreation needs of the residents in Chino Hills. All of the focus groups stated that a community center is needed in the City. Although the seniors initially stated that a Senior Center is needed and the teens mentioned a Teen Center, both groups agreed that a large community center could fill the needs for seniors and teens if properly programmed.

Stakeholder Interviews

Interviews were held on Wednesday, April 5 and Thursday, April 6, 2006. Each interview was conducted over a period of 45 to 60 minutes. A total of sixteen (16) stakeholders were interviewed. When asked what is the one recreation facility needed most in Chino Hills, the interviewees stated they would like a:

- Multi-use sports facility with sports fields.
- Gymnasium.
- Performing arts facility.
- Aquatic center.
- Multi-use intergenerational community center.

Community Organization Questionnaires

In June 2006 a questionnaire was distributed to Chino Hills community organizations posing questions as to their insight regarding the recreational and park needs of the residents of Chino Hills. A total of eleven (11) groups responded to this questionnaire. These organizations stated that the following recreation facilities are needed in Chino Hills:

- A recreation center for the youth that would be within walking distance to schools, and would provide after school activities.

- A swimming pool or water park.
- A bowling center.
- An auditorium or convention center.
- A senior center.
- An amphitheatre in a park (concrete, theatre seating for music and plays).

Community Workshop #3 – Needs Summary and Prioritization

On October 16, 2006 members of the Chino Hills community and participants from previous workshops were invited to an overview of the Master Plan process, and summary of the recreation facility and program needs in the City. Thirty-four (34) attendees participated in the evening's workshop discussions. Participants discussed relative priority of needs. According to the workshop participants, the top recreation facilities needed in Chino Hills are a:

- Swimming Pool
- Community Center
- Senior Center
- Multi-Use Sports Facility
- Indoor Basketball Courts/Gymnasium
- Baseball Fields
- Teen Center
- Recreation Center

Sports Organization Survey

To supplement the information regarding participation in organized sports obtained from the Citywide telephone survey, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to the sports organizations that use City facilities. Detailed information was requested for each division in the group regarding the number of players, the size of facility required and the time and place of all games and practices. Thirteen (13) sports organizations responded. Information was received from youth and adult softball, baseball, football, soccer, and basketball organizations. The summary of the sports organization survey can be found in the Appendix.

This information is used to better define peak day demand and convert that to the number of facilities required to meet the needs of this segment of the recreation market.

Information regarding which of the facilities are currently being used by the sports groups provides input to the inventory of sports facilities regarding usage for adult sports, youth sports and practices. Quantitative responses from the sports organization surveys are used as input to help develop an accurate picture of demand for various recreation facilities.

3.2 Citywide Telephone Survey

A total of 450 interviews were completed with adult head of households living in the City of Chino Hills. These respondents were contacted through the use of a random digit dial sample. The random digit dial sample was compiled by identifying telephone prefixes known to be active in the City. With these prefixes, the final four digits were randomly generated. This sample methodology compensates for the incidence of unlisted telephone numbers.

These 15-minute interviews were conducted via telephone by professional interviewers during the July 2006 fielding of the resident telephone survey using direct-entry computer technology. All interviews conducted among Chino Hills residents were edited by skilled supervisors of the field organization and 10% were validated for accuracy.

The sample error for a sample size of 450 ranges up to + 4.7% at the 95% confidence level. This means that if we were to survey every household in Chino Hills, we are confident that, 95% of the time, the results for a question would differ by less than + 4.7 percentage points from the results derived from this sample.

Answers to the survey questions provide interesting information, including:

- The most frequently stated best feature of living in Chino Hills is the “small town atmosphere”, “open space” and “lack of crime”.
- More than half of Chino Hills households reported being a frequent user of park and recreation facilities, utilizing recreation facilities at least 3 times a month.
- Two community parks, Chino Hills Community Park and English Springs Park, were reported as the most often used facilities in the past year. Grand Avenue Park, Crossroads Park, Alterra Park, and Butterfield Park were also mentioned.
- Of the 14 activities tested in the survey, the largest share of the population reported participation during the last year in: Picnicking (66%), Tot Lots (33%), Recreation Swim (29%), Outdoor Basketball (23%) and Tennis (23%).
- The two facility types most often reported as most desired to be added were: Recreation Pool (10%), and Community Center (6%).

A key element of the telephone survey is raw information that generates participation rates in each of 14 recreational activities. These participation rates are analyzed in the recreation demand and needs analysis, where facility demand is calculated in relationship to the population served.

3.3 Recreation Demand and Needs Analysis

This section summarizes the evaluation of demand for fourteen (14) recreation and park activities based upon actual participation rates as determined by the residents of Chino Hills. A key element in any park and recreation planning strategy is an understanding of the nature of demand for parks and recreation facilities. Without this understanding, policy can only be based on general standards, such as population ratios (acres per thousand population) or service area (distance to park facility).

The recreation demand and needs analysis reflects what facilities are needed and in what quantities according to actual participation rates determined by the Citywide telephone survey.

Such standards are useful but the demand analysis guarantees that the needs assessment reflects Chino Hills specifically.

The National Recreation and Park Association in their 1983 update to the publication *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* states: "Park and recreation services are community services." Ideally, the national standards should stand the test in communities of all sizes. However, the reality often makes it difficult or inadvisable to apply national standards without question to specific locales. The uniqueness of every community, due to differing geographical, cultural, climatic, and socioeconomic characteristics, makes it imperative that every community develop its own standards for recreation, parks and open space."

The information used to calculate community demand for recreation facilities comes from three sources:

- The Citywide Telephone Survey
- Chino Hills Population Projections
- Sports Organization Survey

The Citywide telephone survey provides a statistically valid basis for determining how the residents of Chino Hills participate in recreation activities. The participation rates in recreation activities from the survey constitute a quantitative basis for the demand analysis that is used in calculating the current need for facilities.

The nature of growth and population change establishes trends in demand for recreation and leisure services. These population projections, together with the survey results describing participation rates for various demographic measures, is the basis for a quantitative projection of future facility needs.

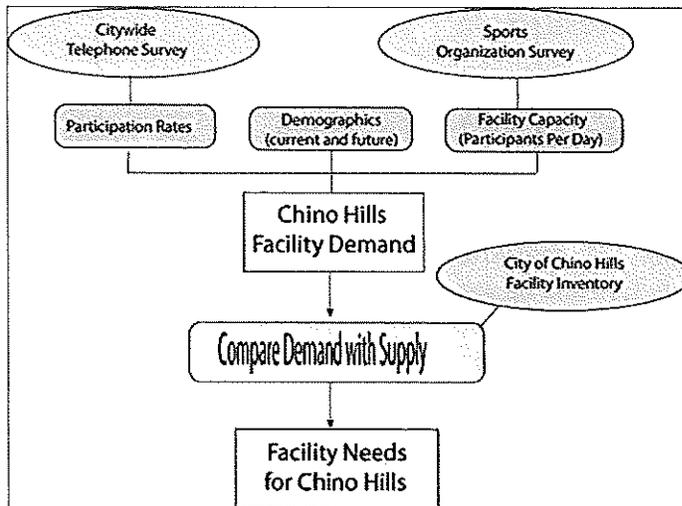


Exhibit 3.3-1: Demand and Needs Analysis Process

In terms of sports facilities, it should be noted that the analysis pertains to participation in sports games on game fields, for which quantitative inventory is possible. This information is obtained in part from the sports organization survey. Participation in sports practices and evaluation of practice field demand is not included, in part because practices often occur on informal, non-regulation facilities.

Further, it is assumed that practices can occur on game fields during non-peak portions of the season. Based on the responses received from the sports organization survey there appears to be a need for additional practice fields in some sports.

The sports organization survey obtained information regarding the number of players and teams in each league or sports organization, age ranges of the players, what seasons they play, if they travel outside Chino Hills to play, if they participate in tournaments, ratings of field/facility maintenance and scheduling, projections of growth, and facilities they have the greatest need for both now and in the future. Detailed information was requested for each division in the sport regarding the number of players, the size of facility required and the time and place of all games and practices.

This information is used as a supplement to the telephone survey results and as a means to better define peak day demand (number of participants who will be involved in a given activity on the busiest day of the year) and convert that to the number of facilities required to meet the needs of this segment of the recreation market. Information regarding which of the existing facilities are currently being used by the sports groups provides an understanding of the inventory of sports facilities regarding usage for adult sports, youth sports and practices.

Recreation Facility Requirements

The 14 recreation activities surveyed were:

- 1. Baseball**
- 2. Basketball (indoor)**
- 3. Basketball (outdoor)**
- 4. Football**
- 5. Picnicking**
- 6. Playgrounds/Tot Lots**
- 7. Roller Hockey**
- 8. Senior Programs**
- 9. Skateboarding**
- 10. Soccer**
- 11. Softball**
- 12. Swimming**
- 13. Tennis**
- 14. Volleyball (indoor)**

The demand for certain recreation facilities are calculated based upon actual participation rates as determined from the citywide telephone survey. The facility demand for each of the selected activities is determined based upon current and future population figures. The total facility demand is compared to the existing facility inventory which results in a surplus or deficit.

Of the 14 activities surveyed only one activity results in a surplus of facilities, roller hockey.

The largest deficit numbers are represented by picnic tables (140), tennis courts (25), and outdoor basketball (21). Upon further analysis, the demand analysis for these activities may be explained by the following:

- The demand for picnic tables may include picnicking on grass areas of developed park sites, since the survey question was regarding 'picnicking at developed sites in public parks'. Picnic gazebos/shelters and picnic tables should be considered for all new facilities.
- The demand for tennis courts may include participation on tennis courts that are private facilities, including health clubs and/or homeowner's associations.

Perhaps the most significant deficits relative to availability of parkland are sports fields. The greatest build-out deficit in this category is for soccer fields (13).

Some of the more costly facility deficits based on cost per square foot are indoor basketball courts (5) and swimming pools (3).

Exhibit 3.3-2

**FACILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECREATION NEEDS IN CHINO HILLS
BUILDOUT ESTIMATE (Total of 2006 Surplus/Deficit and 2006 to Buildout Change in Demand)**

Facility	2006 Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)	Change in Surplus/ Deficit (-) 2006-Buildout	Cumulative Buildout Facility Surplus/ Deficit (-)*
Baseball Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	-2.2 fields	-2.5 fields	-4.7 fields
Outdoor Basketball Cts.:			
Informal Adult/Youth	-14.3 courts	-7.0 courts	-21.3 courts
Indoor Basketball Cts.:			
Organized Adult/Youth	-4.4 courts	-0.8 courts	-5.2 courts
Football Fields			
Organized Youth Games	-0.2 fields	-0.2 fields	-0.4 fields
Picnic Tables	-97.1 tables	-43.0 tables	-140 tables
Playgrounds/Tot Lots	-3.2 areas	-6.6 areas	-9.8 areas
Roller Hockey Facility	0.5 facilities	-0.4 facilities	0.1 facilities
Senior Programming	-1.6 centers	-0.5 centers	-2.1 centers
Skateboard Park	-0.4 facilities	-0.4 facilities	-0.8 facilities
Soccer Fields			
Organized Youth Games	-6.7 fields	-6.2 fields	-12.9 fields
Softball Fields:			
Organized Youth Games	-1.6 fields	-1.3 fields	-2.9 fields
Organized Adult Games	-0.7 fields	-1.1 fields	-1.8 fields
Swimming Pools (Public)			
Recreational	-2.7 pools	-0.6 pools	-3.3 pools
Tennis Courts	-18.1 courts	-6.7 courts	-24.8 courts
Indoor Volleyball Cts.			
Organized Adult/Youth	-0.4 courts	-0.1 courts	-0.5 courts

*Figures may not total due to rounding.

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Chino Hills Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, August 2006.

chino hills/demand - 10/10/06

3.4 Service Area Analysis

In addition to providing appropriate quantities and types of recreation facilities, the City strives to provide them in useful and appropriate locations. Generally, this is taken to mean that most residences should be within ½ mile, a convenient walkable distance for most people, of a neighborhood park or other park that may satisfy common recreation needs. This ½ mile radius around parks and recreational facilities is defined as a "service area". In essence, the existing parks are providing a nearby location for residents to utilize for active or passive recreation. This service area emphasis is key in a community in which families, neighborhoods, and active living are central issues, and is supported by the General Plan goals and policies.

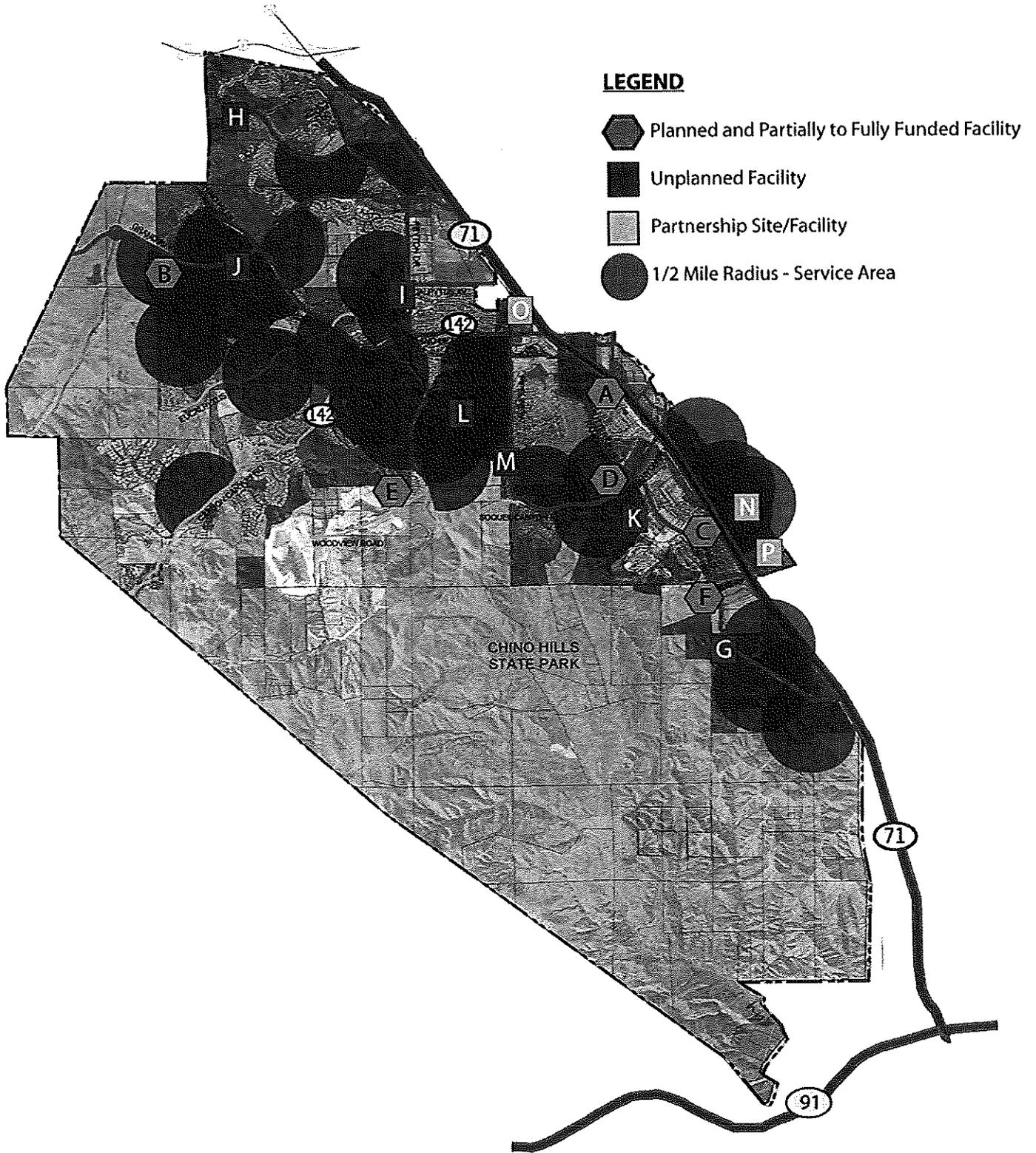
One-half (½) mile is approximately a 20-minute walk for most people. It is generally considered a significant threshold in distance, beyond which some segments of the population will tend to decline walking opportunities.

Proximity to parks is more than a convenience issue. It helps to establish an excellent City park system by providing improved air quality, circulation, social opportunities, community identity, and community health benefits. Proximity to parkland is one of the elements identified as predicting levels of physical activity in the community¹, and a survey of U.S. adults finds that people with access to neighborhood parks were nearly twice as likely to be physically active as those without access to parks².

¹ American Planning Association City Parks Forum. *How Cities Use Parks to Improve Public Health*, by Howard Frumkin, M.D., and Mary E. Eysenbach.

² *Active Living by Design*.
http://www.activelivingbydesign.org/fileadmin/template/documents/factsheets/PTG_Factsheet.pdf

Exhibit 3.4-1: Service Area for Existing Parks and Location of Opportunity Sites



Facility Needs Assessment

Gaps in service can be addressed by adding a new facility, expanding existing facilities, or by making available an existing facility, such as a school that has not been previously available for recreation. To analyze the extent to which the distribution of existing Chino Hills facilities is consistent with this notion, a service area radius map is provided (see Exhibit 3.4-2). Circular service area radii are generated with the park location as the central radius point. Geographical or other physical obstructions should be considered in analysis of actual service area, so service area shapes are not necessarily full circles but may be truncated to reflect a major barrier, such as an arterial roadway. When areas zoned for residential use fall outside graphic service area designations, it can be said that the area may be underserved by the existing parks.

The service area analysis demonstrates that there are a few residential areas outside of the established ½ mile service radius from a developed neighborhood park.

There are several opportunity sites in the service gap areas. They are:

Planned Facilities

- Bird Farm Park (A)
- Richland-Pinehurst Site (C)
- Vellano Park (E)
- Vila Borba Park (F)

Unplanned Facilities

- Butterfield Ranch Road Site (G)
- Chino Avenue Open Space (H)
- Galstian Park (K)

Partnership Site/Facility

- Pipeline Maintenance Site (O)

There are some residential areas that do not have public parks or recreation facilities within a ½ mile service area. There may be private (Homeowner's Association) recreational facilities in some of these areas that fill the potential service gap. If not, the City may choose to acquire additional land or pursue partnerships in these areas to fill these service gaps.

3.5 Acreage Analysis

The City of Chino Hills General Plan establishes the following goal for acreage of parkland:

*Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Objective
2-1: Provide at least 5 acres of improved
public park land per 1000 residents
(minimum 5 acres in size useable).*

This policy raises several questions: Are there currently 5 acres of parkland per thousand residents? If not, how many more acres are needed now and in the future to keep pace with growth? Is the goal of a minimum of 5 acres per thousand enough parkland to accommodate all identified recreation demand? The following discussion addresses these questions, examining the issue of parkland acreage from two standpoints: 1) overall City-wide acreage needs as compared to the parkland acreage standard established in the General Plan, and 2) acreage needs as calculated based on identified recreation facility needs.

**The General Plan
goal for parkland
acreage is 5 acres
per 1000 residents.**

City-wide Parkland Acreage Based on General Plan Standard

In general, a parkland acreage standard is the ratio upon which development fees and/or dedications can be based. Establishment of a standard creates an obligation to fund improvements that achieve the standard throughout the City. Five (5) acres / 1,000 is the highest standard allowed under the provisions of the Quimby Act, State law that gives the City its authority to require fees or dedicated property to offset new development impacts on recreation facilities. Establishment of a standard does not necessarily limit the City in the acceptance of negotiated fees or property as conditions of approval for future development.

On the other hand, a parkland acreage goal can be higher than the standard, reflecting a community desire or need for additional parkland. A City's acreage goal represents a self-imposed target that

Exhibit 3.5-1: Acreage Goal and Quantities

Year	Population	Acres demanded (based on 5 AC/1000)	Developed Parkland	Surplus or (-) Deficit
1993	48,000	240	102.2	-138.0
2006	77,969	390	307.97*	-82.03
Build-out	92,158**	461	307.97*	-153.0***

*Includes current parkland acreage and parkland acreage for planned and partially to fully funded facilities.
 **Approximate anticipated ultimate population.
 ***Represents deficit if no new facilities are built.

provides a planning guideline without a formal commitment to fund achievement of the goal.

So, how do current parkland quantities compare to the 5 acre per 1000 residents standard? Exhibit 3.5-1 updates a similar exhibit from the 1994 Master Plan, when the same question was asked about parkland acreage. The following points are worth noting:

- More than 170 acres of usable parkland in 17 parks and recreation facilities have been added to the park system since 1993.
- A current parkland deficit of 82 acres exists. A future deficit of 153 acres will occur if no new parkland is added and the City continues to grow as anticipated.
- It is fair to say that, while the City has worked to keep pace with growth by adding new facilities, there is still a need in Chino Hills for more usable parkland in order to meet the General Plan acreage standard.
- Approximately 67 acres, perceived as potential opportunity sites for parks and recreation, will be considered in the facility recommendations.

Parkland Acreage Needed to Accommodate Identified Facility Needs

Based upon the facility needs requirements the City has current and future needs for sports fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds/tot lots, swimming pools, community centers, and gymnasiums. The future acreage requirement for these recreational activities is summarized in Table 3.5-2 below.

Table 3.5-2: Acreage Analysis Based on Recreation Elements Needed at Build-Out

Activity	Number Needed*	Acreage Each	Subtotal	Multiplier**	Total Acreage
Baseball, youth	5	2.0	10.0	1.5	15.0
Basketball, Indoor	5	.5	2.5	2.0	5.0
Basketball, Outdoor	20	0.2	4.0	1.5	6.0
Playground/Tot Lot	4	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.6
Senior Programming	2	1.0	2.0	N/A	2.0
Soccer, youth	7	2.0	14.0	1.5	21.0
Softball, youth	1	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.0
Swimming Pool	3	1.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
Tennis courts	24	0.2	4.8	1.5	7.2
Neighborhood Park/Service Gap	6	5.0	5.0	N/A	30.0
Total Acreage to Accommodate Facility Needs at Build Out					98.8
*Credit given for planned facilities listed on Exhibit 2.2-3					
**A multiplier is used to account for acreage needed for support elements (parking, buffers, walkways, etc.)					

The sum of 98.8 acres is an approximate figure representing a need to add acreage and/or utilize existing underutilized acreage in order to satisfy known recreation element needs. This number (98.8 acres) is compared to the acreage demanded by adherence to the City's General Plan standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents (82 acres). It appears that there is *no clear need to establish an acreage goal higher than the City standard of 5 acres per 1000 residents.*

3.6 Facility Needs Summary and Prioritization

This is a key portion of the Master Plan that brings together information from various public and staff input, as well as other relevant studies and analysis, and distills them into a broader overall picture of recreation in the form of recreation facilities that can support the needs of the Chino Hills citizenry to achieve the community vision.

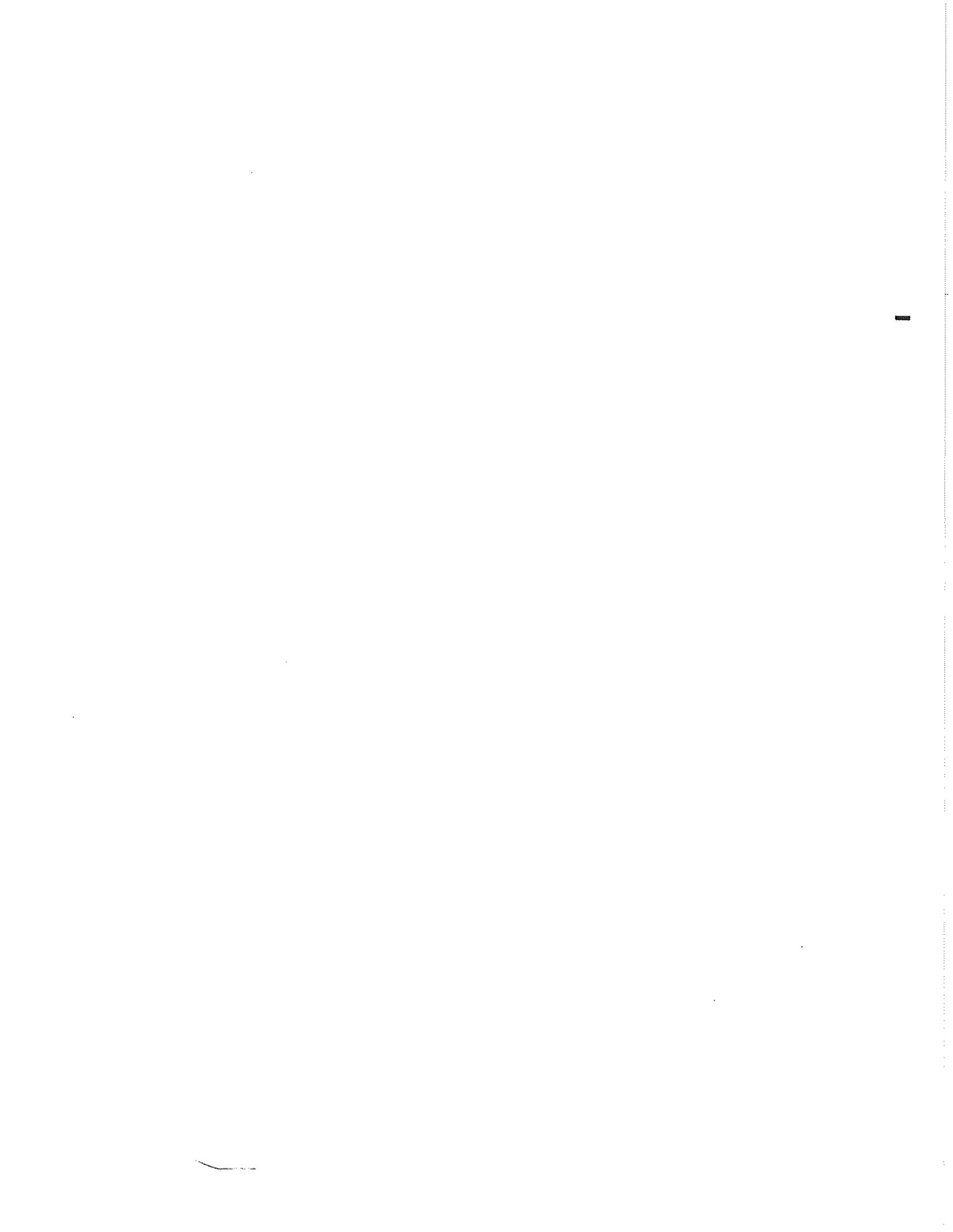
Since all of the needs identification tools are directly or indirectly based on community input, it is fair to say that all of the needs identified are significant and important to some portion of the community. However, it is generally helpful to attempt to determine which needs have the highest priority as perceived by the largest numbers of residents.

The Recreation Facility Needs Summary Chart, Exhibit 3.6-1, combines results from all of the needs identification tools. This chart includes the number of times a particular activity was identified as a need through the needs assessment process. Other factors considered in the prioritization of needs includes the number of people affected and the severity of the current deficit, and how directly the need relates to important programming needs identified during the Master Plan process. Based on the above and for the purposes of this summary, facility needs which are suggested as "high priority" are shown in bold type and highlighted in green and include:

- **Swimming Pool,**
- **Gymnasium/Indoor Basketball Courts,**
- **Community Center, and**
- **Multi-Use Sports Facility/Additional Sports Fields.**

Exhibit 3.6-1: Facility Needs Summary Chart

	NEEDS IDENTIFICATION TOOLS											Total # of Tools that Identified Need	
	QUALITATIVE										QUANTITATIVE		
Identified Recreation Facility Need	Workshop #1 - 5/18/06	Workshop #2 - 5/31/06	Workshop #3 - 10/6/06	Workshop Participant Questionnaires	Recreation Staff Focus Group	Seniors Focus Group	Teens Focus Group	Stakeholder Interviews	Sports Organization Survey	Community Organization Questionnaire	Citywide Telephone Survey	Demand and Needs Analysis	
Auditorium													2
Amphitheatre													1
Arcade													1
Artificial Turf on Sports Fields													1
Baseball Fields / Baseball Fields (Lighted)													7
Basketball Courts (Outdoor / Basketball Courts (Lighted)													6
Bicycle Trails													1
Boxing Center													1
Bowling													3
Community Center													8
Day Camp Facilities													2
Dog Park													2
Equestrian Arena (additional at McCoy for Class A shows)													1
Field Turf Maintenance													1
Football Fields (lighted)													4
Golf Facilities													1
Gymnasium / Indoor Basketball													9
Hiking/Walking/Jogging Trails													1
Laser Tag Facility													1
Library													3
Multi-Use Sport Facility / Additional Sports Fields													8
Nature Park													1
Nature/Environmental/Education Center													3
Parking (more needed)													1
Parks (more needed)													2
Parks in Los Serranos Area													1
Performing and Visual Arts Facility													3
Picnic Facilities													1
Playgrounds													2
Restrooms (improved maintenance)													1
Roller Hockey Facility (Covered)													1
School Facility Joint Use Increase													3
Senior Center													6
Skating/Skateboard Facility													2
Soccer Fields / Soccer Fields (lighted) / Soccer Complex													6
Softball Fields / Softball Fields (Lighted)													3
Storage for Sports Team Equipment													1
Swimming Pool													10
Teen Center													4
Tennis Courts / Tennis Courts (lighted)													4



Section Four

4.0 RECREATION PROGRAMS

This section summarizes the recreation program analysis which included a review the current level of recreation program and services offered by the Chino Hills Recreation Division, program needs assessment and demographic trends analysis. Recommendations to address the identified recreation program needs are included at the end of this section.

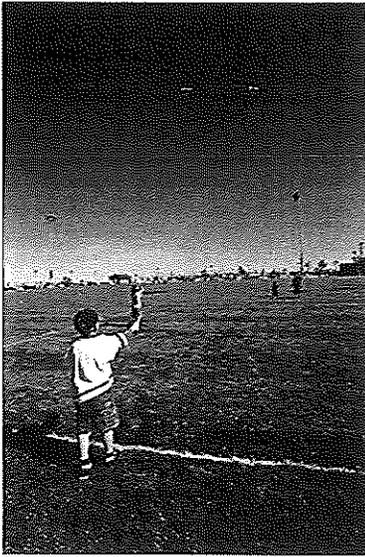
4.1 Recreation Benefits

In addition to residents having access to recreation facilities, trails and open spaces, the availability of a wide range of recreation programs and leisure opportunities is a major component to the quality of life in any community. Recreation programs benefit individuals, families, businesses, neighborhoods and households of all ages, income levels, cultures and abilities, by creating environments that engage people in positive activities. Recreation programs and services that have been developed, designed and delivered effectively can provide the following benefits:

- Unique sense of place
- Sense of belonging
- Healthy lifestyles
- Advance lifelong learning
- Professional growth
- Safety and security
- Youth development
- Strong family
- Cultural unity
- Economic development
- Protect and steward the environment
- Fun and celebration

Section Four Highlights:

- **Recreation programs benefit everyone in the community by creating environments that engage people in positive activities.**
- **The community outreach effort, demographic trends, and analysis of the current programs offered helped to identify the current and future program needs in Chino Hills.**
- **Programs that have the largest participation from the community include: youth sports & activities, community events, and aquatics classes/programs.**



Recreation pursuits range from organized activities such as sports, classes, youth activities, family programming and community events to more passive endeavors such as picnics, hiking, bicycling, and walking. Effective recreation programs promote the constructive use of leisure time and a lifelong commitment to a healthy lifestyle, personal development and a strong community.

Through the community outreach effort, Chino Hills residents identified the most important benefits of recreation programs and facilities that support the quality of life in Chino Hills to be:

- Building stronger families and sense of community.
- Promoting security and safety.
- Connecting and involving people to their neighborhoods.
- Ensuring open space is maintained and increased.
- Creating opportunities that increase health and wellness for all residents.

Role of Parks and Recreation

The City of Chino Hills is committed to the delivery of quality, affordable and accessible recreation programs. In general, the City sees its role as a direct provider of recreation programs and services. The City collaborates with local sports organizations to deliver a variety of outstanding, quality sports programs, leagues and tournament play.

These non-profit sports organizations serve thousands of Chino Hills' children annually in sports, including American Youth Soccer Organization, Little League baseball, ASA Girls softball, Pony baseball, Chino Hills USA baseball, and travel baseball, travel softball, and travel soccer clubs. The opportunity to play a larger role as a facilitator or partner in the delivery of services is somewhat limited as a result of the few non-profit organizations in the area.

Recreation Programs

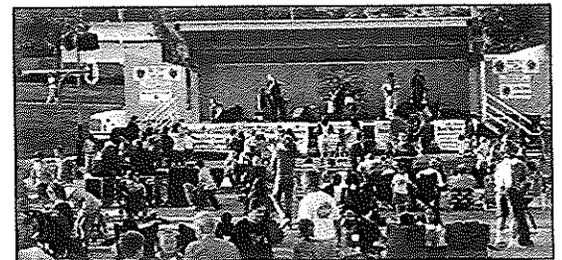
There is however the possibility of partnering with the Chino Valley YMCA (located east of Ayala Park on Edison Avenue in Chino) to potentially facilitate, partner or coordinate with, to expand the recreation and leisure activities delivery system. The YMCA offers its members programs in childcare, aquatics, "bitty" programs (ages 3-5), as well as youth programs (ages 6-14) and adult programs.

As is the case with most municipal recreation departments, Chino Hills does employ the efficient and effective practice to provide many of their special interest classes through contractual arrangements with local instructors or private businesses, such as KidsArt, Dog Services Unlimited, Jazzercise and Universal Martial Arts Center.

The types of recreation programs and activities offered by the City of Chino Hills are determined through customer interest; input from local users, residents and employees; and input from the Recreation and Parks Commission.

4.2 Existing Recreation Programs

Programs are currently provided for targeted age groups, from pre-schoolers through active adults and seniors. They are designed to serve a wide variety of needs and interests, including the arts, physical fitness, health, sports, dance, computers, academic support, field trips, and special interest workshops. In addition, very popular community events are provided throughout the year, as are seasonal activities, trips, and tours.



The City's Recreation Division provides recreation activities and programs, not including sports, at twelve (12) City facilities, which include:

- Chino Hills Civic Center
- Chino Hills Community Park
- Chino Hills Trails

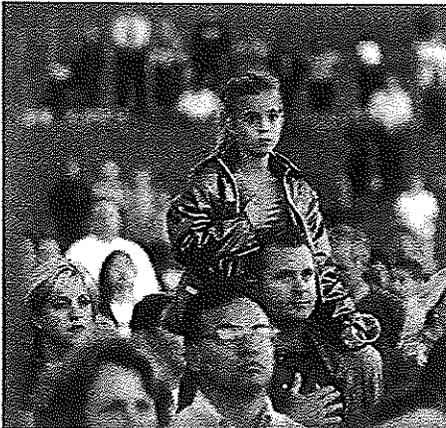
- Corral Ridge Park
- Crossroads Park
- English Springs Park
- Grand Avenue Park
- Hidden Hills Park
- Hunters Hill Park
- McCoy Equestrian & Recreation Center
- Mystic Canyon Park & Community Building
- Sleepy Hollow Community Building

Schools utilized for programming activities include:

- Chino Hills High School
- Hidden Trails Elementary School
- Ayala High School

Joint usage or provision of facilities by other cities includes Diamond Bar for the use of Summitridge Park and the City of Yorba Linda for the use of the City's Community Center.

Businesses contracted for delivery of various activities in their locations of business include Combined Martial Arts Science, Ltd. , KidsArt, Jazzercise, Los Serranos Golf Club, Oak Tree Lanes, Ontario Ice Rink, Universal Martial Arts Center, and WCS Studios.



A wide variety of experiences and opportunities are available to the community through the programs and services provided by the Recreation Division. Programs are summarized below first by community events, community excursions, and then by age group.

Community Events

There are approximately fourteen (14) community wide events provided throughout the year. These events are popular and usually have a high attendance. The most popular events in Chino Hills include: Concerts in the Park, 4th of July Picnic, Trick or Treat at City Hall, Movies in the Park, and Easter Egg Citement.

Recreation Programs

Family Events

A variety of family events are provided throughout the year with theme changes occurring on a frequent basis. However, there are four core family events that rarely change and include the Teddy Bear Picnic, Pumpkin Carving, Trick or Treat at City Hall, and Parents' Date Night.

Excursions

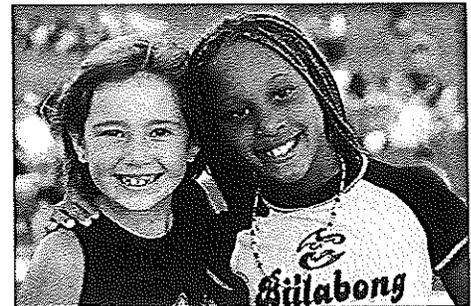
A variety of community excursions are offered throughout the year. At the time of this analysis there were fourteen (14) available that included cruises, dinner theatre, whale watching, and destination excursions.

Pre-School/Tiny Tot Youth – 18 months to 5 years

Activities provided for this age group include the arts and self defense classes. Recreational sports are offered for pre-schoolers. Swim lessons are also available for this age group during the summer months. Social development activities are provided with special themes in workshop formats. A tiny tot program is also provided on an ongoing basis for 3 and 4 year olds. Toddler Time is also available to parents of preschoolers 3 to 5 years old. An environmental hike and academic classes are also offered.

Elementary School Age Youth – 5 to 12 years

Three special events are specifically designed for this age group and include Kids Night Out, Spring Fling Breeds Horse Show, and the Lil' Cowpoke for a Day event. Excursions are provided as a part of the day camp program. There are several arts oriented classes. Dog obedience training is available for youth 8 years and older. Environmental education takes form as hikes for the family or specific age groups.





Self defense classes, dance, and recreational sports programs are provided for this age group.

Out-of-school care is provided during school breaks/vacations at Grand Avenue Park and Mystic Canyon park. Extended hours are also provided for this program.

Sports available to this age group includes a baseball camp, basketball camp, golf camp, tennis lessons and league play. Swim lessons are provided during the summer. Special interest classes, academic classes, and technology classes are also available.



Middle School Age Youth – 12 to 15 years

Programs and activities for this age group include dances, excursions, music, exercise, and sports programs. Swim lessons and swim camp are provided during the summer months. A Volunteering Program is also offered during the summer months. Academic support classes, babysitting classes, and technology programs are also provided.

High School Age Youth – 16 to 18 years

Activities for this age group include excursions, music, exercise, dance and sports programs. Academic classes available include writing and composition, math, tutoring, and ACT and SAT preparation. Technology learning is provided in web development, word processing, and PowerPoint.

**Adults –
18+ years**

Special interest classes for adults are varied and include arts classes such as drawing and voice. Jazzercise and yoga are provided to promote health and wellness. Hiking is provided year round. Dancing classes are offered year round. A variety of recreational sports are offered. Recreational swim is also available to adults. Job or career development including Small Business Financing, Succeeding Online, Home Based Business, and marketing workshops are also available for this age group.



Personal development includes financial planning, sign language, and technology education such as computer clinic and computer introduction workshops.

**Senior Services –
Age 55 and above**

Chino Hills currently provides excursions, and a health and fitness class for seniors.



4.3 Program Needs Assessment

A variety of methods and processes were utilized in obtaining public input. The data derived from the public input process was the foundation upon which the program analysis and recommendations were developed. Those methods included:

- **Community Outreach:** Information gathered from Chino Hills residents and stakeholders through a variety of methods, including: a series of three (3) workshops; workshop participant questionnaires; three (3) focus groups; stakeholder interviews; community organization questionnaires; and a sports organization survey.
- **Citywide Telephone Survey:** The Citywide survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Chino Hills that provides detailed information of the types of recreation facilities and programs most often utilized by Chino Hills' residents.

In addition to the community outreach effort, the current and future demographic composition of the City was analyzed. Demographic trends were obtained through a variety of resources that included national, state, regional and local demographics. Emerging and future population trends and their implications for parks and recreation for the Chino Hills community were evaluated.

Trends, current program inventory, and enrollments were included in the overall analysis for the development of recommendations for programs and services.

Exhibit 4.3-1 lists all of the program needs identified. The programs and/or services with a higher priority were identified in five or more of the processes.

Exhibit 4.3-1: Program Needs Summary Chart

Identified Need	Workshop #1 - 5/18/06	Workshop #2 - 5/31/06	Workshop #3 - 10/6/06	Workshop Participant Questionnaires	Recreation Staff Focus Group	Seniors Focus Group	Teens Focus Group	Stakeholder Interviews	Sports Organization Questionnaires	Community Organization Questionnaires	2006 Needs Analysis	Random Telephone Survey	Total # of Tools that Identified Need
Academic/Homework Assistance													3
Adult Sports													3
Adopt a Family/Grandparent													2
Aerobic Classes/Activities													2
After School Care and Activities													4
Aquatic Activities													11
Aquatics - Swim Lessons													3
Aquatics - For Seniors													2
Aquatics - Water Polo													3
Art Programs and Activities													5
Backpack for Kids Program													1
Baseball													3
Basketball													5
Bowling													3
Boxing													1
Career/Professional/Job Development													2
Career/Professional/Job Development for Seniors													1
Civic Service													3
Community Collaboration/Partnerships													3
Community Events													5
Computer Education/Technology													3
Contract/Special Interest Classes-Expand													3
Contract/Special Interest Classes for Seniors													1
Dance/Events													2
Day Camps													1
Day Care													1
Environmental Education													4
Empty Nester Programs													1
Family Programming													2
Food Bank													1
Football													1

Exhibit 4.3-1: Program Needs Summary Chart

Identified Need	NEEDS ASSESSMENT TOOLS											Total # of Tools that Identified Need	
	Workshop #1 - 5/18/06	Workshop #2 - 5/23/06	Workshop #3 - 10/6/06	Workshop Participant Questionnaires	Recreation Staff Focus Group	Seniors Focus Group	Teens Focus Group	Stakeholder Interviews	Sports Organization Questionnaires	Community Organization Questionnaires	2006 Needs Analysis		Random Telephone Survey
Gang Diversion Programs													2
Golf													2
Gymnastics													1
Health and Wellness Programs for Seniors													1
Health and Wellness Programs													4
Hiking Programs													2
Intergenerational Programs													4
Laser Tag													1
Middle School Youth Activities													1
Mobile Recreation													1
Nature Programs													3
Paint Ball Travel Program for Teens													1
Performing Arts													4
Respite Care Services for Senior Care Givers													1
Rock Climbing													1
Science Education Programs for Youth													2
Scouts													2
Seniors - Current Events Program													1
Senior Employment Services													1
Senior Services													9
Senior Outreach Services/Mobile Recreation													1
Senior Nutrition Program													1
Senior Resource & Referral													1
Senior Socializing Programs/Activities/Clubs													1
Senior Outreach/Services for Frail/Homebound Seniors													1
Senior Transportation													3
Skateboarding/Rollerblade													1
Soccer													3
Softball													2
Special Needs Programs/Services-Youth													2
Sports													6
Talent Shows for Youth													2
Teen Programs and Services													6
Teen Concerts													1
Tennis													3
Tiny Tot Programs													2
Transportation for Youth													1
Volleyball													1
Youth Activities													6
Youth Employment Programs and Services													2
Youth Environmental Education													2
Youth Recognition Program													1
Youth Sports													3
Youth Volunteer Programs/Opportunities/Mentoring													4

Recreation Programs

Program Needs Summary

The following identified program needs were derived out of the community outreach effort. The high priority recreation program needs in Chino Hills are:

- Aquatic Activities,
- Art Programs and Activities,
- Basketball,
- Community Events,
- Senior Services,
- Sports,
- Teen Programs and Services, and
- Youth Activities.

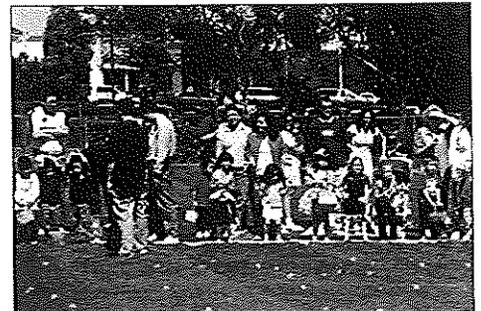
In addition to these high priority program needs, environmental education opportunities exist in the City's extensive trail and open space network which includes Chino Hills State Park, 30 miles of existing trails, and 3,000 acres of open space.

Programs and activities that have the largest participation from the community include youth sports, community wide events, aquatics and youth activities.

4.4 Program Recommendations

Community Events

There is a variety of many community and population specific special events. These events have promoted a strong sense of community and a family friendly environment that is enjoyed by Chino Hills' residents. Throughout the process, these events were pointed to with great pride. Trends and surveys statewide indicate these events are extremely important in connecting people to their community, promoting safety and instilling a unique sense of place for residents. According to the California State Parks surveys done in 2002 and 2003 relative to outdoor participation rates of Californians, 82.6% had attended an outdoor cultural event during the prior year. The public outreach process indicated



that residents consider these events a very high priority and are interested in expanding events.

Recommended Actions:

1. Expand community and population specific special events.
2. Create an intergenerational health and wellness event, with an emphasis on physical activities and nutritional education.
3. Explore opportunities to expand environmental education events for families and middle as well as high school youth.
4. For middle and high school youth, consider "non-traditional" activities such as kayaking, mountain climbing, and tournaments (snowboarding, surfing, laser tag, paintball, etc).
5. Target events for middle school separate from high school.



**Pre-School /Tiny Tot Youth-
18 months to 5 years**

Chino Hills Recreation provides a wide array of preschool activities. This age group would be characterized by those that are 18 months to 5 years, or when a child enters school. The trends indicate that this age group will continue to grow as the population grows. The philosophy of the City is to provide enrichment and recreational activities rather than child care. The community will continue to attract highly educated residents and young families. It is anticipated that expansion of this area will be important in order to respond to this population trend.



Recommended Actions:

1. Expand preschool programming with an emphasis on social skills, the arts, environmental education, experiences and physical fitness.

2. Continue to contract with and/or partner with individual instructors as well as private agencies to provide existing and new programs
3. Provide more ongoing tiny tot programs that develop preschoolers socially and physically, preparing them in concert with educational goals of the local schools.
4. Expand parent and me programming.
5. Expand aquatics activities and lessons for preschool that would include parent and me opportunities.

Elementary School Age Youth – 5 to 12 years

This is a very well programmed area for Chino Hills youth aged 5 to 12 years. The highest percentage of participation is accounted for in this age group. It is projected this age group will continue to grow in population size.

Trends indicate that physical fitness; academic achievement; being connected to family, neighborhood, and the community; as well as being safe are major priorities in the development and delivery of activities for this age group.

Recommended Actions:

1. Integrate youth development strategies into the development, design, and delivery of youth programs and services. Consider the forty developmental assets as utilized and promoted by the Search Institute.
2. Expand youth programs and services with an emphasis on the following activities:
 - a. Aquatics
 - b. Sports
 - c. Academic and homework assistance
 - d. The arts
 - e. Provide activities on school sites
 - f. Out of school care and/or activities (Out of school care includes those times that school is not in session)

40 Developmental Assets promoted by the Search Institute (for Ages 6-12):

THE EXTERNAL ASSETS SUPPORT

- 1. Family Support**
- 2. Positive Family
Communication**
- 3. Other Adult Relationships**
- 4. Caring Neighborhood**
- 5. Caring School Climate**
- 6. Parent Involvement in
Schooling**

EMPOWERMENT

- 7. Community Values Youth**
- 8. Youth as Resources**
- 9. Service to Others**
- 10. Safety**

BOUNDARIES/EXPECTATIONS

- 11. Family Boundaries**
- 12. School Boundaries**
- 13. Neighborhood Boundaries**
- 14. Adult Role Models**
- 15. Positive Peer Influences**
- 16. High Expectations**

CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF TIME

- 17. Creative Activities**
- 18. Youth Programs**
- 19. Religious Community**
- 20. Time at Home**

40 Developmental Assets promoted by the Search Institute (for Ages 6-12):

THE INTERNAL ASSETS
COMMITMENT TO LEARNING

21. Achievement Motivation

22. School Engagement

23. Homework

24. Bonding to School

25. Reading for Pleasure

POSITIVE VALUES

26. Caring

27. Equality and Social Justice

28. Integrity

29. Honesty

30. Responsibility

31. Restraint

SOCIAL COMPETENCIES

32. Planning and Decision Making

33. Interpersonal Competence

34. Cultural Competence

35. Resistance Skills

36. Peaceful Conflict Resolution

POSITIVE IDENTITY

37. Personal Power

38. Self-Esteem

39. Sense of Purpose

40. Positive View of Personal Future

including before and after school as well as spring, winter and summer breaks).

g. Civic involvement and volunteer opportunities.

h. Environmental education.

i. Physical fitness, nutritional education.

3. Interactive family programming, including intergenerational programs. Explore, expand and establish opportunities for youth to participate in the ongoing identification, development and delivery of programs, services and events.

4. Continue to collaborate in the delivery of programs and services for youth including special interest class instructors, private agencies, and non-profit organizations.

5. Implement the approved mobile recreation program.

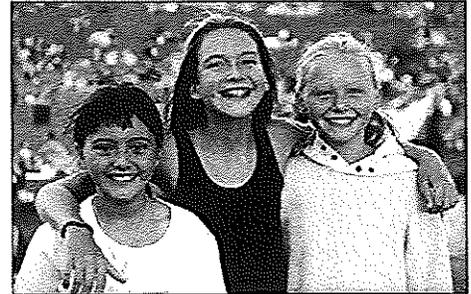
Middle School Age Youth – 12 to 15 years

This population group is projected to grow in population size. Trends indicate this age group is exposed to higher risk behaviors. This age group was considered one of the most important age groups to be addressed as a part of this process. Programming for this age group is limited at this time due to the lack of facilities available. Physical fitness; mentoring; academic achievement; being connected to family, friends, neighborhoods and the community at large; with an emphasis on reducing risky behaviors are important considerations when programming for this age group.

Recommended Actions:

1. Work closely with the educational community to monitor youth through the California Healthy Kids Surveys conducted every two years. Utilize data to align programs to address any issues identified in this survey.

2. Explore, expand and establish opportunities for youth to participate in the ongoing identification, development and delivery of programs, services and events.
3. Develop special events for this age group including the continuation and expansion of teen dances.
4. Establish and expand programs and services for this age group on school sites as well as off sites when possible during out of school hours. Program considerations include:
 - a. Recreational sports
 - b. Aquatics experiences and lessons
 - c. Academic and homework assistance
 - d. Arts activities
 - e. Physical fitness and nutritional education .
5. Implement the approved mobile recreation program.
6. Explore the creation of "alternative" sports programming that is of interest to youth in this age group, examples from the teen focus group include laser tag and rock climbing.
7. Explore and work with other youth in this age group to program where middle and high school teens like to connect to friends such as neighborhood retail centers, movie theatres, bowling alleys, etc.
8. Mentoring and volunteer programs that provide opportunities for youth to mentor youth, business mentoring youth, seniors mentoring youth and youth connecting with seniors.
9. Explore opportunities to expand excursion programs that provide for highly interactive experiences for youth. An example identified in the teen focus group included traveling to paint ball tournaments.
10. Provide additional facilities for teen programs.





High School Age Youth – 16 to 18 years

High school youth are expected to have a population increase with the largest influx of enrolling college students in the history of California. This age group is considered still at risk and one of the most important age groups to address in terms of programming and services, promoting healthy lifestyles and positive experiences that create lifelong skills and leisure pursuits. Emphasis will be primarily on academic support, health and wellness, mentoring with an emphasis on college, career and job preparation, as well as civic and volunteer involvement.

Recommended Actions:

1. Work closely with the educational community to monitor youth through the California Healthy Kids Surveys conducted every two years. Utilize data to align recreation programs to address any issues identified in this survey.
2. Explore, expand and establish opportunities for youth to participate in the ongoing identification, development and delivery of programs, services and events.
3. Expand programming to provide targeted volunteer opportunities for this age group to support their efforts in preparing for college entry requirements.

4. Establish, strengthen existing or facilitate the development of a youth employment program that promotes skills in searching and maintaining employment. Program would promote academic success for long term career and/or employment planning as well as working closely with the business and educational community partnering for the long term success of youth.
5. Explore the creation of "alternative" sports programming that is of interest to youth in this age group. Examples noted in the focus group included laser tag and rock climbing.
6. Explore and work with other youth in this age group to program where middle and high school teens like to connect to friends such as neighborhood retail centers, movie theatres, bowling alleys, etc.
7. Mentoring and volunteer programs that provide opportunities for youth to mentor youth, business mentoring youth, seniors mentoring youth and youth mentoring seniors.

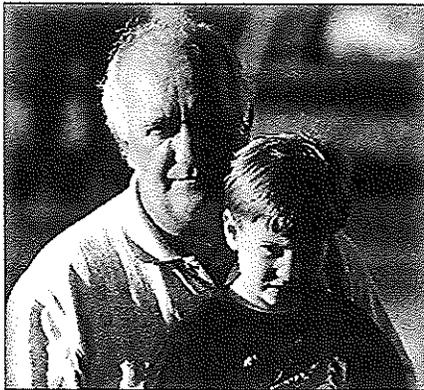
Adult Activities

A variety of activities are available for this age group 18 years and over. Physical fitness, the arts, excursions, community events, sports and dance are included in the menu of activities programmed through the Recreation Division for adults. This population group is projected to continue to grow with individuals that will be highly educated with many employed outside of the area or County. Market reports as well as trends suggest that golf, swimming, walking, hiking, cooking, surfing the Internet, reading, and dining out are leisure time activities that will receive the highest rates of participation for this age group living in this area. The public outreach process suggested that this age group is looking for programs that promote health and wellness, aquatics, intergenerational programs, and the arts.



Recommended Actions:

1. Expand special interest classes with an emphasis on:
 - a. The arts
 - b. Environmental education and awareness
 - c. Physical fitness
 - d. Walking, bicycling and hiking programs
 - e. Aquatics activities
 - f. Reading/book clubs
 - g. Cooking classes
 - h. Financial planning
2. Consider expanding the Division's role to support and promote career and job development programs and services.
3. To promote increased outreach and participation, consider increased "niche" marketing for the various target markets that exist in this age group.
4. Expand physical fitness and all other health and wellness activities, threading these themes throughout other programs such as community events, hiking, dancing, etc.



Senior Services

Currently Chino Hills' seniors often travel to outside communities to participate or take advantage of senior programs and services. Population trends indicate that although this is a community of many young families and adults, there is a growing population of seniors.

All demographic reports for the region and state indicate this number will greatly increase with the aging of baby boomers. The public outreach process identified senior services as a very high priority.

Recommended Actions:

1. Establish a comprehensive Senior Services program area that includes recreational, educational, and socially targeted activities.

Recreation Programs

2. Develop programs that include more active recreational activities for the growing population of baby boomer seniors. Specific program areas could include:
 - a. Aquatics
 - b. Senior sports
 - c. Health and wellness
 - d. Social clubs
 - e. Physical fitness
 - f. Computer education
 - g. Environmental education and awareness
3. Develop a Senior Services resource and referral program while the Senior Services program area is being developed.
4. Work with a group of varied aged seniors to determine and develop senior services.
5. When possible, search out and create collaborative relationships to establish partnerships in the development of the senior services delivery system.



Section Five

5.0 RECREATION FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

This Section presents recommendations with respect to existing parks, unimproved parkland, and joint use opportunities. Recommendations address the recreation needs identified in the Needs Assessment section and are the result of analysis of existing inventory and demand, community outreach, and consideration of the City's established goals and policies.

Funding, design, and implementation will be determined as a result of the capital improvement project budget process conducted by the City each year.

Recommendations are organized according to key issues identified throughout the community outreach process, as follows:

- Aquatic Center/Swimming Pool
- Community Centers that serve as focal points for the community
- Provision of Quantities of Sports Facilities appropriate to the current and future population, to include:
 - Gymnasium/Indoor Basketball Courts
 - Soccer Fields
 - Baseball and Softball Fields
 - Outdoor Basketball Courts
 - Tennis Courts
- Provision of Parkland Acreage Quantities consistent with the General Plan goal of 5 acres per 1,000 residents
- Appropriate Open Space Management and reinforcement of community rural character

A detailed discussion of each issue is provided in the Appendix.

Section Five Highlights:

- **The community outreach, demand and needs analysis, as well as the acreage and service area analysis were used to help identify the recreation facility and program needs in Chino Hills.**
- **Recommendations are proposed to meet the identified needs, benefit the community, and align with the General Plan's goals and policies.**
- **A community swimming pool with aquatic programs and activities is the highest priority and most costly need in Chino Hills.**



5.1 Overall Concept

The recommendations below assume that several of the opportunity sites described in previous sections will be improved for the purpose of addressing recreation needs. Use of the opportunity sites could involve separate design and administrative processes that ultimately alter how they are to be utilized, in which case the overall concept of meeting recreation need might be modified.

Although the Prado-USCOE opportunity site could play an important role in meeting needs for sports fields, the primary concept outlined herein assumes that the City will not develop the Prado-USCOE site as a multi-use sports facility in the foreseeable future. Due to ownership by the USCOE, wetland/environmental issues, and re-alignment of Pomona-Rincon Road the feasibility of future recreation facility development is unclear. It is therefore intended that the City pursue satisfaction of facility needs using the following key strategies and improvements:

- Redevelopment of the current Civic Center site into a signature community center, gymnasium, and aquatics facility.
- Improvement of the City-owned Butterfield Ranch Road site into a community park as envisioned in the City's General Plan.
- Improvement of the City-owned Richland-Pinehurst site to create a soccer complex.
- Improvement of Bird Farm Park, next to Chaparral Elementary School, as a neighborhood park with sports facilities.
- Improvement of City-owned Chino Avenue open space, to include two soccer fields.
- Implementation of current plans to develop a community center building at the Pipeline maintenance yard site.

- Continue to pursue new neighborhood parks.
- Pursue modifications and improvements at five (5) existing parks to increase usability.

5.2 Aquatic Center/Swimming Pool

Aquatic Center/Swimming Pool elements are the top recreation facility need, identified by the most number of need identification tools and given top priority by participants in the Need Prioritization Workshop.



Issue: Need for Aquatic Center/Swimming Pool

Background: According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Chino Hills will need three (3) swimming pools by the time the City reaches ultimate build-out. The City currently programs swimming activities at the pool at Ayala High School for an eight-week period during the summer; programs are popular and sold out well in advance.

Recommendations:

- *Provide a signature aquatic facility at the current Civic Center Site or the Chino Hills Expansion Site II, to include a regulation 25m x 25y pool, an instructional recreation-oriented pool, and a spray play area. Combining an aquatic center with the proposed community center complex should be efficient in terms of parking and staffing.*
- *Provide a zero-entry instruction pool and spray play area at the Butterfield Ranch Road Site.*
- *Provide splash play playground elements at a facility in south Chino Hills, possibly at the proposed Richland-Pinehurst site.*

Aquatics activity encompasses more than lap swim. More and more cities are seeking to provide a full range of pool and water play elements, from regulation pools suited for competition to informal splash pools at neighborhood parks.

This Master Plan recommends an efficient aquatic center with several kinds of elements distributed at two main locations. Minor elements could also be provided in other sites in Chino Hills.



5.3 Community Centers

Community Center/Senior Center elements are among the needs most often indicated by Master Plan needs identification tools, and a Community Center was highly ranked in priority by participants in the Needs Prioritization Workshop.

Community Centers are often considered the heart of the community, a place where the community comes together for recreation, learning, socializing, growing, and health.

Issue: Need for Additional Community Centers

Background: City Hall and the Government Center will be relocated in late 2008. The existing recreation center and fire administration building will be used for recreation programming on an interim basis until new facilities become available. The ultimate use of this site is yet to be determined.

According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Chino Hills will need 21,000 square feet for senior programming by the time the City reaches ultimate build-out.

The City has already begun planning for a 17,000 SF community center building at the old City maintenance yard on Pipeline Avenue. This will consist of meeting/class rooms and exercise rooms.

Recommendations:

- *Implement plans for a 17,000 square foot community center building at the Pipeline Maintenance Yard site.*
- *Provide one signature community center building at the current Civic Center site and/or the Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site II.*
- *Provide a community center building at the Butterfield Ranch Road Site.*
- *Pursue acquisition of a portion of the Richland-Pinehurst expansion site to provide a community building in this area.*
- *Consider offering senior programming at the Los Serranos Mobile Home Park community building.*

Current and future recreation buildings in parks, while important in providing convenient programming, do not contribute significantly toward satisfaction of community center needs.

It is anticipated that, while teen and senior programming may occur predominantly at one site or another, future community centers should serve all age groups and interests.





5.4 Sports Facilities

The community demand analysis provides important data on the types of recreation facilities used by Chino Hills residents. This information coupled with information from the community outreach process and sports user groups, has been compared to the City's inventory of facilities to determine whether the City has a surplus or deficit for a variety of recreation elements. Based on the information collected, there are anticipated deficits for the following recreation elements at ultimate build-out:

- Gymnasium / Indoor Basketball Courts
- Soccer Fields
- Baseball and Softball Fields
- Outdoor Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts

Each of these is discussed below.

Gymnasium / Indoor Basketball Courts

Issue: Need for Gymnasium/Indoor Basketball Courts

Background: According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Chino Hills will need 5.2 additional indoor basketball courts by the time the City reaches ultimate build-out. Gymnasium / Indoor Basketball are among the needs most often indicated by Master Plan needs identification tools.

Gymnasiums are often part of a larger community center building in which offices, meeting rooms, exercise rooms, and other elements are found. Five (5) indoor basketball courts are needed to meet the ultimate needs in Chino Hills.

Recommendations:

- *Provide three (3) full-sized indoor basketball courts in the proposed gymnasium at the Civic Center Site.*
- *Provide two (2) full-sized indoor basketball courts in the proposed gymnasium at the Butterfield Ranch Road Site.*

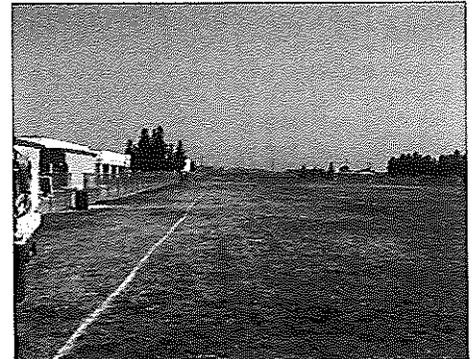
This recommendation would provide for a reasonable distribution of facilities that serves both the north and south areas of the community. The proposal for the Civic Center Site is part of a signature community center facility serving all of Chino Hills.

Soccer Fields

Issue: Need for Additional Soccer Fields

Background: Although sixteen (16) fields are currently utilized for soccer games in Chino Hills, the City will need 13 additional fields by the time the City reaches ultimate build-out. Soccer fields are among the needs most often indicated by Master Plan needs identification tools. There are 3,245 Chino Hills youth participating in organized soccer games currently.

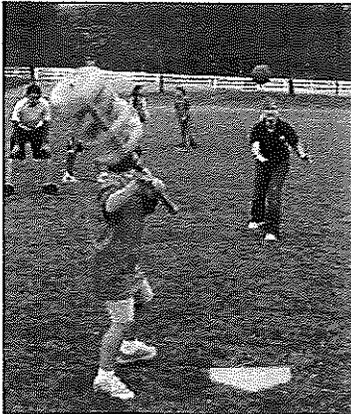
Soccer fields are often used as overlay elements on baseball and softball fields. Scheduling addresses potential time slot conflicts, however an overlay soccer field is not always counted as a full field because other activities may limit its availability. Dedicated soccer fields, if feasible, provide maximum availability.



Recommendations:

- Provide four (4) lighted fields at the City-owned Richland-Pinehurst Park Site.
- Provide one (1) field at the future Bird Farm Park Site.
- Provide one (1) field at the future Galstian Park (expansion area).
- Provide one (1) soccer field at the future Woodview-Pipeline Park Site.
- Provide one (1) soccer field at the future Vila Borba Park Site.
- Consider artificial turf at the (2) existing fields at Grand Avenue Park to increase usability.
- Allow for soccer games at the existing Fairfield Ranch Park, one (1) field.
- Provide two (2) soccer fields at the City-owned Chino Avenue Open Space Site.

These recommendations would provide for a reasonable distribution of facilities that serves both the north and south areas of the community.



Baseball and Softball Fields

Issue: Need for Additional Youth Baseball and Softball Fields

Background: Thirteen (13) fields are currently utilized for youth baseball games. By build-out, an additional 4.7 fields are anticipated to be needed. A need for three (3) additional softball fields is also anticipated.

It is desirable to provide fields that can be used for multiple purposes (baseball and softball) to increase flexibility of use. Therefore, softball and baseball field needs might be considered together.

Recommendations:

- *Facilitate addition of one (1) 300' field at the existing Big League Dreams Sports Park (currently planned).*
- *Provide one (1) field at Los Serranos Elementary.*
- *Light the existing field at Fairfield Ranch Park.*
- *Include two (2) softball fields at the proposed Bird Farm Park.*
- *Include two (2) baseball fields and (1) softball field at the proposed Butterfield Ranch Road site.*

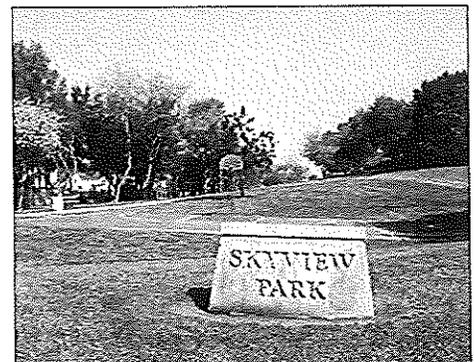
This recommendation would provide for a reasonable distribution of facilities that serves both the north and south areas of the community.

Outdoor Basketball Courts

Issue: Need for Additional Outdoor Basketball Courts

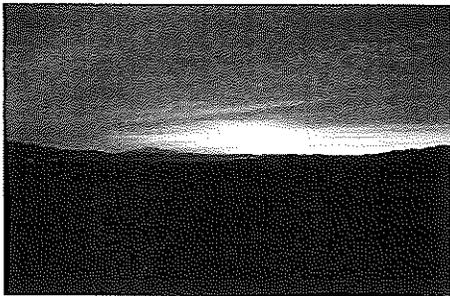
Background: According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Chino Hills will need 21 additional outdoor basketball courts by the time the City reaches ultimate build-out.

It would be desirable to have basketball courts well distributed throughout the community for neighborhood use. It would also be desirable to have a location in which 3-4 courts are provided for formal City programming.



Recommendations:

- *Provide one (1) court at future Vellano Park.*
- *Provide one (1) court at the Woodview-Pipeline Site.*
- *Provide four (4) courts at future Butterfield Ranch Road Site.*
- *Explore expanding joint use agreement with School District to use the (23) courts at the two Junior High Schools and the two High Schools.*



Tennis Courts

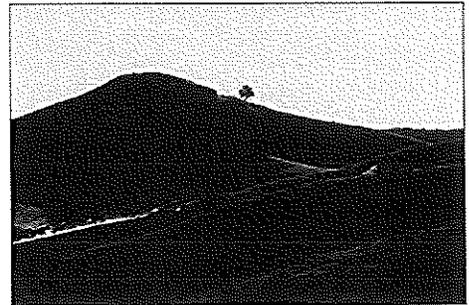
Issue: Need for Additional Tennis Courts

Background: According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Chino Hills will need twenty-five (25) additional courts by the time the City reaches ultimate build-out. This high number may reflect current resident participation on courts outside the City and on private courts. Because this need is being addressed in these ways, it may not be necessary to provide an additional 25 City-owned courts. Instead, it may be desirable to ensure that courts are provided in convenient locations serving all areas of Chino Hills. It is recognized that currently there are few public courts in southern portions of Chino Hills.

Recommendations:

- *Provide six (6) courts at the City-owned Chino Hills Community Park Expansion site.*
- *Provide one (1) court at the future Vellano Park site.*
- *Provide three (3) courts at the future Galstian Park and one (1) more in the potential Galstian Park expansion area.*
- *Provide two (2) courts at the future Woodview-Pipeline site.*
- *Explore expanding joint use agreement with School District to use the six (6) courts at Ruben S. Ayala High School.*

This recommendation would provide for a reasonable distribution of facilities that serves both the north and south areas of the community. The proposal for Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site would allow for City programming and organized tennis events.



5.5 Parkland Acreage

Issue: Consistency with City Parkland standard of 5 acres per 1000 residents

Background: Based on the City's General Plan parkland standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents, a current parkland deficit of 82 acres exists. A future deficit of 153 acres will occur if no new parkland is added and the City continues to grow as anticipated.



Recommendations:

- *Construct community park at the Butterfield Ranch Road site (approximately 20 acres).*
- *Construct park improvements at the City-owned site on Chino Avenue Open Space site, north and south (16 acres).*
- *Provide a signature community and aquatic center at the current Civic Center site or the Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Sites (13 acres).*
- *Continue to work with land owner to develop a neighborhood park at Galstian site (2 acres) and to acquire additional expansion area (4 acres).*
- *Implement plans for a 17,000 square foot community center building at the Pipeline Maintenance Yard site (3.2 acres).*
- *Construct neighborhood park at the Woodview-Pipeline site (4.09 acres).*
- *Acquire additional land in Chino Hills such as a larger portion of the Richland-Pinehurst expansion area (4.66 Acres)*

The above is consistent with a scenario that does not include use of the Prado-USCOE site. Implementation of the above recommendations will result in almost 67 acres of new parkland. To meet the acreage requirements as the City reaches build-out there are several ways to acquire additional parkland or increase parkland acreage figures, including: pursue joint use of Prado-USCOE site; recognize that trails are

important recreation elements that could be considered to count toward parkland acreage or; acknowledge that school grounds play a more significant role in recreation behavior than previously considered, and with greater public utilization, count a percentage of school grounds as parkland.

5.6 Open Space Management

Residents value the rural atmosphere that has been preserved in Chino Hills, with over 3,000 acres of open space and 37 miles of trails available for use and enjoyment. The City of Chino Hills also borders Chino Hills State Park, which offers residents access to an additional 16,000 acres of open space. It is important to develop a thorough understanding of the natural ecosystem and how to best manage the land to maintain, protect and preserve the open space lands to enhance the quality of life for Chino Hills residents.

This Master Plan recommends that the City consider the preparation of a comprehensive Open Space Resource Management Plan (OSRMP) that looks at all aspects of the open space land. The OSRMP should identify and determine:

- Habitat Preservation
- Scenic Value
- Fire Management
- Recreation Potential
- Economic Potential

All aspects related to the open space land must be considered. The value is certainly related to the scenic quality, but also includes the natural resources and recreation potential.



5.7 Summary of Recreation Facility Recommendations

The table below summarizes the needs identified in the demand/needs analysis and how the proposed recommendations address those needs.

CITY OF CHINO HILLS RECREATION FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS	Parcel Acreage ¹	Parkland Acreage ²	PASSIVE		ATHLETIC FACILITIES								
			Playground / Tot Lot	Senior Programming	Baseball - 300'	Basketball (indoor)	Basketball (outdoor)	Football	Score Park	Soccer	Softball (youth) - 200'	Swimming Pool	Tennis Court
EXISTING PARKS & FACILITIES													
Chino Hills Skate Park	4.65	0.16							1R				
Fairfield Ranch Park	7.62	5.50			0.5					1			
Grand Avenue Park*	44.83	12.00								1			
Strickling Nature Park	13.21	13.10	R										
Torrey Pines Park*	4.15	1.00	2										
SUB-TOTAL IN EXISTING PARKS			2	0	0.5	0	0	0	1R	2	0	0	0
PROPOSED NEW PARKS & FACILITIES													
Bird Farm Park Site*	7.50	N/A	1					1		1	2		
Butterfield Ranch Road Site	20.00	N/A	1		2	2	4				1	1	1
Chino Avenue Open Space - North	3.70	N/A											
Chino Avenue Open Space - South	12.30	N/A	1							2			
Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site I	2.95	N/A											6
Civic Center Site or Chino Hills Community Park Expansion II	13.00	N/A	1	1		3					2		1
Galstian Park	1.90	N/A	1										3
Galstian Park Expansion Site	4.00	N/A								1			1
Richland-Pinehurst Site*	14.83	N/A	1							4			
Richland-Pinehurst Site Expansion Site	4.66	N/A	1										
Woodview Pipeline Site	4.09	N/A	1				1			1			2
Veblano Park*	3.84	N/A	1				1						1
Vila Borba Park*	5.00	N/A	1							1			
SUB-TOTAL IN NEW PARKS			10	1	2	5	6	1	0	10	3	3	13
PARTNERSHIP SITES													
Big League Dreams Sports Park	33.00	33.00			1								
Pipeline Maintenance Yard Site	3.20	N/A		1									
PROPOSED JOINT USE SCHOOLS													
Chaparral Elementary School	N/A	N/A								1			
Los Serranos Elementary School	N/A	N/A			1								
Canyon Hills Jr. High School	N/A	N/A					6						
Chino Hills High School	N/A	N/A					4						
Ruben S. Ayala High School	N/A	N/A					4						6
Townsend Junior High School	N/A	N/A					9						
SUB-TOTAL IN PARTNERSHIP SITES			0	1	2	0	23	0	0	1	0	0	6
TOTAL RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS:			12.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	29.00	1.00	1.00	13.00	3.00	3.00	19.00
NEEDS FOR BUILD-OUT (DEFICIT):			-9.80	-2.00	-4.70	-5.20	-21.30	-0.40	-0.80	-12.90	-2.90	-3.30	-24.80
SUB-TOTAL SURPLUS or DEFICIT COUNTING PLANNED FACILITIES ONLY:			-7.00	-2.00	-4.70	-5.20	-21.30	0.60	-0.80	-5.90	-0.90	-3.30	-23.80
TOTAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT:			2.20	0.00	-0.20	-0.20	7.70	0.60	0.20	0.10	0.10	-0.30	2.50

Prado-United States Army Corps of Engineers Site	103.67	N/A			2					10	3		
--	--------	-----	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	----	---	--	--

*Planned and Partially to Fully Funded Facilities

DEFINITIONS
 R = Renovate or Expand
 N/A = Not Applicable

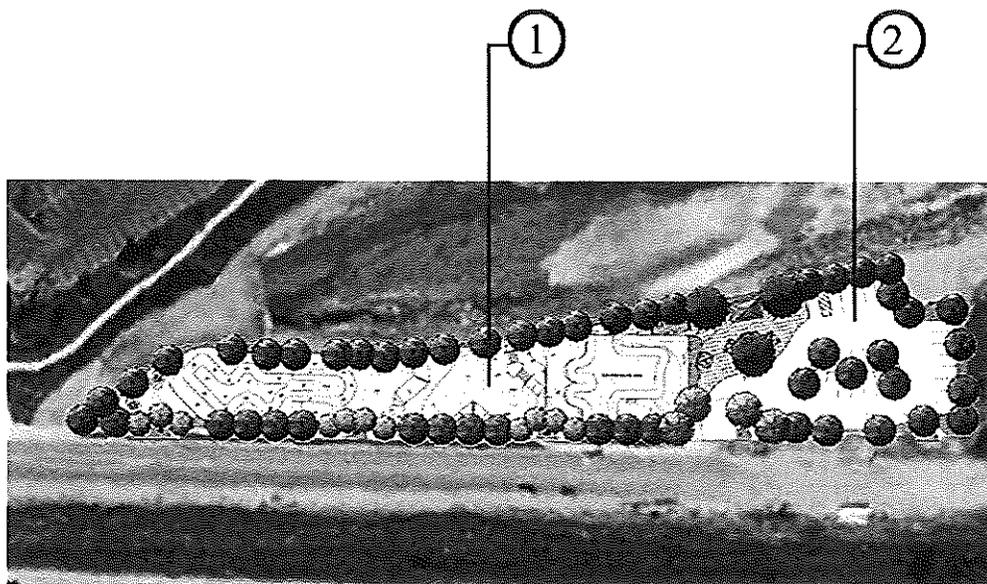
Recreation Facility Recommendations

5.8 Summary of Recommendations at Existing Facilities

NAME OF PARK	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION
Chino Hills Skate Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand skate park • Add picnic tables • Add gazebo • Add Parking
Fairfield Ranch Road Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light existing baseball field • Add soccer field overlay
Grand Avenue Park (Planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert (2) soccer fields to artificial turf
Strickling Nature Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate playground • Add picnic tables • Add gazebo
Torrey Pines Park (Planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add community building • Add (2) playgrounds

The diagrams below are intended to show general feasibility only, for purposes of community-wide recreation master planning. When an actual project is undertaken, design will be refined in accordance with environmental considerations, accurate topographical information, community input, and cost considerations in effect at the time.





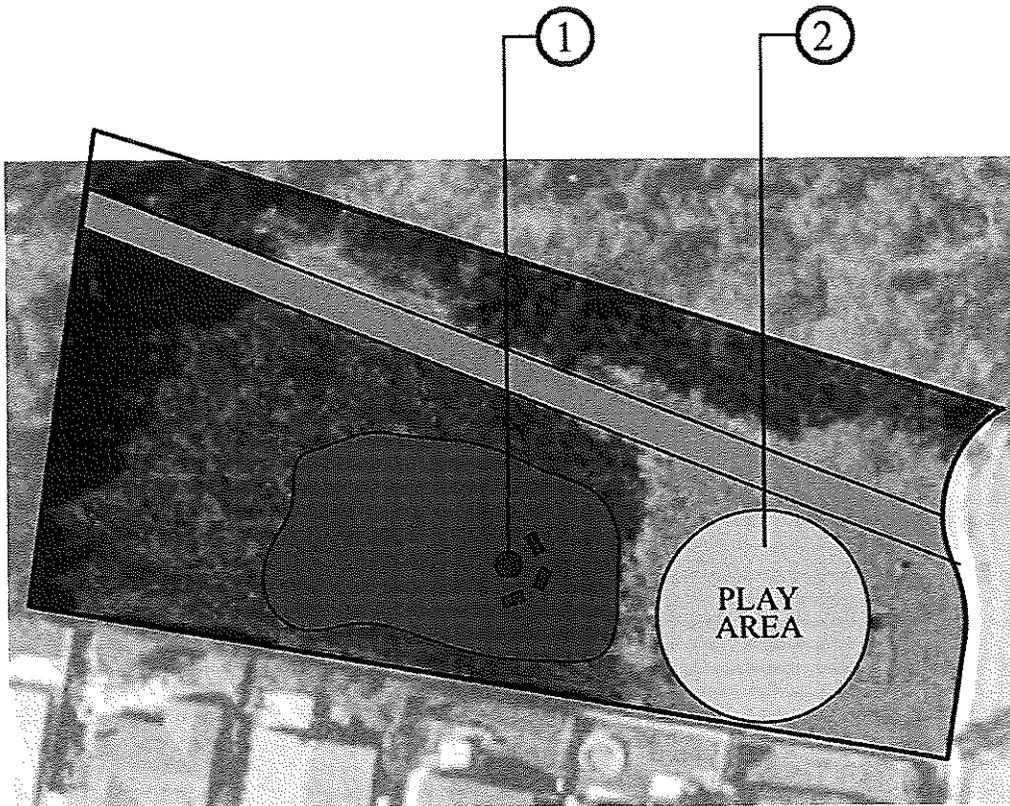
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Skate Park Expansion
- ② Parking

Ⓝ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.8-1

Proposed Improvements: Skate Park Expansion Site
City of Chino Hills



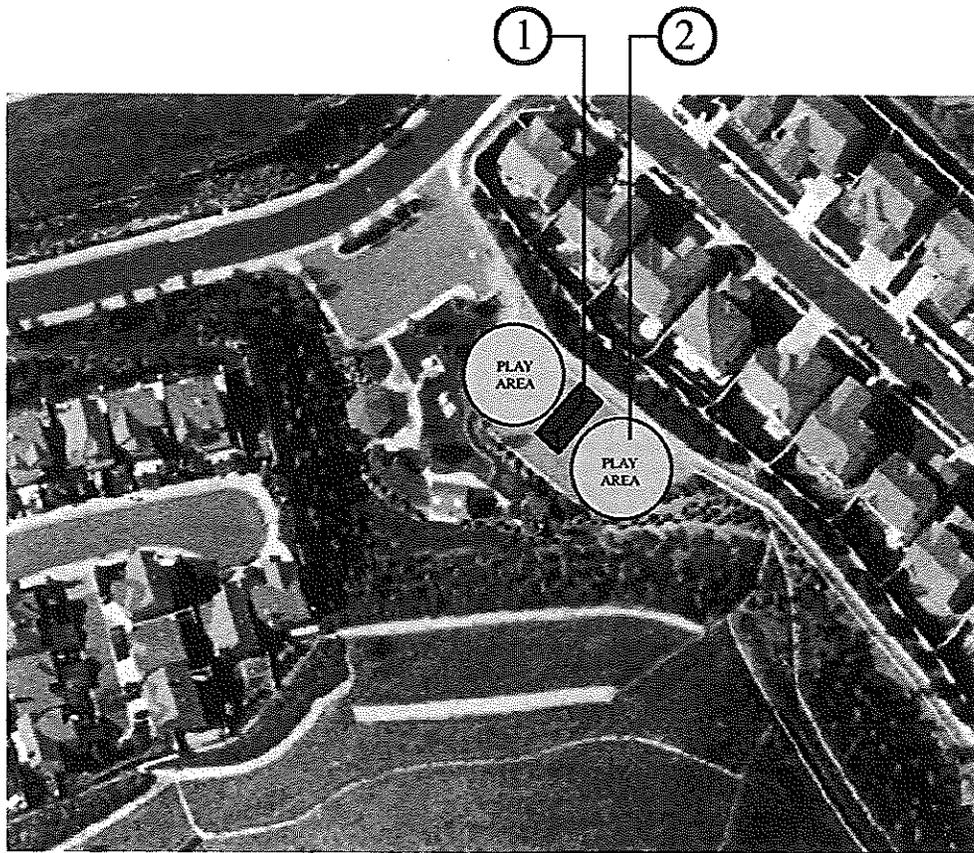
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Gazebo / Picnic Area
- ② Playground / Tot Lot

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.8-2

Proposed Improvements: Strickling Nature Park
City of Chino Hills



Proposed Facilities*:

- ① Community Building
- ② Playground / Tot Lot (2)

*Partially to Fully Funded Facility

① Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.8-3

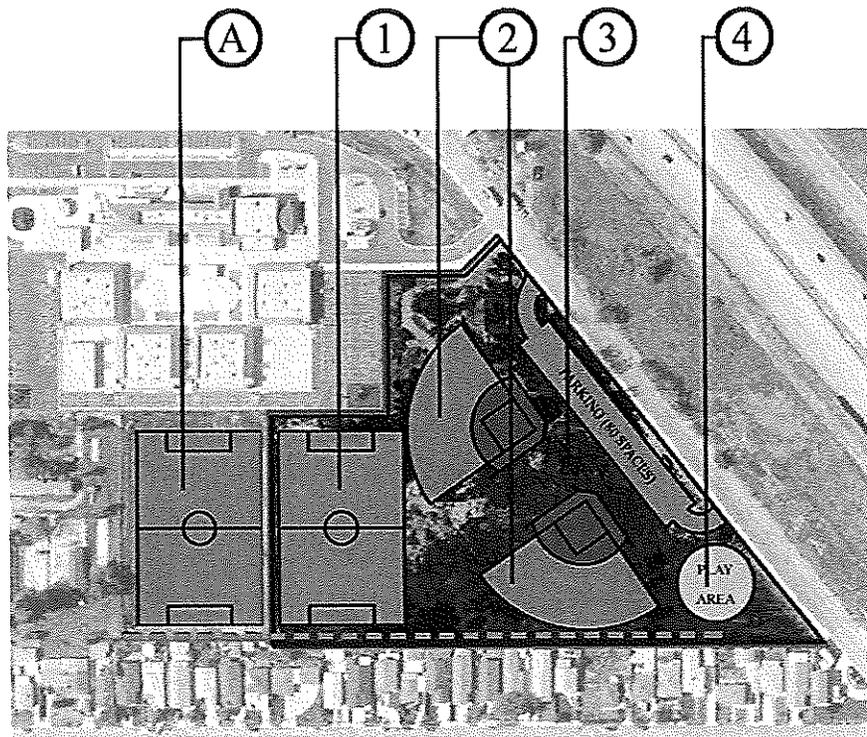
Proposed Improvements: Torrey Pines Park
City of Chino Hills

5.9 Summary of Recommendations in New Facilities

NAME OF OPPORTUNITY SITE	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION
Bird Farm Park Site (Planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground/Tot Lot • Soccer field • Softball field (2)
Butterfield Ranch Road Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground/Tot Lot • Baseball field (2) • Gymnasium • Indoor Basketball (2) • Outdoor Basketball (4) • Softball field (1) • Swimming Pool/Spray Play • Indoor Volleyball (1)
Chino Avenue Open Space (north)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails • Picnic/Shade Structure • Parking
Chino Avenue Open Space (south)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground/Tot Lot • Picnic/Shade Structure • Soccer field (2) • Parking
Chino Hills Community Park Expansion I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis court (6) • Restroom/Office building
Chino Hills Community Park Expansion II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Center • Gymnasium • Indoor Basketball (3) • Swimming Pool/Spray Play • Playground/Tot Lot • Parking
Civic Center Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Center • Gymnasium • Indoor Basketball (3) • Swimming Pool/Spray Play • Playground/Tot Lot • Parking

Galsbian Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis Courts (3) • Playground/Tot Lot
Galsbian Park Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis Court (1) • Soccer field (1) • Restroom building
Richland-Pinehurst Site (Planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soccer field (4) • Playground/Tot Lot • Restroom
Richland-Pinehurst Expansion Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community building • Playground/Tot Lot
Woodview-Pipeline Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground/Tot Lot • Outdoor Basketball (1) • Soccer field (1) • Tennis court (2)
Vellano Park (Planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground/Tot Lot • Outdoor Basketball (1) • Tennis court (1)
Vila Borba Park (Planned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playground/Tot Lot • Soccer field (1)

The diagrams on the following pages are intended to show general feasibility only, for purposes of community-wide recreation master planning. When an actual project is undertaken, design will be refined in accordance with environmental considerations, accurate topographical information, community input, and cost considerations in effect at the time.



Proposed Joint Use:

Ⓐ Soccer Field (1)

Proposed Facilities*:

① Soccer Field (1)

② Softball Field (2)

③ Community Building

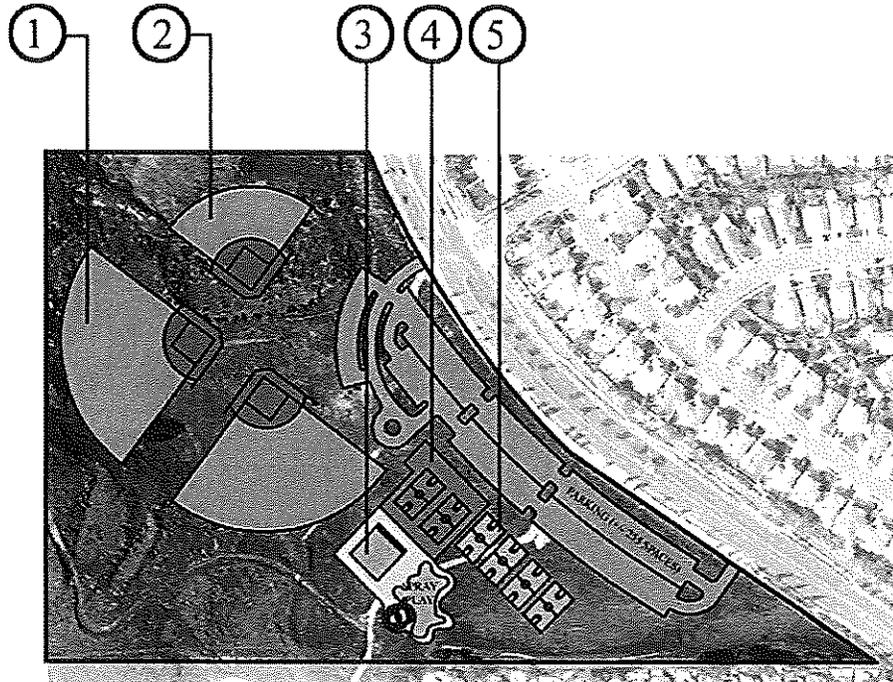
④ Playground / Tot Lot

*Partially to Fully Funded Facility

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-1

Proposed Improvements: Bird Farm Park Site
City of Chino Hills



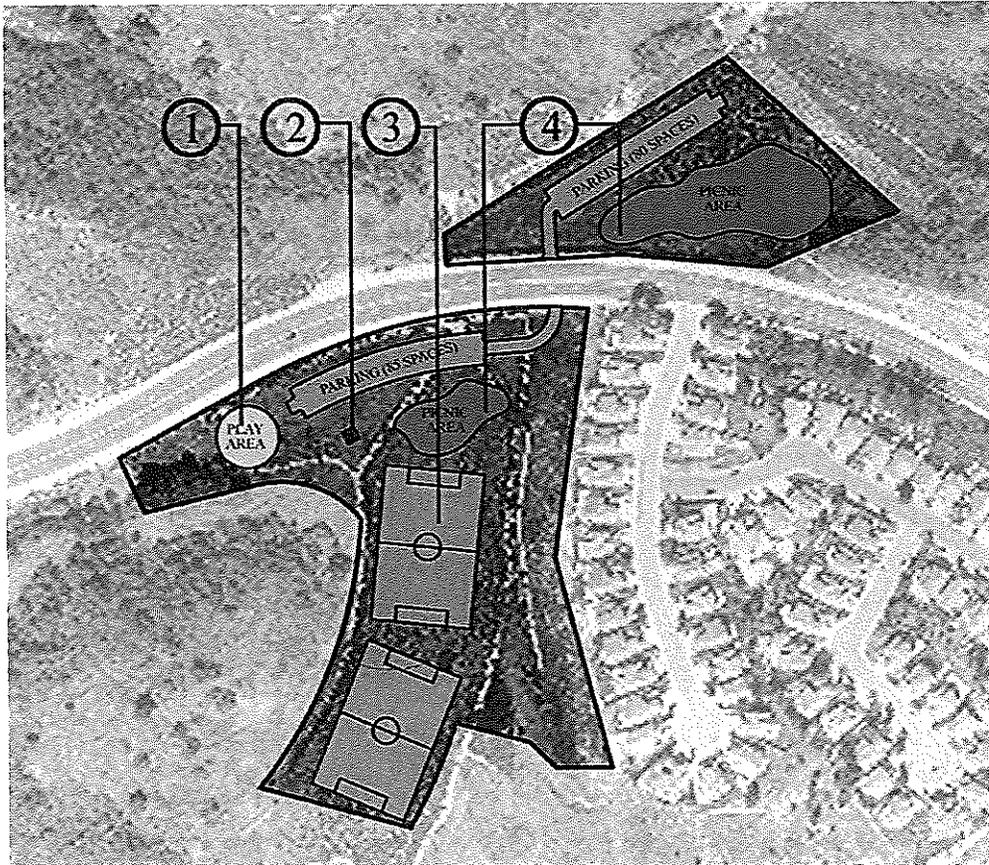
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Baseball Fields (2)
- ② Softball Field (1)
- ③ Swimming Pool (1) /
Spray Play (1)
- ④ Community Center w/
Indoor Basketball (2)
- ⑤ Outdoor Basketball (4)

① Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-2

Proposed Improvements: Butterfield Ranch Road Site
City of Chino Hills



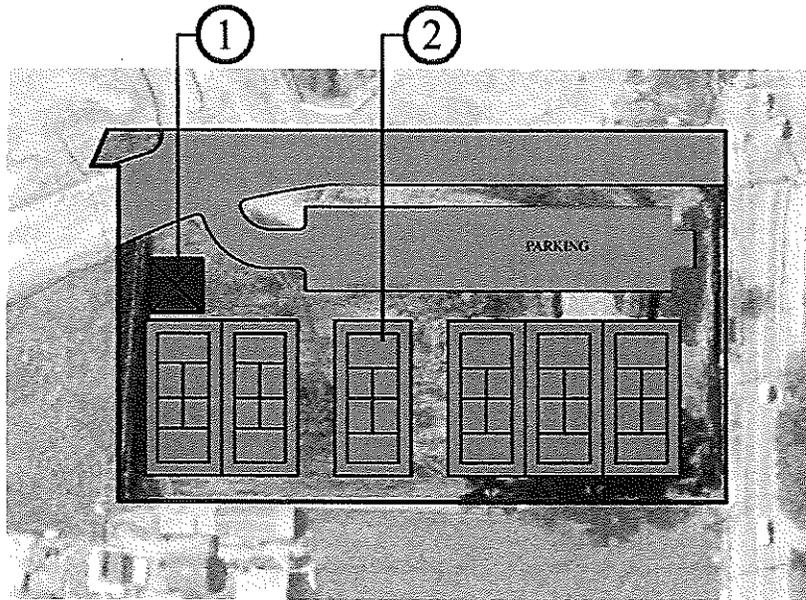
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Playground / Tot Lot
- ② Restroom
- ③ Soccer Fields (2)
- ④ Picnic Area

⊕ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-3

Proposed Improvements: Chino Ave. Open Space
City of Chino Hills



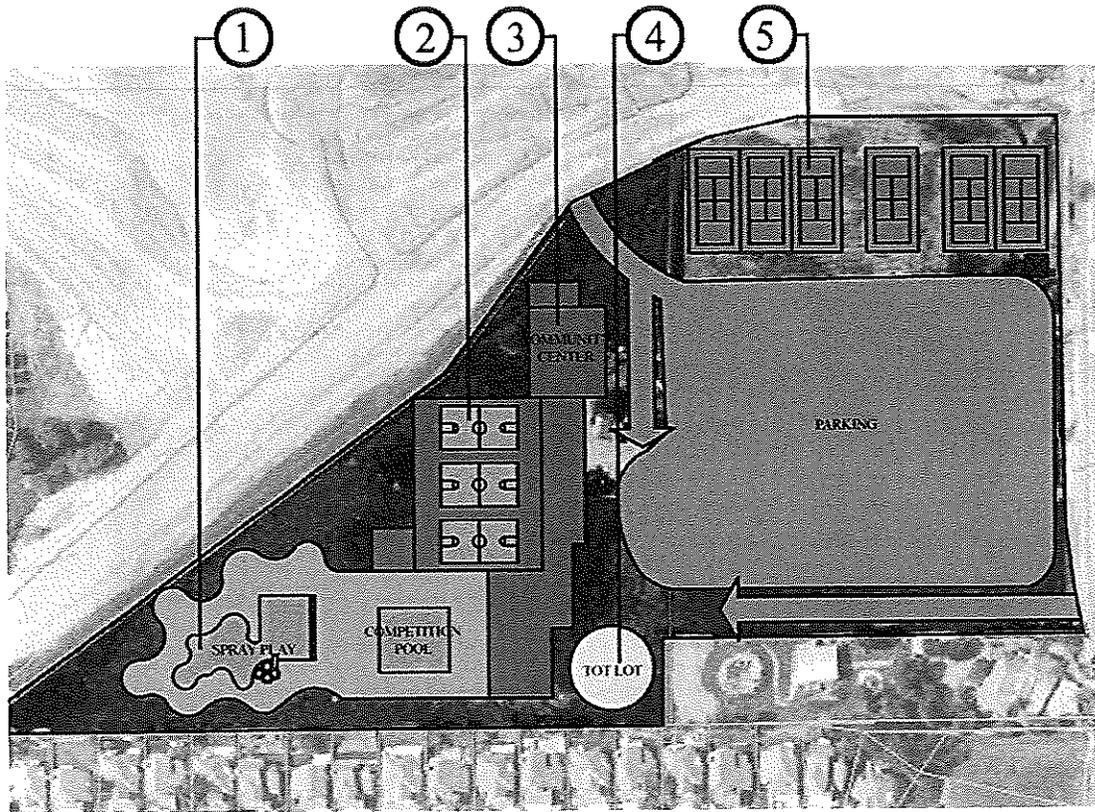
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Restroom / Office
- ② Tennis Courts (6)

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-4

Proposed Improvements: Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site I
City of Chino Hills



Proposed Facilities:

- ① Swimming Pool (1) / Spray Play (1)
- ② Gymnasium / Indoor Basketball Courts (3)
- ③ Community Center
- ④ Playground / Tot Lot
- ⑤ Tennis Courts (6)

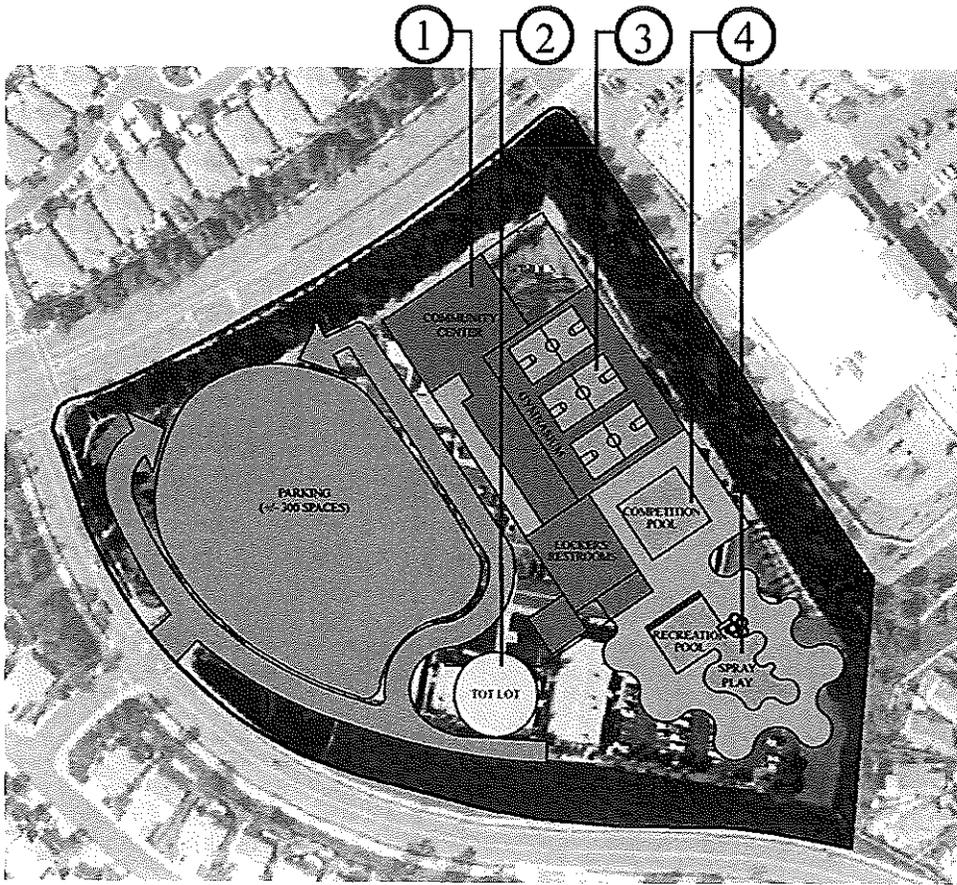
Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-5

Proposed Improvements: Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site II
City of Chino Hills

670

57 mi.



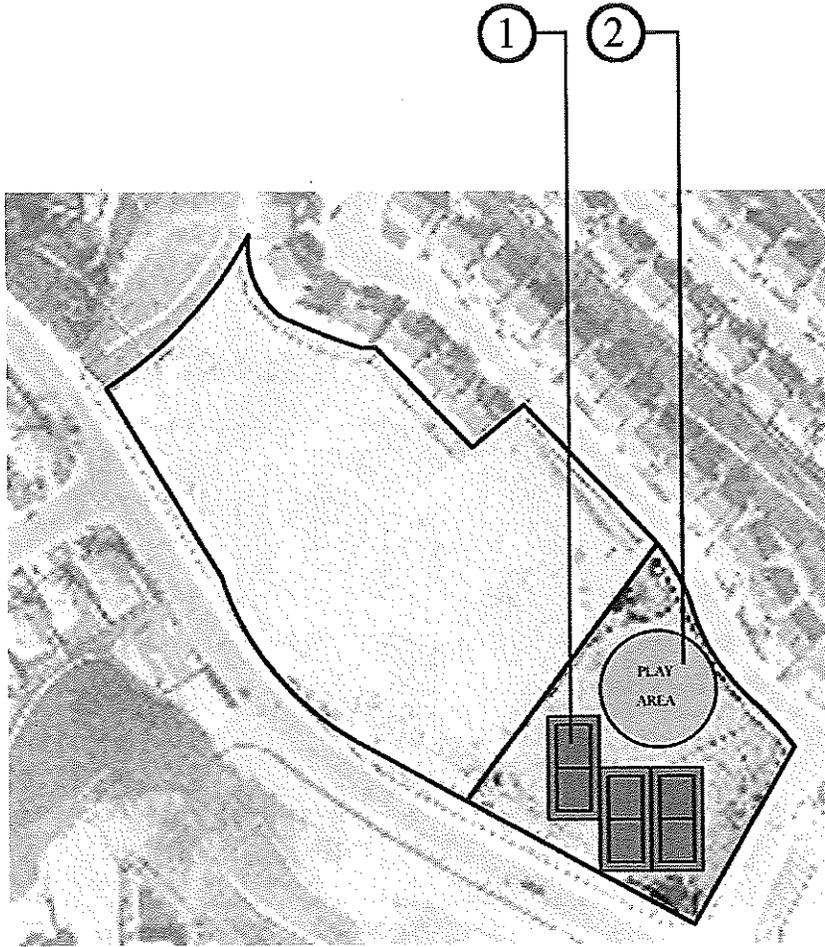
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Community Center
- ② Playground / Tot Lot
- ③ Gymnasium / Indoor Basketball Courts (3)
- ④ Swimming Pool (1) / Spray Play (1)

① Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-6

Proposed Improvements: Civic Center Site
City of Chino Hills



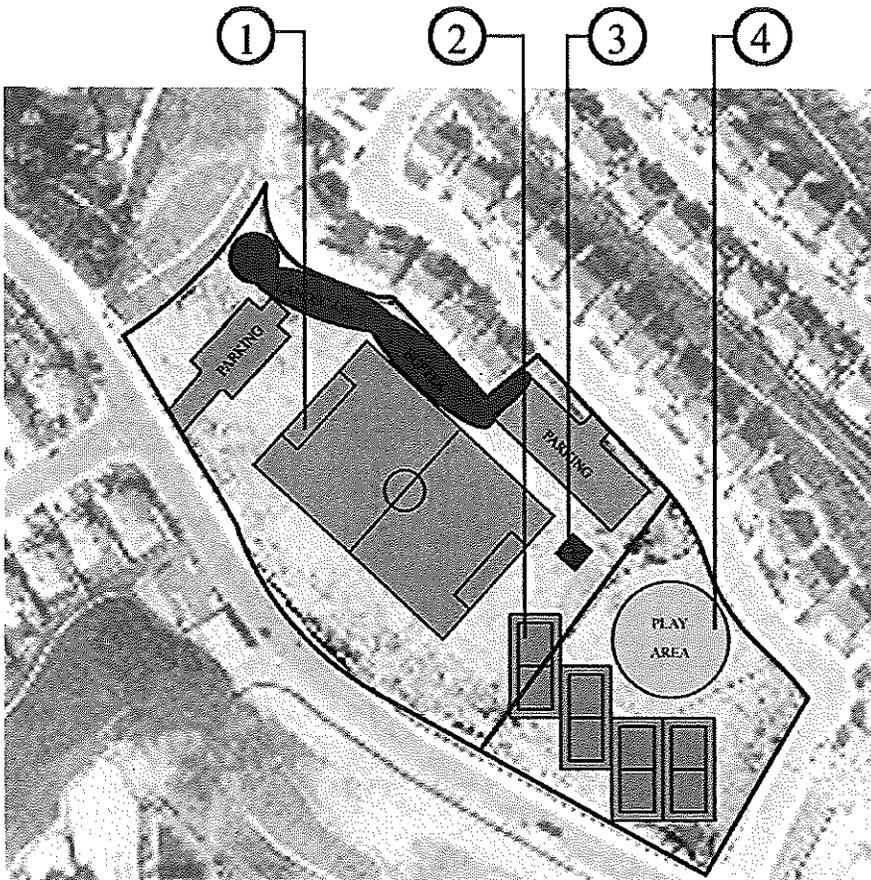
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Tennis Courts (3)
- ② Playground / Tot Lot

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-7

Proposed Improvements: Galstian Park
City of Chino Hills

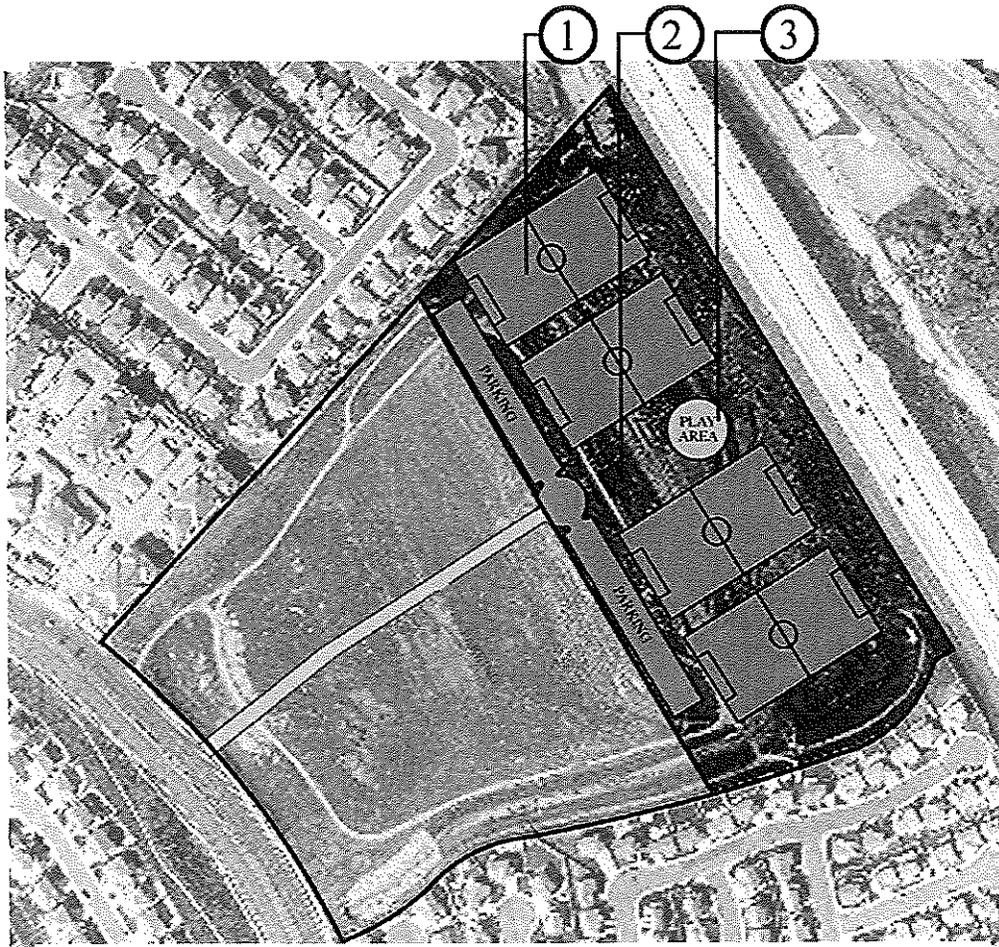


- Proposed Facilities:
- ① Soccer Field (1)
 - ② Tennis Court (4)
 - ③ Restroom Building
 - ④ Playground / Tot Lot

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-8

Proposed Improvements: Galstian Park Expansion Site
City of Chino Hills



Proposed Facilities*:

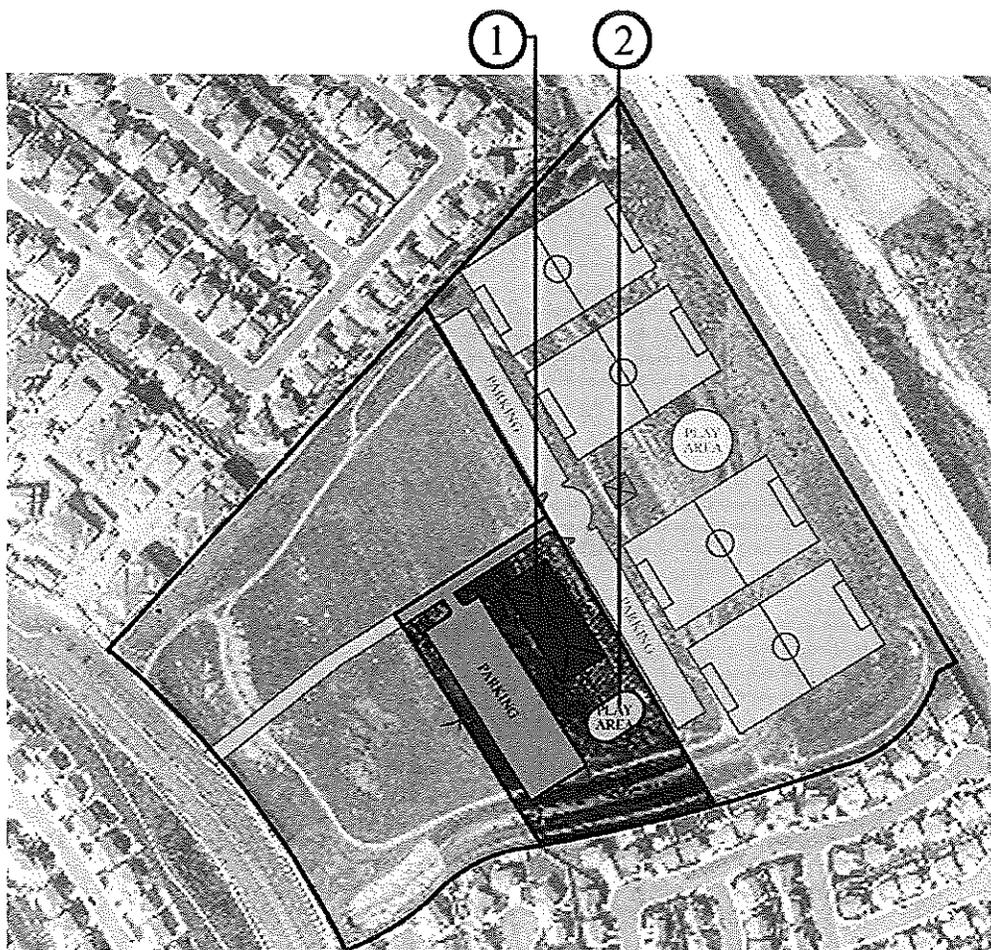
- ① Soccer Fields (4)
- ② Restroom
- ③ Playground / Tot Lot (2)

*Partially to Fully Funded Facility

① Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-9

Proposed Improvements: Richland - Pinchurst Park
City of Chino Hills



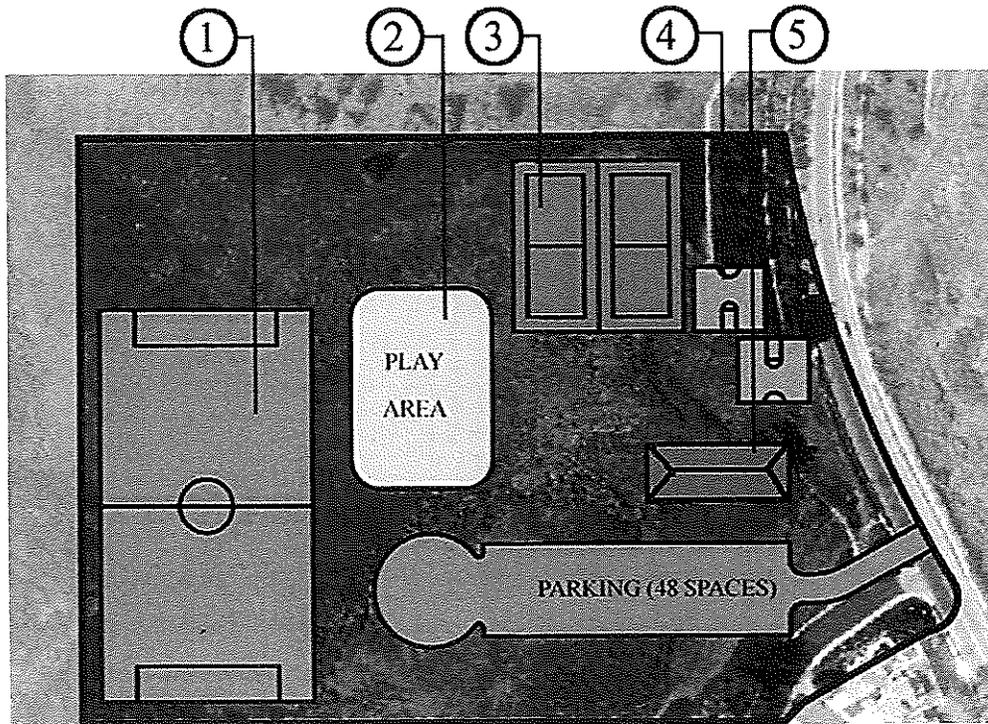
Proposed Facilities:

- ① Community Building
- ② Playground / Tot Lot

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.9-10

Proposed Improvements: Richland - Pinchurst Park Expansion Site
City of Chino Hills



Based Upon Concept Plan by Ad Infinitum Dated October 12, 2005

Proposed Facilities:

- ① Soccer Field (1)
- ② Playground / Tot Lot
- ③ Tennis Courts (2)
- ④ Half-Court Basketball (2)
- ⑤ Community Building

Ⓢ Not to Scale

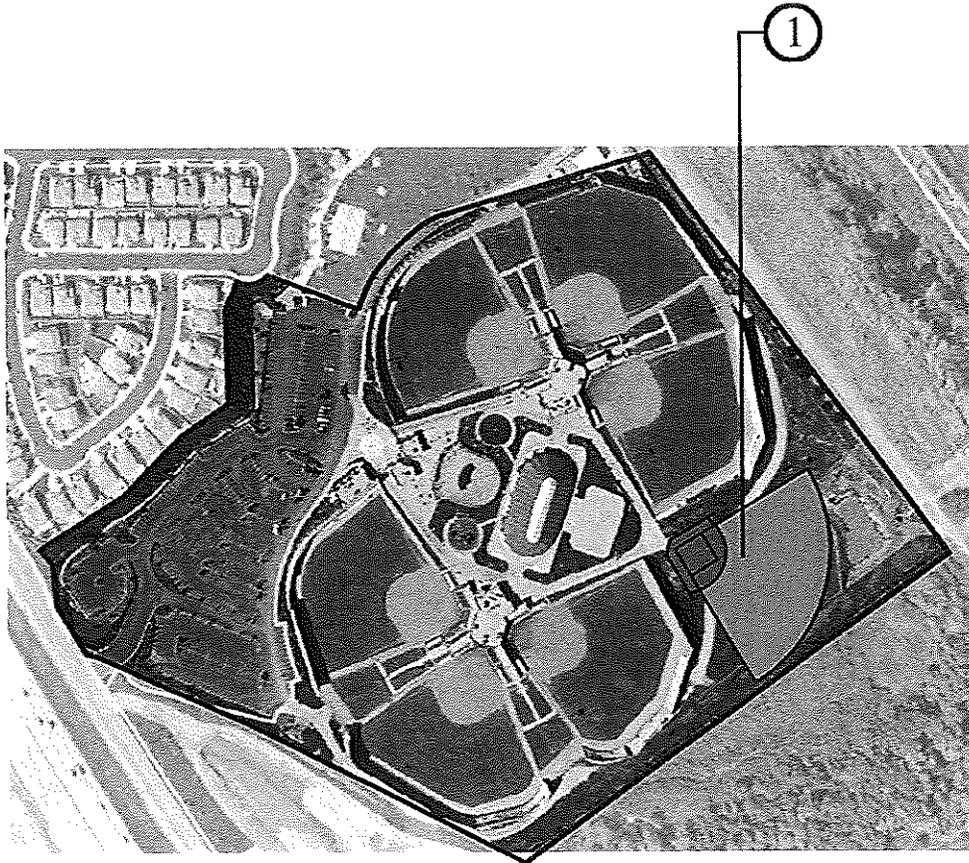
EXHIBIT 5.9-11

Proposed Improvements: Woodview - Pipeline Site
City of Chino Hills

5.10 Summary of Recommendations in Partnership Sites/Facilities

NAME OF OPPORTUNITY SITE	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION
Big League Dreams Sports Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add (1) baseball field (300')
Pipeline Maintenance Yard Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Center
Proposed Joint Use with Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseball Field (1) at Los Serranos Elementary• Outdoor Basketball Courts (23) at Junior High and High Schools• Soccer Field (1) at Chapparal Elementary• Tennis Courts (6) at Ayala High School

The diagram on the following page is intended to show general feasibility only, for purposes of community-wide recreation master planning. When an actual project is undertaken, design will be refined in accordance with environmental considerations, accurate topographical information, community input, and cost considerations in effect at the time.



Proposed Facilities:

- ① Baseball Field (300')

Ⓢ Not to Scale

EXHIBIT 5.10-1

Proposed Improvements: Big League Dreams Sports Park
City of Chino Hills

Recreation Facility Recommendations

Section Six

6.0 FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Two major cost categories require funding in order to implement the Master Plan. The first is capital costs which include: a.) acquisition and development of new park lands and facilities and b.) renovation of existing park and school land. The second is the ongoing cost of maintaining and operating these facilities. The explanation of funding options for these categories are provided to give definition to alternative funding programs which the City may elect to employ.

Currently, funding for capital improvements /additions to park and recreation facilities in the City of Chino Hills comes from several sources. Fees on new development (Quimby fees, in-lieu fees, development fees) are a major source of funding to provide parks and recreation facilities for the residents of newly developing areas of the City. Other funds come from special districts which are located in various areas of the City. These districts include a Landscape and Lighting District and various Community Facility Districts. Other recent smaller sources of funding include grant funds and contributions from the City's general fund. Funding for maintenance and operation of Chino Hills park and recreation facilities and programs are currently provided by the Landscape and Lighting District funds, user fees for recreation programs and facility use, and the City's general fund.

These sources will be evaluated and applicable sources will be matched to the specific projects which are recommended in this Master Plan.

Section Six Highlights:

- **There are two major cost categories: capital costs (acquisition, development, and/or renovation), and the cost of maintaining and operating parks, facilities and programs.**
- **Sources for funding capital costs are non-profit foundations, grants, quimby act, development agreements, bonds, certificates of participation and fund-raising events.**
- **Sources for funding operations and maintenance costs are user fees, corporate sponsorships, adopt a park program, and volunteer labor.**
- **Specific facility recommendations are matched with feasible funding sources to help the City implement the recreation recommendations set forth in this Master Plan.**



6.1 Funding Sources

The following list of funding sources have been categorized according to the appropriate application of the resources they provide - Capital Funding, Operation and Maintenance or a combination of both.

Sources of Capital Funding Programs

Non-Profit Foundations

Funding for non-profit foundations such as a 501 (c)(3) organizations would provide a vehicle for a capital fund drive and a means to build community support. There should be well defined facilities and specific costs to be funded. The non-profit organization acts as a conduit for receiving private donations from entities who might otherwise be reluctant to donate to a City. In addition, the donor can receive tax benefits. The City can use the foundation to solicit private foundations, corporations and other businesses, local organizations and individuals (gifts, bequests, trust funds, etc.). The foundation also provides an organization that can partner with other non-profits (such as churches, service clubs and organizations) as well as private companies to jointly develop park and recreation facilities.

Grants

Grants from County, State and Federal agencies have been declining in recent years, however they do provide funding to many projects. Many require matching funds from the City which may be an obstacle. Such funds, however, could come from sources such as non-profit foundations. There is usually strong competition

for such grants and the City will need to compete aggressively.

Some examples of funding from grants are:

- The California Department of Parks and Recreation administers grants which have been established by Statewide propositions or are provided for by other State programs such as the Habitat Conservation Fund Grant Program under the California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990 and the Recreational Trails Program.
- CalTrans provides for on- or off-street bike trails and some foot trails through such funding mechanisms as *ISTEA Transportation Enhancement Activities* and *Bicycle Lane Account Funds*.
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding is available for upgrading parks for ADA requirements and other improvements. These funds are also used for some limited program funding.



Quimby Act

The Quimby Act is a widely used source of funding which enables local government to exact dedication of land or in-lieu fees from new residential development to maintain a minimum ratio of park land to population. This applies only to residential subdivisions and does not address additional park demands created through the construction of new units on existing lots or to condominium conversions.

Development Agreements

Development agreements (DA's) are another mechanism through which park and recreation improvements can be acquired or provided. As part of an agreement specifying the type and density of development that will be allowed, the

City can negotiate conditions and considerations in return for concessions. Such incentive programs can also be used in the provision of parks and other open spaces in commercial areas. One such program would allow extra floor space in exchange for public recreation facilities such as a plaza, a mini-park or an amphitheater. Another example of such public space in commercial development could be a new senior center.



Bonds

Most bond issues require a two-thirds vote of the electorate and are therefore not widely used for this type of funding. Some of the most common forms of these bonds are as follows:

- General Obligation Bonds - These bonds are issued subject to a two-thirds majority vote of the electorate and pledge the full faith and support of the borrower. G.O bonds are paid out of the City's General Fund. Today, only cities with excess General Fund capacity are able to use G.O. bonds for park facility development.

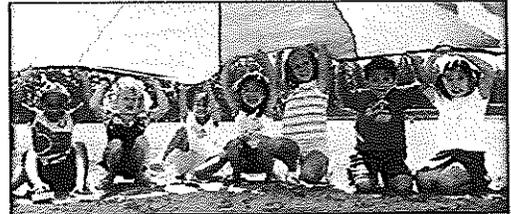
Another method of implementing park and recreation facility development by use of a type of G.O. bond is by gaining voter approval for an additional property tax assessment to pay for the debt of park bonds. The issuer is authorized by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the electorate to levy an ad valorem tax on all taxable property within its jurisdiction at whatever rate is required to service the debt. Because of the high level of security, these bonds command the lowest interest rate. This type of financing requires strong community support and involves much time and effort to study community attitudes and promote acceptance in order to be successful.

- **Revenue Bonds** - These bonds are secured by a pledge of revenues from a tax or non-tax source such as assessments or fees.

Because the revenue from a particular facility is the only security, these bonds usually carry a higher interest rate than general obligation bonds. The direct issuance of revenue bonds without the formation of a funding district (described in more detail below) may not be feasible for park and recreation purposes due to limited income streams from these types of activities. However, revenue bonds have been used to partially fund such development as an aquatic facility where a feasibility study verified the revenue generating capacity of the development.

Certificates of Participation

This is a form of lease purchase agreement that does not constitute indebtedness under the State constitutional debt limit and does not require voter approval. In a typical case, a local government entity decides to acquire a new or renovated public facility. This facility is purchased or constructed by a vendor corporation and the local government signs a lease agreement with the corporation to use the facility. An underwriting firm then buys the lease obligation from the vendor corporation and breaks it into small units called "C.O.P.'s". Each C.O.P. represents a share of the lease payment revenue stream. The underwriter then places the C.O.P. issue with a bank which, in turn, sells the certificates to individual investors. The local government makes the lease payments to the bank which makes payments to the certificate holders.

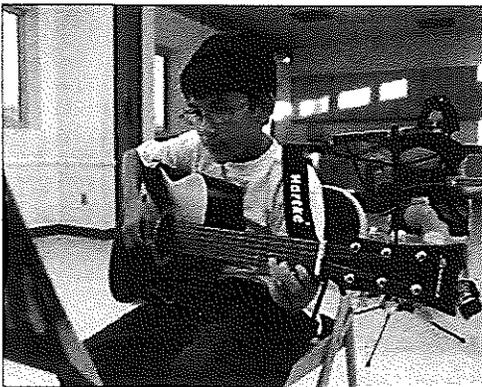


At the end of the lease period, title to the facility passes to the local government entity at nominal

cost. Interest paid the certificate holders is tax exempt.

Fund-Raising Events

Fund-raising events (concerts, raffles, etc.) are not a major source of funds, however such events could contribute to an overall effort toward capital funding for a specific facility. Funds raised from such events could be channeled through the non-profit foundation described previously.



Sources of Operation & Maintenance Funds

User Fees

User fees provide some contribution toward maintenance, but are not sufficient to provide any capital funds. Some of the sources of user fees include:

- Charges for classes and special programs.
- Charges to sports leagues for maintenance and lighting costs.
- Space rental for meetings, parties and special events.
- Charges for play, such as for tennis.
- Group picnic shelter use charges.
- Charges for use of sites in the park system for such activities as bazaars, antique shows, auto shows, weddings, concerts, carnivals, Christmas tree sales, etc.
- Joint use with non-profit organizations is also included in this category, where sports teams would renovate fields and/or provide field maintenance (labor or costs) if guaranteed use during the season.

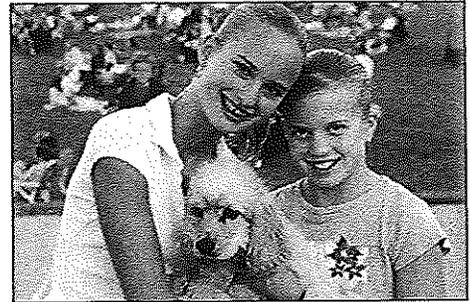
- It is strongly recommended that the City examine the current fee structure and make adjustments so that the fees collected are in line with the costs of maintenance and operation of the facilities or programs for which the fees are levied.

Corporate Sponsorship of Events

This is most popular for team sports and various senior or youth activities and should be actively pursued.

Adopt-a-Park Programs

This program is currently in place and generates funds and/or volunteers to provide maintenance for City parks or facilities.



Volunteer Labor

Volunteer labor is useful for certain programming and/or maintenance tasks, but would not constitute a large portion of funding needs.

Sources for Both Capital and O & M Funding

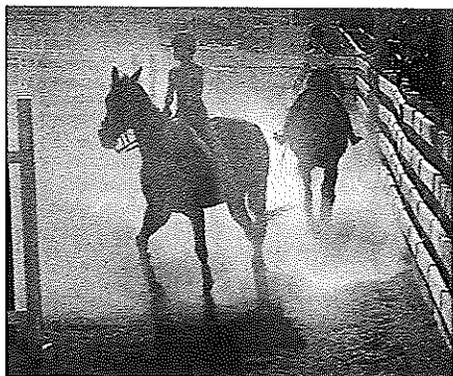
Concessions

By contracting with a concessionaire to build and/or operate a facility, the City can generate income which could cover the capital costs and maintenance of the facility. Examples of such concession-operated facilities include: baseball or softball diamonds, equestrian facilities, handball courts, tennis courts, miniature golf, roller hockey facilities and food and beverage

concessions. In most cases, the City provides a site for the facility and either the City or the concessionaire builds the facility. The lease terms are determined accordingly.

Taxes

Some examples of taxes used by other cities to pay for park and recreation include Transient Occupancy Tax, Real Estate Transfer Tax and Admissions Tax. A portion of such tax revenue could be dedicated for specific park and recreation uses, either to provide funding for a bond issue or to cover defined maintenance and operating costs.



User Group Contributions

Sports groups sometimes have an interest in constructing and maintaining fields for their use if the City would provide a nominal lease of land for a reasonable time span so that they can capture the value of the improvements. This relieves the City of the costs involved, however, it precludes the use of the fields by other user groups unless that is made a condition of the lease.

Joint Use Agreements with School Districts

Joint Use agreements with local School Districts provide for reciprocal use of facilities in some cases and City use of school facilities in others. They define responsibilities for capital improvements and maintenance of the facilities. Problems sometimes arise when expanding school sports programs create inequalities in the amount of time the City has access to the joint use facilities. Agreements need to be definitive and specific as to allowed usage.

The City currently has a Facilities Use Agreement with the School District that should be reviewed and expanded.

Sale or Lease of Surplus Lands

The sale or lease of land or other capital facilities for which the City has no further use can sometimes be a major source of revenue. One-time receipts from the sale of land can be used for the acquisition of new park lands, recreation facilities, or the development of new community service facilities. Revenues from long-term leases can be used to provide maintenance or underwrite programs. Surplus parcels also may provide opportunities for trading land elsewhere in the City with other agencies that may own land more suitable for park purposes. Some surplus properties to consider are:



- Residential site near Chino Hills Community Park
- Shoppes residential site
- Soquel Canyon and Pipeline Avenue Site
- Lot across from Glenmeade

6.2 Current Funding Strategies

Currently, funding for capital improvements/additions to park and recreation facilities in the City of Chino Hills comes from several sources, including:

- Development Impact Fees
- Landscape and Lighting Districts
- California Mello Ross Community Facilities Districts
- Grant Funds – Federal, State and County
- City's General Fund



The Development Impact Fees are the Quimby in-lieu Fee and the Parks and Recreation Fee. The general purpose of these fees is to provide a means to finance a new development's share of land and infrastructure required to meet the objectives of the City's General Plan. The specific purpose of the Quimby in-lieu Fee is to acquire land for park or recreational purposes pursuant to Government Code Section 66477. The specific purpose of the Parks and Recreation Fee is to finance the cost required to develop the land acquired through the Quimby in-lieu Fee, and to finance new development's share of the community facilities which are required to meet the City's level of service targets through build-out of the General Plan. These fees have not been updated since 1998, and should be reviewed.



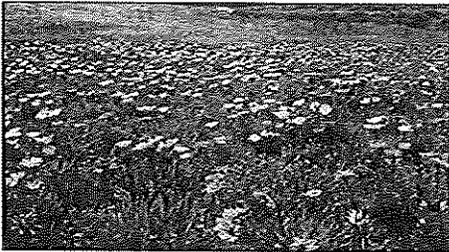
The Special Assessment Districts are the City of Chino Hills Landscape and Lighting District No.1 and the Vellano Landscape and Lighting District. The City of Chino Hills Landscape and Lighting District No. 1 consists of ten (10) distinct benefit Zones. The ten zones are Zone 1A Rolling Ridge, Zone 1B Oaks/Green Valley, Zone 1C Commercial Property, Zone 1HD Oaks/Los Ranchos, Zone 1I Los Ranchos, Zone 1K Woodview, Zone 1MD Butterfield Ranch/Rincon, Zone 1N Carbon Canyon, Zone 1P Carriage Hills, and Zone 1T Carbon Canyon. Each Zone has specific improvements that provide a special benefit to parcels within the Zone. The District provides for the maintenance, servicing and operation of landscape and lighting improvements and appurtenant facilities within public easements and right-of-ways, parks, open spaces throughout the District.

In general, improvements within the District are open space areas, landscaped roadway medians, parkways, and slopes; street lighting facilities; neighborhood, passive and community parks. The Vellano Landscape and Lighting District consists of two (2) benefit zones, with Zone 1 encompassing all residential properties within the territory identified as the residential subdivision of Tract 15134 (Vellano) and Zone 2 encompassing the entire eighteen-hole golf course. The purpose of the District is to ensure the ongoing maintenance, operation and servicing of local parks, trails, open space access areas, landscaping and street lighting improvements established or installed in connection with the development of the properties within the District.

The Mello Ross Community Facilities Act of 1982 came about as a response to the lack of adequate financing for public capital facilities and services in the post-Proposition 13 era. The Act authorizes a local governmental agency to form a Community Facilities District within a defined set of boundaries for the purposes of providing public facilities and services through the levy of voter approved special taxes. The City has 8 Community Facilities Districts namely CFD1 Rolling Ridge, CFD2 Los Ranchos, CFD4 Oaks, CFD5 Soquel Canyon, CFD6 Carbon Canyon, CFD8 Butterfield, CFD9 Rincon and CFD 10 Fairfield Ranch.



The City has recently committed to a pro-active Legislative Program that includes dedicated staff to coordinate efforts made by the City's professional grant writer in conjunction with their State and Federal advocates. On January 2, 2007 the City Council adopted a Legislative Platform that includes the *Chino Hills Open Space & Parks Initiative*, seeking available funding from the HUD Appropriations Bill's Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) program. While funding levels derived from grants and appropriations have declined in recent years, the City intends to leverage legislative and grant writing activity with their impressive track record with respect to parks, trails, and open space to meet future demands.



6.3 Suggested Funding Sources by Facility Type

Sources of funding will be important in meeting the ultimate recreational needs of Chino Hills.

Based on the build-out population and current household sizes, it can be anticipated that there will be a minimum of at least 4,000 additional housing units built in Chino Hills between 2006 and buildout. The Park and Recreation Fees for these units (assuming constant dollars based on the current fee of \$2,422 per unit) would total approximately \$9.7 million. Not all future units would be covered by Quimby Fee requirements, but using conservative estimates, these fees could generate at least another \$2.0 million for a total of close to \$12.0 million from these two sources.

Exhibit 6.3-1 lists park/facility improvement costs, and potential funding sources.

Exhibit 6.3-1

SUGGESTED FUNDING SOURCES BY FACILITY

Recommendations	Improvement Cost*	Funding Key
<u>EXISTING CITY FACILITIES</u>		
Big League Dreams Sports Park	\$ 1,760,000	A,D,E,H,K,M,N,O
Chino Hills Skate Park	\$ 1,600,000	A,D,G,K
Fairfield Ranch Rd. Park	\$ 150,000	C,G,M
Grand Avenue Park**	\$ 1,860,000	A,C,G,M
Strickling Nature Park	\$ 400,000	A,C,F,G,K
Torrey Pines Park**	\$ 1,500,000	A,B,C,D,G,K
Total Recommendations for Existing Facilities	\$ 7,270,000	
<u>NEW/PROPOSED FACILITIES</u>		
Bird Farm Park Site - 7.5 Acres**	\$ 3,100,000	A,B,D,G,K,M,N
Butterfield Ranch Road Site - 20 Acres	\$ 16,300,000	A,B,D,E,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O
Chino Avenue Open Space - 16 Acres	\$ 5,700,000	A,B,D,G,K,M
Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site I - 2.95 Acres	\$ 2,305,000	A,B,D,E,G,K
Chino Hills Community Park Expansion Site II - 10 Acres	\$ 27,000,000	A,B,D,E,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O
Civic Center Site - 13 Acres	\$ 27,000,000	A,B,D,E,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O
Galstian Park Site - 1.9 Acres	\$ 1,200,000	A,B,D,G,K,M
Galstian Park Expansion Site - 4 Acres	\$ 1,590,000	A,B,D,G,K,M
Pipeline Maintenance Yard Site - 3.2 Acres	\$ 4,700,000	A,B,D,G,J,K
Richland-Pinehurst Site - 14.83 Acres**	\$ 4,950,000	A,B,D,G,K,M
Richland-Pinehurst Expansion Site - 4.66 Acres	\$ 2,150,000	A,B,D,G,J,K
Woodview-Pipeline Site - 4.09 Acres	\$ 2,130,000	A,B,D,G,K,L,M
Vellano Park Site - 3.84 Acres**	\$ 1,600,000	A,B,C,D,G,K
Vila Borba Park Site - 5 Acres**	\$ 2,160,000	A,B,C,D,G,K,M
Total Recommendations for New/Proposed Facilities	\$ 101,885,000	

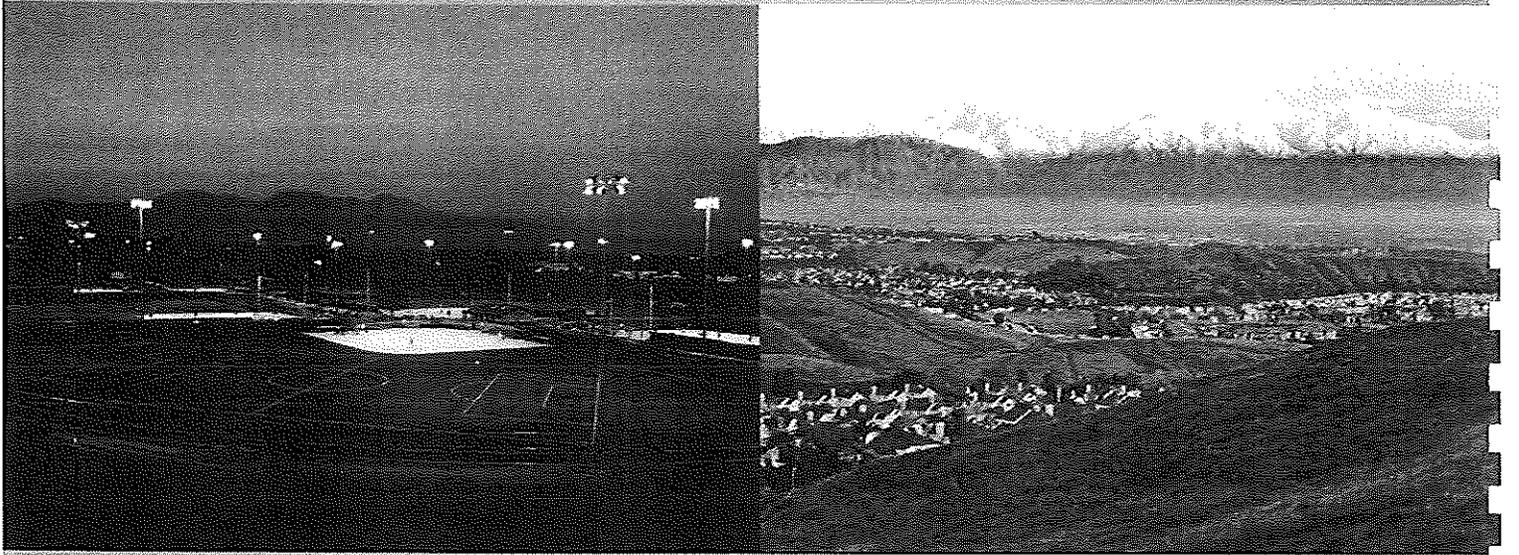
*Anticipated Construction Costs in 2007 Dollars. Does not include professional fees for design services or acquisition costs. RJM has prepared these estimates of probable construction costs on the basis of its best professional judgement and experience with the construction industry. The estimate, however, represents assumptions and opinions of the construction market and contractors' methods of determining actual construction costs over which RJM has no control. If the owner wishes greater assurance as to the construction cost, he shall employ an independent cost estimator.

**Planned and Partially to Fully Funded Facility

Potential Funding Sources:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Park & Recreation Fees and Quimby Fees | H. Corporate Sponsorship |
| B. Developer Impact Fees | I. Certificates of Participation |
| C. General Fund | J. Bonds |
| D. Non-Profit Foundation | K. Special District Assessments |
| E. Concession | L. Sale/Lease of Surplus Land |
| F. Grants - CDBG | M. User Group Contributions |
| G. Grants - Other | N. School District Joint Use Contributions |
| | O. Dedicated Taxes |

Funding and Implementation



Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
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June 2001

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Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Opening Statement
June 2001

The updated *Trails Element* of the City of Chino Hills Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan was developed as a tool to guide the planning, development, maintenance and use of the City's trails network. *The Trails Element* is the first section of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan to be updated since the Plan was originally adopted in 1994.

Trails are very important to the Chino Hills community. As identified in the development of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan in 1994, walking/hiking and bicycling were the number one and number two top rated activities in Chino Hills. These activities, coupled with the vital equestrian heritage of the community, highlight the importance of trails in the City.

Development and maintenance of a comprehensive trails network will serve Chino Hills residents in many ways. The City's trail system, as it develops into a comprehensive, linked network, will provide increased access to parks and open space within the City, as well as to the State Park, neighboring cities, and to other regional trail networks. A comprehensive trails system also provides an opportunity to use alternate transportation within and connecting to the City, rather than relying solely on automobiles. In addition, both individual and organized recreation opportunities can be expanded as trails are linked within and connecting to the City. Also, health benefits can be enhanced through use of the City's trails for a multitude of activities, including but not limited to biking (both street and mountain), hiking, running, walking, jogging, and horseback riding. Finally, the beauty and abundance of the City's natural resources can be enjoyed and appreciated while using the trails system.

The City of Chino Hills has long celebrated its rural heritage, equestrian lifestyle, trails and open space. Ensuring that the City's trails network is successfully planned for, developed, programmed, maintained and promoted is critical to ensuring the continued enjoyment of this community's natural resources. (It should be noted that the City's Trails System refers only to those trails accepted into the City's maintained trails system, not trails informally created by users (human or animal) or trails managed by private property owners.)

Formation of the Trails Master Plan Update Committee:

When the City Council directed the update of the *Trails Element*, the charge was simple: update the *Element* and do it by June of 2001. With that challenging timeframe, the City Council directed the formation of a citizens committee to undertake the task of updating the Trails. With many qualified citizens applying

Trails Element - Overview

to serve on the Trails Element Update Committee, the City Council ultimately appointed nine members: one member from each of the City's three Commissions and six community residents at-large. Throughout the recruitment and selection process, the City Council worked to ensure that many points of view were reflected on the Committee, including bicyclists, hikers, walkers, joggers, equestrians and people who live next to or near trails.

Trails Committee Approach to the Project:

The Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee began their meetings in December 2000 and met twice monthly. Community members were encouraged to attend meetings and to participate in discussions. There was very positive response from residents by way of attendance at Trails Committee meetings, assisting in inventorying the trails network, and in bringing forward questions and/or issues of concern for the Committee's consideration.

The Trails Committee developed goals and objectives early in the *Trails Element* update process, which guided the work of both Committee members and staff assigned to support the Committee's efforts. The Committee's two primary goals were: 1) update the *Trails Element*, and, 2) do so within the timeframe directed by the City Council. Objectives included enforcement of public accessibility to trails, ensuring trail linkages are not lost as the City develops, creating trails development standards for new construction projects, developing trails maintenance standards and creating a marketing program to promote the knowledge and use of the City's trails.

One important objective in updating the City's *Trails Element* was to ensure that linkages with neighboring jurisdictions were explored and considered. To that end, the Committee met with representatives from neighboring agencies (such as Chino Hills State Park and San Bernardino County), exchanged planning maps and discussed opportunities for trails connections to ensure City residents have access to region-wide trail systems.

Another critical undertaking was the need to identify where current trails exist in reality, not just on paper. During this trails identification process, Committee Members inventoried existing trails, as well as gaps in the trails network. This time intensive process was critical in understanding current and future needs for the trails system.

Trails Element Update Approval Process and Forward:

Upon completion of the draft version of the updated *Trails Element*, the Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee will present its recommendations to the City's three Commissions: Planning, Parks & Recreation and Public Works. With review and recommendations from the three Commissions, the *Trails Element* will then be presented to the City Council for consideration and adoption.

Trails Element - Overview

Upon adoption by the City Council, the *Trails Element* will serve as a guiding policy document for residents, property owners, developers, City Commissioners and staff in terms of understanding and implementing the standards and objectives contained within the *Element*.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
Draft Trails Element Identification and Standards
June 2001

Trail Descriptions

The trails within the City's system will include the following categories:

- **Urban Multi Use Trails**

These trails will typically be located adjacent to City Streets or parks and are primarily constructed of a decomposed granite surface with 4 feet high, white trail fencing along the border. The typical easement for these trails will be 15 feet in width. There are also several existing urban multi-use trails in urban areas that are made up of asphalt surfaces and have no fencing. These trails will typically require a 15-foot easement.

- **Rural Multi-Use Trails**

These trails are generally made up of compacted, undisturbed soil; they have no fencing along their borders, and are located within the City-owned open space. These trails will typically include an 8-foot wide trail surface and 3 feet of shoulder on either side.

- **Multi-Use Combination Trails**

The combination trails will generally be comprised of a combination of 6 to 8 feet of decomposed granite and 6 feet of asphalt surfaces. The typical easement width of these trails will be 15 feet. The combination trails will typically be used in areas where it will enhance and/or complete existing trails of this type already located within the City.

- **Urban Bike Lanes in Streets**

These trails will be Class II and Class III designated bike routes. A Class II designation is identified by pavement stripping and signage creating a bike lane width of 5 feet. A Class III bike route is typically identified by signage and used as a transition or connection to other trails.

Difficulty Ratings

The current trail system was inventoried in an effort to rate the difficulty of existing trails - difficulty ratings will also be applied to trails that are constructed in the future. Difficulty ratings will enable users to plan their routes based on their ability and limitations. The ratings will include *easy*, *moderate*, *difficult* and *full access*, and will be indicated on trail signage and on trail maps. Some trails may have different ratings on various segments of the trail; where possible, the various difficulty sections will be identified.

Trails Element – Identification and Standards

Future Trail Construction Standards

All new trails should be designed in a way that minimizes the impact on the land, and safety should be a primary concern in the siting of new trail locations and in their design. Access for unauthorized motorized vehicles should be prevented with barriers, but the barriers must be removable for access by law enforcement, emergency, and maintenance vehicles. Trail crossings at busy roadways will occur, where possible, at controlled intersections, or where physically and economically possible, and may occur at an under crossing. Where multi-use trails meet signalized road crossings, a button to request a green light for crossing should be located high enough for equestrians to reach and another button should be located low enough for bicycle and pedestrian use.

New trails will be designated, whenever possible, to allow access for people with all types of abilities. In addition, access points will be developed to provide trail access in walking distance to as many residents as possible. All new-dedicated urban multi-use trail shall be a minimum of 15 feet wide. Trails in open space areas where trails of this width would create negative impacts on the land would have a reduced width. Trails will have a maximum gradient of 7 to 12 percent, but steeper grades are acceptable for short distances and will likely occur in several areas due to the City's topography. The surface of new trails will be determined by the City depending on the location and use of the trail, and may include asphalt, decomposed granite, or compacted native soil. Attached are diagrams of specific trail types.

Amenities Included in the Trail System

Staging areas, although not included for all trails, will include parking areas large enough for horse trailers. A facility of this type may include picnic facilities, benches, water troughs, drinking fountains, shade areas, restrooms, bike racks, hitching posts, and trash containers. Examples of existing staging areas include Grand Avenue Park, McCoy Equestrian Center, English Springs Park, and Torrey Pines Park.

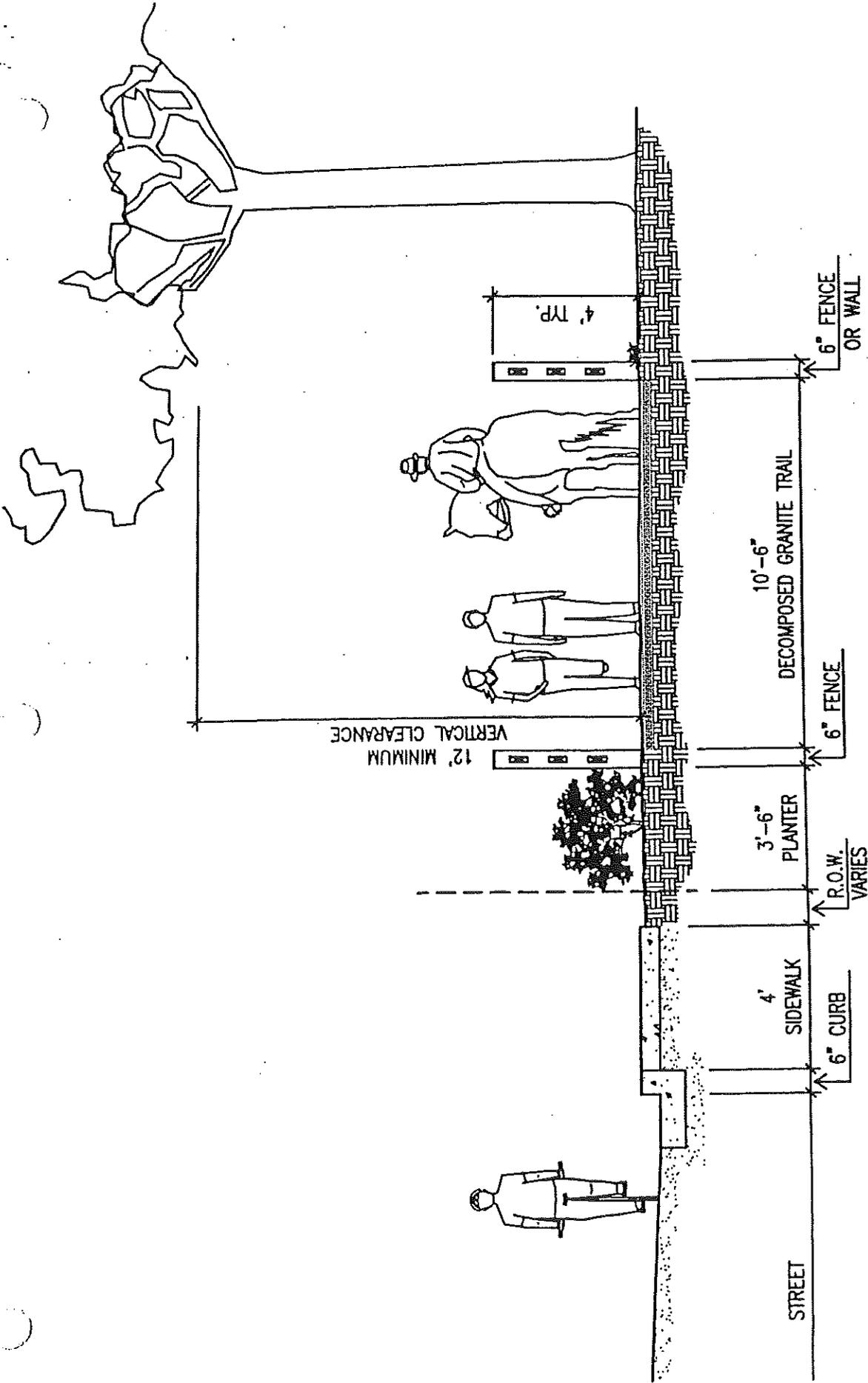
Trail heads are also access points into the trail network that may or may not include special parking areas, and may be located adjacent to or within an existing park. These facilities may include picnic areas, benches, drinking fountains, shade areas, bike racks, and trash containers.

Trails Element – Identification and Standards

Signage

Signage will be a valuable part of the trail system:

- Signs can identify trails and their difficulty, can indicate length of trail, and can educate users on the proper use of the trail system.
- Trail map signs can provide direction and present the available opportunities for recreation and trail use.
- Interpretive signs can be incorporated into the trails adjacent to significant points of interest. Signage on trails can indicate approaching road crossings, and signage on roads can warn motorists of trail crossing locations.

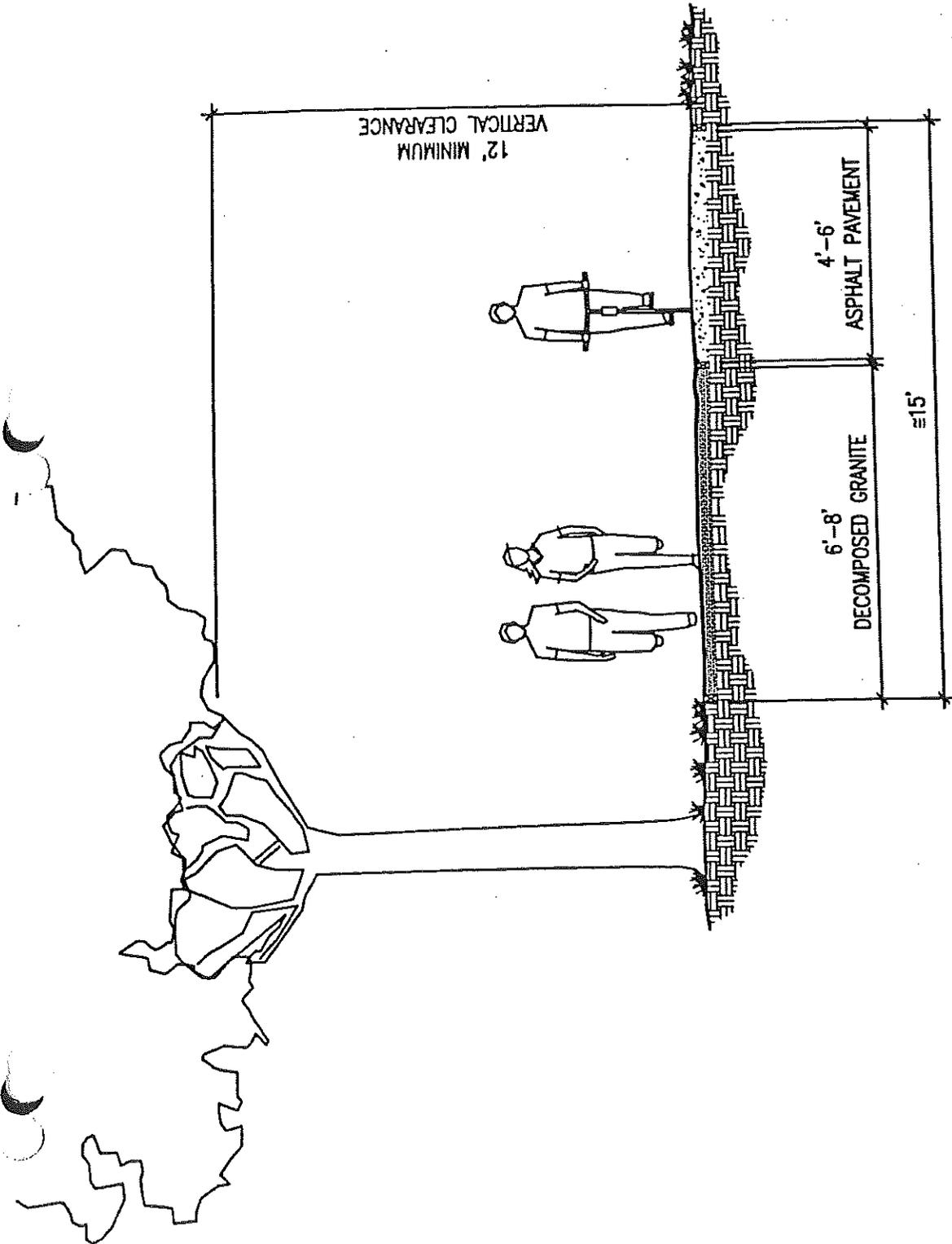
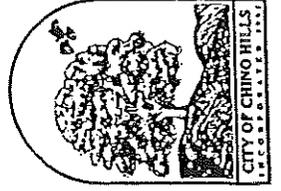


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CITY OF CHINO HILLS TRAILS PROGRAM

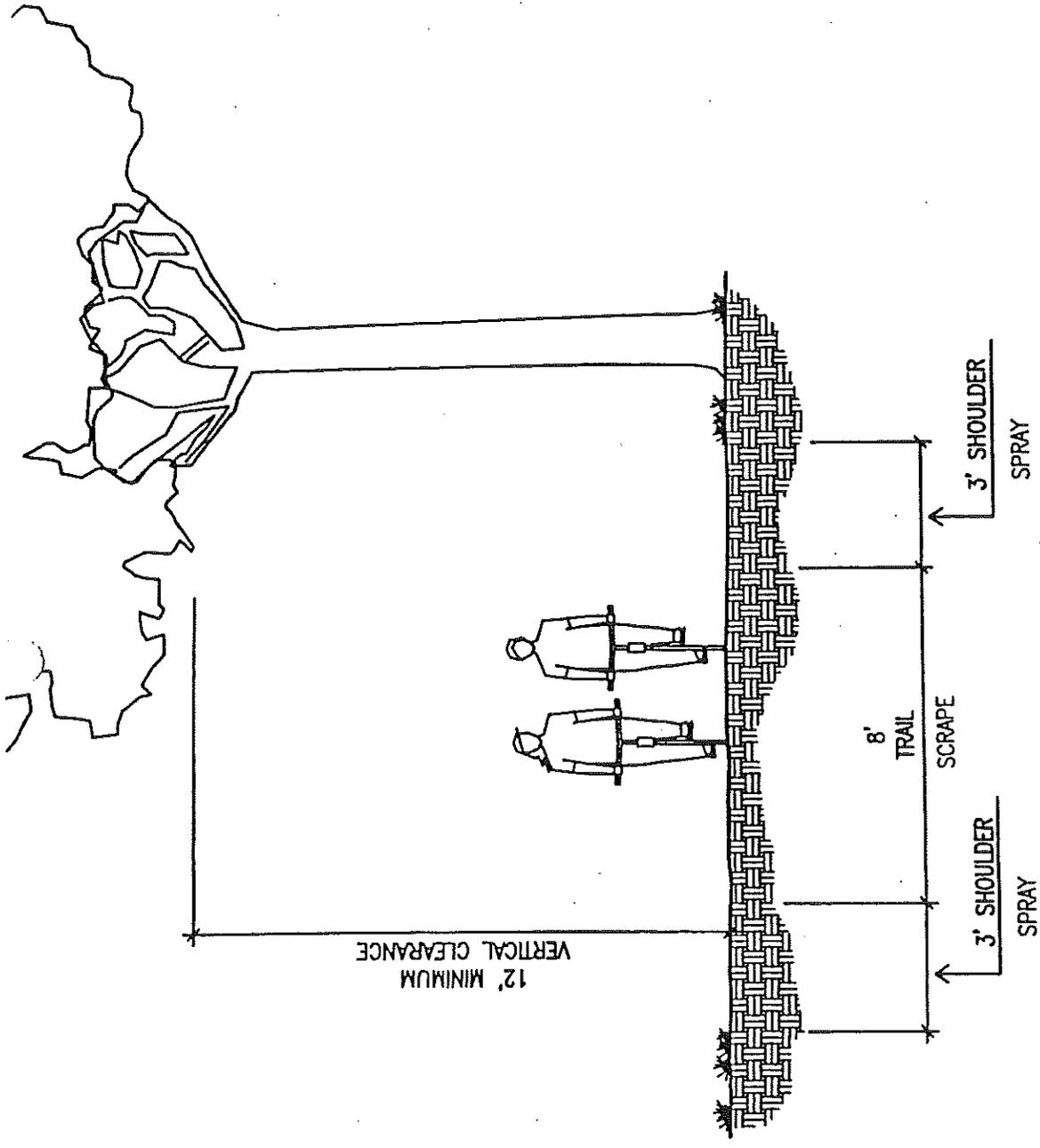
URBAN MULTI-USE TRAIL





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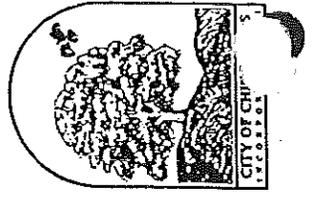
CITY OF CHINO HILLS TRAILS PROGRAM MULTI-USE COMBINATION TRAIL

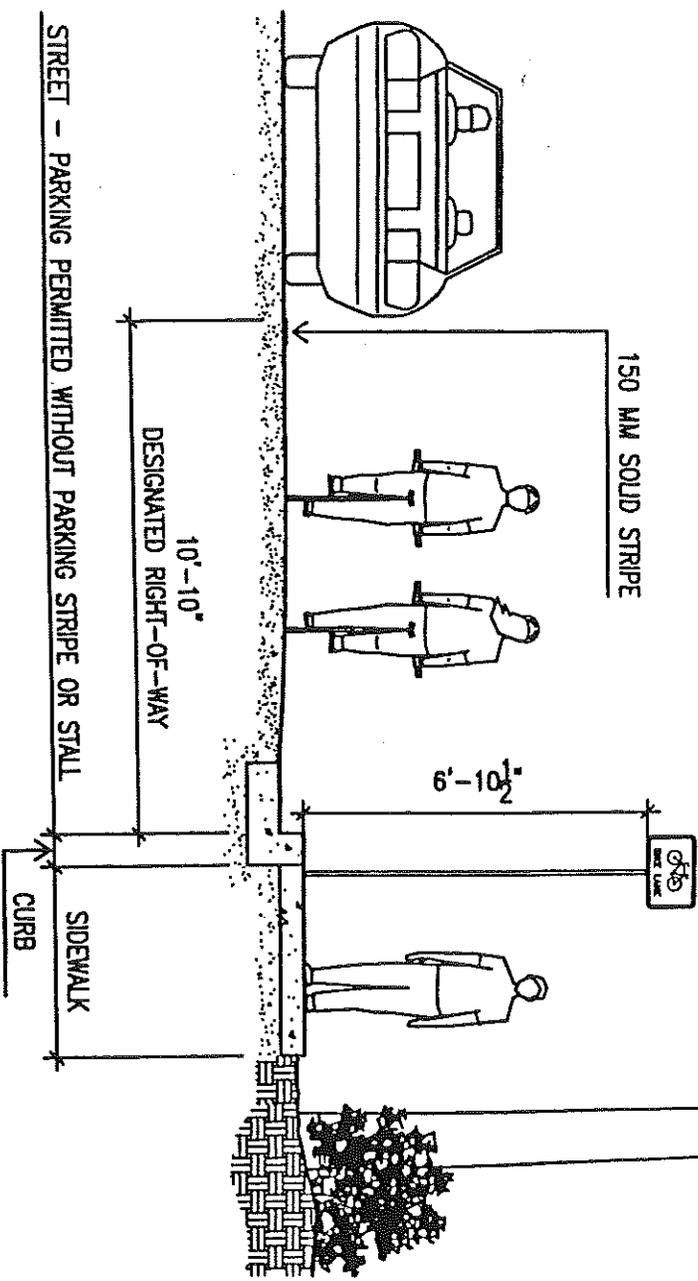


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CITY OF CHINO HILLS TRAILS PROGRAM

RURAL MULTI-USE TRAIL



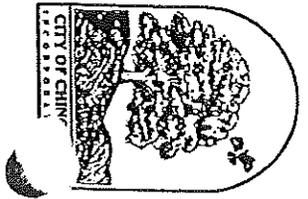


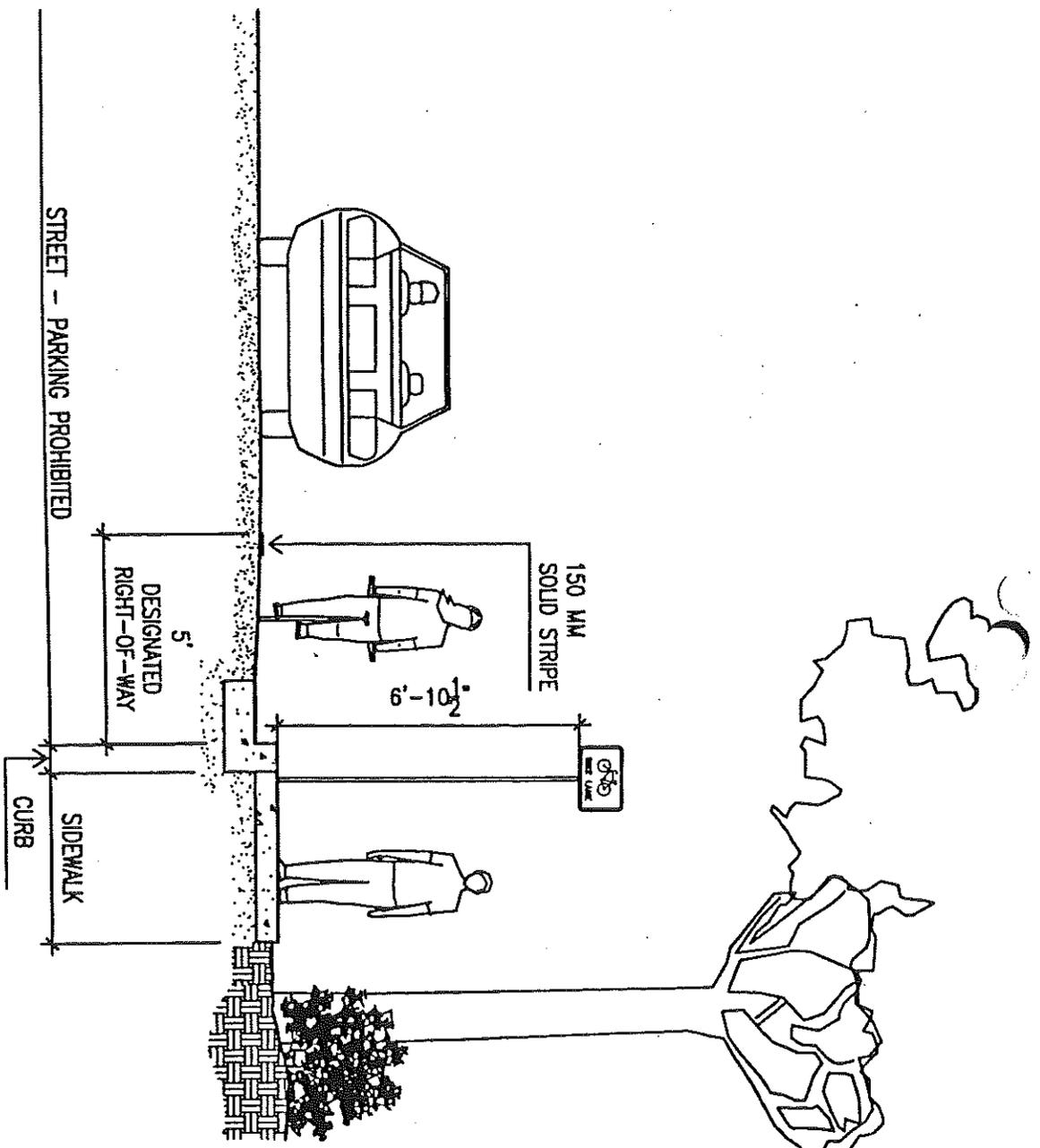
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CITY OF CHINO HILLS

TRAILS PROGRAM

BICYCLE LANE - CLASS II BIKEWAY

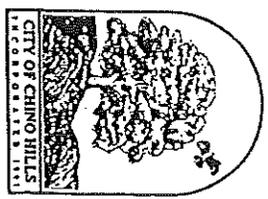


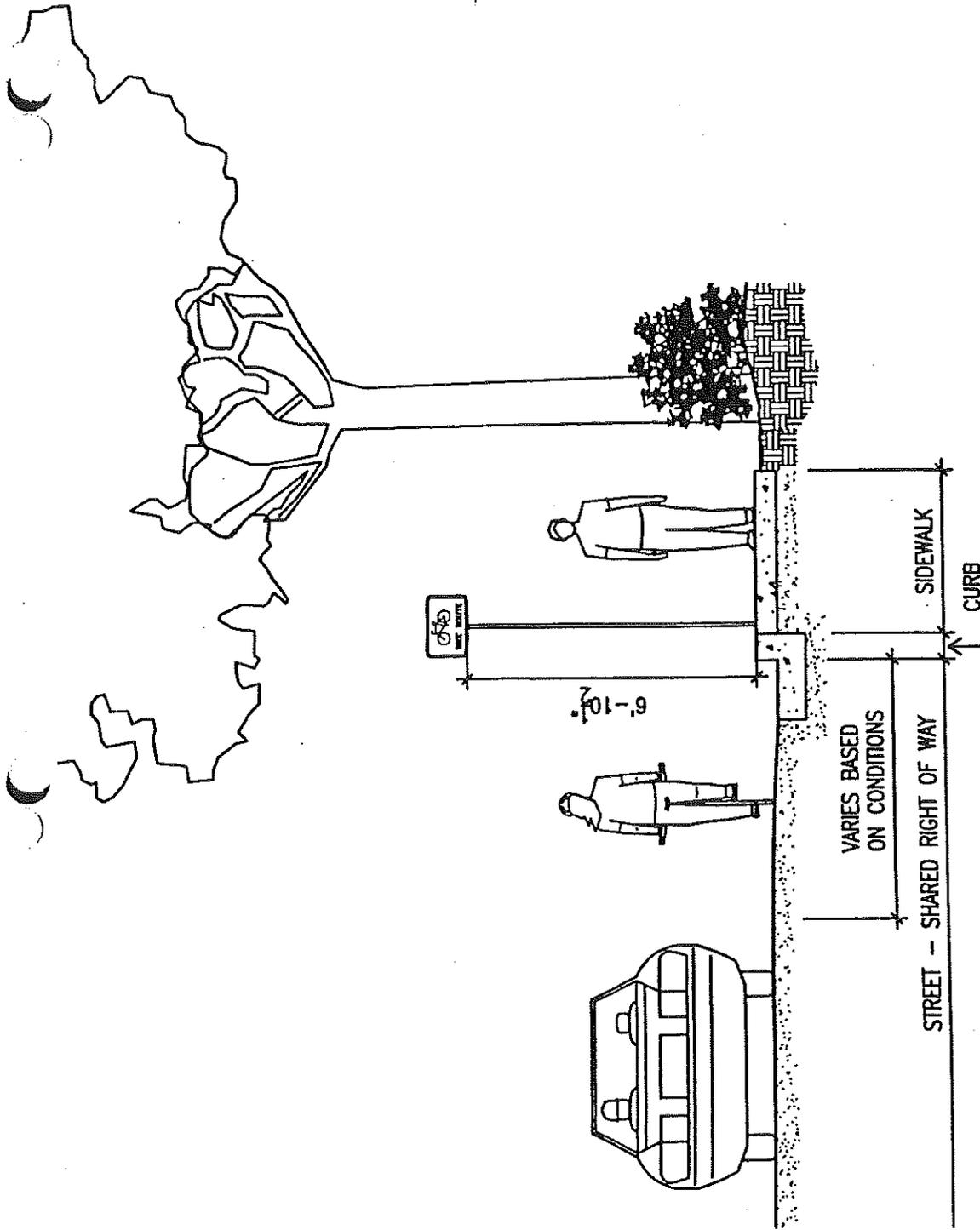


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CITY OF CHINO HILLS
TRAILS PROGRAM
 BICYCLE LANE - CLASS II BIKEWAY

LINE 2001





SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CITY OF CHINO HILLS TRAILS PROGRAM

SHARED ROADWAY - CLASS III BIKEWAY



Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Linkages Section
June 2001

Trails will be planned, developed and maintained to provide interconnectivity between various trail segments, both within the City and to trail systems located within neighboring jurisdictions. This will ensure that trail users can access various components of the City's trail system (as well as trails of neighboring jurisdictions), with relative ease, rather than using trails that dead-end and/or provide little connectivity.

As development in the City continues, obtaining important trail linkages is critical to the success of the trail network. With that in mind, the following trail linkages objectives will be addressed:

- Identify important and/or critical links between existing and proposed trails in order to create a functional and integrated network of trails to provide recreational opportunities to the citizens of Chino Hills.
- Internal City trails should not only interconnect to each other, but also link to external trails within other jurisdictions thereby providing expanded opportunities for trail use and recreation.
- Facilitate the incorporation of property, either through land acquisition or easement rights, needed for trail continuity.
- Ensure trails are developed either directly, through construction by developers, or indirectly through the collection of developer dedicated funds for construction by the City at a later date.
- Prioritize the purchase and/or development of critical trails or linkages through the City's Capital Improvement Program process thereby providing the maximum benefit for the cost.

Through proactively addressing trail linkages, the City can ensure the trail system provides a valuable recreation and transportation resource for the entire community.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
Draft Trails Element Enforcement of Public Accessibility Section
June 2001

Public access to the trail system is critical for the use and enjoyment of trails by the citizens of Chino Hills. Whenever possible, the City will obtain property rights, through purchase or dedication, to property that trails are located on or planned to be located on.

Trails that currently exist within the City have been created by various means. Some trails have been created simply by repetitious use while others have been required: 1) to be provided by development project conditions of approval; 2) through the use of open space or trail easements; and, 3) by property dedication (in-fee) to the City.

In order to assure the greatest use of trails throughout the community, the following objectives will be pursued:

- Continue the process of identifying and addressing private encroachment onto trails, where the City is the underlying property owner, in order to provide adequate trail access to the citizens of Chino Hills.
- Obtain property for public trails through the development process, which will continue the provision of recreational opportunities for the public at large.
- Utilize easements to provide public access to trails when purchase of the property is impractical.
- Strongly encourage the use of public rather than private trails during the development process, which provides for a Citywide benefit.
- Work with existing Homeowners Associations and management companies to potentially allow the use of private trails by the public.

Accessibility and Impact on Trail Maintenance

Proper trail maintenance, and the legal ability to perform that maintenance are critical aspects of an effective Trails Master Plan. When the City is not the underlying property owner, or does not hold a valid maintenance easement, the responsibility for trail maintenance may become ambiguous. In order to correct any ambiguities, the City will, for those areas where the City is not the underlying property owner, offer to enter into an agreement to obtain a maintenance easement and provide maintenance for trails used by the public.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Maintenance Standards
June 2001

Trails within the City's system will be maintained with the following four goals as guiding tenants:

- That trails are safe for users
- That trails are maintained in a manner that protects, to the degree possible, the rural atmosphere of the trail system
- That trails are maintained in a manner that is aesthetically pleasing
- That trails maintenance is managed with sensitivity to the environment

There are several types of maintained trails throughout the City. Following is a brief synopsis of how the various types of trails will be managed from a maintenance perspective:

Urban Multi-Use and Combination Trails

The City's multi-use urban trails are located adjacent to City streets or parks and are primarily constructed of a decomposed granite surface with white trail fencing along the border. There are also several trails in the urban area of the City on which the surface is asphalt and there is no fencing. The urban multi-use trails will typically be maintained through the City's landscape maintenance contracts program or via City staff. The following maintenance services will typically be provided:

- Litter and weeds along the trails will be removed on a regularly scheduled basis. Corrective maintenance will be administered by City staff as needs are identified by City personnel and/or as they are reported by users. This will include such items as fence repairs and erosion control.
- Frequency of trail maintenance will be prioritized by the degree of accessibility of the trail sections. For instance, when trail maintenance concerns arise concurrently, the fully accessible trails will be maintained first, followed by the more difficult trails.
- Large-scale maintenance issues will be addressed through a regularly scheduled maintenance program.

As new trails are added to the maintained trails system, and to ensure that they are managed in a safe and user friendly manner, they will be added to the trails maintenance contracts and/or they will be added to City staff's work program.

Trails Element – Maintenance Standards

Rural Multi-Use Trails

These trails are generally made up of compacted, undisturbed soil, have no fencing along their borders, and are generally located within City-owned open space. City staff will typically maintain these trails in the following manner:

- Litter and debris removal
- Trail erosion control and repair
- Weed control and abatement
- Clearance trimming along trail
- Leveling and scraping of the trails

Urban Bikeways

These trails are located along City streets and consist of striping on the roadway and delineation with City signage. Maintenance of these trails typically involves the re-striping of the lanes on a scheduled basis and replacement of the signs. The lanes will be re-striped in conjunction with the Citywide striping program and the signs will be replaced by City staff on an as-needed basis.

Maintenance Resource Needs

In order to maintain the City's trails in a manner that ensures the safety of users while also protecting the rural nature of the trail areas, there are specialized equipment, supplies and human resources needed. These need to be considered when forecasting the impact of new trails construction and throughout the annual budgeting process.

As the trails network expands and more trails are added into the City's maintained trails system, additional resources will be necessary in order to maintain trails in a safe and attractive manner. Through the annual budgeting process, trails maintenance issues will be addressed both in terms of the level of human resources needed (via City staff and or contract labor), and the equipment and supplies necessary for trails maintenance.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Marketing Section
June 2001

A Marketing Plan will be developed to promote the varied uses of the City's trails system, as well as participation in the trails recreational programming offered through the City and various trail volunteer opportunities. The Marketing Plan will stress that trails are a wonderful resource that already exists in the City; they are available to all residents; and they are truly a community resource. The Marketing Plan will identify target users, such as hikers, walkers, runners, equestrians, mountain bikers, street cyclists, youth, adults and families.

The Marketing Plan will also identify target benefits for trail users, such as:

- Enhanced health benefits and increased physical fitness will be realized by users of the trails network due to increased physical exertion while participating in trail activities
- Rather than driving an automobile, trail users can use alternative modes of transportation (such as cycling, horseback riding, or walking) to travel throughout the City, thus saving the cost of operating a vehicle while at the same time decreasing air pollution
- Through use of the City's trails network, residents will become more familiar with their community, especially the open space areas that cannot be appreciated if only viewed from a distance rather than traveling through them
- Trail users have a unique opportunity to experience the abundant natural resources of Chino Hills; plant and animal life not easily seen or experienced from roadways and urbanized areas
- Through physical activity and being in the great outdoors, trail users can reduce their stress levels
- Trail use can provide individuals, families and friends with a very enjoyable, yet low cost, and recreational experience

Awareness of the City's trail system, including the location of each trail, will be an important component for encouraging use of trails. Promotional techniques that may be utilized to market the trail system include the following:

Trails Map

A user-friendly trails map will be produced and distributed to all City residents. The map will identify such items as the location of existing trails, staging and parking areas, degree of trail difficulty, etc. The map will initially be mailed to each residence in the City via an insert in the *City News and Recreation Brochure*. After the initial trails map mailing, the map will continue to be distributed from public counters at City Hall and it will also be mailed to residents upon request.

Trails – Marketing

Trails Information Literature/Brochures

Informational literature and brochures regarding the trail system will be produced and made available at the Civic Center, City parks, community buildings, the Chino Hills Branch Library and at various sporting outlets.

Feature Articles

Articles regarding the trail system will be published in the *City News and Recreation Brochure*. In addition, press releases regarding the trails will be provided to local news media.

City Website

The trails map, trails programming information, feature articles, etc. will be placed on the City's website.

Cable Television

Promotional information regarding trails will be televised on the local cable television station.

Promotional Items

Items such as trails t-shirts, waterproof maps, bumper stickers, etc. may be used to increase awareness about the City's trails, enhance pride in the community about this valuable resource, and to encourage use of the trail system by community residents.

Adopt-a-Trail/Similar Programs

Programs such as Adopt-a-Trail and other community support efforts may be developed to both champion the trail system as well as to further market the trails as a valuable resource.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Programming Section
June 2001

Trails provide a variety of programming opportunities within the community. In developing various programs, any activity that enhances and promotes good health and fitness is important. Planned, organized programming of the City's trails can provide numerous benefits to residents of all ages, including:

- Promotion of a healthy lifestyle
- Creation of an understanding and respect for the natural habitat and wildlife in the City
- Education about the wonderful resource that the City's trails system provides for not only organized use, but also for unplanned, unstructured activities
- Individuals can learn how to use the trails for daily, independent activities, such as walking, running, mountain biking, or horseback riding

A variety of City-sponsored programs can be offered to enhance the use of the community's trails system:

Recreational Trails Programs

- Walking, mountain biking, hiking, running, horseback riding, and any activity that includes the exploration of natural wildlife and vegetation
- Day Camp Excursions
- Special Interest Classes
- Special Events
- Creation of Specialized Clubs, such as Running Clubs and Hiking Groups

Educational Trails Programs

- Conservation and preservation of the natural landscape
- Wildlife found in the region
- Courses on trails etiquette, courtesy and safety
- Encourage partnerships with schools and clubs

Inter-Agency/Organizations Coordinated Programming

- Community-based projects
- Service Clubs Projects
- Individual Service Projects
- Adopt-A-Trail Program

On a continuous basis, trail programs should be evaluated to ensure they continue to be effective. Based on the evaluation results, trail programs should be expanded, changed, added to and/or deleted to ensure the greatest benefit to the community is realized.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Etiquette Section
June 2001

Well-defined and promoted trail etiquette standards help to ensure a safe and pleasant experience for all trail users. Within this context, trail etiquette includes the following:

Standards

Throughout the greater trails community, certain protocol has been established which can be a guide for trail etiquette within Chino Hills. This will be important in terms of having consistent expectations as people use trails in Chino Hills and also on regional and/or other agency trails. Etiquette standards will include but are not limited to the following:

- Yielding, e.g. bike riders yield to equestrians and hikers, hikers yield to equestrians
- No littering (carry out what you carry in)
- No dogs off leash
- No smoking
- No drinking alcohol
- Stay to the right side of the trail when someone else is approaching
- Call out if you are overtaking another horse, etc.

Signage

Typical signage, which will be displayed at trailheads and staging areas, may include, but is not limited to the following:

- Standard triangle sign which graphically depicts which users yield to which users
- Trail Rules
- Trail Etiquette
- Trail Names
- Trail Difficulty
- Trail Length

Promotional Materials

Trail etiquette will be encouraged through educational efforts. Trail etiquette standards will be printed on trail maps and in informational materials, such as media releases and City brochures. In addition, recreational programs that pertain to trails, such as day camp excursions or hiking classes, will have trail etiquette standards incorporated into the program.

Encouraging trail etiquette will enhance efforts to make the trails safe and enjoyable for all users.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Names Section
June 2001

A trail naming policy is important for two reasons: 1) to ensure that trails are identified in a consistent manner; and, 2) that community members, staff and service providers can easily identify the various trails throughout the City. A policy for the process of naming trails and trailheads located within the City is detailed below:

1. If a trail or trailhead is linked to a park, the trail may be named after the park.
2. If a trail is linked to local or regional trails in adjacent cities or counties, the trail name can be consistent with the existing trail.
3. A trail name may be related to the area, terrain or ecology of the trail's location.
4. The names of trail segments (branches) will be named in concert with the major trail to which they connect.
5. A trail may be named after a nearby geographical feature or historical event.
6. If a trail is adjacent to a roadway, the trail may have the same name. The road should preferably be a collector or larger road.
7. A trail will not be named after a development company or a living person.
8. The trail name should be easy to spell and pronounce.
9. The City Council may make exceptions to this policy.

The initial selection of a name for a trail will be presented to the Parks and Recreation Commission for review, then to the City Council for approval. Public input into the naming process will be encouraged.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Enforcement Section
June 2001

Enforcement of trail rules is important to the safe and environmentally sensitive use of the City's trail system. There are various means of enforcing trail uses, with the most important being the education of trail users regarding the rules, be it through signage, classes, information on trail maps, etc. It is the responsibility of all users to adhere to trail rules as well as to report any abuse of the trails to City officials and/or agents.

Enforcement of trail rules on a formal basis will be provided through the following mechanisms:

Volunteers

- Through frequent use of the trails, volunteers can identify areas of vandalism or loitering. This information can be shared with the Chino Hills Police Department, which can develop strategies to prevent such activities from occurring.
- Citizen Patrol units can oversee the more heavily utilized trails in residential areas.

Sworn Deputies

- Utilizing mountain bikes, Deputies can patrol trail areas, including those located in the City's open space.
- The Sheriff's helicopter can provide observation of a significant portion of trails and open space areas within a short period of time and be effective in coordinating any necessary response.

Marketing/Map

- Trail maps should reflect trail rules and will encourage trail users to adhere to the rules.

City Ordinance

- All applicable City Ordinances and regulations will be enforced on the trails.

Posting and Publicizing of Rules

- Rules can be posted at Trail Staging Areas and Trail Heads, and may be publicized in City articles, City literature, etc.

Through the combined efforts of trail users, from casual observation through full law enforcement resources, trails can be safe for the community to enjoy.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Volunteers Section
June 2001

Volunteers will be a critical resource as the City continues to implement and maintain the Trails Element. A volunteer program will allow the City to cost-effectively build a strong foundation for the future of our trails system while developing a long-lasting partnership with our residents. By involving trail advocates and users in the planning, construction, and maintenance of the trails system, the City will ensure that our system is diversified and that it provides a quality recreational opportunity for all trail users. Developing a volunteer program will encourage public involvement, awareness, and appreciation of the rich natural resources we enjoy in Chino Hills.

As part of a cooperative effort with City officials and staff, volunteers can be an important link in implementation of the Trails Element. A volunteer program would provide a partnership with the community to cost-effectively achieve established goals.

- Volunteers could be an excellent resource in the construction and maintenance of new and existing trails.
- Regular trail users would be a reliable source for the inspection of trails and reporting maintenance conditions to City staff.
- Trail enthusiasts would be a great resource in educating the public and promoting the trail system and volunteer opportunities.
- Volunteers could assist City staff in the enforcement of trail rules and regulations that balance recreational use and environmental concerns.
- Volunteers would be a valuable link in identifying corporate sponsorships through their interaction with local businesses and their employers.

To realistically achieve the goals and vision of the Trails Element, the City must rely on broad public involvement from the community. The City staff will encourage a diverse volunteer base including:

- Residents, including hikers, runners, walkers, bicyclists, and equestrian trail users
- Youth groups and students
- Churches, community groups, and service clubs
- Businesses and corporate sponsors

An important element of the volunteer program will be an "Adopt-a-Trail" program. This program would match individuals, families, and groups within the community with the responsibility of the maintenance of a trail or a segment of a trail. This program provides an opportunity for residents to give to the community on an ongoing basis while significantly aiding in the management of the trail system in a cost-effective manner.

Trails Master Plan Advisory Committee
DRAFT Trails Element Financial Section
June 2001

Financial impacts must be considered when planning for, building, maintaining, programming, and marketing the City's trails. Management of the City's trails network will require a commitment of City resources. Decisions regarding which trails to design, construct, program, market and accept into the maintained system must be made with a clear understanding of the financial impact of those actions.

Listed below is a brief description of the various costs that may be incurred with managing an integrated trails network:

- **Land Acquisition:** For new trails and/or the construction of trail linkages, land may need to be acquired from other public agencies or private owners. Depending on the circumstance, this may result in a hard dollar cost and/or in soft costs, such as accepting land from a developer as part of a project in exchange for some other consideration. Whenever possible, proposed trails will be completed as the land is developed to avoid acquisition costs.
- **Trails Construction:** If the City builds a trail, the City will need to fund construction costs, unless a developer/private property owner has paid for the construction via fees. If a private property owner builds a trail as part of a development project, the cost will be borne by the property owner.
- **Trails Maintenance:** Unless a trail is owned and maintained by a private property owner (such as a Homeowners Association), the City will provide for public trails maintenance. The level of maintenance required will depend on the type of trail, level of use, and need.
- **Inspections:** To ensure the integrity of the City's trails from a safety and a resource protection perspective, both annual and as-needed trails inspections will require staff, volunteer and/or contractor resources.
- **Enforcement:** To ensure trails are used in an appropriate manner and to ensure safety for users, trail rules enforcement via City personnel, contractors, and/or volunteers will need to be addressed.
- **Marketing/Public Information Materials:** Outreach regarding the City's trails network and the creation and printing of user-friendly maps, which depict existing trails, will require both an initial and an on-going commitment of resources.
- **Programming:** To effectively provide programming that utilizes and highlights the City's trails system, resources (including staff, volunteers, promotional materials and supplies), will need to be allocated.

