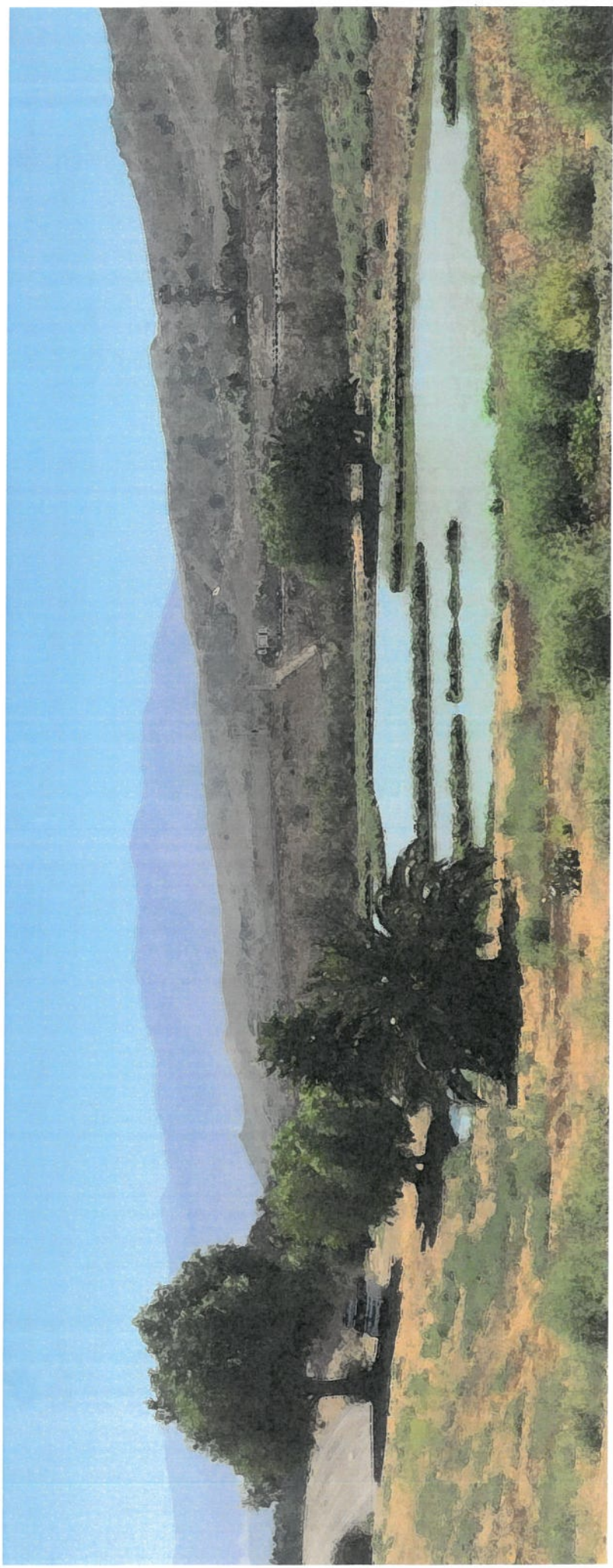




O Implementation

8 Implementation

There are many aspects that need to be taken into account in order to implement the ideas and plans shown in this document. It is not within the scope of this study to identify all of the steps and to provide all of the answers to the complex challenges that are involved with navigating the implementation process.

The most important elements, arranged in the relative order in which they may need to be addressed include:

- 1) Continue discussions with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain a new long-term lease or easement for the continued use of the property. It is essential that long-term agreements with the Corps be obtained before major investments from concessionaires or the County are undertaken.
- 2) Work with the State of California for the revisions of the proposed uses for the Prop. 70 lands as shown on the East Side Study Area maps. Determine the funding parameters for additional investments from the State Prop. 70 accounts and apply for these grants.
- 3) Undertake an environmental review of the proposed project. This programmatic level of environmental review and documentation is needed to streamline the implementation of the master plan.
- 4) Initiate a floodway and grading master plan to determine the level of increased elevation and the matched reduction in elevation of the park lands to avoid net change in the basin's capacity.
- 5) Initiate discussions with the Corps of Engineers about the disposition and the credit obtained if areas are converted from disturbed lowlands and uplands to sustainable natural wetland communities if invasives are removed and the elevations are dropped to create lands where riparian growth would be sustainable based on groundwater.
- 6) Work with Caltrans and other transportation agencies, as well as the cities of Chino and Eastvale, to understand requirements and roles for the improvement of McCarty Road, Cucamonga Avenue, and Hellman Avenue. Obtain preliminary review and approval for the proposed Euclid Avenue pedestrian and bike bridge.
- 7) Negotiate the reduction of land assigned for the golf course use with the concessionaire. More urgent timing, however, would be to work with the interested parties for the development and leasing of the soccer arena, tournament fields, and multi-use fields. If the private parties are willing

to front the capital costs and maintenance requirements, then a potential long term lease could result in some revenue gain from the implementation of these facilities. This would require initial design to verify space requirements and locations, as well as construction costs. A business and financial plan is critical to obtain prior to any approvals. These items should be done prior to having the golf course close.

- 8) Work with the paintball park operators and owners to have encroachments on McCarty Road removed, and negotiate a removal in areas used south of McCarty Road. Identify a replacement of this space to the north to allow the paintball park to maintain the acreage of the lease, or negotiate a new lease that is larger than the current lease. Permanent parking lots, entry gates, screening, and landscaping, and the restoration of the riparian lands disturbed by the use of these sensitive lands south of McCarty Road should be included.
- 9) Complete information packets and a request for proposals to solicit a variety of opportunities for expanded or new concessions at the park. Require the concessionaire work out 35% schematic plans for their proposals. A two step process that identifies financially stable and motivated concessionaire is suggested. Qualified operators can then be invited to submit a full proposal, including a proforma, revenue analysis, capital expense estimates, length of lease, profit sharing, and site plans with a detailed program for the concession.
- 10) Complete a topographic base map with detailed features and research on utilities and easements. Then solicit proposals from civil engineers, site planners, and landscape architects to produce a schematic plan for infrastructure, roadway expansions, park roadway layout, multi-use paths, and trail layouts, as well as new gates, parking areas, and other major amenities that the County would implement. Complete an infrastructure analysis of capacity, condition, and future utility requirements, and identify a main distribution of electric, water, sewer, stormwater, and data lines needed to support future growth.
- 11) Initiate a program for grant writing. Board of Supervisor initiatives, and potential general development fund, enterprise funds, bonds or other tax assessments or revenue streams the County can pursue.
- 12) Work with regional park staff and the local agencies to obtain a Memorandum of Understanding and intent to implement this master plan.
- 13) Initiate a new round of public input once the steps above have been completed to obtain prioritization and to vet additional concerns. This may be most appropriate to complete during the required environmental review phase.

8.1 Inundation Factors

The Army Corps of Engineers has established that the Prado Dam's inundation level sits at elevation 566', which encompass the entire park site and goes well beyond the park boundaries, especially on the eastern side. There are only a few spots that sit above elevation 566' and are indicated in the map on the next page and the table below. Otherwise, all other areas are at risk, but to varying degrees. The value of proposed development has been categorized into two categories, high and medium, and overlaid on top of five different elevation zones to identify risk. As can be in the General Inundation Zones table, only 3% of the entire park is out of the potential upper inundation zone. So if all inundation areas were restricted from park development, there would be no park. Therefore, a zonal approach is needed. The goal is to keep high investment facilities above the 546' elevation. Medium investment facilities like campgrounds and picnic areas, could be allowed to go down to the 506' level if they can moved out of harms way from floodwaters. It should be kept in mind that these floodwaters have low levels of force and damage other than submerging since they slowly back up from behind the dam. Some inundation in a park is normal, but high investment facilities should be kept above the vast majority of flooding events. For example, turf fields benefit from some flooding given increased water and siltation for soil buildup. However, flooding of synthetic turf areas would be more challenging. However, newer technologies regarding flooding and artificial turf have been developed and could be applied in these situations.

8.2 Proposed GradingConcept

Since much of the site can find itself underwater, care must be taken to assure that high investment buildings and structure be limited to areas that are currently at the upper range of the inundation level or where they can be raised enough to bring them out of this flood plain. No filling will be allowed by the Corps of Engineers unless there is an equal or greater excavation that removes the same level as fill. This requirement can actually represent an opportunity. If areas are indicated to be lowlands or riparian zones, then some of the park site could be lowered by several feet so that it does flood, which supports riparian health. If areas within a short hauling distance could use an elevational increase, then the cut and fill can be balanced and costs lowered. Double handling of material is always expensive, so proposed areas needing to be elevated are ideally located in areas where borrow or cut areas could help create the wetlands. The resulting excavation could bring revegetation efforts into contact with groundwater, thereby assuring the new habitat will thrive.

Calculations for unacceptable fill that cannot be compacted and used in high investment facilities to create higher pads may need to be trucked off-site. Also, the typical compaction process for grading means that more fill must be taken into account, assuming a 20-25% volume loss after compaction. Without a grading plan, it is difficult to determine how much cut is available and how high development areas will be allowed to go given the Army Corps of Engineers need for reservoir capacity. In most cases, the excavation areas could be several feet deep while the fill areas may

Table 8-1: General Inundation

High Development	Acres	All Park Areas	%
Above 566' Inundation Line	0.07	Above 566' Inundation Line	3%
546 - 566'	64.43	546 - 566'	29%
526 - 546'	11.37	526 - 546'	33%
506 - 526'	0.10	506 - 526'	22%
Medium Development	Acres	488 - 506'	14%
Above 566' Inundation Line	4.44	Total Park Acres	100%
546 - 566'	146.32		
526 - 546'	99.71		
506 - 526'	12.99		
488 - 506'	0.17		
Total Acres Developed	339.60 Acres		
			13.54%

only add a couple of feet to their elevation gain. So, the borrow sites are shown on the map on the following page to be much larger than the fill areas. This should provide adequate mass fill material. It should also be noted that some imported fill will be required. Under the assumption of a 20% exporting of poor fill material and the shrink related to compaction, then new and more appropriate fill should be imported.

8.3 Site AreaAssignments

The study has attempted to place requested facilities in areas that have few constraints. However, because of flooding, the majority of the site has some level of constraint. Many of these slightly constrained areas will become less of a constraint by raising them a few feet and removing previous uses, such as the golf course. With the exception of some of the camping areas, most are elevated out of the floodplain as much as possible. Note that the Prop. 70 lands are mostly in a good location in regards to constraints, as are the southwest RV campground, performing arts center, and the camp center. The nature center is intended to be on lower grounds, but can be protected through site design with grading and building the structures more on stilts and boardwalks.

Proposition 70 lands were chosen for many of the higher investment facilities since it offers a lower level of constraints and this land belongs to the County, which then allows for a higher certainty and control over leases. The Prop. 70 funding policies also provide a capital source for improvements and reinvestments. It is also next to the existing paintball park, where adventure type facilities fit well with this existing use. This far eastern location would also be closer to new housing development, which may include a wide range of age demographics, including teenagers, that might enjoy these features.

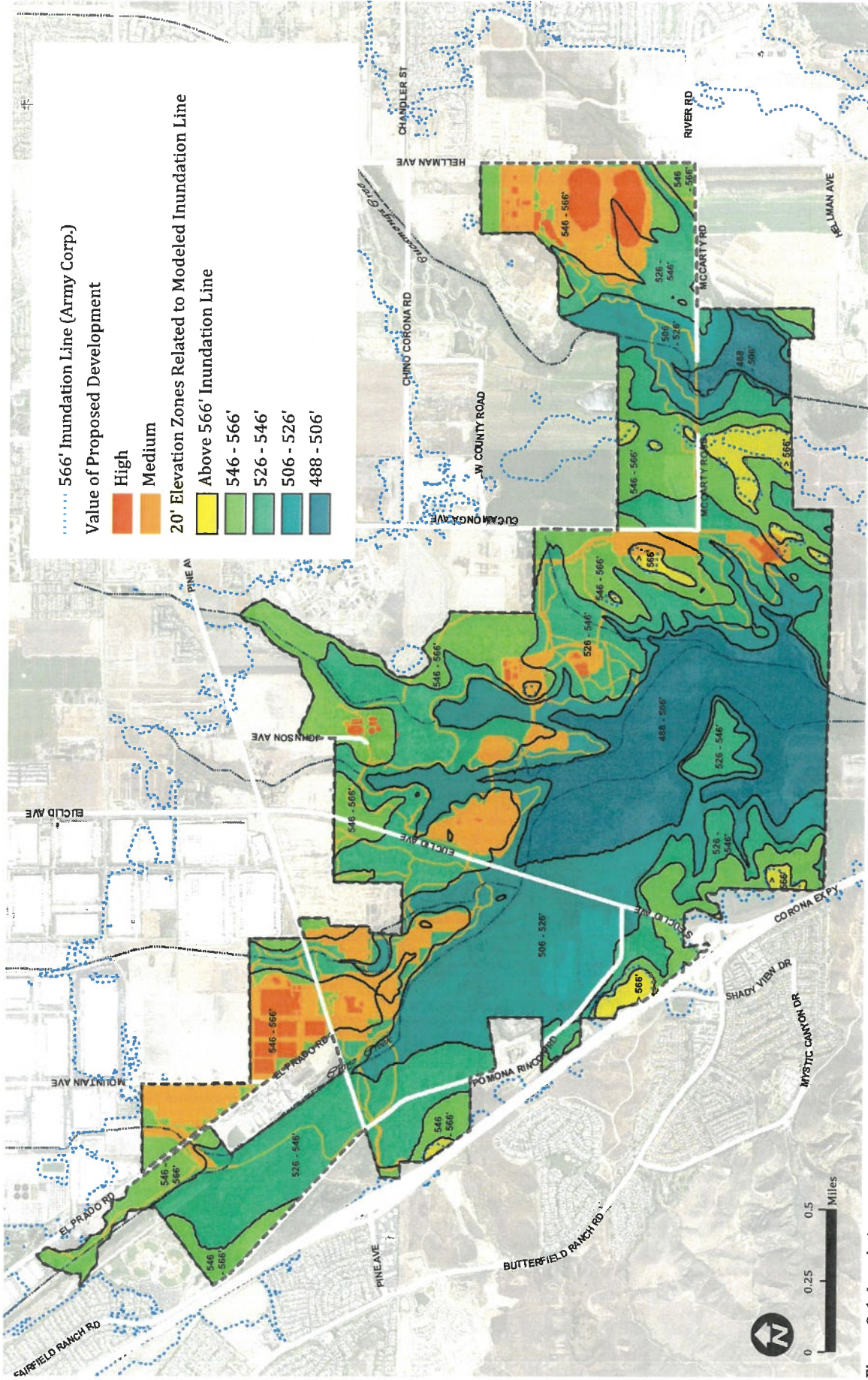
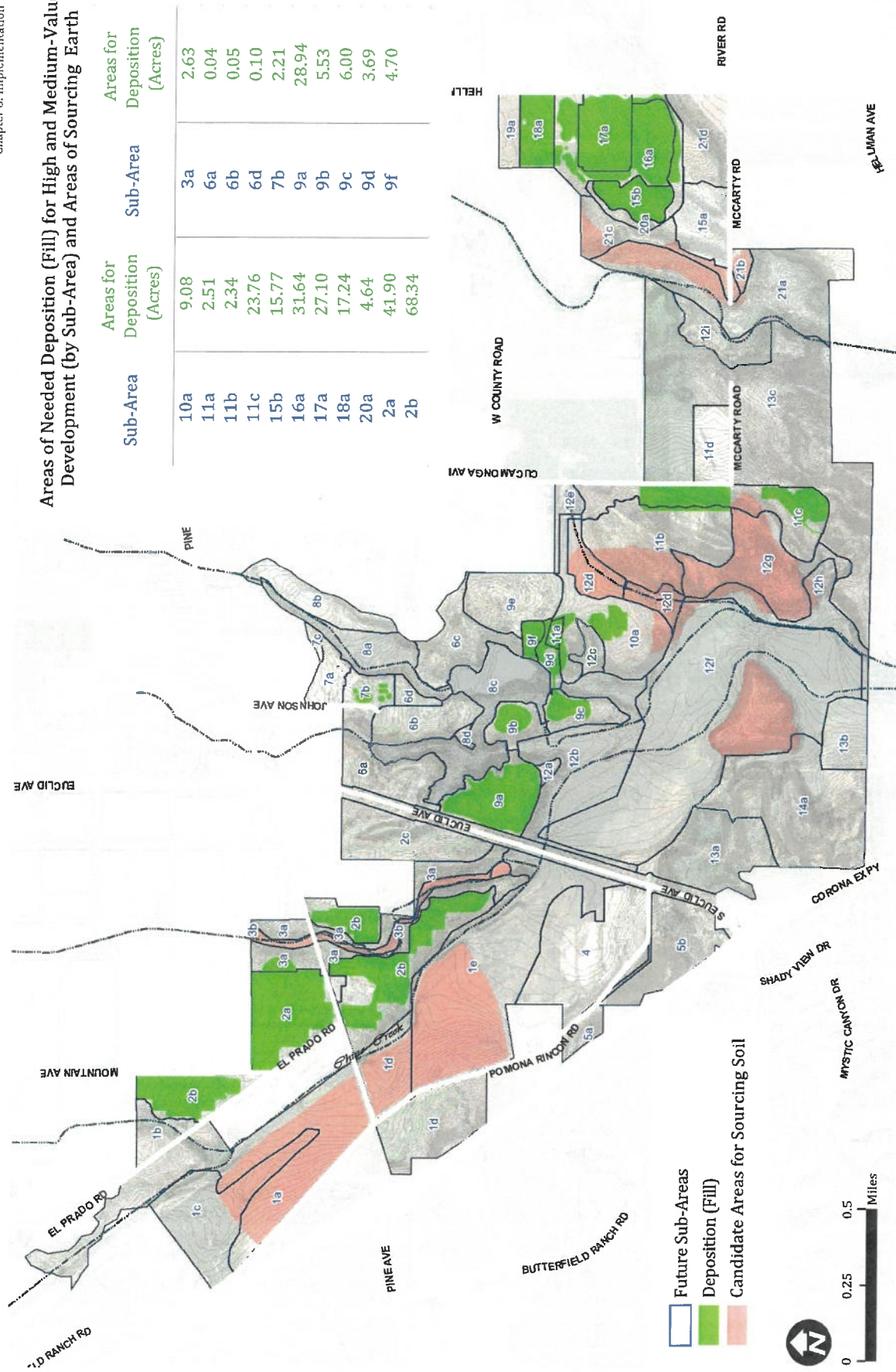


Figure 8-1: Inundation

Areas of Needed Deposition (Fill) for High and Medium-Value Development (by Sub-Area) and Areas of Sourcing Earth



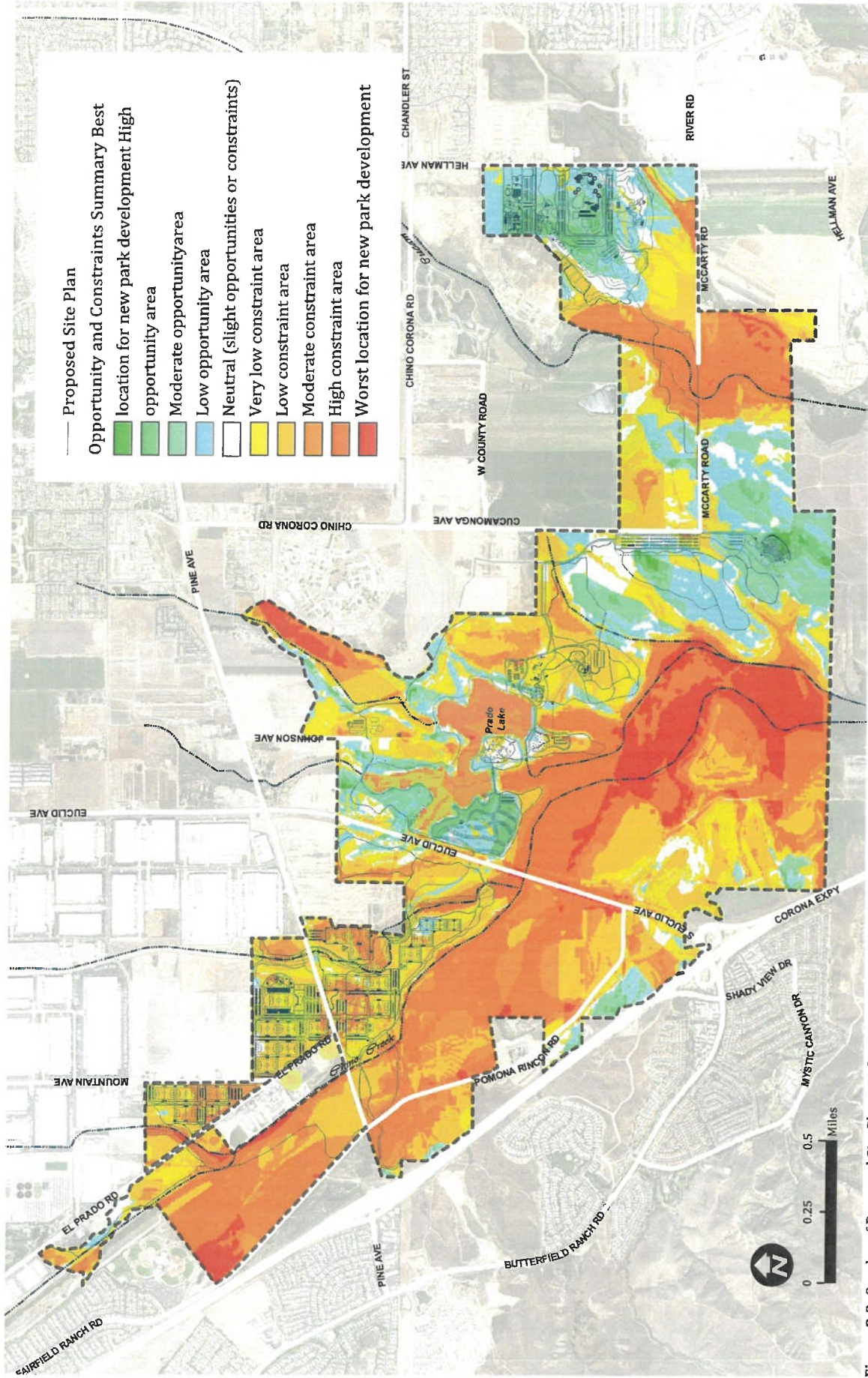


Figure 8-3: Overlay of Proposed Site Plans on Opportunity and Constraint Summary Map

8.4 Conceptual Construction Cost Estimates and Operational Costs

Anticipating costs of proposed elements is an important factor in determining priorities, feasibility, and the extent and breadth of planned uses and changes for the park. Since the park is large enough to accommodate all uses identified and prioritized by the public, this plan has included all suggested uses. However, budget limitations will dictate the elements that can be moved forward into implementation. Not all aspects of the project recommendations are essential for implementing. Not all proposed concessions or uses may be strong enough to meet market and financial feasibilities. However, if an element becomes feasible based on the will of those supporting change, it will be in the master plan and in the subsequent environmental review to allow it to be implemented. If it is not in this plan, then new elements will be difficult to implement since they will not have the benefit of the approval process and environmental review, and these elements will not likely be supported by stakeholders who have been involved in the master plan process. If the ideas are not in the plan, then even pursuing a grant becomes less feasible if it is not included in an adopted plan or been vetted with the public and concerned agencies.

Obtaining accurate costs are extremely difficult at this early stage and the estimates do not guarantee that programs and project will be funded. Accurate costs are only realized when a full set of construction documents have been prepared, bid, and accepted by an agency. Accurate numbers require accurate plans based on accurate mapping and detailed layouts. None of these factors have been completed for this effort, so using the numbers as a predictor to actual costs that are likely to be incurred is not recommended. However, seeing a range of numbers and the relative magnitude of an individual project compared to other projects is useful. Planning what the County can fund, what a concessionaire can afford, and what types of funding levels can be requested through grant programs is very helpful and appropriate.

Although the construction estimate appears to be very detailed as shown in the following spreadsheets, they are not based on detailed plans, and therefore the numbers should not be considered highly reliable. In all cases, each major component should be considered to be a range of costs, rounded to the nearest \$100,000 in either direction. Although more minor elements will not be this expensive, it is suggested that groupings of costs have a range of -10% and +20% in the non-rounded costs shown on the table.

The following assumptions and details associated with the cost estimates needs to be understood for the context of the numbers generated.

1. For infrastructure costs, the East Side Development Area is assumed to be annexed into the neighboring Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority and Jurupa Community Services District due to the proximity of existing utilities. If this assumption is not achieved, then the connection to utility mains will require additional costs.
2. The capacity of the existing mains are assumed to be sized to handle the proposed development's flows.
3. The water storage tank and booster pump, located within existing Prado Regional Park, are assumed to be sized correctly for the proposed Western Development Area.
4. Stormwater treatment BMPs are assumed to be bioretention basins. This assumption is based on the USGS Hydrologic Soil Group C preventing the use of infiltration basins. A geotechnical infiltration test could allow the use of less expensive infiltration basins.
5. The percent impervious for the site was estimated based on impervious hardscape area vs. pervious landscaping area. The synthetic turf used in the soccer tournament center is assumed to be an impervious surface, while the standard turf fields are assumed to be permeable.
6. The development areas are assumed not to be susceptible to hydromodification requirements except for the West Side concept area, where the sports fields with artificial turf increases imperviousness.
7. Grading and fill activities needed to raise certain high investment facilities are assumed to be allowed by the Army Corps of Engineers as long as a corresponding volume of material is excavated from other portions of the site. It is assumed that 20 percent of the cut will not be usable for on-site fill and that 20 percent more fill will be needed based on compaction requirements for constructible areas proposed in the plan.
8. The numbers include: a combined design, engineering, environmental review and permitting of 20 percent; a contingency of 20 percent; an annual compounded escalation rate (starting after 2020) of 3 percent.
9. The estimates assume that all mitigations for biological impacts (if any) can be obtained on-site by reclaiming, restoring, and enhancing areas.
10. Unit costs have been reviewed by the consultant team, however, without a professional estimator approved in the scope of work, the level of accuracy of these unit costs could range 10-20% percent.
11. All numbers used include all labor and materials and assume a prevailing wage requirement.
12. The estimate sheets also identify the sequence order or anticipated year, the overall public input priority, the likely funding source, and the anticipated number of existing and proposed vehicle trips per day.

Table 8-2: West Side Study Area Conceptual Estimate

[illegible]

Table 8-5: South Central Study Area Conceptual Estimate Continued

SOUTH CENTRAL AREA																
PIANO REGIONAL PARK MASTER PLAN																
Special Event Amphitheater																
General Land Use Description	Location	Survey	Phasing	Funding Source	Existing Conditions		Future Conditions		Added New Facilities		Adjustments		Existing Vehicle Trips per Day		Future Vehicle Trips per Day	
					Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Cost	Sub-total Cost With Soft Contingency With	Contingency With	Day Trips per	Sub-Total	Day Trips per	Sub-Total
11.1	Compacted fill from nearby quarry (4.5 over 50% of area)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	6.54	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	CV	\$25	\$163,435		CV	6,074	\$10,065		
11.2	Revised grading / Top Fill Importing (1.1 for 50% of area)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.3	Low Road Course	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.4	Low Road Course	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.5	Climbing Wall	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.6	Climbing Log	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.7	Balance Beams	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.8	Climbing Rope	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.9	Top Line with Towers and Cable	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.10	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.11	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.12	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.13	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.14	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.15	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.16	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.17	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.18	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.19	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.20	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.21	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.22	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.23	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.24	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.25	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.26	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.27	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.28	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.29	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.30	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.31	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.32	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.33	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.34	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.35	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.36	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.37	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.38	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.39	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.40	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.41	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.42	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.43	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.44	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.45	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.46	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.47	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.48	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.49	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.50	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.51	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.52	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.53	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.54	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.55	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.56	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.57	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.58	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.59	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.60	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.61	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.62	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.63	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.64	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.65	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.66	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.67	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.68	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.69	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.70	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.71	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.72	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.73	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.74	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.75	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.76	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.77	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,000		EA	2,025	\$30,375		
11.78	General Land Use (14' asphalt)	NA	Will depend on concessionaire	Acres	25.03	Acres	Future Use is an Amphitheater	EA	\$15,000	\$375,0						

WEST STUDY AREA

Element	Element	Existing	Existing	Future	Future	Sub-total	With Soft	With	Projected	With	Mitigation Banking	County Funding Source 2	Source	Grant Funding Source
1	Panhandle Conservation I	124.	0	124.	9	\$4,133,	\$4,959,	\$5,951,	1	\$7,998,				
a		36	0	36	7	216	859	831	0	762	762			
1	Chino Creek Corridor	13.7	0	13.7	1	\$250.9	\$301.1	\$361.4	1	\$485.7				
b		6	26	6	1	90	88	26	0	26	26			
1	Course Conversion Existing	55.6	8	55.6	4	\$6,661,	\$7,993,	\$9,592,	9	\$12,515,				
Total		406.62	268	406.62	208	\$16,464,519	\$19,757,423	\$23,708,907		\$30,597,401		\$0	\$0	
2	Active Sports / Soccer Tournament Center Active	46.1	17	46.1	92	\$45,523.0	\$54,627.6	\$65,553.1	6	\$78,273.9			\$78,273,	
a		5	1	5	3	34	41	69	8	13			913	
2	Sports / Multi-use Fields	106.2	39	106.2	1,27	\$27,690.9	\$33,229.1	\$39,874.9	3	\$50,512.3			\$50,512,	
Total		193.01	714	193.01	2,230	\$75,674,870	\$90,809,844	\$108,971,813		\$132,658,590			\$132,658,590	
3	Open Space / Creek Edges	54.3	20	54.3	109	\$3,398,048	\$4,077,658	\$4,893,189	4	\$5,507,327			\$5,507,327	
a		6	1	6	12	\$1,308,107	\$1,569,728	\$1,883,674	4	\$2,120,092			\$2,120,092	
Total		70.18	260	70.18	121	\$4,706,155	\$5,647,386	\$6,776,863		\$7,627,419			\$7,627,419	
4	Single Purpose Lease- Gun Range	78.42	235	72.43	235	\$200,000	\$240,000	\$288,000	5	\$333,871			\$333,871	
5		49.66	50	49.66	50	\$250,000	\$300,000	\$360,000	5	\$417,339			\$417,339	
Totals		128.08	285	128.08	285	\$450,000	\$540,000	\$660,000		\$797,339			\$797,339	
Total FOR THE WEST STUDY		1,527	798	1,527	798	\$97,295,544	\$116,514,652	\$139,817,583		\$171,300,749		\$0	\$140,703,348	218.7

Multi-use paths (pedestrian, scooters, ebikes and bikes) Soft Surface Trails (hikers, runners, mountain bikes and equestrian uses)

Length in	Length in
21.8	4.14
22.0	4.17
26.7	5.06

Exported cut that is assumed to have 10% poor fill (in CV):
Mass Bill from on-site
Mass Cut for On-site
53
21.87
5

NORTH CENTRAL STUDY

Element	Element	Existing	Existing	Future	Future	Sub-total	With Soft	With	Projected	With	Mitigation Banking	County Funding Source 2	Source	Grant Funding Source
6	Active Recreation-	36.1	2	36.1	7	\$645.8	\$774.9	\$929.9	8	\$1,178,		\$1,178,		
a	Northwest Pond Active	2	8	2	1	29	94	93	8	087		087		
6	Recreation- Northeast	25.9	2	25.9	0	\$618.6	\$890.7	\$890.7	8	\$1,128,		\$1,128,		
b	Active Sports / Sport	7	0	7	6	02	22	87	3	422		422		
	Total	99.51	73	99.51	144	\$2,033,980	\$2,440,776	\$2,928,932		\$3,672,690		\$3,672,690		
7	Single-User Lease- Equest.	12.8	2	12.8	26	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0		\$0		
a	Stable Area	9	6	9	22	\$1,547,	\$1,856,	\$2,228,	9	\$2,907,		\$2,907,		
7	Single-User Lease- Equest.	11.1	2	11.1	3	324	789	147	2	226		226		
	Total	26.48	50	26.48	253	\$1,793,864	\$2,152,637	\$2,583,165		\$3,283,864		\$3,283,864		
8	Existing Natural Area- Hiking Trails (6' Decomposed Granite) (31.21 acres) Open Pond- Hiking Trails (6' Decomposed Granite) (59.70 acres)													
b	Open Pond- Hiking Trails (6' Decomposed													
	Total	118.18	355	118.18	355	\$247,422	\$296,907	\$356,288	2	\$377,906		\$3,672,690		\$3,672,690
	TOTAL FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL STUDY	244.17	477	244.17	752	\$4,075,267	\$4,890,320	\$5,866,384	2	\$7,334,540		\$3,672,690		\$3,672,690
	Multi-use paths (pedestrian, scooters, ebikes and bikes) Soft Surface Trails (hikers, runners, mountain bikes and equestrian uses)	Length in	Length in	Length in	Length in									
		6.95	1.32	6.95	29.6									
		29.6	5.61	29.6	5.61									
		0	0.00	0	0.00									

Exported cut that is assumed to have 10% poor fill (in CY): 3,565
Mass Cut for On-site 0
Mass Fill from on-site 5
Needed to import for poor fill material (in CY): 0
Total Need for Imported 0

Table 8-8: Summary of West and North Central Study Areas

EAST SIDE STUDY

[illegible]

Table 8-10: Summary of East Side Study Area

GRAND

Bike, Pedestrian, Hiking and Equestrian Trail

	Length in	Length in
Multi-use paths (pedestrian, scooters, ebikes and bikes)	62,682	11.8
Soft Surface Trails (hikers, runners, mountain bikes and equestrian uses)	111,775	21.1
	76,805	14.5
New	14,154	2.68
Should	62,651	11.8
be		
Roadways		

Table 8-11: Bike, Pedestrian, Hiking and Equestrian Trail

8.5 Recommended Phasing and Public Priorities

There are many ways to organize a phasing plan. A sequential geographic area by area could be implemented. Infrastructure could be constructed first, with functions and amenities added later. A priority could be set based on available funding sources. Or, the priorities could be set by the public input process.

The following tables have been arranged to set the phasing based on spreading out the improvements on the existing Prado Regional Park developed portions to span a 10-year capital improvement program. Since the Proposition 70 lands have less restrictions and additional funding sources, it is wise to accelerate priority projects in this corner of the park. The Proposition 70 lands should be developed in a five-year capital improvement program.

8.6 Likely Funding Sources

The tables on the following pages identify a range of potential funding opportunities for design, implementation, and maintenance for parks, open space, and transportation-related projects. The information is arranged into federal, state, local, and private categories. The right side of the table lists both typical and atypical approaches to address each funding source. Many funding sources can be accessed through atypical project approaches by combining several categories or elements of a project into one application.

The tables make it clear that there are many potential funding opportunities available to agencies. The County of San Bernardino is encouraged to partner with other groups to develop comprehensive and competitive applications to increase their chances of receiving funding.

The County should also be aware that whenever federal funds are used for park, bicycle, and pedestrian projects, a certain level of state and/or local matching funding is generally required. State funds are often available to local governments on similar terms. Almost every implemented project or program in the United States has had more than one funding source and it often takes a large level of effort and coordination to compile the various sources together.

The information provided in this chapter is relevant as of the completion of this plan. It should be noted that current funding sources may be depleted, or that new sources may become available. The County should coordinate and encourage staff to periodically review these funding sources and verify their viability.

8.7 Wide Range of Funding Sources

The following tables identifies a wide range of funding opportunities for design, implementation, and maintenance for parks, open space, and environmental projects, as well as healthy communities and active transportation.

Prado Regional Park Master Plan: PROJECT PHASING
Sorted by The Top Weighted Scores from Public Surveys

Program Element	Project General Name	Potential Year Scheduled
1 Linear recreation such as walking paths, bike paths, or hiking trails	PRADO LAKE BOATWORKS	YEARS 3-5
2 Nature exploration such as bird watching, nature walks, or botanical	"BLUE AND GREEN" NATURE CENTER	YEARS 4-5
3 Aquatic activities such as kayaking, water tennis, or tubing	"PRADO LAKE BOATWORKS"	YEAR 2
4 Social venues such as picnic areas or related gathering spaces	NORTH CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS	YEARS 2-5
5 Nature programs for K-12, college students, or environmental groups	"BLUE AND GREEN" NATURE CENTER	YEARS 2-7
6 Camping such as RV, tent, yurt, cabin, or group campsites	"CAMP PRADO"	YEARS 4-5
7 State-of-the-art Nature Center	"BLUE AND GREEN" NATURE CENTER	YEARS 4-5
8 Interpretive gardens such as native plant gardens or water-wise gardens	"BLUE AND GREEN" NATURE CENTER	YEARS 4-5
9 Recreational play areas such as adventure playgrounds or themed playgrounds	"DOWN AT THE PARK"	YEARS 3-5
10 Athletic courts such as water slides, wave pool, key, river, or spray grounds	"EXTREME ZONE"	YEAR 4
11 Skate courts such as ropes course, climbing wall, or rope line	"THE GROVE"	YEAR 10
12 Community events such as local concerts, car shows, or movie nights	"CHALLENGE PARK"	YEARS 2-8
13 Field facilities such as baseball, soccer, volleyball, or tennis	"CAMP PRADO"	YEAR 7
14 Outdoor exercise equipment	"CHALLENGE PARK"	YEAR 6/7/8
15 Olympic venues such as archery and shoulder ranges	"DOWN AT THE PARK"	YEARS 2-8
16 Canine facilities such as dog training facility or dog park	"CAMP PRADO"	YEAR 6
17 Interpretive exhibits such as interpretive community gardens, or farmers' market	"DOWN AT THE PARK"	YEARS 3-10
18 Rail-replica such as gondolas, the Sky, cable cars, or foot locks	"PRADO" (CENTRAL CENTER)	YEARS 2-7
19 Equine facilities such as horseback riding, event training, or carriage	"THE GROVE"	YEARS 2-5
20 Multi-purpose event space such as banquet hall or restaurant	"CAMP PRADO"	YEARS 3-6
21 Court sports such as tennis, basketball, basketball, tennis, or soccer volleyball	"WEST SIDE PARK"	YEAR 9
22 Field sports such as soccer, basketball, softball, or flag football	"CAMP PRADO"	YEARS 3-10
23 Golf tournaments such as mini-golf, putt-putt, or miniature golf	"PRADO" (CENTRAL CENTER)	YEARS 2-7
24 Golf tournaments such as mini-golf, putt-putt, or miniature golf	"CHALLENGE PARK"	YEARS 2-5
25 Recreational events such as roller coaster, roller coaster, or roller coaster	"CHALLENGE PARK"	YEARS 3-6
26 Field tournaments such as soccer, basketball, or roller coaster	"CHALLENGE PARK"	YEAR 7
27 Sporting events such as Soccer, Soccer, or Soccer	"CHALLENGE PARK"	YEAR 7

Table 8-12: Comparison of Public Priorities and Project Phasing

	Sub-total Cost	With Soft Costs, Cont. &
2021	\$15,990,107	\$24,472,745
2022	\$21,327,451	\$33,559,317
2023	\$32,581,418	\$54,321,052
2024	\$41,879,957	\$69,848,898
2025	\$45,523,034	\$78,273,913
2026	\$21,055,969	\$37,290,507
2027	\$29,574,897	\$53,949,016
2028	\$8,208,634	\$15,422,985
2029	\$29,403,626	\$56,903,060
	\$245,545,092	\$424,041,493

Table 8-13: Phasing Funding per

WEST STUDY AREA

Area ID #	Major Project Associated With	Dependent Actions	Projected Year	Sub-total	With Soft Costs, Cont. &	Mitigation Banking Source 1	County Funding Source 2	Concessionaire Funding Source	Grant Funding Source 4
1a	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Need Excavation for	2	\$819,589	\$1,252,083	\$1,252,083	\$0	\$0	\$0
2c	"WEST SIDE PARKS" Golf Course Conversion, Foot Golf, Trails, and Equestrian Bridges	Close Golf Course	3	\$2,460,919	\$3,872,322	\$3,872,322	\$0	\$3,872,322	\$0
3a	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Need Excavation for	4	\$3,398,048	\$5,507,327	\$5,507,327	\$0	\$5,507,327	\$0
4a	"WEST SIDE PARKS" Golf Course Conversion, Foot Golf, Trails, and Equestrian Bridges	Depends on Safety	5	\$200,000	\$333,871	\$333,871	\$0	\$333,871	\$0
5a-b	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Depends on	5	\$250,000	\$417,339	\$417,339	\$0	\$417,339	\$0
3b	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Need to Restore after	5	\$1,308,107	\$2,120,092	\$2,120,092	\$0	\$2,120,092	\$0
2a	"WEST SIDE PARKS" Golf Course Conversion, Foot Golf, Trails, and Equestrian Bridges	Depends on	6	\$45,523,03	\$78,273,91	\$78,273,91	\$0	\$78,273,91	\$0
1d	"WEST SIDE PARKS" Golf Course Conversion, Foot Golf, Trails, and Equestrian Bridges	Need Excavation for Multi-	7	\$5,419,003	\$9,597,154	\$9,597,154	\$0	\$9,597,154	\$0
2b	"FELDS OF OPEN" (Multi-Use Turf Fields)	Must follow 1d	8	\$27,690,91	\$50,512,35	\$50,512,35	\$0	\$50,512,35	\$0
1c	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Driven by Other Agency	9	\$6,661,310	\$12,515,75	\$12,515,75	\$0	\$12,515,75	\$0
1b	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Driven by Other Agency	10	\$250,990	\$485,726	\$485,726	\$0	\$1	\$1
1a	GENERAL ECOSYSTEMS ADDITIONS (Grading to Lower, Invasive Removals & Restoration)	Driven by Other Agency	10	\$4,133,216	\$7,998,762	\$7,998,762	\$0	\$1	\$1
TOTAL FOR THE WEST STUDY AREA					\$172,886,703	\$31,849,484	\$0	\$140,703,349	\$333,882

NORTH CENTRAL STUDY

Element ID	Major Project Associated With	Dependent Actions	Projected Year	Sub-total	With Soft Costs, Cont. &	Mitigation Banking Source 1	County Funding Source 2	Concessionaire Funding Source	Grant Funding Source 4
7c	"PRADO EQUESTRIAN CENTER" (New Stables, Riding & Performance Area)	Depends on	2	\$246,540	\$376,639	\$376,639	\$0	\$376,639	\$0
8d	PRADO LAKE CONVERSION (Paddle trail, Boat Ramps & Upgraded Building)	Depends on	2	\$247,422	\$377,986	\$377,986	\$0	\$377,986	\$0
6d	NORTH CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS (Expanded picnic, shelters, playgrounds & trails)	After Equestrian	3	\$150,000	\$236,029	\$236,029	\$0	\$236,029	\$0
6b	NORTH CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS (Expanded picnic, shelters, playgrounds & trails)	When Funding Becomes	8	\$618,602	\$1,128,422	\$1,128,422	\$0	\$1,128,422	\$0
6c	NORTH CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS (Expanded picnic, shelters, playgrounds & trails)	When Funding Becomes	8	\$619,550	\$1,130,151	\$1,130,151	\$0	\$1,130,151	\$0
6a	NORTH CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS (Expanded picnic, shelters, playgrounds & trails)	When Funding Becomes	8	\$645,829	\$1,178,087	\$1,178,087	\$0	\$1,178,087	\$0
7b	"PRADO EQUESTRIAN CENTER" (New Stables, Riding & Performance Area)	Depends on	9	\$1,547,324	\$2,907,226	\$2,907,226	\$0	\$2,907,226	\$0
TOTAL FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL STUDY AREA					\$7,334,540	\$0	\$3,672,690	\$3,661,850	\$0

SOUTH CENTRAL STUDY

Element ID	Major Project Associated With	Dependent Actions	Projected Year	Sub-total	With Soft Costs, Cont. &	Mitigation Banking Source 1	County Funding Source 2	Concessionaire Funding Source	Grant Funding Source 4
13a-c	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	No Dependent	2	\$223,275	\$385,819	\$385,819	\$0	\$385,819	\$0
9b	"CAMP PRADO" (Camping, Camp Center, Multi-use Bldg., Game Center & Camp Fire)	Nearby Excavation / Restoration will	3	\$1,822,870	\$2,868,335	\$2,868,335	\$0	\$2,868,335	\$0
9c	"CAMP PRADO" (Camping, Camp Center, Multi-use Bldg., Game Center & Camp Fire)	Nearby Excavation / Restoration will	4	\$3,094,293	\$5,015,021	\$5,015,021	\$0	\$5,015,021	\$0
11d	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	McCarthy Road	4	\$269,600	\$438,950	\$438,950	\$0	\$438,950	\$0
12a	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	Available Funding and Roadway	4	\$14,126,23	\$24,410,12	\$24,410,12	\$0	\$24,410,12	\$0
9d	"CAMP PRADO" (Camping, Camp Center, Multi-use Bldg., Game Center & Camp Fire)	Nearby Excavation / Restoration will	4	\$2,136,008	\$3,461,897	\$3,461,897	\$0	\$3,461,897	\$0
9e	"CAMP PRADO" (Camping, Camp Center, Multi-use Bldg., Game Center & Camp Fire)	Nearby Excavation / Restoration will	4	\$254,405	\$412,322	\$412,322	\$0	\$412,322	\$0
11a	"WITNESS CANYON" (Observation Deck, Ropes Course)	Available Funding and Roadway	4	\$709,904	\$1,150,564	\$1,150,564	\$0	\$1,150,564	\$0
9f	"CAMP PRADO" (Camping, Camp Center, Multi-use Bldg., Game Center & Camp Fire)	Nearby Excavation / Restoration will	5	\$2,562,356	\$4,277,482	\$4,277,482	\$0	\$4,277,482	\$0
10a	"BLUE AND GREEN" NATURE CENTER (Building, Native Gardens, Trails & Parking)	Available Funding and Roadway	5	\$21,592,47	\$36,045,49	\$36,045,49	\$0	\$36,045,49	\$0
9a	"CAMP PRADO" (Camping, Camp Center, Multi-use Bldg., Game Center & Camp Fire)	Nearby Excavation / Restoration will	5	\$15,453,19	\$27,367,88	\$27,367,88	\$0	\$27,367,88	\$0
11c	"CHALLENGE PARK" (Open Special Use Fields and Trails)	Available Funding and Roadway	7	\$183,775	\$325,469	\$325,469	\$0	\$325,469	\$0
11b	"THE GROVE" (Performing Arts Amphitheater, Support Buildings, Restroom & Parking)	Available Funding and Roadway	10	\$25,019,42	\$49,418,57	\$49,418,57	\$0	\$49,418,57	\$0
TOTAL FOR THE SOUTH CENTRAL STUDY AREA					\$87,447,799	\$154,575,937	\$24,410,129	\$43,788,761	\$50,331,555

EAST SIDE STUDY

Element ID	Major Project Associated With	Dependent Actions	Projected Year	Sub-total	With Soft Costs, Cont. &	Mitigation Banking Source 1	County Funding Source 2	Concessionaire Funding Source	Grant Funding Source 4
15	PARTBALL PARK (Restoration, Gates, Screening, Parking Area & New Paintball Area)	Lease Negotiations and Lease Swap /	2	\$20,955	\$32,013	\$32,013	\$0	\$32,013	\$0
15	PARTBALL PARK (Restoration, Gates, Screening, Parking Area & New Paintball Area)	Lease Negotiations and Lease Swap /	2	\$3,148,131	\$4,809,387	\$4,809,387	\$0	\$4,809,387	\$0
21	PARTBALL PARK (Restoration, Gates, Screening, Parking Area & New Paintball Area)	Needs to Precede other Prop.	2	\$772,674	\$1,180,411	\$1,180,411	\$0	\$1,180,411	\$0
22	OFF PARK ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS (Shulmans, Quannapa, McCarthy, River Rd.)	Needs to Precede other Prop.	2	\$8,404,500	\$12,839,52	\$12,839,52	\$0	\$12,839,52	\$0
22	OFF PARK ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS (Shulmans, Quannapa, McCarthy, River Rd.)	Needs to Precede other Prop.	2	\$1,206,900	\$1,843,776	\$1,843,776	\$0	\$1,843,776	\$0
22	OFF PARK ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS (Shulmans, Quannapa, McCarthy, River Rd.)	Needs to Precede other Prop.	2	\$900,120	\$1,375,110	\$1,375,110	\$0	\$1,375,110	\$0
18	"DOWN AT THE FLOOR" (Playgrounds, Adventure Area, Rental Facilities, & Food Area)	Prop. 70 Funding	3	\$8,315,069	\$13,083,98	\$13,083,98	\$0	\$13,083,98	\$0
20	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	Needed for Internal Circulation / Park	3	\$260,387	\$409,725	\$409,725	\$0	\$409,725	\$0
21	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	Needed for Internal Circulation /	3	\$8,259,812	\$12,997,03	\$12,997,03	\$0	\$12,997,03	\$0
21	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	Needed for Internal Circulation /	3	\$23,430	\$36,868	\$36,868	\$0	\$36,868	\$0
21	GENERAL TRAILS AND PATHS (Multi-use paved paths, hiking & equestrian trails)	Needed for Internal Circulation /	3	\$34,965	\$55,018	\$55,018	\$0	\$55,018	\$0
16	"EXTREME ZONE" (Bike Skills Park, Skate Park, Ropes Course, Zip Line, Bike Pump Tracks)	Concessionaire Interest &	4	\$8,592,929	\$13,926,84	\$13,926,84	\$0	\$13,926,84	\$0
17	"BLUE ZONE" (Competition Pool, Recreation Pool, Lazy River, Slides & Splash Pad)	Concessionaire Interest &	5	\$15,967,702	\$26,654,62	\$26,654,62	\$0	\$26,654,62	\$0
TOTAL FOR THE EASTERN STUDY AREA					\$95,906,893	\$14,569,333	\$16,468,132	\$58,506,849	\$0

Table 8-14: Phasing Priorities by Study

[illegible]

Table 8-15: Likely Funding Sources for

FINDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A										FUNDING USES				
FUNDING		Typical Approaches					Atypical							
Federal Funding		CIP	Maintenance and	Implementation	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact						
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LCWF)	U.S. National Park Service/California Department of Parks and Recreation	●					●	●						
Urban Community Forestry Program	U.S. National Park Service	●				●								
Surface Transportation Program (STP)	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/Caltrans	●		●	●			●						
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)		●		●	●			●						
Transportation Alternative Program (TAP)	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	●		●	●			●						
Recreational Trails Program	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/Regional agency may also contribute	●		●	●		●	●						
EPA Brownfields Clean Up and Assessments	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	●		●	●			●						
Sustainable Communities Planning Grant and Incentive Program	U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)				●									
Urban Revitalization and Liveable Communities Act					●									
Community Development Block Grants		●				●		●	●		●			
ACHIEVE	Center for Disease Control and Prevention							●	●					
Urban and Community Forest Program	Department of Agriculture, Forest Service	●		●		●	●	●	●					
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation		●		●		●	●	●	●	●				

Table 8-16: Federal Funding

FINDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A		FUNDING USES									
FUNDING	FUNDING	Typical Approaches					Atypical				
		CP	Development	Maintenance	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact	Culture and		
Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grants	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Public and Indian Housing	●		●	●		●				
Safe Routes to School, Mini-grants	National Center for Safe Routes to School and Caltrans	●		●	●						
Metropolitan and Statewide and Non-metropolitan Transportation Planning	Federal Transit Administration (FTA)	●		●	●			●			
Urbanized Area Formula Grants		●	●		●						
Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Grants		●			●						
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities		●	●		●						
Formula Grants for Rural Areas		●	●	●	●						
TOD Planning Pilot Grants		●	●	●	●					●	

FINDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A		FUNDING USES									
FUNDING	FUNDING	Typical Approaches					Atypical				
		CIP	Development	Maintenance	and	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact	Culture and	
	State Funding										
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LCWF)		•				•		•	•		
Statewide Park Program Prop 84 Round 2		•			•	•					
Recreational Trails Program		•	•		•	•		•	•		
Proposition 117 - Habitat Conservation		•			•		•	•	•		
Nature Education Facilities		•	•					•		•	
Watershed Program		•			•			•	•		
Parks and Water Bond Act of 2018 - Prop 68		•	•		•		•	•	•		
Stormwater Flood Management Prop. 1E		•			•	•	•	•	•		
Roberti-Z'berg-Harris (RZH) Grant Program - Prop 40		•	•			•	•	•	•		
Aquatic Center Grants		•									
	Department of Boating and Waterways										

Table 8-17: State Funding

FINDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A		FUNDING USES						
FUNDING		Typical Approaches			Atypical			
		CIP Development	Maintenance and	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact	
		●		●			●	
		●	●	●			●	
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California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

California Office of Traffic Safety

California Transportation Commission (SB 1 funds)

California Coastal Conservancy

State Water Resources Control Board

Strategic Growth Council/Dept of Conservation

California Natural Resources Agency and Caltrans

California Natural Resources Agency/Department of Water Resources

California Natural Resources Agency

Cal EPA, Air Resources Board

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

FINDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A		FUNDING USES									
FUNDING	FUNDING	Typical Approaches			Atypical						
		CIP	Development	Maintenance and	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact	Culture and		
General Fund		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
General Obligation Bonds		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Intergovernmental Agreements		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Lease Revenues		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Measure U		●	●	●		●		●			
Mello Roos Districts		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Residential Park Improvement Fees		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Park Impact Fees		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Traffic Impact Fees		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
In-Lieu Fees		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Pouring Rights Agreements		●			●	●	●	●	●	●	
Private Development Agreements		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Surplus Real Estate Sale Revenues		●			●	●	●	●	●	●	

Local Jurisdictions

FUNDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A		FUNDING USES									
FUNDING	FUNDING	Typical Approaches					Atypical				
		CIP	Development	Maintenance and	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact	Culture and		
Revenue Bond Revenues	Local Jurisdictions	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sales Tax Revenues		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Transient Occupancy Tax Revenues		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wastewater Fund Reserves			●		●	●		●			
Utility Taxes		●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●
Business Improvement Districts (BID)	Non-profits, Business Organizations or City			●							
Maintenance Assessment Districts (MAD)			●		●					●	●
Property Based Improvement Districts (PBID) Landscape Maintenance District (LMD)				●	●						
Various Sports Field Grants						●					
Community Health Initiatives	Various Agencies, Foundations and Corporations	●	●	●	●						
America's Historical Planning Grants	Kaiser Permanente	●		●	●					●	
Corporate Sponsorships	National Endowment for the Humanities	●		●	●						●
Private Sector Partnerships	Private Corporations	●	●	●	●	●				●	●

FINDING, FRAMING, AND FUNDING A		FUNDING USES									
FUNDING	FUNDING	Typical Approaches					Atypical				
		CIP	Development	Maintenance	and	First and Last	Urban Forestry	Back to	Low Impact	Culture and	
Non-Profit Partnerships	Non-Profit Corporations	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Foundation Grants	Private Foundations	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Private Donations	Private Individuals	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Irrevocable Remainder Trusts		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Targeted Fund-raising Activities	Local Jurisdictions	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Active Living By Design	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation				●					●	●
Cultivating Healthy Communities Grant Program	Aetna Foundation				●					●	●
Obesity Prevention Regional Grant Program					●					●	●
Grant for Making a Healthier California	California Wellness Foundation				●					●	●
People for Bikes Community Grant Program	PeopleForBikes/Partners					●		●			

8.8 Parking and Traffic Impact Strategies

Prado Regional Park currently hosts large events and has the potential to accommodate more in the future with the implementation of the master plan. Examples of events include concerts and performances at the community performing arts center, soccer tournaments, Olympic use of the shooting range, or athletic or themed events in the park's open space areas. Transportation management strategies can decrease the traffic impact of such events. When developing transportation management strategies for events, the following elements should be considered:

- Traffic flow routes
- Traffic control
- Site access and parking
- Travel demand management and transit service
- Accommodation of bicyclists, pedestrians, and shuttles
- Incident management and traveler information planning

The parking and traffic management plan may vary based on the size and type of event. The event characteristics will dictate the parking and traffic flow challenges and, in turn, the approach to minimize traffic impacts. For example, a large event with a specific start time which operates for a few hours will have concentrated traffic flows near the beginning and end of the event. In contrast, festival type events that last multiple days will result in a wider dispersion of traffic over time. While smaller events may not require a specific set of strategies, they may still require signage within the park and supplemental traffic control at the park access points, depending on the type of event. Large events will likely require a combination of strategies.

A parking and traffic management plan should be developed and implemented under any of the following conditions:

1. A large event is anticipated to impact the peak commuter flow times (AM peak hour and/or PM peak hour).
2. An event has a set arrival time in which a large influx of participants is anticipated, thus potentially impacting the surrounding roadway network and/or the access points.
3. Overflow parking will be required to accommodate users. Parking
4. off-site will be required.
5. An event may generate a large amount of bicycle or pedestrian traffic flow to/from the park and the surrounding neighborhoods.
6. Any other large event in which the City of Chino or Caltrans require a parking and traffic management plan given traffic flow concerns.

Transportation management strategies include the following:

Table 8-19: Transportation Management Strategies

Cost Summary and Schedule		TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY POTENTIAL LOCATIONS	
TYPE			
Traffic Flow Routes	Traffic flow routes established based upon location of event and access point location. Multiple routes/access points may be considered for very large events.	Euclid Avenue; Pine Avenue; Johnson Avenue, Chino Corona Road; Cucamonga Avenue; Hellman Avenue; El Prado Road	
	Identification of emergency vehicle access routes and emergency evacuation routes.	Pine Avenue; Johnson Avenue, Chino Corona Road; Cucamonga Avenue; Hellman Avenue; El Prado Road	
Traffic Control	Police-assisted traffic control at stop-controlled intersections via manual direction of traffic during peak inbound and outbound traffic times.	Euclid Avenue @ Pomona-Rincon Road; Chino-Corona Road @ Hellman Avenue; Chino-Corona Road @ Cucamonga Avenue	
	Manually override traffic signal cabinet signal timing during peak inbound and outbound traffic times.	Euclid Avenue/Butterfield Ranch Road @ SR-71 Ramps; Euclid Avenue @ Pine Avenue; Pine Avenue @ Chino Corona Road; Pine Avenue/Schleisman Road @ Hellman Avenue	
	Establish turn restrictions if necessary to funnel traffic to key routes.	Varies	

Site Access and Parking	Shuttle parking between other open areas within the park suitable for parking to/from the event area.	Varies based upon event location and size
	Temporary "No Event Parking" signs located on area streets to facilitate traffic flow.	Chino-Corona Road; Cucamonga Avenue; Hellman Avenue
	Temporary "No Event Parking" signs located within local neighborhoods.	Developments located south of Pine Avenue
	Police-assisted traffic control via manual direction of traffic during peak inbound and outbound traffic times.	Euclid Avenue @ McCombs Way; Pine Avenue @ Johnson Avenue
	Designated disabled parking.	Located in proximity to event area
	Multiple channelized lanes with pay stations to expedite entry into event.	Event access point
	Dedicated bicycle parking.	Located in proximity to event area
Travel Demand Management and Transit Service	Shuttle service or use of autonomous transportation system within park to provide access between events and other uses.	Within park boundaries
	Use of a phone app to connect park users to other transportation area resources such as SigAlert.	Regional transportation system outside of park boundaries
	Dedicated parking and shuttle service for event employees.	Within park boundaries; specific location dependent upon event location
	Encourage carpooling through the marketing of the event.	For very large events or those with high peak turnover and/or limited parking areas

Accommodation of Bicyclists, Pedestrians, and Shuttles	Established bicycle and pedestrian pathways using temporary delineators and appropriate lighting for nighttime events.	Within park between event and parking areas/ shuttle drop-off and pickup locations
	Bicycle and pedestrian crossings.	Pine Avenue; Chino-Corona Road
Incident Management/Traveler Information Planning	Variable message sign placement to notify drivers of conditions.	Key locations within Park and on area roadways, dependent upon the type and location of event
	Use of a phone app to provide parking and travel information to event attendees and park users.	Base app to include entire park and local area; specific information provided for locations throughout as prescribed by the event needs
	Develop emergency evacuation plan.	General plan for areas in park where large events will be held; Event-specific plan for each event

Strategies should accommodate emergency vehicle access and should also be compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Additionally, planning for special events will also likely require coordination with the City of Chino and Caltrans.

8.9 Environmental Review Framework

The Prado Regional Park Master Plan establishes concepts to enhance the park by redeveloping some of the existing facilities, restoring or creating new habitat, and developing new areas. The master plan will require California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental compliance documentation. In addition, the master plan will require environmental compliance under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) because the regional park lands are leased from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

The following CEQA and NEPA strategy is intended to guide the County of San Bernardino through the appropriate level of environmental documentation during initial and later phases of implementation.

8.9.1 California Environmental Quality Act Environmental Compliance

Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

Under CEQA, the appropriate level of environmental documentation is a Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR). By providing the necessary policy and regulatory guidance, the Program EIR will ensure that future redevelopment of parcels in Prado Regional Park implements the goals and policies of the master plan.

A Program EIR is prepared for one large project, the master plan, which will be implemented over time as a group of small projects constructed in phases. The use of a Program EIR affords the following advantages. The Program EIR can:

- Allow for a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual action;
- Ensure consideration of cumulative impacts that might be slighted in a case-by-case analysis;
- Avoid duplicative reconsideration of basic policy considerations;
- Allow the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures early when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts; and
- Allow reduction in paperwork.

A Program EIR will be most helpful with subsequent activities if it deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible. With a strong and detailed analysis of the program, many subsequent activities could be found to be within the scope of the project described in the Program EIR, and no further environmental documents would be required.

A Program EIR can be used to simplify the task of preparing environmental documents on later parts of the program. The Program EIR can:

- Provide the basis in an Initial Study for determining whether the later activity may have any significant effects;
- Be incorporated by reference to deal with regional influences, secondary effects, cumulative impacts, broad alternatives, and other factors that apply to the program as a whole; and
- Focus an EIR on a subsequent project to permit discussion solely of new effects which had not been considered before.

National Environmental Policy Act Environmental

Any project that has a federal nexus, such as a project that receives federal funding, a federal permit, or other federal authorization, requires the federal agency to ensure that it considers the potential environmental impacts of their proposed actions and any reasonable alternatives before undertaking a major federal action, as defined by 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 1508.18. As the federal agency land owner of Prado Regional Park, the Corps is responsible for determining the need for a separate environmental clearance under NEPA. The Corps also has discretion to determine the appropriate level of NEPA documentation and which technical studies will be required. In addition, to streamline the environmental process, a lead agency under CEQA may work with a federal agency to prepare a joint document that will meet the requirements of both CEQA and NEPA.

Types of NEPA

The Corps is likely to require an Environmental Assessment or a Categorical Exclusion. Each are described below.

- Environmental Assessment (EA): This document is prepared for federal actions when the significance of environmental impact is not clear. If, after preparing an EA, it is determined that the impact is significant, an EIS is prepared. If not, a Finding of No Significant Impact is documented.
- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): This document is prepared for federal actions that may have a significant effect on the human environment. The EIS process involves several steps defined by regulation that an agency must follow.

Like most federal agencies, the Corps has enacted its own, agency-specific NEPA implementing regulations. The Corps' guidance document is "Procedures for Implementing NEPA" (Regulation No. 200-2-2). In consultation with the Corps, the County should consider a joint CEQA/NEPA document.

Initial determination check list for potential

For projects like the Prado Regional Park Master Plan, an Initial Study is used to define the scope of the EIR. An initial review of the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist has been conducted relative to existing conditions and is included as Attachment X. This initial review document will aid the County in establishing the relevant baseline of the study area for the Program EIR.

Initial environmental scoping

As part of the CEQA process, the lead agency hosts a scoping meeting. The scoping meeting is an opportunity for agencies and members of the public to learn about Prado Regional Park Master Plan, identify potential environmental impacts, review alternatives, and suggest actions early in the development process. This master plan process included a series of public outreach and advisory committee meetings described previously. During these meetings, stakeholders identified three key areas of potential impact:

- **Traffic:** Vehicle travel to, from, and within the park is of concern, especially in terms of special events. Parking for special events, primary routes of travel, possible road closures, and alternative means of transport are among the subjects to be addressed in the scoping meeting.
- **Noise:** Stakeholders are also concerned about noise, particularly noise generated by special events. The scoping meeting facilitators should discuss locations for special events, frequency, hours of operation, and the distance to sensitive receptors.
- **Biological Resources:** Under the proposed master plan, areas that contain biological resources may be identified for alternative uses which has sparked concern and interest from stakeholders.

Follow on technical studies

In accordance with the CEQA compliance process, supporting technical studies will be required for the project. The studies anticipated to be necessary to support preparation of the environmental document are described below.

Air Quality/Greenhouse Gas

An air quality assessment is prepared to quantify potential construction-related and operational impacts that could contribute to ozone and particulate matter emissions. Common and/or anticipated sources of air quality pollution in and around Prado Regional Park generally occur as a result of maintenance vehicles, passerby traffic on Euclid Avenue, and point sources such as parking lots and barbecue grills. Prado Regional Park lies within the San Bernardino County portion of the South Coast Air Basin. The South Coast Air Quality Management District is the agency responsible for ensuring that state and federal clean air standards are attained and maintained in the basin.

A greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory is prepared to quantify GHGs (i.e., nitrous oxide, methane, and carbon dioxide) from both direct sources (i.e., area and mobile) and indirect sources (i.e., energy/water consumption and wastewater/solid waste generation). Recent local fires have exacerbated GHG emission levels in the Prado Regional Park area; however, other local factors continue to add to this problem. Fertilizer is identified as one of the common GHG emissions contributors and it is likely that fertilizer is used in Prado Regional Park for maintenance purposes. Maintenance vehicles, lawnmowers, and park visitor traffic also generate GHG emissions. Other sources of emissions not directly associated with the park include vehicular traffic traveling on adjacent roadways, including Euclid Avenue, Pine Avenue, and SR-71.

Biological

A biological resource assessment is conducted to determine the presence of biological resources including riparian areas (the interface between land and a river or stream), wetlands, lakes, and other streams that could qualify as jurisdictional waters and Waters of the U.S., and special-status species in Prado Regional Park, as well as potential impacts to such resources. A database search of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database, the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation on-line system and Critical Habitat mapper is conducted to preliminarily identify any special-status biological resources known to occur in the region. A review of on-site and adjoining soils is conducted using the U.S. Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, as well as historical/current aerial photographs and topographic maps, to further assess the ecological changes that the project site has undergone.

Following the literature review, staff biologists systematically survey the project site to document baseline biological conditions and verify the site's ability to support any special-status plant and wildlife species, including any special-status vegetation communities. During the field survey, a detailed assessment of the site's potential to provide suitable habitat for any of the special-status plant and wildlife species identified during the literature review is conducted. Notes are taken on all plant and wildlife species observed on-site during the field survey, as well as mapping of the location of any special-status plant, wildlife, and vegetation communities, if present on-site.

Cultural and Paleontological

A cultural resource assessment is conducted to identify historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources within Prado Regional Park and determine the potential for impacts to such resources. The Prado Basin area in which Prado Regional Park is located has been extensively studied over the past few decades. Many of the previous studies were conducted in association with flood-control projects initiated by the Corps and are referenced in the draft Prado Basin Master Plan (2005). These studies identify features and provide recommendations for further study and evaluation. Due to changes and alterations in the land since that time, a site-specific Phase I cultural resource study should be conducted for the project. Depending on the results of the Phase I study, a Phase II subsurface study may follow.

A records search for cultural resources (archaeological and historical) is conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, which characterizes the status and extent of previous cultural resource studies completed in the project area and helps predict the types of resources expected within the project site boundaries. This research acquires information adequate to develop a historic context and evaluate relevant parcels for California Register eligibility (CEQA significance). Repositories consulted include the City of Chino, the office of the San Bernardino County Assessor and Recorder, the San Bernardino County Historical Archives, records of the Bureau of Land Management and General Land Office, and various internet resources.

A pedestrian cultural resources survey of the accessible portions of the project site is conducted under the supervision of a cultural resources professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and for Architectural History. The goal of this task is to identify any cultural resources within the project site boundaries (including prehistoric and historic archaeological and historic architectural resources), and to produce or update the necessary site records. The data gathered in the field is adequate to provide architectural descriptions for entry on the required California Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, and to assist in evaluating the parcels for California Register eligibility/CEQA significance.

A cultural resources report is produced consistent with CEQA requirements, in a format acceptable to the County, which includes a project description, cultural setting, methods, results, and recommendations sections. Relevant maps and photographs are included and DPR 523 forms are attached to record any cultural resources identified. Mitigation recommendations are offered in the report to reduce potential project-related impacts to California Register eligible (CEQA significant) resources. The cultural resources report also includes an appended paleontological review.

Hazardous

A Phase I environmental site assessment (ESA) is conducted to determine the presence of hazardous materials within Prado Regional Park, using methods consistent with the ASTM International E 1527-13 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, which complies with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 312 (the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule). A Phase I ESA consists of four components: records review; site reconnaissance; interviews; and report preparation.

The goal of a Phase I ESA is to evaluate site history, existing observable conditions, current site use, and current and former uses of surrounding properties to identify the potential presence of recognized environmental conditions (RECs) associated with the project site. RECs are defined in the ASTM E 1527-13 Standard as "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to any release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment." Trivial or minor conditions are not RECs. A Phase I ESA is not intended to provide specific qualitative or quantitative information as to the actual presence of hazardous substances at the project site, but is to merely identify the potential presence based on available information.

Light and

A light and glare analysis is conducted to examine the potential light and glare impacts anticipated to occur. This analysis is conducted pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164. The light and glare evaluation includes a discussion of existing conditions and an analysis of potential impacts for each alternative. A complete photometric plan is needed to perform a light and glare analysis.

Noise

A noise impact analysis is conducted to identify the locations of sensitive receptors within and adjacent to Prado Regional Park and quantify construction-related and operational noise levels and potential impacts anticipated to occur with implementation of the project. Common noise sources in the park include vehicle noise, visitors, amplified sound, and the shooting range. On-site temporary sensitive noise receptors vary throughout the different areas of the park. However, depending on the activities taking place, young children and the elderly would be the most sensitive to on-site noise sources. Animals are also considered sensitive receptors because they rely on meaningful sounds for communication, navigation, avoiding danger, and finding food. Behavioral and physiological responses of wildlife to noise have the potential to cause injury, energy loss, decreased food intake, habitat avoidance and abandonment, and reproductive losses. Off-site sensitive noise receptors include residential and school uses.

The applicable noise and land use compatibility criteria for Prado Regional Park are reviewed and noise standards regulating noise impacts are discussed for land uses on and adjacent to Prado Regional Park. A site visit is conducted and short-term noise level measurements are taken along the project area. Construction-related noise is also analyzed for this study. Noise impacts from construction sources are analyzed based on the anticipated equipment to be used, length of a specific construction task, equipment power type (gasoline or diesel engine), horsepower, load factor, and percentage of time in use. The construction noise impacts are evaluated in terms of maximum levels (L_{max}) and hourly equivalent continuous noise levels (Leq) and the frequency of occurrence at adjacent sensitive locations. An analysis of vibration impacts is conducted based on the Federal Transit Administration's vibration analysis guidance. Analysis requirements are based on the sensitivity of the area, specific construction activities, and noise ordinance specifications.

Off-site noise impacts from vehicular traffic are also assessed using the U.S. Federal Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108), which requires roadway segment average daily traffic volumes. On-site noise-generating activities will also be addressed and analyzed for potential impacts to the adjacent uses. They are also assessed against the County's Municipal Code and General Plan Noise and Safety Element guidelines. Compliance with applicable noise standards is evaluated, with recommended mitigation measures included where appropriate.

Traffic/Transportation

A traffic impact analysis is prepared to assess traffic conditions associated with project implementation. The traffic study analyzes forecast project trip generation, distribution, and assignment on the study area roadway/intersection circulation system (the study area would be identified based on discussion with agency staff). The analysis assesses the forecast traffic impacts of the project during typical weekday a.m. peak hour and p.m. peak hour conditions at the study intersections. Due to the unique nature of event traffic, the analysis should also assess the forecast traffic impacts during special events. The analysis documents the existing operation of the study intersections and determines near-term year operation of the study intersections both with and without the project to identify project-related traffic impacts using the Highway Capacity Manual analysis methodology. Where the analysis shows significant impact, mitigation measures are recommended in accordance with agency performance criteria. The analysis also documents forecast operating conditions after application of the recommended mitigation measures.

Project costs and schedule for preparing environmental

The total estimated cost and time frame for CEQA and NEPA are summarized as follows.

Table 8-20: Environmental Review

Cost Summary and Schedule			
COMPONENT	ESTIMATED COST	TIME FRAME	
Program EIR	\$260,000	9–18 months	
Technical Studies	\$50,000–\$100,000	4–8 weeks	
Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Study (jointly with Program EIR)	\$50,000–\$100,000	9–18 months, concurrent with Program EIR	
Total	\$360,000–\$460,000		

The cost estimate and schedule are based on the following assumptions.

1. Technical studies include:

- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Phase I ESA
- Light and Glare
- Noise
- Traffic Impact Assessment

2. The estimates herein are based on available information regarding the project description, the area of study, and possible alternatives. The costs of the EIR, EA/EIS, and technical studies will be refined once the County of San Bernardino, as the lead agency under CEQA, and the Corps, as the lead agency under NEPA, agree on a project description, the defined area of study, and alternatives.

3. Costs do not include state and federal permitting fees or mitigation costs.

Initial CEQA

An initial review of the project under the CEQA Checklist can be found in the appendix of the report.