June 2026 | EIR Addendum
State Clearinghouse No. 2018081039

CITY PARK REVITALIZATION PROJECT EIR ADDENDUM

City of Corona

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Abbreviations and Acronym

AAQS	ambient air quality standards
AARIE	Archaeological and Architectural Resources Inventory and Evaluation
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	average daily traffic
amsl	above mean sea level
AQMP	air quality management plan
BMPs	best management practices
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFD	Corona Fire Department
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CGP	Construction General Permit
CMC	City Municipal Code
CMP	Congestion Management Plan
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNUSD	Corona-Norco Unified School District
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
Corps	US Army Corps of Engineers
CPD	Corona Police Department
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DPM	diesel particulate matter

Abbreviations and Acronyms

DSA	Division of the State Architect
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EAP	emergency action plan
Fc	foot candles
EIR	environmental impact report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPO	emergency operations plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	greenhouse gases
HVAC	heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
L_{dn}	day-night noise level
L_{eq}	equivalent continuous noise level
LCFS	low-carbon fuel standard
LRA	local responsibility area
LST	localized significance thresholds
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mgd	million gallons per day
MMT	million metric tons
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zones
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MT	metric ton
MTCO2w	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
O_3	ozone
PM	particulate matter
ppm	parts per million

Abbreviations and Acronym

PPV	peak particle velocity
PRD	permit registration documents
PRMMP	Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
RCNM	roadway construction noise model
RTA	Riverside Transit Agency
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SLM	sound level meter
SoCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SO_X	sulfur oxides
SR	State Route
SRA	source receptor area [or state responsibility area]
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UWMP	urban water management plan
VdB	velocity decibels
VHFHSZ	very high fire hazard severity zone
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compound
WQCP	Water Quality Control Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE OF AN ADDENDUM

This document is an Addendum to the previously certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2018081039) for the City of Corona General Plan Technical Update (GP), which was certified on June 3, 2020 (referred to as the Approved Project). The purpose of this Addendum is to evaluate whether the proposed Corona City Park Revitalization Project (proposed project) would modify the Approved Project in such a way as to result in new environmental impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects or would otherwise trigger a need for subsequent environmental review.

The Draft EIR for the GP was circulated for public review from December 19, 2019, through February 3, 2020. A Final EIR was prepared and was approved on June 3, 2020, by the City of Corona. The 2020 Draft EIR and Final EIR are collectively referred to as the 2020 Certified EIR.

The 2020 Certified EIR, in conjunction with this Addendum, serve as the environmental review for the proposed modifications to the Approved Project, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations Sections 15000–15387). This Addendum evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Corona City Park Revitalization Project.

1.1.1 Environmental Procedures

Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, this Addendum focuses on whether implementation of the proposed project would require major revisions to the 2020 Certified EIR due to the potential for new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162.

Pursuant to Section 21166 of CEQA and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, when an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent or supplemental EIR or negative declaration shall be prepared for the project unless the lead agency determines that one or more of the following conditions are met:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration

1. Introduction

due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative. (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[a])

A supplement to an EIR (supplemental EIR), which is narrower in scope than a subsequent EIR, may be prepared if any of the above criteria apply, but "only minor changes or additions would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15163(a)). In the absence of the need to prepare either a subsequent or supplemental EIR, an addendum to a previously Certified EIR may be prepared. Section 15164 states:

(a) The lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously Certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.

(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.

(d) The decision making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.

(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's findings

> on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence. (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164)

This Addendum to the 2020 Certified EIR has been prepared because the evaluation of the Corona City Park Revitalization Project, also known as the proposed project, has not indicated any of the circumstances requiring a subsequent or supplemental EIR. As demonstrated in Section 5, *Environmental Analysis,* of this Addendum, the proposed project would not result in impacts that differ from the Approved Project, and it would not trigger the need for preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR under the criteria in Sections 15162(a) and 15163(a). The proposed project is consistent with the General Plan Update and would not require changes to the Approved Project. This Addendum demonstrates that no substantial changes are proposed to the Approved Project or have occurred in the City that would require major revisions to the 2020 Certified EIR or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed project are within the levels and types of environmental impacts disclosed in the 2020 Certified EIR.

1.1.2 Scope and Analysis for This Addendum

This Addendum analyzes the changes and potential impacts of the proposed project and any changes to the existing conditions that have occurred since the City certified the EIR. It also reviews any new information of substantial importance that was not known and could not have been known with exercise of reasonable diligence at the time that the City approved the 2020 Certified EIR. It further examines whether, as a result of any changes or any new information, a subsequent or supplemental EIR may be required. This examination includes an analysis of the provisions of Section 21166 of CEQA and Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines and their applicability to the proposed project. This Addendum relies on the environmental analysis (see Section 5, *Environmental Analysis*), which addresses environmental checklist issues section by section.

The proposed project would not change the General Plan land use and zoning designations for the project site as evaluated under the 2020 Certified EIR, nor would the proposed project change the overall buildout of the City as evaluated under the Approved Project. Additionally, no substantial changes in circumstances under Section 15162(a)(2) have occurred since the certification of the 2020 Certified EIR that would indicate new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of significant impacts previously identified. The background environmental conditions have not significantly changed since the certification of the 2020 Certified EIR. The City of Corona has received no information indicating a substantial change in any circumstances that would result in a new or substantially greater significant impact.

In addition, no information that was not known and could not have been known at the time of the 2020 Certified EIR preparation has been revealed that shows new or substantially greater significant impacts would result (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[a][3]). There are no new or different mitigation measures that would substantially reduce one or more significant impacts of the Approved Project but that are not adopted. The proposed project does not identify or require adoption of any further mitigation measures beyond those provided in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Since this Addendum does not identify new or substantially greater significant impacts, circulation for public review and comment is not necessary (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[c]). The City of Corona Historic

Preservation Board will review this Addendum to ensure that the project complies with the City of Coronas Historic Preservation Guidelines If the Corona City Historic Preservation Board approves this Addendum, it shall be required to make findings by way of a resolution, including a finding that this Addendum provides the basis and substantial evidence for the decision not to prepare a subsequent or supplemental EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164[e]).

1.2 PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

This Addendum relies on the environmental analysis in the Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Corona General Plan Technical Update (GP) (State Clearinghouse No. 2018081039). A Final EIR was prepared and was approved on June 3, 2020, by the City of Corona. This environmental document is available on the City of Corona website. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15148 and 15150, this Addendum incorporates the GP EIR (and its constituent parts) by reference.

The GP EIR analyzed the comprehensive update of the Corona General Plan (Approved Project). The GP EIR addressed the entire territory within the plan area's boundary and the full spectrum of issues associated with management of the plan area. The General Plan update also included forecasts of long-term conditions and outlined development goals and policies; exhibits and diagrams; and the objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals throughout its various elements. Specifically, the General Plan update identified policies related to promoting compatible land uses, preserving neighborhood character, promoting healthy neighborhoods, and promoting the enforcement of standards.

1.2.1 2019 Draft EIR for Corona General Plan Technical Update

The City of Corona circulated the 2019 Draft EIR for public review from December 19, 2019, through February 3, 2020, and 20 topics were evaluated in detail.

Ten environmental categories were considered less than significant without incorporating mitigation:

- Aesthetics
- Energy
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

Three environmental categories were identified as having potentially significant impacts that could be mitigated, avoided, or substantially lessened.

- Biological Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Tribal Cultural Resources

Seven environmental categories were considered to have significant and unavoidable impacts that could not be alleviated by feasible mitigation.

- Air Quality
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Transportation

1. Introduction

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2. Environmental Setting

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Corona City Park (project site) is located at 930 East 6th Street in the City of Corona, which is in the northwestern corner of Riverside County. The project site is 19.6 acres and consists of two Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 117-310-001-2 and 117-301-010-2.

Regional access to the project site is provided by State Route (SR) 91 located 0.20 miles to the north and Interstate 15 (I-15) located approximately 0.40 miles to the east (see Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project site is bounded by Quarry Street, residential homes, and the Corona Community Veterinary Hospital to the north; Rimpau Avenue and the Municipal Plunge to the east; East 6th Street to the south; and Grand Boulevard, residential uses, vehicle-mechanic shops, and commercial uses to the west (Figure 2, *Local Vicinity*).

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.2.1 Existing Development and Land Use

The project site currently operates as the existing Corona City Park and has a land use designation of Parks and Open Space Recreational (OS-R) and a zoning designation of Parks (P)(Corona 2024a).

The project site has a gradual downward slope from the southwest to the northeast. The western portion of the project site contains an amphitheater, various shade structures, and a playground area with play structures. The western strip of the project site contains the YMCA with three buildings, a hard top and playground area, and the city public pool with a pool building/locker room. The central portion of the project site contains an open field area, basketball courts, a playground with play structures, and internal roadways with parking lots. The eastern portion of the project site contains the skate park, open parkway space, and undeveloped park space. The Municipal Plunge is located on the northeast corner of the project site and is not included as part of the project. The project site has a total of five parking lots, providing 169 parking stalls. An internal roadway connects three of the parking lots, and the two other parking lots are accessible via two separate ingress-egress driveways. The project site also contains paved walkways and landscaping throughout (see Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph with Photo Locations*, and Figure 4, *Project Site Photographs*).

2.2.2 Surrounding Land Use

The project site is bounded by Quarry Street, residential homes, and the Corona Community Veterinary Hospital to the north; Rimpau Avenue and the Municipal Plunge to the east; East 6th Street and Kress Court to the south; and Grand Boulevard, residential uses, an auto shop, and commercial uses to the west. Across Quarry Street are single-family homes and Circle City Towing to the north. To the east across Rimpau Avenue is a mobile home park, Advance Iron Concepts, and a vacant lot. Across East 6th Street are multi-family homes,

2. Environmental Setting

a pawn shop, a car dealership, and a NAPA Auto Parts Store. Across East Grand Boulevard are restaurants and residential uses (see Figure 5, *Surrounding Uses Photographs*).

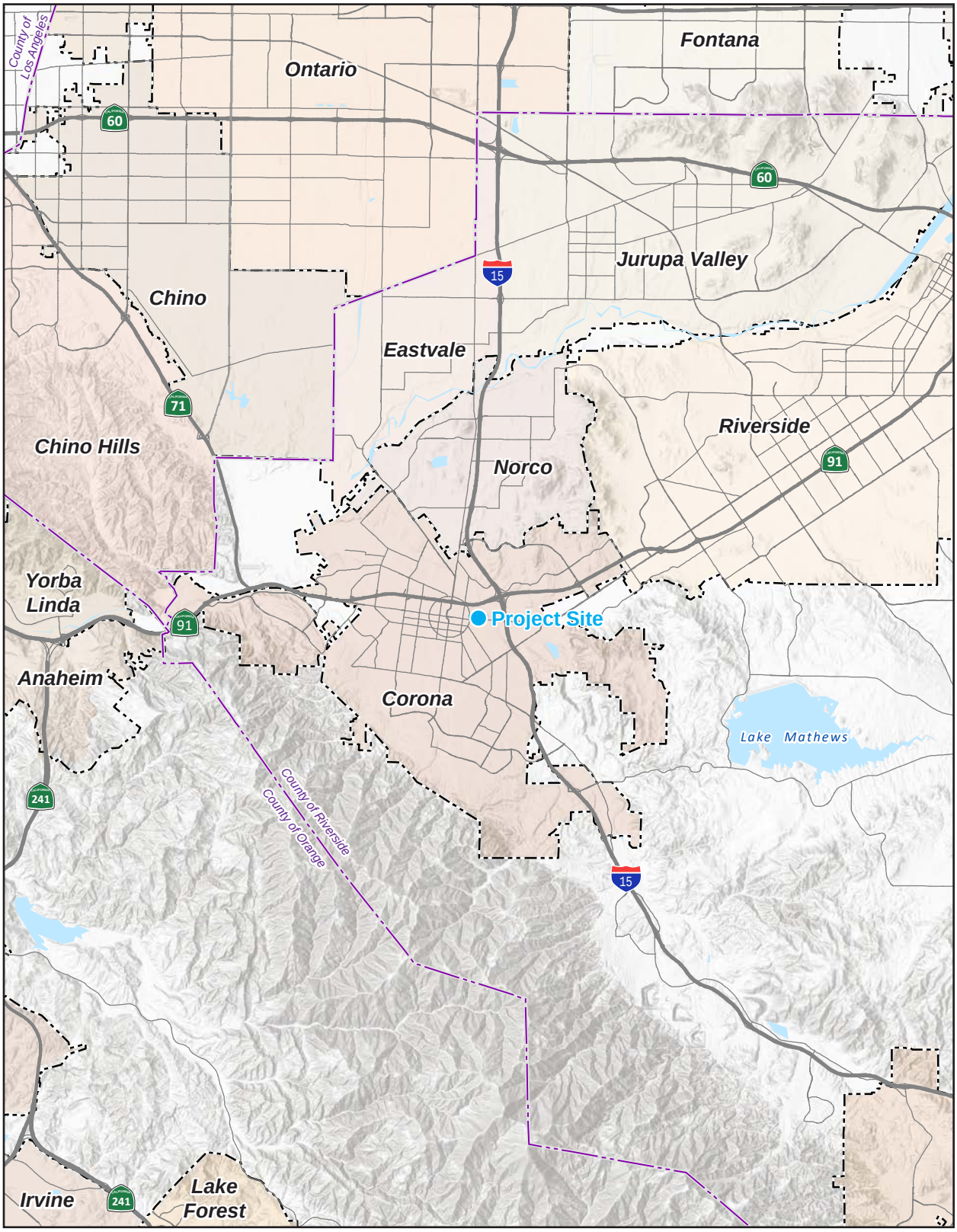
The properties surrounding the project site have these zoning designations:

- **North**. Single family residential (SF), low density multiple family residential (R2), commercial (GC), and commercial/office (BP)
- **East**. BP, BP (Affordable Housing Overlay zone [AHO]), multiple-family residential (MF1)
- **South**. GC, commercial (TC), high density residential (R3)
- **West**. Commercial/Office (RO), SF and TC (Corona 2024a)

The general plan land use designations of the surrounding uses are:

- **North**. Single-family residential (SFR), commercial (C), and Commercial office (CP)
- **East**. SFR, Light Indusial (LI), multiple-family residential (MFR), and C
- **South**. C, Vacant (VC), CP, MFR, and Quasi-Public (QP), and MFR.
- **West**. MFR and C

Figure 1 - Regional Location



County Boundary
City Boundary

Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.

Source: Generated using ArcMap 2024.

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Scale (Miles)

2. Environmental Setting

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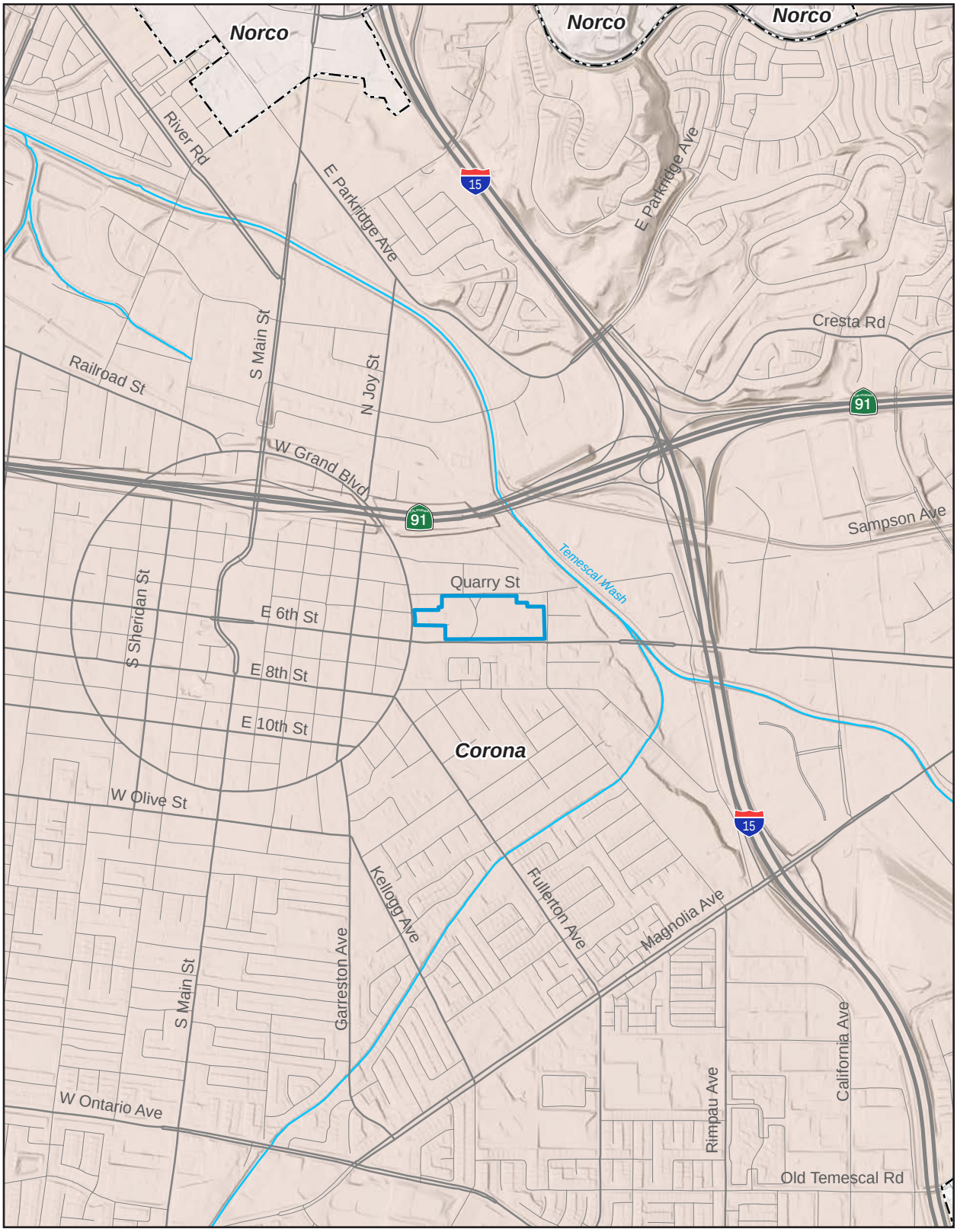
Figure 2 - Local Vicinity



Project Boundary
City Boundary
Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.
Source: Generated using ArcMap 2024.

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Scale (Feet)

2. Environmental Setting

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Figure 3 - Aerial Photograph with Photo Locations

Project Boundary

Construction Staging Area

1 Photograph Location and Direction (18)

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Scale (Feet)

Source: Nearmap 2024.

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Figure 4 - Project Site Photographs

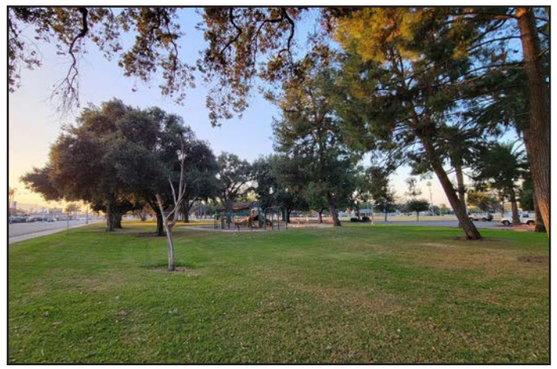
View 1: From the western end of the Park looking east to the YMCA on the project site.


View 2: From northwest of the City pool looking southeast to the City pool on the project site.


View 3: From the western portion of the Park looking northeast the park amphitheater, park restroom building, shade structures and park benches, on the project site.


View 4: From the southern portion of the park looking northwest to the play structures and open park space on the project site.


View 5: Adjacent from the southern centrally located driveway looking north to the parking lot, shade canopy and the open park on the project site.


View 6: From the southern portion of the park looking west to a play structure on the project site.


View 7: From the south-eastern portion of the project site looking northeast to the skate park on the project site.


View 8: From Rimpau Avenue looking southwest to a graded parking lot and trees on the project site.


View 9: From the northeast of the project site looking south to the athletic basketball courts and open park space in the distance, on the project site.


View 10: From the northern driveway looking south to the parking lot and shade structures on the project site.

Source: PlaceWorks 2024.

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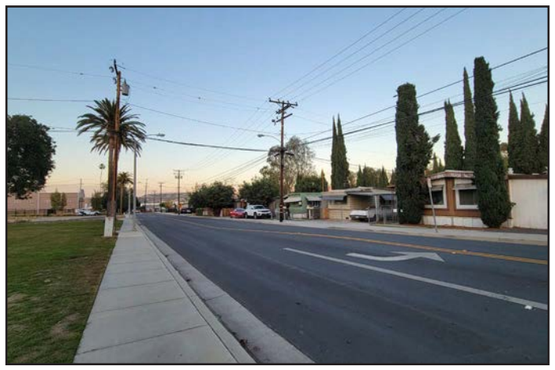
Figure 5 - Surrounding Uses Photographs

View 11: From the southwestern parking lot on site, looking southwest to the commercial businesses, a residential home and automobile mechanic shop.

View 12: From the southwestern driveway of the project site looking west to East 6th Street to the commercial uses.

View 13: From the southern centrally located driveway of the project site looking south to the commercial uses across East 6th Street.

View 14: From the southeast corner of the project site looking southeast to the commercial uses across East 6th Street and Rimpau Avenue.



View 15: From the southeast of the project site looking northeast to the municipal plunge, and residential uses and industrial uses across Rimpau Avenue.

View 16: From the northeast corner of the project site looking northwest to the residential uses across Quarry Street.

View 17: From the northwest corner of the project site looking north to the residential uses across Quarry Street.

View 18: From the western end of the project site looking northwest to the residential uses across East Grand Boulevard and the State Route 91 in the distance.

Source: PlaceWorks 2024.

2. Environmental Setting

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3. Project Description

3.1 APPROVED PROJECT

The Approved Project is described in the City of Corona's General Plan Technical Update EIR, which was certified on June 3, 2020. The General Plan is the City's policy and implementation framework that guides the long-term growth and improvement of Corona for the next 20 or more years. Under the Approved Project in the General Plan, the project site is zoned Parks with a land use designation as Open Space Recreational, which allows for park and recreational uses. Therefore, the Approved Project assumed that the project site would serve as a park and recreational use.

3.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site encompasses approximately 19.6 acres and is located at the northwest corner of East 6th Street and Rimpau Avenue in the City of Corona. The project site currently operates as Corona City Park and includes open fields, basketball courts, paved play areas, playground structures, parking lots, internal circulation routes, a skate park, pool buildings, and a YMCA facility. The proposed project would redevelop Corona City Park with a new aquatics center in the northeastern portion of the site; a new parking lot in the southeastern portion of the site; a centrally located community lawn ("Community Canvas") with a community center building to the east; a new playground structure replacing the existing playground and a new splash pad to the west of the community lawn; replacement restrooms and parking areas on the western portion of the site; and relocated basketball courts with a new pump track surrounding them. An additional parking lot would be located in the northwestern portion of the site. The proposed project would also include new walkways and ornamental landscaping throughout the project site (see Figure 6, *Overall Site Plan*).

3.2.1 Community Center and Aquatics Center

The new 64,323-square-foot community center would be located on the eastern portion of the park and would include lobby space with a 2,200-square-foot check-in area, permitting access to four individual spaces; an approximately 12,000 square-foot Banquet Space; an approximately 28,000-square-foot fitness center; a 6,700-square-foot office and learning space, and a 43,000-square foot aquatic center (see Figure 7, *Community Center and Aquatics Center Site Plan*).

The Banquet space would include a 7,591-square-foot banquet hall with a 1,121-square-foot kitchen, 1,162-square-foot event storage, and a 2,700-square-foot outdoor banquet court. The fitness center would include a 20,162-square-foot gymnasium with bleachers, 935-square-foot gym storage rooms, a 3,243-square-foot fitness room, a 1,882-square-foot group fitness room, an outdoor fitness area, locker rooms, and restrooms. The office and learning spaces would include a 1,546-square-foot classroom, a 2,194-square-foot conference room, a 1,049-square-foot game room, 1,400 square feet of administrative space with open offices, private office, meeting room, breakroom, public restrooms, and additional storage. The community center

would be open to the public Monday through Sunday, from 7:00 a.m./8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m./9:00 p.m., depending on the time of year.

To the east of the community center, the proposed aquatics center service building is approximately 3,785 square feet and consists of pool maintenance rooms, electrical rooms, restrooms, a training room and office located on the northwest portion of the aquatic center. South of the aquatic center building, the project would include a 8,405-square-foot recreational pool and spa that include "lazy river" recreation equipment and water slides, a 6,215-square-foot competition sports pool, four diving boards, large shade structures, outdoor showers, and various pool furniture. The aquatics center would be open to the public Monday through Sunday, from 7:00 a.m./8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m./9:00 p.m., depending on the time of year.

3.2.2 Community Canvas

Centrally located within the project site and directly west of the community center, the Community Canvas would serve as a versatile grass field surrounded by a broad walkway and a limited-access vehicle route. The space would accommodate a range of events, with the open field providing flexibility for temporary setups such as a portable stage or movie screen for community concerts and movie nights. Vehicle access along the designated route would be restricted to specific times and limited to vendors and maintenance vehicles. Together, the Community Canvas and the community center—with its banquet hall—would support a variety of public and private events at Corona City Park while the park remains open to the public and for authorized community-organized activities.

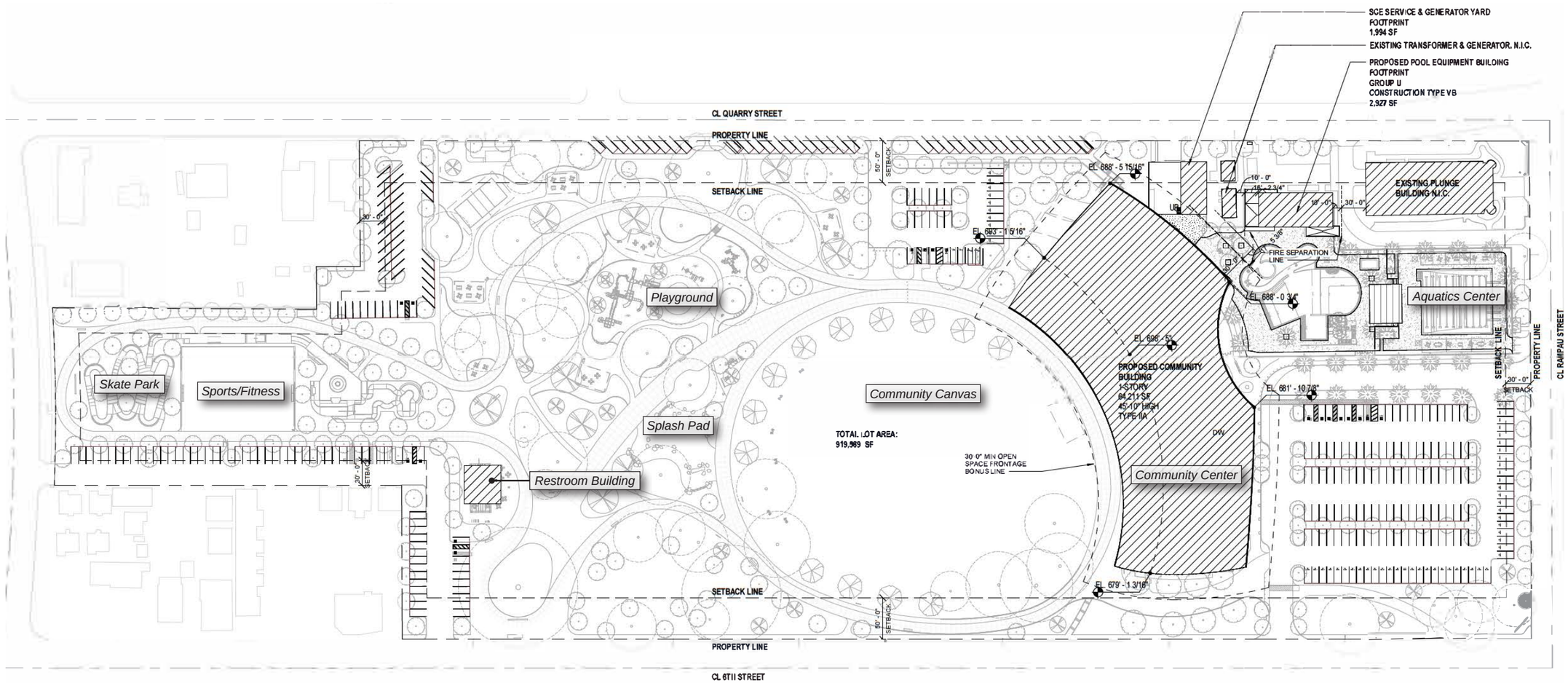
3.2.3 Playground, Fitness, and Sports Courts

The northwest portion of the project site contains a swing set and two playgrounds with play structures—one designed for children aged 2 to 5 years and the other for children aged 5 to 12 years. Adjacent to the playgrounds are covered picnic structures, a volleyball court, and a parking lot. South of the playgrounds, a new splash pad would be developed along with new restroom facilities with outdoor showers. The westernmost area of the project site includes two basketball courts, a skate park and pump track, and two parking lots to the north and south. Walkways are provided throughout the project site.

3.2.4 Event Scheduling

The proposed project would provide a venue for new community-based events and accommodate the relocation of existing events currently held at other locations throughout the City.

Figure 6 - Overall Site Plan



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Source: RIOS 2025.

3. Project Description

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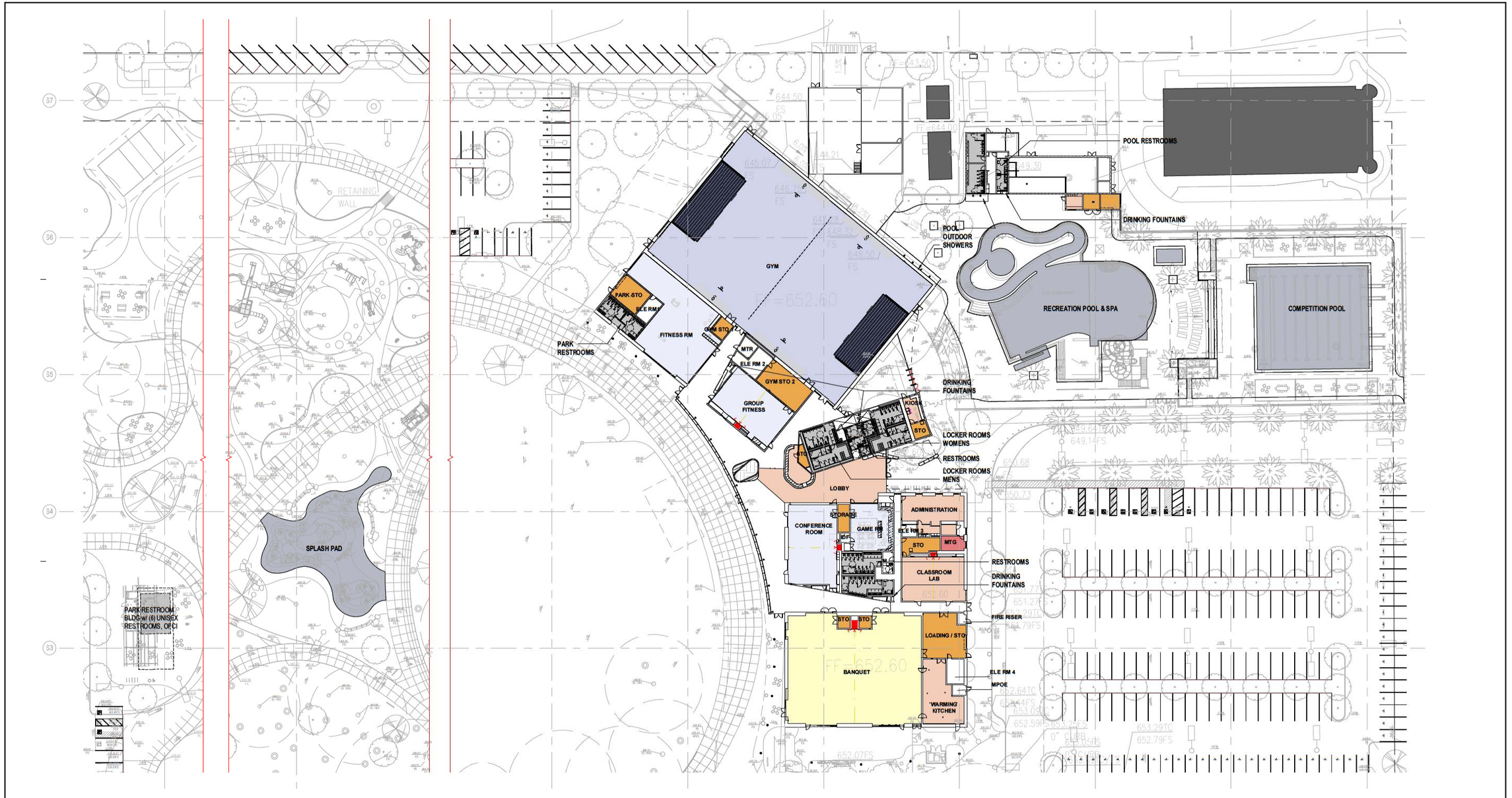
Figure 7 - Community Center and Aquatics Center Site Plan



Source: RIOS 2025.

3. Project Description

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3.2.4.1 REGULARLY OCCURING EVENTS

The proposed project would include the weekly hosting of a Farmers Market, which is currently held at the Corona Mall parking lot and would be relocated to the project site. The Farmers Market would feature vendors and food trucks and attract approximately 1,000 visitors. In addition, the proposed project would host a bi-monthly lunchtime food truck event on weekdays, which would include multiple food trucks located within the project site and accommodate approximately 2,000 visitors. See Table 1, *Corona City Park Regularly Occurring Events Calendar*.

Table 1 Corona City Park Regular Occurring Events Calendar

Event Frequency	Event	Existing or New Event	Current Event Location	Proposed Number of Attendees
Weekly	Farmers Market	Existing	Corona City Mall	1,000
Bi-monthly	Lunchtime Food Truck	New	-	2,000

3.2.4.2 ANNUAL EVENT CALENDAR

The proposed project would accommodate various community events at the project site. Approximately 20 existing events currently held at other locations throughout the City would be relocated to the project site, and 7 new events would be introduced. Future events at the project site would not exceed the capacity currently accommodated at the site. A summary of proposed and relocated events is provided in Table 2, *Corona City Park Annual Event Calendar*.

Table 2 Corona City Park Annual Event Calendar

Event Schedule	Event	Existing or New Event	Current Event Location	Proposed Number of Attendees
January	Health Fair	Existing	Corona Community Center	1,000
February	Lunar New Year	New	-	1,000
	Spring 5K Event or Street Closure (Ex. Ciclavia)	New	-	5,000
March	Spring Festival	New	-	5,000
April	Fentanyl Kills Remembrance Walk	Existing	Santana Park	1,000
	Day of the Child Festival	Existing	Corona City Park	5,000
May	Cinco de Mayo Festival & Parade	Existing	Corona City Park	2,000-5,000
	Relay for Life, 2-Day Event	Existing	Santana Park	2,000
	Corona Rotary Lobsterfest	Existing	City Hall Lawn	1,000
June	Juneteenth	New	-	1,000
July	Movies in the Park W1	Existing	Various City Parks (4)	500
	Movies in the Park W2	Existing	Various City Parks (4)	500
	Movies in the Park W3	Existing	Various City Parks (4)	500

Table 2 Corona City Park Annual Event Calendar

Event Schedule	Event	Existing or New Event	Current Event Location	Proposed Number of Attendees
	Summer Concerts W1	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn & 6th Street	2,500
	Summer Concerts W2	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn & 6th Street	2,500
	Summer Concerts W3	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn & 6th Street	2,500
August	National Night Out	Existing	Historic Civic Center Hall Lawn	2,500
	Movies in the Park W4	Existing	Various City Parks (4)	500
	Movies in the Park W5	Existing	Various City Parks (4)	500
	Summer Concerts W4	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn & 6th Street	2,500
	Summer Concerts W5	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn & 6th Street	2,500
September	Mexican Independence Day Mariachi Concert	New	-	1,000
October	Red Ribbon Week Festival	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn	1,000
	Step Up for Safety 5k	Existing	Santana Park	1,000
	Halloweekend	Existing	Historic Civic Center Lawn	5,000
	Día de los Muertos	New	Historic Civic Center Lawn (2024)	2,000
November	Turkey Trot	New	-	5,000
December	Kids, Cops, and Holiday Magic		City Hall Lawn	2,000

3.2.5 Pedestrian Access, and Vehicular Parking

The proposed project would include a network of walkways connecting all proposed park features and amenities. The project would continue to utilize the existing surrounding roadways, including East 6th Street, Rimpau Avenue, Quarry Street, and East Grand Boulevard. These streets contain sidewalks and crosswalks that provide pedestrian access to the park. Public transit access to the project site is provided by the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) Bus Route 1 and the westbound Red Line. Bicycle access is available via bike lanes along the north and south sides of East 6th Street in both directions. The proposed project includes a total of 325 parking stalls, consisting of 153 new stalls in the Main Parking Lot located at the corner of East 6th Street and Rimpau Avenue; 67 stalls in the North Lot & Quarry Street; 41 stalls in the West Quarry Parking Lot; and 64 stalls in the Kress Court Parking Lot. Additional on-street parking is available along Quarry Street. Vehicular access to the project site would be provided via six access points: one ingress/egress point on Rimpau Avenue, two on Quarry Street, one on East Grand Boulevard, and two on East 6th Street.

3.2.6 Emergency Access

The proposed fire lane would be approximately 28 feet wide and accessible via the newly constructed promenade and market plaza. This paved access route would extend through the central portion of the project site, connecting East 6th Street to Quarry Street.

3.2.7 Project Construction and Phasing

Project development is estimated to take approximately 36 months to complete, extending from December 2026 to December 2029. Construction of the proposed project would occur in one phase. Construction would be permitted to occur Monday through Friday from 7:00 am to 8:00 pm and on Saturdays from 9:00 am to 8:00 pm, with no work on Sundays or legal holidays. Grading activities would be limited to 8 hours/day, 5 days/week (or a total of 40 hours per week). Construction activities would include grading, site clearing, demolition, site preparation, and building construction. During construction, the project site would be enclosed with privacy fencing to ensure the safety of workers and the public. The fencing would also help minimize visual disturbances and limit dust and debris from spreading to adjacent streets and properties, preserving the character and aesthetics of the surrounding area throughout the construction period.

3.2.7.1 CONSTRUCTION STAGING

A City-owned parcel located at 411 Rimpau Avenue (APN 117-331-004) adjacent to the project site is currently vacant and undeveloped. The parcel has been identified as a potential staging area to support construction activities of the proposed project. The staging area would accommodate approximately three construction trailers for use by the City/construction manager, general contractor, and electrical subcontractor, as well as several storage containers for construction materials and equipment.

3.3 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

The City is the Lead Agency under CEQA and has the approval authority over the proposed project. Discretionary actions for the proposed project would include: (1) certification of the environmental document and (2) approval of the proposed project.

3.3.1 Other Agency Action Requested

The City is the Lead Agency under CEQA and has the approval authority over the proposed project. The City would require approval and/or coordination from the following agencies to implement the proposed project.

- **Kizh Nation**: Tribal agreement for tribal monitoring prior to grading.
- **SoCal Edison:** Confirmation of existing electrical facilities, capacity, and any required upgrades.
- **The Gas Co:** Confirmation of gas service availability and capacity.
- **Public Utilities**: Confirmation of potable water and sanitary sewer capacity.

- **Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board**: Enrollment under the Statewide Construction Stormwater Permit.
- **Riverside County Department of Environmental Health:** Approval of warming kitchen and aquatics center.

4. Environmental Checklist

4.1 BACKGROUND

1. **Project Title:** Corona City Park Revitalization Project (Addendum to the City of Corona's General Plan Update - State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2018081039)

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:**
   City of Corona
   400 South Vicentia Avenue
   Corona, California 92882

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:**
   Rachel McLure, CIP Supervisor
   951.736.2400

4. **Project Location:**
   The project site is located at 930 East 6th Street in the City of Corona, which is in the northwestern corner of Riverside County. The project site is 19.6 acres and consists of two Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 117-310-001-2 and 117-301-010-2. The project site is bounded by Quarry Street to the north, Rimpau Avenue to the east, East 6th Street to the south, and Grand Boulevard to the west.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**
   City of Corona
   400 South Vicentia Avenue
   Corona, California 92882

6. **General Plan Designation:** Parks and Open Space Recreational (OS-R)

7. **Zoning:** Parks (P)

8. **Description of Project:**
   The approximately 19.6-acre project site, at the northwest corner of East 6th Street and Rimpau Avenue, currently operates as Corona City Park and includes fields, courts, playgrounds, parking areas, circulation routes, a skate park, pool buildings, and a YMCA facility. The proposed project would redevelop the project site with a new aquatics center (northeast), a new southeastern parking lot, a centrally located "Community Canvas" lawn with an adjacent community center, a new playground and splash pad, replacement restrooms and western parking areas, and relocated basketball courts with a surrounding pump track. An additional parking lot would be added in the northwest. The proposed project also includes new walkways and ornamental landscaping throughout the project site.

9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting**

The project site is bounded by Quarry Street, residential uses, and the Corona Community Veterinary Hospital to the north; Rimpau Avenue and the Municipal Plunge to the east; East 6th Street and Kress Court

to the south; and Grand Boulevard, residential uses, an auto shop, and other commercial uses to the west. Across Quarry Street are single-family homes and Circle City Towing. East of Rimpau Avenue are a mobile home park, Advance Iron Concepts, and a vacant lot. Across East 6th Street are multi-family homes, a pawn shop, a car dealership, and a NAPA Auto Parts store. Across East Grand Boulevard are restaurants and residential uses. Surrounding zoning includes Single-Family Residential (SF), Low-Density Multi-Family Residential (R2), General Commercial (GC), and Commercial/Office (BP) to the north; BP, BP (Affordable Housing Overlay zone [AHO]), and Multi-Family Residential (MF1) to the east; GC, Town Center (TC), and High-Density Residential (R3) to the south; and Residential Office (RO), SF, and TC to the west (Corona 2024a). The surrounding General Plan designations include Single-Family Residential (SFR), Commercial (C), and Commercial Office (CP) to the north; SFR, Light Industrial (LI), Multiple-Family Residential (MFR), and C to the east; C, Vacant (VC), CP, MFR, and Quasi-Public (QP) to the south; and MFR and C to the west.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participating agreement):

- Local Agencies
    - Riverside County Fire Department: Approval of the newly constructed fire lane and confirmation of emergency access compliance.
    - Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board: Coverage under the NPDES Construction General Permit and review of stormwater compliance measures.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?:

NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

Tribal consultation was conducted as part of the Approved Project's environmental analysis pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18. Additionally, the notification and consultation requirements pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1 do not apply to the proposed project because this is an Addendum to the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, further tribal consultation is not required.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural and Forest Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology / Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population / Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation / Traffic	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

4.3 DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LEAD AGENCY)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature — 06/24/2026 *Date*

Javier Luna, Acting Public Works Director *Printed Name* — City of Corona *For*

4.4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

   a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

   b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

4. Environmental Checklist

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5. Environmental Analysis

This chapter provides evidence to substantiate the conclusions in the environmental checklist. Each section briefly summarizes the conclusions of the 2020 Certified EIR and discusses the following three conditions pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162:

> **Condition 1.** Whether or not the proposed project represents a substantial change that will require major revisions to the Certified EIR due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
>
> **Condition 2.** Whether or not substantial changes in the circumstances under which the proposed project is being undertaken will require major revisions to the Certified EIR due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
>
> **Condition 3.** If new information shows that the proposed project would have one or more new significant effects; that significant effects would be substantially more severe than previously described; that mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would be feasible and substantially reduce impacts, but project proponents decline to adopt them; or that new or previously rejected mitigation measures or alternatives would be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more project impacts, but project proponents decline to adopt them.

If none of the above conditions are met, the analysis identifies where impacts of the proposed project would not require major revisions to the 2023 Certified EIR or substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects that would trigger the need to prepare a subsequent or supplemental EIR under Sections 15162(a) and 15163(a).

5.1 AESTHETICS

5.1.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project would result in less than significant impacts regarding aesthetics.

Scenic Vistas or Resources Along a State Scenic Highway

Visual resources in the City and sphere of influence (SOI) include mountain views, prominent scenic views, scenic vistas, and scenic resources. The approved land use plan under the General Plan would allow for development in currently undeveloped parcels and intensification of existing uses along local scenic corridors. However, land use designations would remain the same, and existing conditions in residential areas adjacent to

scenic vistas and resources would remain unchanged. Future projects in the Hillside District would be required to develop and implement land use controls that preserve significant visual resources. Additionally, future development would be required to comply with the City's municipal code, Residential and Industrial Development Design Guidelines (including specific plan guidelines), and the General Plan goals and policies. The General Plan would continue to preserve open space areas, parks, and agricultural lands that provide views of scenic vistas. Therefore, vistas and scenic resources in and surrounding the City would not be adversely impacted. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Visual Character and Quality

Buildout of the approved land use plan under the General Plan would alter the existing visual appearance of the City with the development of undeveloped parcels and intensification of existing uses. The City of Corona is characterized by its diversity of residential neighborhoods: which includes historic neighborhoods, older neighborhoods, new neighborhoods, and industrial and commercial areas within the City. Future development would be required to comply with existing regulations that assist in maintaining the City's character, including the City's residential and industrial development design guidelines, industrial landscape design guidelines, the policies of the Community Design Element, and Title 17 (Zoning Code) of the Corona Municipal Code. Although new developments would alter the visual appearance of the City, the Approved Project would not degrade Corona's visual character or quality with compliance to the City's existing regulations and General Plan policies. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Light and Glare

Sources of light and glare in the City include building lighting (interior and exterior), security lighting, sign illumination, ballfield lighting, and parking-area lighting. These sources are mostly associated with residential, commercial, and industrial uses and the larger community parks in the more developed areas of the City. Future development under the General Plan would occur in undeveloped parcels and areas designated for intensification of existing uses, which would introduce new sources of light and glare. However, future development would be required to comply with residential, commercial, and industrial landscape design guidelines, which consider accent lighting and lighting in the City's landscape assessment districts, Chapter 17.76 and Chapter 17.86[1] of the City's Zoning Code, and General Plan policies to minimize any potential spillover associated with light and glare. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

5.1.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

[1] Chapter 17.76 and Chapter 17.86 of the City's Zoning Code, as referenced in the 2020 Certified EIR, have since been updated to Chapter 17.84 in the current Zoning Code as noted in the analysis provided below.

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?					X
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?				X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?					X

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The City of Corona General Plan describes scenic vistas as points where wide-open views of natural features dominate the visual image of the City. The City contains both prominent scenic vistas and scenic corridors defined as locally important scenic vistas. Significant vistas in the City include: the Prado Basin views from Sierra del Oro, which encompass the basin on the south and canyon areas on the west; the view south to the Santa Ana Mountains from the I-15/SR-91 freeway interchange; the southern view of the San Bernardino foothills from major north-south streets south of Ontario Avenue; the views of the San Gabriel Mountains from the higher elevations south of Ontario Avenue; and Eagle Glen. Scenic corridors (local, State, and county eligible scenic highways) include: Grand Boulevard; Main Street, from 3rd Street to the southern terminus; Ontario Avenue, from Mangular to State Street; Chase Drive from Foothill Parkway to Spring Meadows Drive; Foothill Parkway, from Paseo Grande to Bedford Canyon Road; Magnolia, from Ontario Ave to Rimpau Avenue; Green River Road, from SR-91 to Palisades Drive; Palisades Drive, from Green River to Serfas Club Drive; Eagle Glen Parkway, from I-15 to southern terminus; and SR-71, SR-91, I-15 and Cajalco Road, respectively.

The project site is an existing park and will continue to operate as a park within an urbanized area, and views surrounding the project site are largely constrained by residential and commercial development, landscaping, and vegetation. There are several scenic vistas within the City that are located near the project site, including SR-91, I-15, I-15/SR-91 freeway interchange, and Main Street, which are approximately 0.20 miles, 0.40 miles, 0.40 miles, and 0.50 miles away, respectively. SR-91 offers views of the Santa Ana Canyon to the west and

Norco/Corona Hills to the northeast. The project site is south of SR-91 and would not hinder any views of scenic vistas from SR-91. I-15 offers views of Temescal Valley to the south. The project site is west of the I-15 and would not affect views of this scenic vista. Main Street provides views of the City's historic core, the Santa Ana Mountains to the west and south, and the low foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains to the east. The project site is approximately 0.50 miles west of Main Street; however, due to the existing commercial and residential development, the proposed project would not be visible from Main Street and would not affect the scenic vista. Grand Boulevard is a City-designated scenic vista that bounds the project site to the west and provides views of the City's historic core, estates, and mature trees. The mature trees on the project site are not prominently visible from Grand Boulevard due to surrounding development blocking views of the project site and mature trees. The proposed project would remove 275 and relocate 59 ornamental trees; however, 46 mature trees will remain in place with tree protection fencing, to maintain the historic character of the site. Further, the project site along Grand Boulevard includes the existing YMCA buildings and trees. The proposed project would remove the existing YMCA, replant trees, and introduce new park facilities. The proposed project would allow for better views into the project site from Grand Boulevard and would not negatively impact views from Grand Boulevard. The proposed project would be consistent with Goal CD-6 of the General Plan, to develop and implement land use controls that preserve significant visual resources from potential loss or disruption (Policies CD-6.1 through CD-6.4), and Goal CD-7, maintain, establish, develop, and protect the City's highways and corridors for scenic purposes (Policies CD-7.1 through CD-7.3). The project site will continue to operate as a park and the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The nearest officially State-designated scenic highway to the project site is a portion of SR-91 near the City of Anaheim, approximately 12.20 miles west of the project site (Caltrans 2024). Due to the distance, topography, and intervening development, the project site is not visible from SR-91. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, no scenic resources would be damaged, and no impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. For an incorporated city, "urbanized area" means the city, either by itself or in combination with two contiguous incorporated cities, has a population of at least 100,000 persons. The City of Corona has an

estimated population of 160,238 people (US Census 2023). Therefore, the project site is in an urbanized area as defined by Public Resources Code 21071.

The proposed project would revitalize the existing Corona City Park and would be consistent with the existing land use designation (OS-R) and a zoning designation (P) of the project site (Corona 2024a). Because the proposed project would serve similar uses and its development would be comparable to or lower in height than surrounding structures, it would not degrade the visual character or quality of public views in the area. The proposed project would be consistent with Corona General Plan community design policies, including but not limited to: Goal CD-2, entries that are well defined by signage, landscaping, lighting, and other visual landmarks that provide a clear sense of arrival into and identity for the City of Corona and Goal CD-6, develop and implement land use controls that preserve significant visual resources from potential loss or disruption. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Lighting effects are associated with the evening and nighttime use of artificial light. Excessive light and/or glare can impair vision, cause annoyance, affect sleep patterns, and generate safety hazards when experienced by drivers. Residences and natural outdoor spaces are considered light sensitive since occupants have expectations of privacy during evening hours and may be subject to disturbance by bright light sources, and wildlife's natural movements and activities can be disrupted. Light spill is typically defined as the presence of unwanted light on properties adjacent to the property being illuminated. With respect to lighting, the degree of illumination may vary widely depending on the amount of light generated, height of the light source, presence of barriers or obstructions, type of light source, and weather conditions.

Glare is primarily a daytime occurrence caused by the reflection of sunlight or artificial light on surfaces that reflect the light, such as highly polished surfaces (e.g., glass, automobiles, and reflective materials) and light-colored surfaces (e.g., surfaces of buildings and structures). Perceived glare is the unwanted and potentially objectionable sensation experienced by a person as they look directly into the light source of a luminaire. Daytime glare generation is common in urban areas and is typically associated with buildings with exterior façades largely or entirely composed of highly reflective glass. Glare can also be produced during evening and nighttime hours by the reflection of artificial light sources such as automobile headlights. Daytime glare can also be generated by light reflecting off passing or parked cars. Glare generation is typically related to either moving vehicles or sun angles, although glare resulting from reflected sunlight can occur regularly at certain times of the day and year. Excessive glare not only impedes visibility but also increases the ambient heat reflectivity in a given area. The adjacent residences are glare-sensitive uses.

For the purposes of this analysis, a standard of 0.9 foot-candle (fc) was used for a significance determination because it sets the standard below the level of typical street lights (1.0 to 5.0 fc) and below twilight levels (1.0 fc),

which ensures that bedrooms are not subjected to sleep-depriving light intrusion. Additionally, industry best practices recommend that exterior lighting levels be further reduced to 0.2 fc or less after curfew hours to further reduce impacts on human circadian rhythms, nighttime wildlife activity, and general skyglow (IDA 2020).

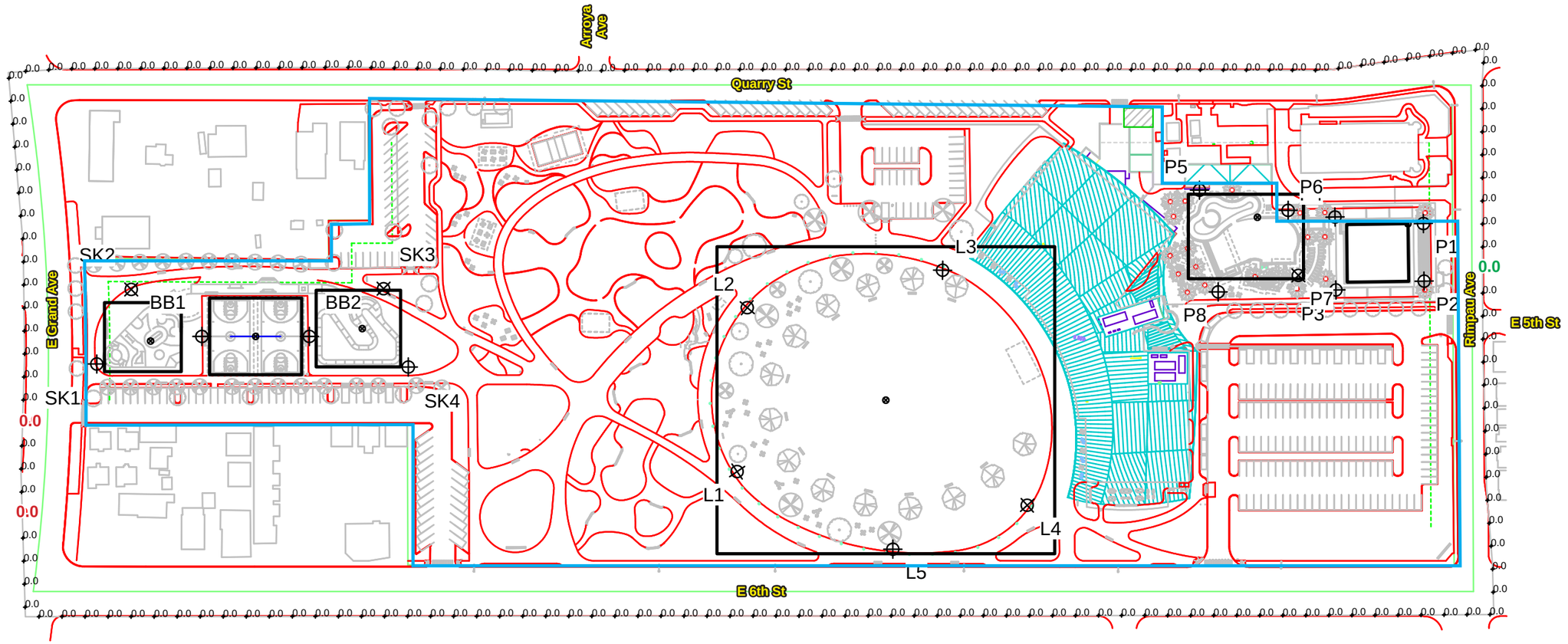
Existing on-site sources of light are minimal and include security lighting, lampposts, other park facilities outdoor lighting, and vehicle headlights. Surrounding sources of light include residential lighting (such as light emanating from windows, outdoor lighting on private property, and security lighting), streetlights, car lights, and lights associated with the surrounding commercial uses. The project site is generally unlit except for nighttime lighting associated with the uses on site, such as security lighting. Existing sources of glare include light reflecting off of vehicles traveling on the public rights-of-way, parked in parking lots and along public rights-of-way, and light-colored building materials.

The buildout of the proposed project would not significantly increase the sources of light and glare in the area; however, the proposed project would result in more reflective surfaces compared to existing conditions on the project site. The existing Corona City Park includes sidewalk and parking lot lighting, as well as lighting around the skate park, basketball and tennis courts, open field, and exterior building areas. The proposed project would provide similar lighting features, including illumination around the community canvas, skate park, and sports fitness area, as well as exterior building and parking lot lighting. Since the proposed project is more built out than the existing park and includes more recreational features, nighttime lighting is expected to increase within the project site.

The Musco lighting plans measure fc lighting measurements at the project site boundary. As shown in Figure 8, *Horizontal Light Levels at Property Line*, the highest light level at the boundary is 0.04 fc, which is below the 0.9 fc threshold of significance and below the 0.2 fc target for after curfew. Since the proposed lights allow the lamps to be directed down to the ground and not at a right angle across the park, and the nearest residential properties are located beyond the project site boundary to the north, west, south, and east, so no residential properties will experience measurable increase in lighting as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Additionally, the proposed community center and various park lighting would be shielded and directed away from residential and sensitive uses surrounding the project site. The proposed project would also be consistent with Corona General Plan goals and policies, including but not limited to policy HC-2.4: Ensure that individuals, neighborhoods, and businesses clearly understand the potential for adverse pollution, noise, odor, vibration, lighting and glare, and the effects of toxic materials or emissions when generating uses are proposed near them. The proposed project would be required to comply with California Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential Buildings (Title 24, Part 6), Chapter 17.84 of the City's Zoning Code, Lighting Performance Standards (formerly Chapters 17.76 and 17.86 under the 2020 Certified EIR), and applicable General Plan policies would minimize potential spillover effects associated with light and glare. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Figure 8 - Horizontal Light Levels at Property Line



Equipment List For Areas Shown								
Pole				Luminaires				
QTY	LOCATION	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE GRADE LEVEL	LUMINAIRE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
2	BB1-BB2	50'	-	50'	TLC-LED-550	4/2*	6	0
3	L1-L2 L5	60'	-	60'	TLC-LED-1200	1	1	0
				60'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
1	L3	60'	-	60'	TLC-LED-1200	1	1	0
				60'	TLC-LED-900	4	4	0
1	L4	60'	-	60'	TLC-LED-900	5	5	0
4	P1-P4	50'	-	50'	TLC-LED-550	3	3	0
4	P5-P8	50'	-	50'	TLC-LED-550	2	2	0
4	SK1-SK4	40'	-	40'	TLC-LED-550	2	2	0
19	Totals					62	62	0

*Above Grade level relative to the field
*This structure utilizes a back-to-back mounting configuration

Grid Summary	
Name:	**Spill @ 3ft.**
Spacing:	30.0'
Height:	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary	
	INITIAL HORIZONTAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average:	**0.0012**
Maximum:	0.04
Minimum:	0.00
CU:	0.00
No. of Points:	176
LUMINAIRE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits:	A,B,C,D,E,F
No. of Luminaires:	**62**
Total Load:	42.12 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions and should be taken in accordance with IESNA RP-6-15.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

Project Boundary

Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗

0 160
Scale (Feet)

Source: MUSCO 2025.

5. Environmental Analysis

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5.1.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to aesthetics were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

5.2.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that no mitigation measures were feasible, and the Approved Project resulted in significant impacts to agriculture and forestry resources.

Farmland

Implementation of the General Plan would result in approximately 7,591 acres, or 88 percent, of farmland in the City and SOI would be converted to non-agricultural uses. However, agricultural uses would continue to be permitted if the zoning permits agricultural uses. The Approved Project would not change the land use designations, density, or intensity levels beyond what is currently designated within the 2004 General Plan, and all existing farmlands would remain for agricultural uses and would not result in the conversion or zoning of Farmland to nonagricultural development. Development of the General Plan would convert farmland with nonagricultural land use designations to nonagricultural use. The associated loss of agricultural production was determined to result in a significant impact.

Williamson Act

On February 22, 2006, the Williamson Act contract for a preserve in the City was terminated, and there are currently no Williamson Act contracts in the City. Implementation of the General Plan would result in a loss of 8 acres within the SOI, and 323 acres of agricultural preserves in the SOI would remain. Despite there being no Williamson Acts contract land within the City, there is Williamson Act contract land in the SOI; therefore the loss of 8 acres in the SOI was determined to result in a significant impact on agriculture in the region.

Forestland and Timberland

According to CAL FIRE, there are no current or planned fixed commercial timber operations, and there are no timber production zones in the City of Corona or its SOI. Consequently, implementation of the General Plan would not result in loss or conversion of timberland to non-forest uses. Portions of the City and SOI contain woodland and forest vegetation, predominantly in the eastern and western peripheries of the project area. The General Plan would not impact potential forestland in these areas of the City or SOI, and implantation of General Plan policies would reduce impacts to forest resources. Development in the City and SOI would not result in the loss or conversion of forestland to non-forest uses; and the Approved Project would not change land use designations, densities, or intensities; therefore, the Approved Project would not rezone forestland to non-forest use. With adherence to the General Plan, the Approved Project's impacts were determined to be less than significant.

5.2.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the proposed project:

	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?					X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?					X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?					X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?					X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?					X

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program produces maps and statistical data for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation

status and is divided into five categories: Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, and Grazing Land. The best quality land is Prime Farmland (CDC 2024). Farmland of Statewide Importance is similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Unique Farmland is farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops.

According to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, the project site and surrounding area are mapped as 'Urban and Built-up Land' and do not contain any farmlands nearby, consistent with Figure ER-7, Agricultural Resources, of the Corona General Plan (CDC 2024; Corona 2020). The proposed project would be developed within the confines of the project site, which is currently developed as a park and is surrounded by residential and commercial development. Thus, the proposed project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The project site is developed with an existing park, which has a zoning designation of Parks (P) and a land use designation of Parks and Open Space Recreational (OS-R) (Corona 2024a). The project site is developed with various parking lots, playgrounds and play equipment, basketball courts, a tennis court, a pool, an amphitheater, shade structures with tables and benches, a skate park, ornamental landscaping, and open park spaces. Since the proposed project is consistent with the existing uses at the project site and zoning, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use.

Williamson Act contracts restrict the use of privately owned land for agriculture and compatible open-space uses under contract with local governments; in exchange, the land is taxed based on actual use rather than potential market value. There is no Williamson Act contract in effect on the project site or in the area (CDC 2022). Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No Impact. The project site has a zoning designation of Parks (P) and a land use designation of Parks and Open Space Recreational (OS-R) (Corona 2024a). The project site is developed with an existing public park. No forested land or timberland exists on-site of the vicinity of the project site. Further, the project site is not zoned for forest land or timberland. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for forestland or timberland. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The project site is developed with an existing park and in an urbanized area of the city, and no significant forest land uses are present onsite or in the immediate vicinity. Development of the proposed project would not require any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The project site is developed with an existing park and in an urbanized area of the city, and no significant agricultural or forest land uses are present onsite nor in the immediate vicinity. Development of the proposed project would not result in any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses or forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.2.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to agriculture and forestry were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

5.3.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Approved Project resulted in significant impacts to air quality.

Air Quality Management Plan Consistency

The 2020 Certified EIR identified that the Approved Project would conflict with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD) 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). Incorporation of Mitigation Measure AQ-2, would reduce long-term criteria air pollutant emissions associated with buildout of the Approved Project. However, due to the magnitude and scale of the land uses that would be developed, no mitigation measures were available that would reduce operation and construction impacts to below a significant level.

Cumulative Air Quality Impacts

The 2020 Certified EIR identified that buildout of the Approved Project would cumulatively contribute to the nonattainment designations of the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB) and would contribute to known health effects in the basin until the attainment standards are met in the SoCAB. Construction activities and long-term operation associated with the buildout of the Approved Project resulted in air pollutant levels that exceeded South Coast AQMD's significance thresholds. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 and AQ-2 would reduce criteria air pollutant emissions from construction- and operation-related activities to the extent feasible. However, emissions from the magnitude of the overall land use development associated with the Approved Project would likely exceed the South Coast AQMD regional significance thresholds for construction and operation.

Impacts on Sensitive Receptors: TACs

Operation of industrial and warehousing land uses accommodated under the Approved Project could expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of toxic air contaminants (TACs). South Coast AQMD's permitting process and Mitigation Measure AQ-3 would ensure TACs from individual development projects would be less than significant. However, implementation of the Approved Project would generate TACs that could contribute to elevated levels in the SoCAB and result in a significant cumulative contribution in terms of health risk.

Impacts on Sensitive Receptors: Criteria Air Pollutants

Buildout of the Approved Project would not produce the volume of traffic required to generate carbon monoxide (CO) hotspots and CO hotspots impacts would be less than significant. Mitigation Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2 would reduce localized construction and operation emissions to the extent feasible. However, due to the scale of future development and inclusion of industrial uses potentially close to existing sensitive receptors, the 2020 Certified EIR identified that buildout under the Approved Project would likely generate emissions that exceed South Coast AQMD localized significance thresholds (LSTs) and expose sensitive receptors to substantial criteria air pollutant concentrations.

Odor Impacts

The 2020 Certified EIR required an odor management plan in compliance with South Coast AQMD Rule 402 for applicable projects, per Mitigation Measure AQ-4, which would ensure odor impacts were minimized to a less than significant level.

5.3.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?					X
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?				X	
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				X	
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?				X	

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No Impact. The 2020 Certified EIR identified that the Approved Project would conflict with South Coast AQMD's 2016 AQMP. Since the EIR was certified, South Coast AQMD adopted the 2022 AQMP in December 2022 (South Coast AQMD 2022).

As discussed in Section 5.14, *Population and Housing*, the renovation of the existing park would continue to serve the existing recreational needs of the City and would not induce substantial population growth in the area. Due to the nature of the proposed project, it would not result in a significant increase in employment in the City. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would result in short-term employment only and would end upon project completion.

Finally, as described in Section 5.3.2(b), the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in construction, or operation-phase emissions compared to what was analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the 2022 AQMP; and its implementation is not anticipated to result in new, or increase the severity of, impacts as it pertains to consistency with the 2022

AQMP when compared to the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The 2020 Certified EIR identified that construction and operation of the Approved Project would cumulatively contribute to the nonattainment designations of the SoCAB. Various goals and policies in the General Plan along with Mitigation Measure AQ-2 reduced impacts to the extent feasible; however, air quality was identified as a significant and unavoidable impact in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Short-Term Regional Construction Impacts

Construction activities produce combustion emissions from various sources, such as on-site heavy-duty construction vehicles, vehicles hauling materials to and from the site, and motor vehicles transporting the construction crew. Construction of the proposed project would generate criteria air pollutants associated with construction equipment exhaust and fugitive dust from site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating. Air pollutant emissions from construction activities on-site would vary daily as construction activity levels change. Maximum daily construction emissions associated with the proposed project are provided in Table 3, *Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions*. Mitigation measures identified for the Approved Project and applicable to the proposed project were included in the modeling.

Table 3 Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions

	Pollutants (lb/day)[1, 2]					
Construction Phase	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Year 2025						
Site Preparation	1	15	30	<1	6	3
Grading	1	20	37	<1	3	1
Building Construction	1	10	18	<1	1	<1
Year 2026						
Building Construction	1	10	17	<1	1	<1
Year 2027						
Building Construction	1	10	17	<1	1	<1
Year 2028						
Building Construction	1	10	17	<1	1	<1
Building Construction, Paving, and Architectural Coating	8	17	30	<1	1	<1
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions						
Maximum Daily Emissions	8	20	37	<1	6	3

5. Environmental Analysis

Table 3 Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions

Construction Phase	Pollutants (lb/day)[1, 2]					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
South Coast AQMD Regional Construction Threshold	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Significant?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1. South Coast AQMD 2023.

[1] Based on the preliminary information provided by the City. Where specific information regarding project-related construction activities was not available, construction assumptions were based on CalEEMod defaults, which are based on construction surveys conducted by South Coast AQMD of construction equipment.

[2] Includes implementation of fugitive dust control measures required by South Coast AQMD under Rule 403, including watering disturbed areas a minimum of three times per day, reducing speed limit to 25 miles per hour on unpaved surfaces, replacing ground cover quickly, and street sweeping with Rule 1186–compliant sweepers. Also includes implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, which requires use of Tier 4 interim construction equipment.

The SoCAB is designated nonattainment for O_3, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ under the State standards and nonattainment for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ for Federal standards (CARB 2024). According to South Coast AQMD methodology, any project that does not exceed or can be mitigated to less than the daily threshold values would not add significantly to a cumulative impact (South Coast AQMD 1993). As shown in Table 3, the maximum daily construction emissions for all criteria air pollutants would be less than their respective South Coast AQMD regional construction thresholds.

The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in magnitude of maximum daily air pollutant emissions compared to what was evaluated under the approved land uses in the 2020 Certified EIR. Overall, there would be no new significant impacts and no substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impact in the 2020 Certified EIR. Preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

Long-Term Regional Operational Impacts

Typical long-term air pollutant emissions are generated by area sources (e.g., landscape fuel use, aerosols, architectural coatings, and asphalt pavement), energy use (natural gas), and mobile sources (i.e., on-road vehicles). The proposed project involves redevelopment of Corona City Park. Typically, the primary source of long-term criteria air pollutant emissions generated by a project are mobile emissions from project-generated vehicle trips. Although programming for new events would increase vehicle trips to the project site, the proposed project would redistribute existing vehicle trips for existing events that are already occurring in the City and the future events would not have greater capacity than the current events. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate an increase in VMT in the City. Moreover, the 19.6-acre project site was evaluated as recreation under the approved land uses in the 2020 Certified EIR.

As shown in Table 4, *Maximum Daily Regional Operation Emissions*, it is anticipated that operation of the proposed project would result in emissions that would not exceed the South Coast AQMD regional operation-phase significance thresholds.

Table 4 Maximum Daily Regional Operation Emissions

Source	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/Day)					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Emissions						
Area	2	<1	3	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1
Total	2	1	3	<1	<1	<1
South Coast AQMD Regional Threshold	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.
Notes: lbs: Pounds. Highest winter or summer emissions report. Mobile trips not modeled since proposed project would redistribute existing vehicle trips in the City and not increase VMT.

As shown in Table 4, the proposed project would generate nominal operational criteria air pollutant emissions compared to the South Coast AQMD regional significance thresholds and emissions generated by the Approved Project. Additionally, emissions from building energy use would be minimized because the new community building and restrooms would meet the current California Building and Energy Efficiency Standards—future iterations of the California Building Standards Code are assumed to achieve greater energy efficiency performance. Therefore, buildout of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in operation-phase emissions compared to what was analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR.

The proposed project does not identify or require adoption of any further mitigation measures beyond those provided in the 2020 Certified EIR. The proposed project compared to the Approved Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of impacts with respect to cumulatively contributing to the nonattainment designations of the SoCAB. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND.

Localized Impacts: LSTs

The 2020 Certified EIR identified that buildout under the Approved Project would likely generate emissions that exceed South Coast AQMD LSTs and expose sensitive receptors to substantial criteria air pollutant concentrations. Impacts to sensitive receptors were found to be significant and unavoidable.

5. Environmental Analysis

Operational LSTs

Types of land uses that typically generate substantial quantities of criteria air pollutants include industrial (stationary sources) and warehousing (truck idling) land uses. The proposed project would involve redevelopment of Corona City Park. Thus, the type of land use proposed under the proposed project would not be expected to generate substantial quantities of criteria air pollutants. Overall, it is not anticipated that development of the land uses accommodated under the proposed project would result in new or increased severity of operation-related localized air quality impacts compared to the land uses considered in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Construction

LSTs are based on the California AAQS, which are the most stringent AAQS to provide a margin of safety in the protection of public health and welfare (South Coast AQMD 2008). They are designated to protect sensitive receptors most susceptible to further respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and people engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The screening-level construction LSTs are based on the size of the project site, distance to the nearest sensitive receptor, and Source Receptor Area (SRA). The nearest off-site sensitive receptors are the single-family residences along Quarry Street to the north, mobile homes along Rimpau Avenue to the east, apartments along East 6th Street to the south, and single-family residences along East Grand Boulevard to the west.

Air pollutant emissions generated by construction activities would cause temporary increases in air pollutant concentrations. Table 5, *Localized Construction Emissions*, shows the maximum daily construction emissions (pounds per day) generated during onsite construction activities compared with the South Coast AQMD's screening-level LSTs, for sensitive receptors within 82 feet for NO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. As shown in Table 3, the construction of the proposed project would not generate construction-related on-site emissions that would exceed the screening-level LSTs. Thus, project-related construction activities would not have the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and localized air quality impacts from construction activities would be less than significant.

Table 5 Localized Construction Emissions

Construction Activity	Pollutants(lbs/day)[1]			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}[2]	$PM_{2.5}$[2]
South Coast AQMD 1.31 Acre LST	**134**	**778**	**4.62**	**3.62**
Building Construction 2025	9	15	0.11	0.11
Building Construction 2026	9	15	0.11	0.10
Building Construction 2027	9	15	0.10	0.09
Building Construction 2028	9	15	0.09	0.09
Building Construction 2028, Paving, and Architectural Coating	17	27	0.20	0.18
South Coast AQMD 3.50 Acre LST	**220**	**1,353**	**9.00**	**6.50**
Site Preparation	15	28	5.40	2.75

Table 5 Localized Construction Emissions

Construction Activity	Pollutants(lbs/day)[1]			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}[2]	$PM_{2.5}$[2]
South Coast AQMD 4.00 Acre LST	**237**	**1,469**	**9.99**	**7.00**
Grading	19	35	2.78	1.14
Exceeds LST?	No	No	No	No

Sources: CalEEMod Version 2022.1; South Coast AQMD 2008, 2011.

Notes: In accordance with South Coast AQMD methodology, only onsite stationary sources and mobile equipment are included in the analysis. Screening level LSTs are based on an 82 ft receptor for NO_X, CO, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ in SRA 22.

[1] Where specific information for project-related construction activities or processes was not available modeling was based on CalEEMod defaults. These defaults are based on construction surveys conducted by the South Coast AQMD.

[2] Includes fugitive dust control measures required by South Coast AQMD under Rule 403, such as watering disturbed areas a minimum of three times per day, reducing speed limit to 25 miles per hour on unpaved surfaces, replacing ground cover quickly, and street sweeping with Rule 1186–compliant sweepers. Also includes implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, which requires use of Tier 4 interim construction equipment.

Development under the proposed project would not introduce new types of construction processes or activities compared to what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR. Additionally, the proposed project would not result in developing a new area because the project site was considered as open space recreational usage under the 2020 Certified EIR. Thus, it is not anticipated that development of the land uses accommodated under the proposed project would result in new or increase the severity of construction-related LST impacts compared to the land uses considered for the project site in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Localized Health Risk

The 2020 Certified EIR identified that operation of industrial and warehousing land uses accommodated under the Approved Project could expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations TACs that could contribute to elevated levels in the SoCAB and result in a significant cumulative contribution in terms of health risk.

Operational Health Risk

The proposed project is not an industrial or warehousing type land use that would generate substantial TAC emissions. No impact would occur, and the proposed project would result in new or increase the severity of health risk impacts compared to that identified in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, no changes or new information would require preparation of a subsequent EIR.

Construction Health Risk

Emissions from construction equipment primarily consist of diesel particulate matter (DPM). In 2015, the Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment (OEHHA) adopted guidance for preparation of health risk assessments, which included the development of a cancer risk factor and non-cancer chronic reference exposure level for DPM over a 30-year time frame (OEHHA 2015). Currently, South Coast AQMD does not require the evaluation of long-term excess cancer risk or chronic health impacts for a short-term project. The proposed project is anticipated to be completed in approximately 48 months, which would limit the exposure to offsite receptors. Furthermore, construction activities would not generate on-site exhaust emissions that would exceed the screening-level construction LSTs.

5. Environmental Analysis

As mentioned previously, improvements under the proposed project would not introduce new types of construction processes or activities compared to what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR. Thus, it is not anticipated that construction of the land uses accommodated under the proposed project would result in new or increase the severity of construction-related health risk impacts compared to the land uses considered for the project site in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, no changes or new information would require preparation of a subsequent EIR.

CO Hotspot

Buildout of the Approved Project would not produce the volume of traffic required to generate CO hotspots, and CO hotspots impacts would be less than significant.

As described above, the proposed project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips or VMT in the City. The proposed project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of impacts with respect to exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations compared to the 2020 Certified EIR. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact. Nuisance odors from land uses in the SoCAB are regulated under South Coast AQMD Rule 402, *Nuisance*, which states:

> A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

The type of facilities that are considered to have objectionable odors include wastewater treatments plants, chemical manufacturing, sanitary landfill, fiberglass manufacturing, transfer station, painting/coating operations (e.g., autobody shops), composting facility, food processing facility, petroleum refinery, feed lot/dairy, asphalt batch plant, and rendering plant.

The 2020 Certified EIR identified that odors generated within the City would not affect a substantial number of people with implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-4, and impacts would be less than significant. The proposed project involves the redevelopment of Corona City Park and would not fall within the objectionable odors land uses or generate odors different than the land uses accommodated under the 2020 Certified EIR.

Emissions from construction equipment, such as diesel exhaust and from volatile organic compounds associated with architectural coatings and paving activities, may generate odors. However, these odors would

be temporary and intermittent, and are not expected to affect a substantial number of people. In addition, land uses accommodated under the proposed project would be subject to South Coast AQMD Rule 402, which would contribute to minimizing odor-related nuisances.

Compared to the land uses considered for the project site in the 2020 Certified EIR, the types of land uses accommodated under the proposed project would result in similar construction odors. It is not anticipated that the proposed project would introduce or require any new construction processes that would generate substantial odors compared with what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, buildout of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity pertaining to objectionable odors compared to the 2020 Certified EIR. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.3.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project. Any modifications to these mitigation measures are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted text and underline for new, inserted text.

The following mitigation measure has been modified to reduce the proposed project's potentially significant construction-related LST impacts.

AQ-1 ~~Prior to discretionary approval by the City of Corona for development projects subject to CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) review (i.e., non-exempt projects), project applicants shall prepare and submit a technical assessment evaluating potential project construction-related air quality impacts to the City of Corona Planning Division for review and approval. The evaluation shall be prepared in conformance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) methodology for assessing air quality impacts. If construction-related criteria air pollutants are determined to have the potential to exceed the SCAQMD adopted thresholds of significance, the City of Corona shall require that applicants for new development projects incorporate mitigation measures to reduce air pollutant emissions during construction activities.~~ The City of Corona shall require the following ~~These~~ identified measures to ~~shall~~ be incorporated into all appropriate construction documents (e.g., construction management plans) submitted to the City and shall be verified by the City's Planning Division. Mitigation measures to reduce construction-related emissions shall include ~~could include, but are not limited to~~:

- ~~Requiring~~ Require the following fugitive-dust control measures that exceed SCAQMD's Rule 403~~, such as~~:
  - Use of nontoxic soil stabilizers to reduce wind erosion.
  - Apply~~ing~~ water every ~~four~~ two and half hours to active soil-disturbing activities, or a minimum of three times per day.

- Tarp~~ing~~ and/or maintain~~ing~~ a minimum of 24 inches of freeboard on trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials.

- ~~Using~~ Use construction equipment rated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as having ~~Tier 3 (model year 2006 or newer) or~~ Tier 4 (model year 2008 or newer) Interim or stricter emission limits for all off-road construction equipment, applicable for engines between 50 and 750 horsepower.

- Ensur~~e~~ing that construction equipment is properly serviced and maintained to the manufacturer's standards.

- Limit~~ing~~ nonessential idling of construction equipment to no more than five consecutive minutes.

- Limit~~ing~~ on-site vehicle travel speeds on unpaved roads to ~~15~~25 miles per hour.

- Install~~ing~~ wheel washers for all exiting trucks or wash off all trucks and equipment leaving the project area.

- ~~Using Super-Compliant VOC paints for coating of architectural surfaces whenever possible. A list of Super Compliant architectural coating manufactures can be found on the SCAQMD's website at http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/planning/architectural-coatings/super-compliant-manf-list.pdf?sfvrsn=71~~.

The following mitigation measure is not applicable to the proposed project because operational emissions from the renovated park would not exceed South Coast AQMD's significance thresholds.

~~AQ-2 Prior to discretionary approval by the City of Corona for development projects subject to CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) review (i.e., non-exempt projects), project applicants shall prepare and submit a technical assessment evaluating potential project operation phase-related air quality impacts to the City of Corona Planning Division for review and approval. The evaluation shall be prepared in conformance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) methodology in assessing air quality impacts. If operation-related air pollutants are determined to have the potential to exceed the SCAQMD-adopted thresholds of significance, the City of Corona Planning Division shall require that applicants for new development projects incorporate mitigation measures to reduce air pollutant emissions during operational activities. The identified measures shall be included as part of the conditions of approval. Possible mitigation measures to reduce long-term emissions could include, but are not limited to the following:~~

- ~~For site-specific development that requires refrigerated vehicles, the construction documents shall demonstrate an adequate number of electrical service connections at loading docks for plug-in of the anticipated number of refrigerated trailers to reduce idling time and emissions.~~

- ~~Applicants for manufacturing and light industrial uses shall consider energy storage and combined heat and power in appropriate applications to optimize renewable energy generation systems and avoid peak energy use.~~
- ~~Site-specific developments with truck delivery and loading areas and truck parking spaces shall include signage as a reminder to limit idling of vehicles while parked for loading/unloading in accordance with California Air Resources Board Rule 2845 (13 CCR Chapter 10 § 2485).~~
- ~~Provide changing/shower facilities as specified in Section A5.106.4.3 of the CALGreen Code (Nonresidential Voluntary Measures).~~
- ~~Provide bicycle parking facilities per Section A4.106.9 (Residential Voluntary Measures) of the CALGreen Code.~~
- ~~Provide preferential parking spaces for low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and carpool/van vehicles per Section A5.106.5.1 of the CALGreen Code (Nonresidential Voluntary Measures).~~
- ~~Provide facilities to support electric charging stations per Section A5.106.5.3 (Nonresidential Voluntary Measures) and Section A5.106.8.2 (Residential Voluntary Measures) of the CALGreen Code.~~
- ~~Applicant-provided appliances shall be Energy Star-certified appliances or appliances of equivalent energy efficiency (e.g., dishwashers, refrigerators, clothes washers, and dryers). Installation of Energy Star-certified or equivalent appliances shall be verified by Building & Safety during plan check.~~
- ~~Applicants for future development projects along existing and planned transit routes shall coordinate with the City of Corona and Riverside Transit to ensure that bus pad and shelter improvements are incorporated, as appropriate.~~

The following mitigation measure is not applicable to the proposed project because the proposed project is not an industrial or warehouse project.

~~AQ-3~~ ~~Prior to discretionary approval by the City of Corona, project applicants for new industrial or warehousing development projects that 1) have the potential to generate 100 or more diesel truck trips per day or have 40 or more trucks with operating diesel-powered transport refrigeration units, and 2) are within 1,000 feet of a sensitive land use (e.g., residential, schools, hospitals, or nursing homes), as measured from the property line of the project to the property line of the nearest sensitive use, shall submit a health risk assessment (HRA) to the City of Corona Planning Division for review and approval. The HRA shall be prepared in accordance with policies and procedures of the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the South Coast Air Quality Management District. If the HRA shows that the incremental cancer risk and/or noncancer hazard index exceed the respective thresholds, as established by~~

~~the SCAQMD at the time a project is considered, the project applicant will be required to identify and demonstrate that best available control technologies for toxics (T-BACTs), including appropriate enforcement mechanisms, are capable of reducing potential cancer and noncancer risks to an acceptable level. T-BACTs may include, but are not limited to, restricting idling onsite or electrifying warehousing docks to reduce diesel particulate matter, or requiring use of newer equipment and/or vehicles. T-BACTs identified in the HRA shall be identified as mitigation measures in the environmental document and/or incorporated into the site plan.~~

The following mitigation measure is not applicable to the proposed project because the proposed project does not have the potential to generate nuisance odors.

~~AQ-4 Prior to discretionary approval by the City of Corona, if it is determined that a development project has the potential to emit nuisance odors beyond the property line, an odor management plan shall be prepared by the project applicant and submitted to the City of Corona Planning Division for review and approval. Facilities that have the potential to generate nuisance odors include, but are not limited to:~~

- ~~Wastewater treatment plants~~
- ~~Composting, green waste, or recycling facilities~~
- ~~Fiberglass manufacturing facilities~~
- ~~Painting/coating operations~~
- ~~Large-capacity coffee roasters~~
- ~~Food-processing facilities~~

~~The odor management plan shall demonstrate compliance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 402 for nuisance odors. The Odor Management Plan shall identify the best available control technologies for toxics (T-BACTs) that will be utilized to reduce potential odors to acceptable levels, including appropriate enforcement mechanisms. T-BACTs may include but are not limited to scrubbers (i.e., air pollution control devices) at the industrial facility. T-BACTs identified in the odor management plan shall be identified as mitigation measures in the environmental document prepared for the development project and/or incorporated into the project's site plan.~~

5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.4.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to biological resources.

Sensitive Species

A substantial portion of the City is highly urbanized and provides minimal habitat value for sensitive and special status species. However, much of the SOI is undeveloped and includes areas with agriculture and natural vegetation. The City and SOI include or are adjacent to critical habitat for five species (least Bell's vireo, western yellow-billed cuckoo, southwestern willow flycatcher, Santa Ana sucker, and the coastal California gnatcatcher) near the Prado Basin, Chino Hills State Park, and along the foothills of the Cleveland National Forest. Additionally, six sensitive natural communities (Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Forest, and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Southern Willow Scrub) have California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) records within the City and SOI. Further, the City is a participant in the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and a long-term (30-year) HCP for Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*). Adherence to the MSHCP, Stephen's Kangaroo Rat HCP, and the City's policies protecting biological resources would assist in reducing impacts.

Buildout of the General Plan would impact sensitive plant and animal species in the City and SOI. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would require that future development projects conduct a biological resources assessment in compliance with the CESA and FESA to determine if sensitive biological resources could be present within and/or adjacent to the proposed development project. Sensitive biological resources include special status species, sensitive natural communities, wetlands and jurisdictional waters, wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites, and other items identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Each project proponent would be responsible for determining the potential for occurrence of and impacts to sensitive vegetation communities, special status species, wildlife movement corridors, and nursery sites. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-4 would ensure that impacts to special status species are avoided and/or minimized and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Wetlands and Riparian Habitat

There are several ephemeral washes that traverse the City and SOI, and artificial (created) lakes and ponds. Specifically, these water resources may support biological resources, including riparian vegetation and associated wildlife species. A CNDDB query identified 12 special status natural communities that occur within the study area including six sensitive habitats. All of the sensitive communities documented in the study area are associated with ephemeral or perennial water features, such as streams and washes. Goals and policies under the Environmental Resources Element would help conserve, protect, and manage Corona's biological resources, including natural and open space areas, habitats, hillsides, and wildlife. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would require preparation of jurisdictional delineations mapping waters, wetlands, and riparian habitats jurisdictional to the Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB and specifying impacts to such resources. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would also

require project applicants to obtain permits and authorizations from the Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB specifying measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts. Impacts to jurisdictional riparian habitats were determined to be less than significant.

Wetlands and Jurisdictional waters

Development in accordance with the General Plan could impact waters and wetlands jurisdictional to the CDFW, Corps, and Santa Ana RWQCB. The City of Corona has a number of potential wetlands and riparian habitats that may be regulated by the Corps, CDFW, and/or Santa Ana RWQCB pursuant to several federal and state regulations. The proposed Environmental Resources Element includes goals and policies that minimize potential impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands for future development within Corona. However, future development projects built in accordance with the General Plan could potentially impact these impact jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands directly or indirectly. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would also require project applicants to obtain permits and authorizations from the Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB specifying measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts. Impacts to jurisdictional riparian habitats were determined to be less than significant.

Wildlife Movement

The primary wildlife movement and migratory corridors around the City and SOI include the Chino Hills State Park, Cleveland National Forest, Prado Basin, and the Lake Matthews Area. Generally, the City is developed and includes minimal opportunities for wildlife movement through the City. However, the SOI has significantly more open space area suitable for wildlife habitat and open spaces areas within the built environment of the City and SOI provides refuge for some wildlife species, particularly birds and small animals such as lizards and butterflies. Future development in accordance with the proposed General Plan could disrupt wildlife linkages. The Environmental Resources Element identifies several policies to reduce impacts to wildlife movement. Despite adherence to the General Plan policies, development within the City could still interfere with the regional and local wildlife movement connections. Mitigation Measure BIO-6 specifies measures to be taken, to the extent practicable, to minimize impacts on wildlife movement. Impacts on wildlife movement were determined to be less than significant.

Migratory Birds

A number of migratory bird species are known to occur within the City, and buildout of the Approved Project could impact these migratory birds through future development and removal of vegetation that could be used for nesting. Adherence to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code would reduce impacts. Mitigation Measure BIO-7 would require preconstruction general nesting bird surveys and avoidance of impacts to active nests of bird species protected by federal and state laws. Impacts to migratory birds were determined to be less than significant.

Natural Community Conservation Plans/Habitat Conservation Plan

The City is a participant in the Western Riverside County MSHCP, which also administers the long-term (30-year) HCP for Stephens' kangaroo rat. Buildout of the Approved Project would not conflict with Chapter 12.22, Community Forestry Program, of the Corona Municipal Code. Implementation of the General Plan

would not conflict with an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or local ordinance. Therefore, impacts were determined to be less than significant.

5.4.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?					X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?					X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X	
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?					X

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The Biological Technical Report prepared for the proposed project did not identify any sensitive natural communities on the project site; therefore, no impacts to such communities would occur (see Appendix B). The report's literature review documented 66 special-status plant species and 55 special-status wildlife species in the vicinity of the project site. However, due to the lack of suitable habitat on-site, none of the special-status plant species are expected to occur within the project site. Of the 55 wildlife species, 54 lack suitable habitat on the project site, while two special-status bat species have only a low potential to occur.

The western yellow bat and pallid bat, both CDFW Species of Special Concern, have a low potential to occur on the project site. Suitable roosting habitat is present in buildings and trees, including palms and eucalyptus. Given the site's abundance of trees and central location in an urban environment, it likely serves as foraging habitat for bats. If bats are found roosting on-site, direct impacts could include mortality or roost abandonment. Roost abandonment during the maternity season could result in the death of flightless young, potentially violating California Fish and Game Code Section 4150 and constituting a significant impact to a native wildlife nursery site under CEQA. Even outside the maternity season, disturbance causing bats to leave roosts during daytime hours may result in mortality. Indirect impacts may also occur due to reduced prey availability from loss or modification of foraging habitat, which could force bats to travel longer distances, increasing mortality risk or causing failure of a maternity colony, as insufficient foraging can prevent bats from successfully migrating, nursing, or hibernating (ECORP 2024). With the implementation of 2020 Certified EIR Mitigation Measures, BIO-1 through BIO-3, impacts associated with the proposed project would be reduced to less than significant. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would require a focused survey, including a bat habitat assessment and management plan to address the impacts to the identified special status species. The bat habitat assessment and management plan and tree avoidance and removal would be prepared by a qualified bat biologist prior to the commencement of project-related activities that will include specific avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to roosting bats. Due to the potential presence of sensitive species, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 is required, which would ensure that construction limits be clearly flagged, with a qualified biologist verifying the flagging, and sensitive resources are avoided, and Mitigation Measure BIO-4 would require a contractor training program to minimize impacts to the two sensitive species. Further, with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-4, the proposed project would not include new or substantially more significant impacts than those analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. No new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. Sensitive natural communities are natural communities that are considered rare in the region by regulatory agencies, are known to provide habitat for sensitive animal or plant species, or are known to be important wildlife corridors. The project site is within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). However, the Biological Technical Report prepared for the proposed project

(Appendix B) identified that the project site is not within any conservation area or any species survey areas. Although Quarry Street and East 6th Street to the north and south of the project site are identified as MSHCP-covered roads, the proposed project would not impact these roads.

No sensitive natural communities or jurisdictional aquatic resources are within the project site; therefore, no impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources would occur. Additionally, in accordance with the MSHCP, the Biological Technical Report includes a habitat assessment for riparian and riverine communities, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp. However, no MSHCP riparian/riverine resources were observed within the project site during the biological reconnaissance survey conducted for the project site, and the reconnaissance survey determined that the project site does not contain suitable habitat for riparian bird species, including southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, and western, yellow-billed cuckoo (Appendix B). Therefore, as with the Approved Project, no impacts would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. As discussed above in Section 5.4.2(a), the Biological Technical Report identified that the project site does not contain any jurisdictional aquatic resources, MSHCP riparian/riverine resources, or suitable habitat for riparian bird species. Additionally, due to the urban/developed nature of the project site there is no evidence of vernal pools or habitat to support listed fairy shrimp species within the project site, and vernal pool fairy shrimp has no potential to occur (Appendix B). Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is in an urbanized area of the City of Corona. The project site is developed with the existing Corna City Park and associated park facilities. No sensitive natural communities within the project site. Although the project site may provide space for local movements and foraging by common urban wildlife, it does not function as a wildlife corridor. However, the Biological Technical Report identified a suitable bat-roosting habitat on the project site (Appendix B). If bats are found roosting in these features during the bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31), these roosts would be considered native wildlife nursery sites and would be protected under CEQA. Direct impacts to occupied bat roosts could include removal or destruction that could result in direct mortality, and indirect impacts from noise, dust, and vibration during project construction that could result in roost abandonment and mortality of flightless young (ECORP 2024). Impacts to maternity bat roosts would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1.

Additionally, the proposed project would remove a variety of trees on-site, which could have a potential impact on nesting birds. Nesting birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) which governs the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests (US Code, Title 16, Sections 703–712). The MBTA prohibits the take, possession, import, export, transport, sale, purchase, barter, or offering of these activities, except under a valid permit or as permitted in the implementing regulations. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service administers permits to take migratory birds in accordance with the MBTA. Compliance with the existing California Department of Fish and Wildlife regulations and implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-7 would ensure that impacts remain less than significant to nesting and migratory birds. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-7, the proposed project would not include new or substantially greater significant impacts than those analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. No new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. An arborist report was prepared for the proposed project (see Appendix C) and concluded that the project site contains a total of 384 trees, which are primarily ornamental trees with a few native trees. To construct the proposed project, 275 trees would be removed, and 59 trees would be relocated. Of the trees assessed to be relocated, 2 have been removed, 2 are dead, and 13 are not considered suitable candidates due to several factors. The proposed project would preserve 46 mature trees, which would remain in place with tree protection fencing during construction. Due to the removal of trees within the project site and parkway areas, which are adjacent to a public street, the proposed project would be required to adhere to City Municipal Code Chapter 12.22, Community Urban Forest and Landscape, which outlines standards for planning, planting, maintenance, alteration, and removal of all City trees (Corona 2024). Per Section 2.22.060, "Parkways: alteration or removal of trees and landscape materials," the City may alter, remove, and plant any landscape materials or trees on or in parkways maintained as part of a landscape maintenance district or a community facilities district. Any trees planted in parkways must be on the City Maintenance Service Department's Approved Street Tree List (Corona 2014). Additionally, if any trees on-site are identified as "heritage trees," as outlined in the City's Urban Forest Management Plan, their removal would require approval of the Community Services Department and Parks and Recreation Commission (Corona 2024).

Additionally, the proposed project would adhere to other biological policies within the General Plan, including but not limited to ER-6.3, ER-6.4, ER-6.5, and ER-7.1, which require adherence to the MSHCP conservation areas and biological resources (Corona 2023). Therefore, as with the Approved Project, with adherence to local policies and ordinances, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. Although the project site is within the Western Riverside MSHCP planning area, the site is not located within any conservation areas or within a species survey area (ECORP 2024). Therefore, the proposed

project would not conflict with the provisions of the Western Riverside MSHCP or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.4.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project. Any modifications to these mitigation measures are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted text and <u>underline</u> for new, inserted text.

The following mitigation measure has been modified to reduce the proposed project's potentially significant impacts on biological resources.

BIO-1 ~~Applicants for future development projects shall include a biological resources survey. The biological resources survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The biological resources survey shall include, but not be limited to:~~

- ~~An analysis of available literature and biological databases, such as the California Natural Diversity Database, to determine sensitive biological resources that have been reported historically from the proposed development project vicinity.~~
- ~~A review of current land use and land ownership within the proposed development project vicinity.~~
- ~~An assessment and mapping of vegetation communities present within the proposed development project vicinity.~~
- ~~An evaluation of potential local and regional wildlife movement corridors.~~
- ~~A general assessment of potential jurisdictional areas, including wetlands and riparian habitats.~~

~~**Habitat Assessment**. If the proposed development project site supports vegetation communities that may provide habitat for plant or wildlife species, a focused habitat assessment shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the potential for special status plant and/or animal species to occur within or adjacent to the proposed development project area. Adjoining properties should also be surveyed where direct or indirect project effects, such as those from fuel modification or herbicide application, could potentially extend off-site. If feasible, the habitat assessment should be conducted during non-drought years. Vegetation communities should be classified and mapped to the alliance or association level using classification methods and membership rules according to *A Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd edition (2009).~~

~~**Focused Surveys**. If one or more special status species has the potential to occur within the proposed development project area, focused species surveys shall be conducted to determine the presence/absence of these species to adequately evaluate potential direct and/or indirect impacts to these species. The focused survey shall record the location and boundary of special status species by use of global positioning system (GPS). The number of individuals in each special status plant population shall be provided as counted (if population is small) or estimated (if population is large). If applicable, information about the percentage of individuals in each life stage, such as seedlings vs. reproductive individuals, should be provided. If feasible, images of the target species and representative habitats should be included to support information and descriptions.~~

~~**Preconstruction Surveys.** If construction activities are not initiated immediately after focused surveys have been completed, additional preconstruction special status species surveys may be required to ensure impacts are avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. If preconstruction activities are required, a qualified biologist would perform these surveys as required for each special status species that is known to occur or has a potential to occur within or adjacent to the proposed development project area.~~

~~**Biological Resources Report.** The results of the biological survey for proposed development projects with no significant impacts may be presented in a biological survey letter report. For proposed development projects with significant impacts that require mitigation to reduce the impacts to below a level of significance, the results of the biological survey shall be presented in a biological technical report.~~

Bat Habitat Assessment and Management Plan. If tree removal and/or building demolition will occur as part of the Project, a focused bat habitat assessment will be conducted by a bat biologist prior to commencement of tree removal and/or building demolition activities. If the bat biologist determines that only tree roosting habitat is present, then a Bat Management Plan will not be required. If the bat biologist determines that structure habitat is present, then a Bat Management Plan shall be prepared by a qualified bat biologist prior to the commencement of Project-related activities (including, but not limited to, structure removal or demolition, tree removal, grading, and vegetation removal) that will include specific avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to roosting bats. The project-specific Bat Management Plan may include any of the following as necessary and appropriate: additional habitat assessments of inaccessible areas that would be directly or indirectly impacted during Project activities, emergence and/or acoustic surveys for bats during the maternity season (April 1 through August 31) to assess the potential for bat maternity roosts in the project site, and pre-construction surveys for roosting bats including acoustic monitoring. The Bat Management Plan shall also include recommendations to minimize impacts to roosting bats including the implementation of no-disturbance buffers, tree- and cliff-swallow nest removal protocols, passive exclusion of bats outside of the maternity and hibernation seasons (if impacts are unavoidable), and/or species-specific replacement alternative roosting habitat.

Tree Avoidance and Removal Process. If trees are scheduled to be removed (e.g., relocating) or modified (e.g., trimming) that were determined to be suitable for bat roosting as part of the Bat Habitat Assessment (BIO-1), these activities shall be scheduled during one of the seasonal periods of bat activity, listed below, and when evening temperatures are not below 45 °F and rain is not over 0.5 inch in 24 hours:

- September 1 to October 31 (preferred): This is after the maternity season but prior to winter torpor.
- February 15 to March 31: After winter torpor but prior to the start of the maternity season.

If trees with suitable bat roosting habitat are scheduled for removal or relocation outside of the maternity season, tree removal during the time periods and weather parameters described above using the two-step method shall be conducted:

- Prior to the two-step method, as much as feasible, vegetation and trees within the area that are not suitable for roosting bats will be removed first to provide a disturbance that might reduce the likelihood of bats using the habitat.
- Two-step tree removal will occur over two consecutive days under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist. On Day 1, small branches and small limbs containing no cavity, crevice or exfoliating bark habitat on habitat trees (or outer fronds in the case of palm trees), as identified by a qualified bat biologist are removed first, using chainsaws only (i.e., no dozers, backhoes). The following day (Day 2), the remainder of the tree is to be felled/removed. (The intention of this method is to disturb the tree with noise and vibration and branch removal on Day 1. This should cause any potentially present day-roosting bats to abandon the roost tree after they emerge for nighttime foraging. Removing the tree quickly the next consecutive day should avoid reoccupation of the tree by bats).

If tree removal/modification must occur during the maternity season (April 1 to August 31), a qualified bat biologist shall conduct a focused emergence survey(s) of the tree(s) within 48 hours of scheduled work. If a maternity roost is located, whether solitary or colonial, that roost will remain undisturbed until after the maternity season or until a qualified biological monitor has determined the roost is no longer active.

BIO-2 If sensitive biological resources are identified within or adjacent to the proposed development project area, the construction limits shall be clearly flagged to ensure impacts to sensitive biological resources are avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. Prior to implementing construction activities, a qualified biologist shall verify that the flagging clearly delineates the construction limits and sensitive resources to be avoided.

BIO-3 If sensitive biological resources are known to occur within or adjacent to the proposed development project area, a project-specific contractor training program shall be developed

and implemented to educate project contractors on the sensitive biological resources within and adjacent to the proposed development project area and measures being implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts to these species. A qualified biologist shall develop and implement the contractor training program.

BIO-4 If sensitive biological resources are present within or adjacent to the proposed development project area and impacts may occur from implementation of construction activities, a qualified biological monitor may be required during a portion or all of the construction activities to ensure impacts to the sensitive biological resources are avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. The specific biological monitoring requirements shall be evaluated on a project-by-project basis. The qualified biological monitor shall be approved by the City on a project-by-project basis based on applicable experience with the sensitive biological resources that may be impacted.

~~BIO-5 The City of Corona shall require applicants of development project that have the potential to affect jurisdictional resources to contract with a qualified biologist to conduct a jurisdictional delineation following the methods outlined in the 1987 USACE *Wetland Delineation Manual* and the *Regional Supplement to the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (USACE 2008) to map the extent of wetlands and nonwetland waters, determine jurisdiction, and assess potential impacts. The results of the delineation shall be presented in a wetland delineation report and shall be incorporated into the CEQA document(s) required for approval and permitting of the proposed development project.~~

~~Applicants of development projects that have the potential to impact jurisdictional features, as identified in the wetland delineation letter report, shall obtain permits and authorizations from the Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and/or Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. The regulatory agency authorization(s) would include impact avoidance and minimization measures as well as mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts. Specific avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for impacts to jurisdictional resources shall be determined through discussions with the regulatory agencies during the proposed development project permitting process and may include monetary contributions to a mitigation bank or habitat creation, restoration, or enhancement.~~

~~BIO-6 The City of Corona shall require a habitat connectivity/wildlife corridor evaluation for future development projects that may impact existing connectivity areas and wildlife linkages identified in Figure 5.4-7, *Potential Wildlife Movement Corridors*, of the Draft EIR, which includes the Bedford Wash to Lake Mathews Estelle Mountain Reserve Corridor. The results of the evaluation shall be incorporated into the project's biological report required under Mitigation Measure BIO-1. The evaluation shall also identify project design features that would reduce potential impacts and maintain habitat and wildlife movement. To this end, the City shall incorporate the following measures, to the extent practicable, for projects impacting wildlife movement corridors:~~

- ~~Adhere to low density zoning standards.~~
- ~~Encourage clustering of development.~~
- ~~Avoid known sensitive biological resources.~~
- ~~Provide shielded lighting adjacent to sensitive habitat areas.~~
- ~~Encourage development plans that maximize wildlife movement.~~
- ~~Provide buffers between development and wetland/riparian areas.~~
- ~~Protect wetland/riparian areas through regulatory agency permitting process.~~
- ~~Encourage wildlife-passable fence designs (e.g., 3-strand barbless wire fence) on property boundaries.~~
- ~~Encourage preservation of native habitat on the undeveloped remainder of developed parcels.~~
- ~~Minimize road/driveway development to help prevent loss of habitat due to roadkill and habitat loss.~~
- ~~Use native, drought-resistant plant species in landscape design.~~
- ~~Encourage participation in local/regional recreational trail design efforts.~~

BIO-7 The City of Corona shall ~~require applicants for future development projects to~~ contract with a qualified biologist to conduct a preconstruction general nesting bird survey within all suitable nesting habitats that may be impacted by active construction during general avian breeding season (February 1 through August 31). The preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 7 days prior to initiation of construction. If no active avian nests are identified within the proposed development project area or within a 300-foot buffer of the proposed development project area, no further mitigation is necessary. If active nests of avian species covered by the Fish and Game Code are detected within the proposed development project area or within a 300-foot buffer of the proposed development project area, construction shall be halted until the young have fledged, until a qualified biologist has determined the nest is inactive, or until appropriate mitigation measures that respond to the specific situation have been developed and implemented in consultation with the regulatory agencies. Based on the discretion of the qualified biologist, the 300-foot buffer may be expanded as appropriate to the species.

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.5.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that with implementation of mitigation measures, impacts to archeological resources would be reduced to less than significant, and impacts to historic resources would remain significant and unavoidable.

Historic Resources

There are 31 previously recorded built environment resources identified within the City of Corona, as well as 7 historic properties defined as listed or eligible for listing on the NHRP. There are no State Historic Landmarks, but there are two State Historical Points of Interest within the City. The five properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); additionally, eight other properties are eligible for the CRHR. The Corona Register of Historic Resources contains 367 individual built-environment resources. Additionally, there are 57 identified properties that are listed on the Corona Historic Landmarks and 10 identified Historic Markers. Moreover, only one previously recorded built environment resource was identified within the SOI. There are no resources within the SOI listed on the NRHP. The City's SOI contains 8 State Historic Landmarks.

Development in accordance with the Approved Project could adversely impact any of these historic resources. Compliance with the proposed General Plan policies and state and federal regulations would ensure that development would not result in adverse impacts on an identified historic and cultural resources. However, identified historic structures and sites that are potentially eligible for future historic resources listing may be vulnerable to development activities accompanying infill, redevelopment, or revitalization that would be accommodated by the General Plan.

Archeological Resources

There are multiple known fossil localities within the City as well as the vicinity. Policies under the Historic Resources Element of the General Plan would reduce impacts of potential development on cultural resources. Long-term implementation of the General Plan could allow development (e.g. infill development, redevelopment, and revitalization/restoration), including grading, of unknown sensitive areas that could potentially cause the disturbance and unearth previously unknown/unrecorded archaeological resources. Therefore, future development that would be accommodated by the General Plan could potentially unearth previously unrecorded resources.

Human Remains

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5; CEQA Section 15064.5; and Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, mandate the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Buildout of the Approved Project could result in the discovery of human remains, but compliance with existing law would ensure that significant impacts to human remains would not occur.

5.5.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?				X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?				X	
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?				X	

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The Archaeological and Architectural Resources Inventory and Evaluation (AARIE) Report prepared for the proposed project conducted a records search and identified four previously recorded resources: P-33-6444, the Corona Historic District; P-33-17926, City Park; P-33-17929, the Corona Armory; and P-33-6443, the Founder's Monument, a State Point of Historical Interest (see Appendix D).

The project site is currently developed with Corona City Park, which began development in 1912 and became Corona's first public park, opening in 1913. Corona City Park is connected to the American municipal park movement, which lasted from about 1904 to 1931. The AARIE Report determined that the park has a period of significance of 1913 to 1930, which includes the park's opening and the completion of the 1920s-era improvements.

Archival research did not indicate that Corona City Park is associated with events or persons that made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history. Instead, the park represents a typical example of an early 20th-century municipal park and no longer retains the character-defining features from its period of significance. The park was previously listed as a City of Corona local district (City Park Historic District No. 5) and was found locally eligible as a Corona City Landmark in a 2009 report prepared by Michael Brandman Associates. However, the AARIE Report concluded that the park has been substantially altered over time, with the removal of many historic features, including original plantings, the Municipal Plunge, fountains, and wading pools. Remaining historic-era elements are scattered and lack cohesion.

As concluded in the AARIE Report, the park no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and was recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for local designation as a Corona Landmark or Historic District. Based on the preceding, impacts to historical resources would be less than significant, and the proposed project would not include new or substantially greater significant impacts than those analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR for the Approved Project. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Implementation of the proposed project would involve ground-disturbing activities. Earthwork would include grading to establish the proper base and slope for the community center building, aquatic center and pool, and pump track; drilling holes for light pole installation; and utility trenching. These earthwork activities would generally be shallow, with the exception of site preparation for the two pools. The proposed project assumes a maximum disturbance depth of approximately 30 feet below the existing ground surface.

As concluded in the AARIE Report (Appendix D), the project site has a low potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites and buried prehistoric-era resources associated with buildings and structures. Although the project site is likely to discover buried historic-era landscaping (flowers, shrubs, irrigation, trees, shovels, pots), any buried project site landscaping remnants that may be present would not meet the criteria for historic eligibility. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in impacts to buried landscaping resources.

Nevertheless, the potential still exists that ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project may uncover unknown archaeological resources. In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are discovered during excavation or grading, work would cease in the area of the find and a qualified archaeologist would be contacted. A qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor will evaluate the find in accordance with federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. Construction activity may continue unimpeded on other portions of the project site. The uncovered archaeological resources would be treated in accordance with federal, State, and local guidelines, including California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, and follow Mitigation Measure CUL-5, provided in Section 5.5.3. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-5, the proposed project would ensure that impacts to archaeological resources are less than significant, and the proposed project would not include new or substantially greater significant impacts than those analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. A significant impact would occur if previously interred human remains would be disturbed during the excavation of the project site. Given the project site was previously disturbed, it is unlikely to support conditions conducive to the discovery of human remains. However, there is a remote possibility that human remains could be encountered during excavation and grading activities associated with the proposed project.

If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site until the coroner has made a determination pursuant to that section. Additionally, CUL-5 and TCR-2 in Section 5.18.3 outlines applicable standards if human remains or Native American remains are found and that California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.98 shall apply. With implementation of CUL-5 and TCR-2, the proposed project would ensure that impacts to human remains are less than significant and the proposed project would not cause new or substantially greater significant impacts than those analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.5.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project. Any modifications to these mitigation measures are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted text and <u>underline</u> for new, inserted text.

The following mitigation measures were satisfied through preparation of the AARIE Report prepared for the proposed project, which included evaluation of historic resources and was recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and for local designation as a Corona Landmark or Historic District (See Appendix D).

~~CUL-1 Prior to any construction activities that may affect historical resources (i.e., structures 45 years or older), a historical resources assessment shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS) in architectural history or history. This shall include a records search to determine if any resources that may be potentially affected by the project have been previously recorded, evaluated, and/or designated in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), or Corona Register of Historic Resources. Following the records search, the qualified architectural historian or historian shall conduct a reconnaissance-level and/or intensive-level survey in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines to identify any previously unrecorded potential historical resources that may be potentially affected by the proposed project. Pursuant to the definition of a historical resource under CEQA, potential historical resources shall be evaluated under a developed historic context.~~

~~CUL-2 To ensure that projects requiring the relocation, rehabilitation, or alteration of a historical resource not impair its significance, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatments of Historic Properties* shall be used to the maximum extent possible. The application of the standards shall be overseen by a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the PQS. Prior to any construction activities that may affect the historical resource, a report identifying and specifying the treatment of character-defining features and construction activities shall be provided to the City of Corona.~~

~~CUL-3 If a proposed project would result in the demolition or significant alteration of a historical resource, it cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. However, recordation of the~~

~~resource prior to construction activities will assist in reducing adverse impacts to the resource to the greatest extent possible. Recordation shall take the form of Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation, and shall be performed by an architectural historian or historian who meets the PQS. Documentation shall include an architectural and historical narrative; medium- or large-format black and white photographs, negatives, and prints; and supplementary information such as building plans and elevations, and/or historic photographs. Documentation shall be reproduced on archival paper and placed in appropriate local, state, or federal institutions. The specific scope and details of documentation would be developed at the project level.~~

~~CUL-4 If cultural resources that are eligible for listing to the NRHP, CRHR, or Corona Register of Historic Resources are identified within or adjacent to the proposed development, the construction limits shall be clearly flagged to assure impacts to eligible cultural resources are avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. Prior to implementing construction activities, a qualified archaeologist shall verify that the flagging clearly delineates the construction limits and eligible resources to be avoided. Since the location of some eligible cultural resources is confidential, these resources will be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas (ESA).~~

The following mitigation measures were modified through preparation of the AARIE Report prepared for the proposed project, as concluded in the AARIE Report (Appendix D), the project site has a low potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites and buried prehistoric-era resources associated with buildings and structures.

CUL-5 ~~To determine the archaeological sensitivity for discretionary projects within the City, an archaeological resources assessment shall be performed under the supervision of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professionally Qualified Standards (PQS) in either prehistoric or historic archaeology. The assessments shall include a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records searches shall determine if the proposed project has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources, identify and characterize the results of previous cultural resource surveys, and disclose any cultural resources that have been recorded and/or evaluated. A Phase I pedestrian survey shall be undertaken in areas that are undeveloped to locate any surface cultural materials. If potentially significant archaeological resources are identified through an archaeological resources assessment, and impacts to these resources cannot be avoided, a Phase II Testing and Evaluation investigation shall be performed by an archaeologist who meets the PQS prior to any construction-related ground-disturbing activities to determine significance. If resources determined significant or unique through Phase II testing, and site avoidance is not possible, appropriate site specific mitigation measures shall be established and undertaken. These might include a Phase III data recovery program that would be implemented by a qualified archaeologist and shall be performed in accordance with the Office~~

~~of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (1990) and *Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs* (1991).~~

~~a. If the archaeological assessment did not identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the proposed General Plan area but indicated the area to be highly sensitive for archaeological resources, a qualified archaeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing construction and pre-construction activities in areas with previously undisturbed soil. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities of the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting, and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the resources are evaluated for significance by an archaeologist who meets the PQS. If the discovery proves to be significant, it shall be curated with a recognized scientific or educational repository.~~

~~b. If the archaeological assessment did not identify potentially significant archaeological resources, but indicates the area to be of medium sensitivity for archaeological resources, an archaeologist who meets the PQS shall be retained on an on-call basis. The archaeologist shall inform all construction personnel prior to construction activities about the proper procedures in the event of an archaeological discovery. The training shall be held in conjunction with the project's initial on-site safety meeting, and shall explain the importance and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. In the event that archaeological resources (artifacts or features) are exposed during ground-disturbing activities, construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall be halted while the on-call archaeologist is contacted. If the discovery proves to be significant, it shall be curated with a recognized scientific or educational repository.~~

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

a. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no City and NEPA lead agency (if applicable) notifications are required.

b. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately

notify the City and NEPA lead agency (if applicable). The City, in consultation with the qualified archaeologist and other consulting parties as the City deems appropriate, shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

c. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the City shall follow the process outlined under Mitigation Measure TCR-2.

5.6 ENERGY

5.6.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to energy.

Short-Term and Long-Term Energy Impacts

The 2020 Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. During construction, energy demand from electricity, operation of construction equipment, and transportation would temporarily increase and would cease upon completion of the development projects within the region. While operation of new development projects accommodated under the Approved Project would generate additional electricity and natural gas demand compared to existing conditions, development would be required to comply with the current and future updates to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. Although population and VMT are projected to grow, fuel efficiency for vehicles would improve due to compliance with Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards by car manufacturers. Furthermore, the Land Use Element includes policies that focus on situating residential and nonresidential uses near each other, which would minimize overall VMT and promote non-transportation options with potential future development.

Renewable Energy or Energy Efficiency

The land uses accommodated under the General Plan would comply with the current and future iterations of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. Therefore, the Approved Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

5.6.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?				X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?					X

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The following discusses the potential energy demands from short-term construction and long-term operational energy consumption associated with the redevelopment of Corona City Park.

Short-Term Construction Impacts

The 2020 Certified EIR determined that implementation of the Approved Project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. As with the development pursuant to the 2020 Certified EIR, construction of the proposed project would temporarily increase energy demand from construction equipment, construction vehicles, and equipment fuel consumption.

Electrical Energy

The majority of construction equipment would be gas or diesel powered. Electricity use during construction would vary during different phases. Later construction phases could use electricity-powered equipment for interior construction and architectural coatings. It is anticipated that the majority of electrical construction equipment would be hand tools (e.g., power drills, table saws) and lighting, which would result in minimal electricity usage during construction activities. Therefore, project-related construction activities would not result in wasteful or unnecessary electricity demands, and impacts would be less than significant. Furthermore, development under the proposed project would not introduce new types of construction processes or activities compared to what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact related to electricity use during the construction phase.

Natural Gas Energy

It is not anticipated that construction equipment used for the proposed project would be powered by natural gas, and no natural gas demand is anticipated during construction. Furthermore, development under the proposed project would not introduce new types of construction processes or activities compared to what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact related to natural gas usage during the construction phase.

Transportation Energy

Transportation energy use depends on the type and number of trips, vehicle miles traveled, fuel efficiency of vehicles, and travel mode. Transportation energy use during construction would come from the transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and construction employee vehicles that would use diesel fuel and/or gasoline. It is anticipated that the majority of off-road construction equipment, such as those used during demolition and grading, would be gas or diesel powered.

The use of energy resources by vehicles and equipment would fluctuate according to the phase of construction. In addition, all construction equipment would cease operating upon completion of proposed project

construction. Thus, impacts related to transportation energy use during construction would be temporary and would not require expanded energy supplies or the construction of new infrastructure.

Furthermore, to limit wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption, the construction contractors are anticipated to minimize nonessential idling of construction equipment during construction, in accordance with Section 2449 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9. Construction trips would also not result in unnecessary use of energy since the project site is centrally located and is served by numerous regional freeway systems (e.g., SR-91 and I-15) that provide the most direct routes from various areas of the region.

Development under the proposed project would not introduce new types of construction processes or activities compared to what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR. No unusual project characteristics would necessitate the use of construction equipment that would be less energy efficient than for development pursuant to the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, it is expected that construction fuel consumption associated with the proposed project would not be any more inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary than the energy required for development contemplated in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Long-Term Impacts During Operation

The 2020 Certified EIR identified that the land uses accommodated under the General Plan would comply with the current and future iterations of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. Therefore, the Approved Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Operation of the proposed project would generate new demand for building electricity and natural gas on the project site. Operational use of energy could include on-site equipment and appliances; and indoor, outdoor, and parking lot lighting. Natural gas consumption could result from space and water heating for the park facility buildings; however, the final design for the community building, pool equipment building, and public restrooms have not yet been developed. Therefore, natural gas consumption is conservatively assumed for the proposed project.

Electrical Energy

The proposed increase in electricity consumption from the proposed building is shown in Table 6, *Operation-Related Electricity Consumption*.

Table 6 Operation-Related Electricity Consumption

Land Use[1]	Electricity (kWh/year)[1]
Building Energy Use[1]	558,834
Parking Lot	89,422

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1; Appendix A.
Note: kWh=kilowatt-hour
[1] Represents the community building, pool equipment building and public restroom. The electricity use per year is based on the proposed square footage of the proposed park facility buildings.

5. Environmental Analysis

While the proposed project would generate additional energy demand at the site, similar to development allowed under the Approved Project, the proposed project would be consistent with the requirements of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. The 2022 Title 24 standards became effective in January 2023 and would be more stringent than the standards that applied to the Approved Project. These energy efficient features would comply with the goals outlined in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines, as the proposed project would promote the use of renewable energy and decrease reliance on fossil fuels to meet the electricity demands of the renovated park.

In addition to the proposed building energy efficiency, Southern California Edison (SCE) is required to comply with the state's renewable portfolios standard (RPS), which mandates utilities to procure a certain proportion of electricity from eligible renewable and carbon-free sources and increasing the proportion through the coming years with an ultimate procurement requirement of 100 percent by 2045. The RPS requirements would support use of electricity by the proposed project that is generated from renewable or carbon-free sources. Overall, the proposed project would generally be consistent with the goals outlined in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines regarding increasing energy efficiency, decreasing reliance on fossil fuels, and increasing renewable energy sources.

As further discussed in Section 5.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, the proposed project's electricity consumption would represent an insignificant percentage compared to the overall demand in the SCE's service area. The proposed project would be consistent with the requirements of State energy-related regulations, which would decrease electricity use and increase renewable electricity, and would not result in wasteful or unnecessary electricity demands. Therefore, the proposed project, similar to development pursuant to the 2020 Certified EIR, would not result in a significant impact related to energy for building use.

Natural Gas Energy

The new natural gas consumption associated with the proposed project is shown in Table 7, *Operation-Related Natural Gas Consumption*. As seen in Table 7, the natural gas demand by the new facilities would total 2,508,299 kilo-British thermal units per year following buildout of the proposed project.

While the proposed project would result in an increase in natural gas demand, the new park facility buildings would be consistent with the requirements of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and would generally result in a decrease in per capita natural gas consumption. Compliance with these codes would decrease overall reliance on fossil fuels and increase reliance on renewable energy sources for electricity generation. Therefore, operation of the proposed project, similar to development pursuant to the 2020 Certified EIR, would result in no impact with respect to natural gas usage.

Table 7 Operation-Related Natural Gas Consumption

Land Use	Natural Gas (kBTU/year)[1]
Building Energy Use[1]	2,508,299

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1, Appendix A.
Note: kBTU=kilo-British thermal units.
[1] Represents the community building, pool equipment building and public restroom. The natural gas use per year is based on the proposed square footage of the proposed park facility buildings.

Transportation Energy

Buildout of the proposed project would consume transportation energy during operations from the use of motor vehicles associated with delivery vehicles, maintenance vehicles, and visitors to the redeveloped park. Although programming for new events would increase vehicle trips to the project site, the proposed project would redistribute existing vehicle trips for events that are already occurring in the City, and future events would not have greater capacity than current events. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate an increase in VMT in the City. Moreover, the 19.6-acre project site was evaluated as recreation under the approved land uses in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Furthermore, fuel efficiency of vehicles during the buildout year of 2029 would on average improve compared to vehicle fuel efficiencies experienced under existing conditions, thereby resulting in a lower per capita fuel consumption in 2029 assuming travel distances, travel modes, and trip rates remain the same. The improvement in fuel efficiency would be attributable to the statewide fuel reduction strategies and regulatory compliances (e.g., CAFE standards), resulting in new cars that are more fuel efficient and the attrition of older, less fuel-efficient vehicles. The CAFE standards are not directly applicable to land use development projects, but to car manufacturers. Thus, park visitors do not have direct control in determining the fuel efficiency of the vehicles that are manufactured and made available. However, compliance with the CAFE standards by car manufacturers would ensure that vehicles produced in future years have greater fuel efficiency and would generally result in an overall benefit of reducing fuel usage by providing the population of the project site's region more fuel-efficient vehicle options. Since vehicle fuel efficiencies would improve year over year through the buildout year of 2029 and result in a decrease in overall per capita transportation energy consumption, there would be no impact with respect to operation-related fuel usage.

Electricity consumed in California is required to meet the increasing renewable energy mix requirements under the State's RPS and accelerated by SB 100, so greater and greater proportions of electricity consumed for transportation energy demand envisioned under the proposed project would continue to be sourced from renewable energy sources rather than fossil fuels.

The proposed project, similar to development pursuant to the 2020 Certified EIR, would be consistent with the requirements of these energy-related regulations and would not result in wasteful or unnecessary fuel demands. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact related to transportation energy during the operational phase.

Conclusion

The proposed project, as with development pursuant to the 2020 Certified EIR, would not result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. The following evaluates consistency of the proposed project with California's Renewables Portfolio Standard program and the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS).

California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program

The State's electricity grid is transitioning to renewable energy under California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program. Eligible renewable sources under the RPS include wind, small hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas. The RPS goals have been updated since adoption of SB 1078 in 2002. In general, California has RPS requirements of 33 percent renewable energy by 2020 (SB X1-2), 40 percent by 2024 (SB 350), 50 percent by 2026 (SB 100), 60 percent by 2030 (SB 100), 90 percent by 2035 (SB 1020), and 100 percent carbon free by 2045 (SB 100 and SB 1020).

The statewide RPS goal is not directly applicable to individual development projects, but to utilities and energy providers such as SCE, which is the utility that would provide all of electricity needs for the proposed project. SCE's compliance with RPS goals would ensure the State meets its objective of transitioning to renewable energy. Similar to the Approved Project, the proposed project would be subject to Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen requirements. Because the proposed project would comply with the latest 2022 energy standards, it would offer an improvement over the energy standards of the Approved Project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in new or increase in the severity impacts as it pertains to consistency with renewable energy or energy efficiency plans compared to the Approved Project. Thus, preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy

SCAG adopted the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS, Connect SoCal, in April 2024. Connect SoCal is a long-term plan for Southern California region that details the development, integrated management and operation of transportation systems and facilities that will function as an intermodal transportation network for the SCAG metropolitan planning area (SCAG 2024). This plan outlines a forecast development pattern that demonstrates how the region can sustainably accommodate needed housing and job centers with multimodal mobility options. The overarching vision is to expand alternatives to driving, advance the transition to clean-transportation technologies, promote integrated and safe transit networks, and foster transit-oriented development in compact and mixed-use developments (SCAG 2024).

As described in Section 5.14, *Population and Housing*, the renovation of the park would be confined within the existing Corona City Park and would continue to serve the existing recreational needs of the City. The proposed project would not induce substantial unplanned growth in the City's population and would not obstruct the implementation of SCAG's 2024-2050 RTP/SCS. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.6.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to energy were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

5.7.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that impacts to geology and soils would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures.

Seismic Hazards

Corona's location and underlying geology make it susceptible to seismic and geologic hazards, including surface (fault) rupture and seismic ground shaking. Mandatory compliance with existing regulations, including the preparation and submittal of seismicity reports with all grading plans, would ensure surface rupture impacts to any new developments within the City would be reduced to a less than significant level. Much of the northern portion of the City is susceptible to liquefaction. Although liquefaction is expected within the City, based on the mandatory compliance with existing regulations, including the preparation and submittal of soil engineering reports, liquefaction impacts to any new developments within the area would be reduced to a less than significant level. The terrain of the City is varied, ranging from relatively flat to hilly. Any grading permit for a hillside development must have an engineering geology report, and existing regulations, including the preparation and submittal of soil engineering, engineering geology, and seismicity reports would be prepared and submitted to the City. Additionally, the California Building Code (CBC) has been accepted as the basic design standard in the City of Corona and Riverside County. The design of structures in accordance with the CBC is expected to minimize the effects of ground shaking, landslides, and ground lurching to the greatest degree feasible, and would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Unconsolidated soils and undocumented fill material are present within the City, and seismically induced settlement and/or collapse are potential impacts. Subsidence of basins attributed to overdraft of groundwater aquifers has not occurred in the City. Although a portion of the Prado-Corona oil field is located within the City, the oil field is relatively small in size, and its cessation of production, and the presence and use of groundwater spreading basins within the area, subsidence due to over pumping of groundwater or petroleum reserves is not considered a potentially significant impact for the City, and no mitigation is required.

Soil Erosion

Soils in the City are particularly prone to erosion during the grading phase of development, especially during heavy rains. However, adherence to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), an erosion control plan (required under Section 15.36.060, Erosion Control Plan, of the City's Municipal Code), and submittal grading plans and a geotechnical evaluation (Chapter 15.36, Grading Regulations, of the City's Municipal Code) for new development, would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Expansive Soils

Highly expansive soils swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry and can cause structural damage to building foundations and roads. The City and SOI are known to have a low to moderate potential for expansive soils. Application of the existing regulations identified in the municipal code, CBC, and grading regulations

would minimize the risk associated with any development proposed within areas containing expansive soils to less than significant levels.

Septic Tanks or Alternative Wastewater System

Future development within the City would utilize the local sewer system in accordance with General Plan Policy IU-3.8. Therefore, impacts that would result from soil conditions in relation to septic tanks or other on-site wastewater disposal systems would be less than significant.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are recognized as nonrenewable and therefore receive protection under the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Long-term implementation of the General Plan could allow development (e.g., new development, infill development, redevelopment, and revitalization/restoration), including grading, of known and unknown sensitive areas. Therefore, future development that would be accommodated by the General Plan could potentially unearth previously unrecorded resources.

Although policies in the General Plan would minimize impacts to paleontological resources, new development/redevelopment and soil excavations would have potentially significant impact to paleontological resources in the City and SOI.

5.7.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X	
iv) Landslides?				X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X	

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?					X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X	
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X	

Would the project:

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones are regulatory zones surrounding the surface traces of active faults in California. Wherever an active fault exists, if it has the potential for surface rupture, a structure for human occupancy cannot be placed over the fault and must be a minimum distance from the fault (generally 50 feet). An active fault, for the purposes of the Alquist-Priolo Act, is one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years (DOC 2024b).

According to the California Geological Survey (CGS) Fault Activity Map of California, the project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake zone is approximately the Elsinore Fault zone 3.80 miles west of Corona City Park (DOC 2024c). The proposed project would comply with the 2025 CBC (effective Jan 1, 2026).. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant

impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Southern California is a seismically active region. Impacts from ground shaking could occur many miles from an earthquake epicenter. The potential severity of ground shaking depends on many factors, including the distance from the originating fault, the earthquake magnitude, and the nature of the earth materials beneath a given site.

According to the City of Corona General Plan's Public Safety Element, there are no known active faults that traverse the City; however, the potential for seismic activity exists due to the Whittier-Elsinore Fault and San Jacinto Fault Zone approximately 3.80 miles west, and 20 miles northeast of the project site, respectively (Corona 2020; DOC 2024c). The proposed project would be developed in accordance with the applicable 2025 CBC requirements for seismic safety and City development requirements, as described in General Plan Policies PS-1.3 and PS-1.4. Compliance with established standards would reduce the risk of structural collapse or other shaking-related hazards to a less than significant level. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the Approved Project would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Liquefaction refers to loose, saturated sand, or gravel deposits that lose their load-supporting capability when subjected to intense shaking. Liquefaction potential varies based upon three main contributing factors: 1) cohesionless, granular soils having relatively low densities (usually of Holocene age); 2) shallow groundwater, generally less than 50 feet; and 3) moderate to high seismic ground shaking.

According to the City of Corona General Plan Figure PS-2, Liquefaction Hazards, the project site has a low liquefaction potential (Corona 2020). Additionally, the proposed project would be designed in compliance with the 2025 CBC requirements for liquefaction impacts and City development requirements, as described in General Plan Policies PS-1.3 and PS-1.4. Compliance with established standards would reduce the risk of liquefaction hazards to a less than significant level. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

iv) Landslides?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Landslides are a type of erosion in which masses of earth and rock move downslope as a single unit. Susceptibility of slopes to landslides and lurching (earth movement at right angles to a cliff or

steep slope during ground shaking) depends on several factors that are usually present in combination—steep slopes, condition of rock and soil materials, presence of water, formational contacts, geologic shear zones, and seismic activity. Corona City Park is generally flat and contains no unusual geographic features or slopes. According to the City of Corona General Plan Figure PS-3, Landslide Hazards, the project area has a low landslide susceptibility (Corona 2020). In the absence of significant ground slopes, the potential for landslides is considered negligible. Additionally, the proposed project would be designed to meet the 2025 CBC requirements. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Erosion is a normal and inevitable geologic process whereby earthen materials are loosened, worn away, decomposed, or dissolved and removed from one place and transported to another. The project site contains flat terrain, which decreases the project's potential to accelerate erosion. The project site is developed with existing park facilities and associated structures. Earthwork would include grading to establish the proper base and slope for the community center building, aquatic center and pool, and pump track; drilling holes for light pole installation; and utility trenching. These earthwork activities would generally be shallow, with the exception of site preparation for the two pools. The proposed project assumes a maximum disturbance depth of approximately 30 feet below the existing ground surface, which could expose more soils to erosion. In addition, because the project site encompasses an area of more than one acre, the proposed project would be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. These include the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Monitoring Program. The SWPPP for the proposed project would describe minimum and advanced construction best practices for erosion control at the site. Additionally, adherence to state and local laws regulating construction activities would minimize soil erosion. The proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is essentially flat and, as discussed in Sections 5.7(a)(iii) and (a)(iv), is not located within an area subject to liquefaction or landslides, and the proposed project would be constructed in compliance with the applicable 2025 CBC requirements.

Lateral spreading is a phenomenon where large blocks of intact, non-liquefied soil move downslope on a large, liquefied substratum. The mass moves toward an unconfined area, such as a descending slope or stream-cut

bluff and has been known to move on slope gradients as little as one degree. The topography of the project site is generally flat. Therefore, impacts from lateral spreading would be less than significant.

Subsidence and collapse are generally due to substantial overdraft of groundwater or underground petroleum reserves. Collapsible soils may appear strong and stable in their natural (dry) state, but they rapidly consolidate under wetting, generating large and often unexpected settlements. Seismically induced settlement consists of dynamic settlement of unsaturated soil (above groundwater) and liquefaction-induced settlement (below groundwater). These settlements occur primarily in low-density sandy soil due to the reduction in volume during and shortly after an earthquake. According to the Area of Land Subsidence in California Mapper, Corona City Park is not within an area of recorded subsidence due to groundwater pumping (USGS 2024). Additionally, the proposed project would be constructed in compliance with the applicable 2025 CBC requirements. Impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the Proposed Project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

No Impact. Highly expansive soils, which swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry, can cause structural damage to building foundations. Therefore, they are less suitable for development than non-expansive soils. According to the Corona General Plan, the City contains the potential for expansive soils (Corona 2020). The proposed project would comply with the Corona Municipal Code, Chapter 15.36, Grading Regulations, which requires that project applicants/proponents submit a soil engineering report to reduce any potential impacts (Corona 2024c). Additionally, the proposed project would be constructed in compliance with the applicable 2025 CBC requirements. Therefore, no impact would occur. Overall, there would be no new significant impacts and no substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impact in the 2020 Certified EIR. No impact would occur, and preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. The proposed project does not propose the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. The proposed project is in an urbanized area of the City of Corona, and the proposed project would connect to the City's wastewater system. No impacts related to septic systems would occur. No new significant impacts and no substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impact in the 2020 Certified EIR. No impact would occur, and preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. No unique geologic features exist on the project site. The proposed project would not directly nor indirectly destroy unique geologic features.

Paleontological resources or fossils are remains of ancient plants and animals that can provide scientifically significant information about the history of life on Earth. This sensitivity is determined by rock type, the history of the geologic unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit.

According to the Corona General Plan Figure HR-1, Sensitive Paleontological Resources, the project site has low to high sensitivity, increasing with depth; the City as a whole is within an area of low-to-high sensitivity or high sensitivity.

The project site developed with the existing Corona City Park and associated park facilities and therefore, has undergone substantial disturbance. Development activities under the proposed project would primarily impact the top layer of soil or fill material, with the exception of the two pools, which would require a bit more extensive soil disturbance. Nevertheless, while paleontological resources are not expected to be discovered during project construction, it is possible that unknown paleontological resources could be discovered during grading activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, GEO-3, and GEO-6 would ensure that impacts to unknown paleontological resources are less than significant. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.7.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project. Any modifications to these mitigation measures are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted text and <u>underline</u> for new, inserted text.

GEO-1 **High and Low-to-High Sensitivity.** In areas designated as having "high" or "low-to-high" sensitivity for paleontological resources, the City shall be required to submit a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP). The PRMMP shall be prepared by a Qualified Paleontologist meeting the standards of Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010). The plan shall address specifics of monitoring and mitigation based on the project area and project's construction plan, and shall take into account updated geologic mapping, geotechnical data, updated paleontological records searches, and changes to the regulatory framework at the time of analysis. The PRMMP shall be submitted to the City of Corona's Community Development Department prior to approval of a grading permit.

~~GEO-2 **High Sensitivity.** Projects involving ground disturbances in previously undisturbed areas mapped as having "high" paleontological sensitivity shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor on a full-time basis, under the supervision of the Qualified Paleontologist. Monitoring shall include inspection of exposed sedimentary units during active excavations within sensitive geologic sediments. The monitor shall have authority to~~

~~temporarily divert activity away from exposed fossils to evaluate the significance of the find and, if the fossils are determined to be significant, professionally and efficiently recover the fossil specimens and collect associated data. The paleontological monitor shall use field data forms to record pertinent location and geologic data, measure stratigraphic sections (if applicable), and collect appropriate sediment samples from any fossil localities.~~

GEO-3 **Low-to-High Sensitivity**. Projects involving ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas mapped with "low-to-high" paleontological sensitivity shall require monitoring if construction activity exceeds the depth of the low-sensitivity surficial sediments. The underlying sediments may have high sensitivity; therefore, work in those units shall require paleontological monitoring, as designated by the Qualified Paleontologist in the Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP).

~~GEO-4 **Low Sensitivity**. Projects involving ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas mapped as having "low" paleontological sensitivity shall incorporate worker training to make construction workers aware that, although paleontological sensitivity is low, fossils might still be encountered. The Qualified Paleontologist shall oversee this training as well as remain on call in the event fossils are found.~~

~~GEO-5 **Unknown Sensitivity**. Projects involving ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas mapped as having "unknown" paleontological sensitivity shall retain a Qualified Paleontologist to conduct a field survey of the project area to determine the sensitivity of the geologic units, after which the relevant mitigation measures (GEO-1 through GEO-4) shall be applied.~~

GEO-6 **All Projects**. In the event of any fossil discovery, regardless of depth or geologic formation, construction work shall halt within a 50-foot radius of the find until its significance can be determined by a Qualified Paleontologist. Significant fossils shall be recovered, prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to facilitate analysis, and deposited in a designated paleontological curation facility in accordance with the standards of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (2010). The most likely repository is the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). The repository shall be identified, and a curatorial arrangement shall be signed, prior to collection of the fossils.

5.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

5.8.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Approved Project resulted in significant impacts to greenhouse gas emissions.

GHG Emissions Impact

Implementation of the Approved Project would result in a decrease in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in horizon year 2040 from existing baseline and is projected to meet the 2030 GHG reduction target established under SB 32, but may not meet the long-term 2050 GHG reduction goal under Executive Order (EO) S-03-05. Mitigation Measure GHG-1 would ensure that the City is tracking and monitoring the City's GHG emissions in order to chart a trajectory to achieve the long-term year 2050 GHG reduction goal set by EO S-03-05. However, at the time of the analysis, the proposed CAP did not include a 2050 GHG reduction goal nor any reduction strategies to meet this long-term GHG reduction goal. Therefore, until such time, GHG emissions impacts for the 2020 Certified EIR were determined to be significant and unavoidable in regard to meeting the long-term year 2050 reduction goal.

Consistency with Plan, Policy, or Regulation Reducing GHG Emissions

Development projects accommodated under the General Plan are required to adhere to the programs and regulations identified by the Scoping Plan and implemented by state, regional, and local agencies to achieve the statewide GHG reduction goals of AB 32. The General Plan would be consistent with 2016-2040 RTP/SCS goals and improve the jobs-housing balance in the City, which would contribute in minimizing VMT. Thus, the 2020 Certified EIR determined that the Approved Project would not conflict with CARB's 2017 Scoping Plan and SCAG's 2016-2040 RTP/SCS.

5.8.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				x	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?					x

5. Environmental Analysis

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Implementation of the Approved Project would result in a decrease in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in horizon year 2040 from existing baseline and is projected to meet the 2030 GHG reduction target established under SB 32. However, at the time of the analysis, the Approved Project would not meet the long-term 2050 GHG reduction goal under Executive Order (EO) S-03-05 and would result in a significant and unavoidable GHG emissions impact on the environment.

Global climate change is not confined to a particular project area and is generally accepted as the consequence of global industrialization over the last 200 years. A typical project, even a very large one, does not generate enough greenhouse gas emissions on its own to influence global climate change significantly; hence, the issue of global climate change is by definition a cumulative environmental impact.

Proposed project-related construction and operation-phase GHG emissions are shown in Table 8, *Project-Related Operation GHG Emissions*. As with the development allowed under the Approved Project, operation of the proposed project would result in an increase in water demand, wastewater and solid waste generation, area sources (e.g., consumer cleaning products), and energy and refrigerant usage. Annual average construction emissions from construction activities were amortized over 30 years and included in the emissions inventory to account for one-time GHG emissions from the construction phase of the proposed project. Overall, development and operation of the proposed project would not generate net annual emissions that exceed the South Coast AQMD Working Group bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalence ($MTCO_2e$) per year for development projects (South Coast AQMD 2010).

Table 8 Project-Related Operation GHG Emissions

Source	GHG ($MTCO_2e$/Year)[1]	Percentage
Area	1	<1%
Energy	236	52%
Water	20	5%
Solid Waste	134	30%
Refrigerants	0	<1%
Amortized Construction Emissions[2]	61	13%
Total	453	100%
South Coast AQMD Bright-Line Threshold	3,000 $MTCO_2e$/Yr	NA
Exceeds Bright-Line Threshold?	**No**	

Source: CalEEMod, Version 2022.1.
Notes: $MTCO_2e$: metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent
[1] Mobile trips not modeled since proposed project would redistribute existing vehicle trips in the City and not increase VMT.
[2] Total construction emission are amortized over 30 years per South Coast AQMD Working Group methodology.

Although programming for new events would increase vehicle trips to the project site, the proposed project would redistribute existing vehicle trips for events that already take place in the City, and future events would not have greater capacity than current events. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate an increase in VMT in the City. Moreover, the 19.6-acre project site was previously evaluated for recreational use under the approved land use assumptions in the 2020 Certified EIR, and the proposed project would remain consistent with that previously analyzed use.

Operational GHG emissions from building energy use would be minimized because the existing park facility buildings would be replaced with newer, more energy-efficient buildings that meet the current California Building and Energy Efficiency Standards and Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen). Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in GHG emissions compared to what was previously considered in the 2020 Certified EIR.

Due to these reasons, the proposed project compared to the Approved Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of impacts with respect to generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No Impact. The 2020 Certified EIR determined that the Approved Project would not conflict with CARB's 2017 Scoping Plan or SCAG's 2016-2040 RTP/SCS. The following evaluates consistency of the proposed project to CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan and SCAG's 2024-2050 RTP/SCS.

CARB Scoping Plan

The 2020 Certified EIR did not identify any conflicts with the Approved Project to CARB's 2017 Scoping Plan. Since preparation of the 2020 Certified EIR, the 2022 Scoping Plan Update was adopted by CARB to achieve the state's carbon neutrality goals under AB 1279 (CARB 2022). The CARB Scoping Plan is applicable to state agencies and is not directly applicable to cities/counties or individual projects (i.e., the Scoping Plan does not require a City to adopt policies, programs, or regulations to reduce GHG emissions). However, new regulations adopted by the state agencies outlined in the Scoping Plan result in GHG emissions reductions at the local level. As a result, local jurisdictions benefit from reductions in transportation emissions rates, increases in water efficiency in the building and landscape codes, and other statewide actions that affect a local jurisdiction's emissions inventory from the top down. Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions include the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) and changes in the corporate average fuel economy standards (e.g., Pavley I and Pavley California Advanced Clean Cars program).

The proposed project's GHG emissions would be reduced through compliance with the programs and regulations identified by the Scoping Plan and implemented by state, regional, and local agencies to achieve the statewide GHG reduction goals of Assembly Bill (AB) 32, Senate Bill (SB) 32, and AB 1279. Thus, the proposed

project would not conflict with the above statewide strategies identified to implement the CARB 2022 Scoping Plan. Therefore, there are no changes or new significant information which would require preparation of an EIR.

SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

The 2020 Certified EIR did not identify any conflicts with the 2016-2040 SCAG RTP/SCS. Since preparation of the 2020 Certified EIR, SCAG adopted the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS, Connect SoCal, in April 2024. Connect SoCal is a long-term plan for Southern California region that details the development, integrated management and operation of transportation systems and facilities that will function as an intermodal transportation network for the SCAG metropolitan planning area (SCAG 2024). This plan outlines a forecast development pattern that demonstrates how the region can sustainably accommodate needed housing and job centers with multimodal mobility options. The overarching vision is to expand alternatives to driving, advance the transition to clean-transportation technologies, promote integrated and safe transit networks, and foster transit-oriented development in compact and mixed-use developments (SCAG 2024).

In addition, Connect SoCal is supported by a combination of transportation and land use strategies that outline how the region can achieve California's GHG-emission-reduction goals and federal Clean Air Act requirements. The projected regional development, when integrated with the proposed regional transportation network in Connect SoCal, would reduce per-capita GHG emissions related to vehicular travel and achieve the GHG reduction per capita targets for the SCAG region.

The RTP/SCS does not require that local general plans, specific plans, or zoning be consistent with the SCS, but provides incentives for consistency for governments and developers. The proposed project would not generate an increase in VMT. Additionally, Corona City Park would continue to be a local-serving land use and would include circulation improvements for pedestrians and vehicles. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere with SCAG's ability to implement the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS strategies.

The proposed project would not include new or substantially greater significant impacts than those analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR, and the proposed project does not identify or require adoption of any further mitigation measures beyond those provided in the 2020 Certified EIR. With regard to CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a), the proposed project compared to the Approved Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of impacts with respect to generating GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.8.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project. Any modifications to these mitigation measures are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted text and <u>underline</u> for new, inserted text.

The following mitigation measure is applicable for the City to achieve the GHG reduction targets of Senate Bill 32 and chart a trajectory to achieve the long-term GHG reduction goal set by AB 1279 and not applicable to the proposed project.

~~GHG-1 The City of Corona shall update the Climate Action Plan (CAP) every five years to ensure the City is monitoring the plan's progress toward achieving the City's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target and to require amendment if the plan is not achieving specified level. The update shall consider a trajectory consistent with the GHG emissions reduction goal established under Executive Order S-03-05 for year 2050 and the latest applicable statewide legislative GHG emission reduction that may be in effect at the time of the CAP update (e.g., Senate Bill 32 for year 2030). The CAP update shall include the following:~~

- ~~GHG inventories of existing and forecast year GHG levels.~~
- ~~Tools and strategies for reducing GHG emissions to ensure a trajectory with the long-term GHG reduction goal of Executive Order S-03-05.~~
- ~~Plan implementation guidance that includes, at minimum, the following components consistent with the proposed CAP:~~
  - ~~Administration and Staffing~~
  - ~~Finance and Budgeting~~
  - ~~Timelines for Measure Implementation~~
  - ~~Community Outreach and Education~~
  - ~~Monitoring, Reporting, and Adaptive Management~~
  - ~~Tracking Tools~~

5.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

5.9.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials.

Transportation, Use, and/or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

Construction in accordance with the General Plan would involve demolition, grading, and construction of new buildings. Potentially hazardous materials used during construction include substances such as paints, sealants, solvents, adhesives, cleaners, and diesel fuel. There is potential for these materials to spill or to create hazardous conditions. However, the materials used would not be in such quantities or stored in such a manner as to pose a significant safety hazard. These activities would also be short term or one time in nature. Project construction workers would be trained in safe handling and hazardous materials use. To prevent hazardous conditions compliance with existing local, state, and federal laws would minimize the risk of use transportation, use, and disposal of hazardous waste.

Operation of Approved Project would involve the use of small quantities of hazardous materials for cleaning and maintenance purposes, such as paints, household cleaners, fertilizers, pesticides, and commercial uses would use commercial-grade chemicals, cleaners, and solvents. The use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials by future residents and commercial and industrial tenants/owners would be required to comply with existing regulations of several agencies, including the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, US Environmental Protection Agency, California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, California Department of Transportation, and Riverside County Fire Department. Further, the Corona Fire Department (CFD) administers the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan and Inventory Program, Hazardous Materials Management Plans and Inventory, permits for handling underground storage, and storage of hazardous materials pursuant to the Corona Fire Code. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials would ensure that all potentially hazardous materials are used and handled in an appropriate manner and would minimize the potential for safety impacts.

Hazardous Materials Site

There are numerous hazardous materials sites in the City and SOI. Development of projects in accordance with the General Plan would disturb soil in which soil, soil vapor, and/or groundwater may be contaminated with hazardous materials exceeding environmental screening levels for the General Plan land uses. Any development, redevelopment, or reuse on or next to hazardous materials sites would require an environmental site assessment by a qualified professional to ensure that the relevant projects would not disturb hazardous materials sites. However, properties contaminated by hazardous substances are regulated at the local, state, and federal levels and are subject to compliance with stringent laws and regulations for investigations and remediation. Therefore, buildout of the General Plan would result in a less than significant impact upon compliance with existing laws and regulations.

Airport Influence Area

Airport safety hazards include hazards posed to aircraft and hazards posed by aircraft to people and property on the ground. With proper land-use planning, aircraft safety risks can be reduced, primarily by avoiding incompatible land uses. Buildout of the General Plan could involve development within the Corona Municipal Airport influence area. The General Plan was found to be consistent with the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) safety zone; thus, impacts to potential hazards within each zone as a result of project implementation would be less than significant.

Aircraft noise in the City is typically characterized as occasional, and the majority of flights served by the Corona Municipal Airport are for recreational purposes. The airport is not a substantial source of noise because the 65 dBA noise contour does not extend past the airport boundary, and noise does not substantially affect sensitive receptors in the City. Local policies would restrict the development of land uses within the 65 dBA CNEL contour of the Corona Municipal Airport to industrial, agricultural, or other open space activities and require that all development in the vicinity of the airport to comply with the noise standards in the Airport Master Plan. Compliance with the standards in the Airport Master Plan and General Plan policies would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan

The City has established evacuation plans and protocols to ensure the safe and orderly notification and evacuation of people in Corona should the need arise. The City of Corona has prepared an emergency operations plan to ensure the most effective allocation of resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the civilian population in times of emergency. The Corona Disaster Council, in accordance with Section 2.52.050 of the Corona Municipal Code, is responsible for ensuring that the plan remains current and effective. The CFD Emergency Services Division is responsible for reviewing the entire emergency plan on an annual basis, coordinating revisions to the plan, and maintaining records of all revisions. Additionally, as part of the 2019 Building Code adoption process, Corona Fire has amended the Fire Code to require two points of access for all new developments and areas proposing increased residential densities. Buildout would not interfere with the operation of the City's Emergency Operations Center and would not interfere with the operations of emergency response agencies or with coordination and cooperation between such agencies. Adherence to local and State policies would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Wildland Fires

Portions of the City are designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones; these areas are predominantly undeveloped, open space, natural open space, agricultural, and single-family residential. Because implementation of the General Plan would not exceed levels of land use density, intensity, or land use designations beyond the 2004 General Plan, these very high fire hazard areas would propose similar uses under the General Plan Update.

To help protect the City and its residents from fire hazards, the CFD, Fire Prevention Division provides a wide range of services, and as part of the 2019 Building Code adoption process, CFD has amended the Fire Code to require two points of access for all new development and for areas proposing increased residential densities. The General Plan Land Use and Public Safety elements include goals and policies to minimize potential wildfire

impacts in Corona. Compliance with State, County, and local requirements, including the adherence to the CBC and review by the CFD to reduce fire hazards, impacts of fire hazards would be less than significant.

5.9.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X	
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?					X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X	
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X	

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Construction of the proposed project would require small amounts of hazardous materials during construction, such as vehicle fuels, lubricants, grease and transmission fluids, and paints and coatings. The handling, use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials during the construction phase of the proposed project would comply with existing regulations of several agencies—the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and US Department of Transportation (USDOT).

Operation of the proposed project would transport, use, store, and dispose of small amounts of hazardous materials typical of park facilities such as cleaning and maintenance supplies (cleaners, gasoline, paint, and pesticides). The proposed project includes the construction of a community center and park facilities that would use cleaners and other chemicals in relatively small quantities, which are not typically considered hazardous materials that could result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment. No manufacturing, industrial, or other uses utilizing large amounts of hazardous materials would occur within Corona City Park. Compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials would ensure that all potentially hazardous materials are used and handled in an appropriate manner and would minimize the potential for safety impacts to occur; and in accordance with General Plan policy PS-3.1. Therefore, the proposed project would not create substantial hazards to the public or the environment. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. As discussed in Section 5.9(a), construction activities would require small amounts of hazardous materials, which may include vehicle fuels, lubricants, grease and transmission fluids, as well as paints and coatings. The use, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials would be in accordance with regulatory standards and manufacturers' specifications. Hazardous materials would be used in small quantities and properly stored so they do not pose health and safety hazards. Operation of the proposed project would transport, use, store, and dispose of small amounts of hazardous materials typical of park facilities which includes cleaning and maintenance supplies (such as cleaners, gasoline, paint, and pesticides). Compliance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials would reduce impacts. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment, and impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is located at 930 East 6th Street, and the closest school campus to the site is Lincoln Fundamental Elementary School approximately 0.30 miles south. As discussed in Section 5.9.2(a), the construction and operation of the proposed project would include the handling of small amounts of hazardous materials typical of construction activities and park athletic activities (during operation). The use, transportation, and storage of hazardous materials would be required to comply with all applicable state and federal regulations that would ensure the proper handling of such materials. As discussed in Section 5.9.2(b), there is no evidence that a hazardous materials release or threatened release has occurred on the project site or within a 1,500-foot radius of the project site. The proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Thus, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is currently developed with the Corona City Park and associated facilities. Five environmental lists were searched for hazardous materials that may exist on the project site:

- **EnviroStor.** Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List. Department of Toxic Substances Control. (DTSC 2025a)
- **GeoTracker.** Leaking Underground Storage Task Sites. State Water Resources Control Board. (SWRCB 2025)
- **CalEPA.** Solid Waste Disposal Sites Identified by the Water Board with Waste Constituents above Hazardous Waste Levels Outside the Waste Management Unit.(CalEPA 2025a)
- **CalEPA.** List of Active Cease and Desist Orders and Cleanup and Abatement Orders from the Water Board. (CalEPA 2025b)
- **Hazardous Waste Facilities Subject to Corrective Action.** Department of Toxic Substance Control. (DTSC 2025b)

Based on the records search, the project site is not listed on any of the five databases listed above, and no off-site improvements are proposed. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a hazard to the public because of a hazardous materials site compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Additionally, the project site would continue to operate as a park, and the proposed project would not include any components that would introduce new hazardous materials to the project site. Impact would be less than

significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles or a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The closest airports to the project site are the Corona Municipal Airport (2.85 miles northwest of the project site) and the Riverside Municipal Airport (8.10 miles northeast of the project site). According to the City of Corona GIS mapper, the project site is not within the Corona Municipal Airport influence area (Corona 2024a). The project site is not within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Construction of the proposed project could temporarily affect local traffic circulation and roadway capacity due to lane closures, narrowing, or detours required for roadway and/or utility improvements. These temporary disruptions could potentially affect emergency access or response times in the immediate vicinity. However, impacts would be minimized through implementation of standard construction traffic control measures, such as coordination with CFD and the Corona Police Department, posting of detour signage, and limiting lane closures to off-peak hours. The construction staging area would be adjacent to the project site would avoid obstructing emergency access routes. With these measures in place, construction activities would not substantially impair emergency response or evacuation routes

With implementation of the proposed project, the project site would continue to operate as a public park. The park does not contain or border any designated emergency evacuation routes, and ongoing park operations would not increase traffic or change conditions in a way that could interfere with emergency response. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would not conflict with adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. The proposed project would also be required to comply with CFD requirements pertaining to access/egress to ensure adequate emergency access. Therefore, the proposed project would not impair an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan, and a less than significant impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. As discussed in Section 5.20, *Wildfire*, the project site is located in a local responsibility area. The project site is not located in a state responsibility area (SRA) or lands classified as a designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2023). The proposed project would provide park improvements to the project site to support the existing residences and communities' recreational needs. The proposed project would not construct new housing or induce population growth in the City. Structures on-site and emergency access would be designed and constructed in accordance with the CBC and Fire Code. As further discussed in Section 5.15, *Public Services*, the proposed project would be adequately served by the CFD. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and less than significant impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.9.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to hazards and hazardous materials were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

5.10.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Water Quality Standards and Waste Discharge Requirements

Urban runoff resulting from storms or nuisance flows (runoff during dry periods) from development projects can carry pollutants to receiving waters. Runoff can contain pollutants such as oil, fertilizers, pesticides, trash, soil, and animal waste. Untreated stormwater runoff degrades water quality in surface waters and groundwater and can affect drinking water, human health, and plant and animal habitats.

Clearing, grading, excavation, and construction activities associated with buildout of the General Plan may impact water quality due to sheet erosion of exposed soils and subsequent deposition of particulates in local drainages. Grading activities lead to exposed areas of loose soil and sediment stockpiles that are susceptible to uncontrolled sheet flow. Both State and local regulations effectively mitigate construction stormwater runoff impacts from the buildout associated with the General Plan. The City of Corona's grading ordinance contains expanded requirements for grading, site erosion control, and NPDES requirements. In addition to existing regulations that control and minimize pollutants from construction activities, the General Plan includes several policies that ensure that new development minimizes potential water quality impacts.

Developments pursuant to the General Plan could potentially create new sources for runoff contamination through changing land uses. Consequently, implementation of the General Plan may have the potential to increase the post-construction pollutant loadings of certain constituent pollutants associated with the proposed land uses and their associated features. To help prevent long-term impacts associated with land use changes and in accordance with the requirements of the City of Corona's Municipal Code Chapter 13.7[2], Local Implementation Plan (LIP), and the Riverside County MS4 permit, new development, and significant redevelopment projects must incorporate low impact development (LID)/site design and source control best management practices (BMPs) to address post-construction storm water runoff management. Furthermore, projects must develop a project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) with BMPs, and adhere to the requirements of the amended trash total maximum daily load (TMDL).

With the implementation of federal, State, and local regulations runoff from both the operational and construction phases of development pursuant to the General Plan would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and impacts would be less than significant.

Ground Water Supplies

The Corona General Plan area relies on local groundwater resources for approximately 40 percent of its water supply. Therefore, increases in population could generate a higher demand for groundwater resources. The

[2] Chapter 13.7 of the City's Zoning Code, as referenced in the 2020 Certified EIR, have since been updated to Chapter 13.27 in the current Zoning Code as noted in the analysis provided below.

2015 UWMP highlighted sufficient surface and underground water supplied through 2040 concluding no risk of a net deficit in aquifer volume or lowering of the groundwater table. The City prepared a groundwater management plan in 2008 to assist with sustainably operating the Temescal Basin, Bedford Basin, and Coldwater Basin and increasing the reliability of the water supply. Furthermore, the DWR released its final list of critically overdrafted basins in January 2016. The list did not include the Temescal Basin, the Coldwater Basin, or the Bedford Basin. The Temescal Basin and Coldwater Basin are managed to prevent critical overdraft. The City has implemented the Recharge Master Plan for the Temescal Basin, and projects are underway to increase the volume of tertiary-treated reclaimed water available for recharge and to increase the number and capacity of recharge basins. According to the Recharge Master Plan, the Temescal Basin is currently in overdraft; however, the rate of overdraft is decreasing as a result of plan implementation. With the implementation of federal, State, and local regulations (policies of the General Plan), buildout of the General Plan would not decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, and impacts would be less than significant.

Erosion and Runoff

Development within the General Plan area and the change in land uses would result in an increase in impervious surfaces. This could result in an increase in stormwater runoff, higher peak discharges to drainage channels, and the potential to cause erosion or sedimentation in drainage swales and streams. Drainage patterns will largely be maintained and will utilize the existing drainage facilities within the public right-of-way in the City and SOI and is eventually discharged into the Santa Ana River. The 2003 update of the City of Corona Drainage Master Plan identified a number of deficient segments throughout the City's service area that were marked for improvement. However, the City is monitoring the drain system for future improvements and will be updating its Drainage Master Plan to adequately plan for future drainage needs, especially within the remaining undeveloped areas. The overall drainage patterns, flow rates, and flow volumes will be maintained based on the high level of impervious surfaces under existing conditions and will not increase the opportunity for erosion or scour downstream. Hydromodification requirements and standard flood control requirements for new development will minimize impacts of increased flows and volumes on downstream receiving waters. Implementation of the proposed land use changes within undeveloped areas will likely result in increased runoff, but discharges will be required be consistent with the parameters defined by the most current Master Plan of Drainage or site-specific watershed study. Standard erosion control measures would be implemented as part of the SWPPP for any proposed project to minimize the risk of erosion or sedimentation during construction. The SWPPP must include an erosion control plan that prescribes measures such as phasing grading, limiting areas of disturbance, designating restricted-entry zones, diverting runoff from disturbed areas, protective measures for sensitive areas, outlet protection, and provisions for revegetation or mulching. With the implementation of federal, State, and local regulations, and the policies of the General Plan, would ensure erosion, siltation, or polluted runoff impacts would be less than significant.

Flood Flows

The City is within the dam inundation zones of the Prado, Mabey Canyon, Harrison Street, Lee Lake, Lake Mathews, and Mockingbird Canyon dams. The probability of dam failure is extremely low, and the City of Corona has never been impacted by a major dam failure. Dams in California are continually monitored and inspected by various governmental agencies, including the California Division of Safety of Dams. Dam owners

are required to maintain Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) that include procedures for damage assessment and emergency warnings, and the County addresses the possibility of dam failure in the Safety Element of its General Plan.

Additionally, areas of the City are within a 100-year flood zone. All new developments would be required to meet federal floodplain regulations, including that the lowest floor of the structure is raised above the 100-year base flood elevation. Furthermore, the City's Municipal Code Title 18, Floodplain Management, minimizes public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by restricting or prohibiting uses that result in damaging increases in flood heights or velocities. With the implementation of these policies, in addition to federal, state, and local regulations, future development pursuant to the General Plan would not impede or redirect flood flows, and impacts would be less than significant.

Flood Hazards

With the implementation of General Plan policies and federal, State, and local regulations, future development pursuant to the General Plan would not release pollutants due to inundation, and impacts would be less than significant.

Released water from a seiche would result in much smaller footprints than the dam inundation zones, and the probability of this occurring is extremely low. In the rare chance that a seiche does occur, the seiche would flow into the dam inundation zones. However, with implementation of General Plan policies and federal, State, and local regulations, impacts would be less than significant.

The General Plan area is more than 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, well outside of the tsunami inundation zone. No impacts would arise from tsunamis.

Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan

Specific measures for surface and groundwater quality were previously outlined and are in place to ensure future development has a less than significant. General Plan regulations and policies ensure that future development does not obstruct or conflict with the Corona Groundwater Management Plan. In addition, the goals and policies in the General Plan would ensure that the City would not obstruct with implementation of the watershed action plan for the Santa Ana Watershed Region of Riverside County, the Recharge Master Plan for the Temescal Basin, or the Corona Groundwater Management Plan. Therefore, buildout of the General Plan would not obstruct or conflict with the implementation of a water quality control plan or a sustainable groundwater management plan and impacts would be less than significant.

5.10.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?				X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?				X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:					
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;				X	
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;				X	
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or				X	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				X	
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X	
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X	

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Urban runoff from storms or nuisance flows (runoff during dry periods) from development

projects can carry pollutants to receiving waters. Runoff can contain pollutants such as oil, fertilizers, pesticides, trash, and sediment. This runoff can flow directly into local streams or storm drains and continue through pipes until it is released untreated into a local waterway and eventually the ocean. Untreated stormwater runoff degrades water quality in surface waters and groundwater and can affect drinking water, human health, and plant and animal habitats. The construction and operational phases of the proposed project could have the potential to impact water quality. The following is a discussion of the potential impacts that the construction and operational phases of the proposed project could have on water resources and quality.

Construction

Clearing, grading, excavation, and construction activities associated with the proposed project may impact water quality through soil erosion and increasing the amount of silt and debris carried in runoff. Additionally, the use of construction materials such as fuels, solvents, and paints may present a risk to surface water quality. Finally, the refueling and parking of construction vehicles and other equipment on-site during construction may result in oil, grease, or related pollutant leaks and spills that may discharge into the storm drain system.

The proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements governing water quality. The proposed project would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit (CGP) (2022-0057-DWQ). The CGP requires the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that incorporates BMPs to control sedimentation, erosion, and hazardous materials contamination of runoff during construction. The State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) mandates that projects that disturb one or more acres of land must obtain coverage under the Statewide CGP. Prior to the start of construction activities, the project applicant must file Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) with the SWRCB, which includes a Notice of Intent, risk assessment, site map, annual fee, signed certification statement, SWPPP, and post-construction water balance calculations. The construction contractor is required to maintain a copy of the SWPPP on-site at all times and implement all construction BMPs identified in the SWPPP during construction activities. Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant is required to provide proof of filing of the PRDs with the SWRCB, which includes preparation of SWPPP.

The SWPPP must describe construction BMPs that address pollutant source reduction and provide measures/controls to mitigate potential pollutant sources. Which includes, but is not limited to erosion controls, sediment controls, tracking controls, non-storm water management, materials and waste management, and good housekeeping practices. Submittal of the PRDs and implementation of the SWPPP and its associated BMPs throughout the construction phase would result in an impact of less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Operation

Once the proposed project has been constructed, urban runoff could include a variety of contaminants that are typical of the operation of park facilities and could impact water quality. As discussed in Section 5.9.2(b), above, the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable federal and state laws and regulations

governing the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials would ensure impacts would be less than significant.

Further, the proposed project would implement BMPs to control and amount and quality of the stormwater leaving the project site, and the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Thus, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is located within the Upper Santa Ana Valley–Temescal Groundwater Subbasin, with a total of 23,500 acres (CDWR 2024b; Corona 2021). According to the City of Corona Urban Water Management Plan, the city relies on groundwater for approximately 50 percent of its potable water supplies by natural and artificial means (Corona 2021). The main source of recharge for the groundwater reservoir is the tributaries existing in the surrounding mountains and hillsides, thus urban areas which include the project site are not high priority recharge areas.

The project site is already developed, and contains impervious and pervious surfaces, and runoff from the proposed project would go directly into the ground or to the storm drains along the streets that bound the project site: Quarry Street, East 6th Street, East Gran Boulevard, and Rimpau Avenue. The project site is not used for groundwater recharge activities or extraction. The proposed project would result in approximately 215,640 square feet of new impervious surfaces on the project site with the construction of a new community center, aquatics center, parking lot, driveways, and walkways. The proposed project site would increase the total amount of impervious surfaces in the Temescal Groundwater Subbasin by less than 1 percent, which would be a minor increase in impervious services to the basin.[3] As discussed in 5.10.2(a), the proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable regulations governing water quality and use, including General Plan Policy U-5.1. Therefore, the slight increase of impervious surfaces on the project site would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies nor interfere with groundwater recharge. Thus, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

[3] 1 sq ft. = .0000229 ac
215,640 sq ft. = 4.95
(4.95 ac project site ÷ 23,500 ac) 10 0= 0.02 percent

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Erosion and siltation impacts that could result from alteration of drainage patterns would, for the most part, occur during the proposed project's construction phase, which would include site preparation and grading activities. Environmental factors that affect erosion include topography, soil type, wind, and rainfall. Siltation is associated with sediment transport and deposition in waterways. Because the project would disturb more than one acre of land, the City would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP under the requirements of the GCP issued by the SWRCB. The SWPPP would specify BMPs for reducing or eliminating soil erosion from the site during project construction and operation. Erosion control measures implemented as part of BMPs may include the placement of sandbags around basins; use of proper grading techniques; appropriate sloping, shoring, and bracing of the construction site; using mulch, geotextiles, hydroseeding, swales, and earth dikes; and covering topsoil stockpiles.

The proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage channels or any watercourse. The project's Preliminary WQMP includes BMPs that would minimize erosion or siltation on- or off-site during the operational phase of the proposed project. These BMPs would preserve the existing drainage patterns by directing flow to the same pre-development off-site discharge locations; disconnecting impervious areas and diverting runoff into self-treating landscaping or proprietary biotreatment BMPs; implementing water-efficient landscaping; protecting slopes to reduce the risk of scouring; and revegetating disturbed areas.

The SWPPP would describe the BMPs to reduce the impact of erosion and siltation to less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is built out with hardscape, park play fields, and associated structures. Furthermore, the proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage or watercourse. As discussed above, the proposed project would only result in a minor increase of impervious surfaces on the project site. Thus, the amount of stormwater runoff reaching the City's storm drain system would be similar to existing conditions. The proposed project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would cause flooding on or off site. The proposed project would comply with city policies, including Policy IU-2.9, which requires that grading plans be designed and implemented to reduce stormwater runoff by capturing rainwater on-site and storing it on a temporary, short-term basis to facilitate groundwater recharge rather than relying solely on community drainage facilities. Therefore,

impacts related to stormwater drainage and flooding would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is built out with hardscape, park play fields, and associated structures. The stormwater from the proposed project would be conveyed to existing stormwater drains or to the storm drain system along roadways and to the storm drain channel/Temescal Wash approximately 0.10 miles northeast. Thus, the amount of stormwater runoff reaching the City's storm drain system would be similar to existing conditions. The proposed project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would cause flooding on- or off-site. The proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage or watercourse. As discussed above, the proposed project would only result in a minor increase of impervious surfaces on the project site. Additionally, BMPs specified in the WQMP would further decrease peak flows. Post-development runoff from the project site would not exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the project site or area in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is not in a Federal Emergency Management Agency 100-year flood hazard zone (FEMA 2008). The project site is within Zone X, defined as an area within a 500-year flood hazard zone, an area with a 0.2 percent annual chance of flood hazard or areas with a 1 percent annual chance of flood with an average depth of less than one foot (FEMA 2009).

Additionally, portions of the project site, specifically to the north and east are within the inundation zone of the Mathews Dam (CDWR 2024). The dam is owned and maintained by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Dams in California are monitored and inspected annually by the California Division of Safety of Dams. In addition, dam owners are required to maintain emergency action plans (EAP) that include procedures for damage assessment and emergency warnings. An EAP identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies preplanned actions to help minimize property damage and loss of life should those conditions occur. EAPs contain procedures and information that instruct dam owners to issue early warning and notification messages to downstream emergency management authorities. Additionally, the State of California Dam Safety Act requires dam owners to submit inundation maps for dams whose total failure would cause loss of life or personal injury.

Therefore, the proposed project would not impede or redirect flood flows and impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in

the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. As discussed in Section 5.10.2(c)(iv), the project site is not in a 100-year flood zone but is located in the dam inundation zone of Mathew Canyon Dam. However, impacts from dam failure would be less than significant, as discussed in Section 5.10(c)(iv).

A seiche is an oscillating surface wave in a restricted or enclosed body of water, generated by ground motion, usually during an earthquake. Seiches are of concern for water storage facilities such as reservoirs, water storage tanks, dams, or other artificial bodies of water because a seiche can cause sloshing and an overflow of water from the water body. There are no adjacent bodies of water that would pose a flood hazard to the site due to a seiche and, therefore, the project site is not at risk of inundation by seiche.

Tsunamis are a type of earthquake-induced flooding produced by large-scale sudden disturbances of the sea floor. Tsunami waves interact with the shallow sea floor when approaching a landmass, resulting in an increase in wave height and a destructive wave surge into low-lying coastal areas. The project site is approximately 32 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the site is outside the tsunami hazard zone and would not be affected by a tsunami.

Based on the preceding, the proposed project would not result in the release of pollutants as a result of floods, tsunamis, or seiche. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Water quality in Corona is regulated by the Santa Ana RWQCB and its Basin Plan for the Santa Ana River. The basin plan contains water quality standards and identifies beneficial uses (wildlife habitat, agricultural supply, fishing, etc.) for receiving waters along with water quality criteria and standards necessary to support these uses consistent with federal and state water quality laws. The Basin Plan also contains water quality criteria for groundwater. The proposed project would not conflict or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan or a sustainable groundwater management plan. Project construction would be subject to the Statewide CGP and implementation of BMPs specified in the SWPPP. This would minimize the potential for erosion or siltation impacts to occur that could impact receiving waters. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with the Basin Plan.

Additionally, the project site is in the Upper Santa Ana Valley–Temescal Groundwater Subbasin. The groundwater basin is categorized as a medium priority basin by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Basin Prioritization Dashboard (CDWR 2024a). The latest Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Temescal

Basin was published in January 2022. As discussed in Sections 5.10.2(a) and (b) above, the project would not decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Temescal Basin. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.10.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to hydrology and water quality were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

5.11.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that no mitigation measures were feasible, and the Approved Project would result in significant impacts related to land use and planning.

Divide an Established Community

The proposed General Plan would improve connectivity and compatibility of potential future projects with existing uses, planned uses, the natural environment, and the City's SOI. The Circulation Element of the General Plan provides policies designed to ensure the prevention of communities, as a result of the construction of new or modified roadways. The General Plan would not physically divide any of these communities; rather, the Approved Project seeks to maintain and preserve the quality of Corona's existing communities.

Conflict with a Land Use Plan

The General Plan is intended to shape development within the City for subsequent years. The Approved Project is consistent with California Code Section 65302 and the required elements outlined in the OPR general plan guidelines. Each of the specific applicable requirements in state planning law (California Government Code Section 65300) were examined to determine if there were environmental issues within the community that the Approved Project should address, including hazards and flooding. Such environmental issues (air quality, hazards, flooding, traffic, etc.) are addressed in their respective elements of the General Plan. Additionally, the General Plan was determined to be consistent with SCAG's 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy goals.

Airport operations and their accompanying noise and safety hazards require careful land-use planning on adjacent and nearby lands to protect the residential and business communities in Corona from the potential hazards that could be created by airport operations. Pursuant to California Public Utilities Code Section 21676, local governments are required to submit all general plan and zoning amendments that occur in the ALUC planning areas for consistency review by ALUC. The Approved Project would not result in changes to land use designations, density, or intensity levels compared to the 2004 General Plan. Although there are no inconsistencies in the Approved Project, the 2004 General Plan was previously identified by the ALUC as conflicting with the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). As a result, the ALUC might identify inconsistencies between the Approved Project and the ALUCP. Although the City determined the Approved Project was consistent with ALUCP and Caltrans health and safety standards, at the time of drafting the 2020 Certified EIR the project had not yet been before the ALUC for a determination of consistency. Thus, this impact was conservatively considered significant and unavoidable.

5.11.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?					X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?					X

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The project site and surrounding area are fully developed with urban land uses, such as residential and commercial land uses. The proposed project would occur within the same boundaries analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR for the Approved Project. The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events and market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. The proposed improvements would be consistent with General Plan Policies LU 1.1, 5.5, 5.8, and 15.1; improvements would be limited to the park boundaries. The proposed project would not create any new land use barriers and would not divide or disrupt the physical arrangement of surrounding communities. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The proposed project would be consistent with the existing park uses of the project site. The project site has a zoning designation of Parks (P) and a land use designation of Parks and Open Space Recreational (OS-R) (Corona 2024a). The proposed project would not alter or modify the project site's current land use and zoning designations. Development of the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies or regulations. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.11.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to land use and planning were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

5.12.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Approved Project resulted in significant impacts to mineral resources.

The City is primarily underlain by MRZ-2 lands, that is, areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or there is a high likelihood of their presence. MRZ-2 lands with significant mineral deposits are designated by the California State Mining and Geology Board as of regional (multi-community) or statewide economic significance. The City of Corona does not contain mineral resources of local significance. In the City of Corona, mineral resource use must have a Mineral Resource (MR) Overlay, which requires a discretionary permit approved by the City Council. Implementation of the General Plan would result in residential and non-residential development that would preclude the extraction of approximately 100 acres of industrial minerals and 325 acres of construction aggregate in the City and SOI. The 2020 Certified EIR identified mitigation measures MIN-1 and MIN-2, however, buildout of the General Plan would result in a loss of available mineral resources in the City and SOI, a significant and unavoidable impact.

5.12.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?					X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?					X

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. According to the California Department of Conservation's Mineral Land Classification maps, the proposed project site is in MRZ-3, that is, an area containing mineral deposits whose significance cannot be evaluated from available data (CDC 1981). The closest mine in MRZ-2 is approximately 2 miles southeast of the project site (DOC 2024d). MRZ-2 are areas with adequate information indicating significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists (CDC 1981). The

project site is developed and used as a park. No mining activities currently exist on the project site or in immediate vicinity, and the project site is surrounded by urban development. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not interfere with the availability of known mineral resources, since the project site is not in an MRZ-1 or MRZ-2 and no mining activities exist on-site or in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource valuable to the region and the state. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No Impact. Based on the Mineral Land Classification map, the project site is within MRZ-3, which are areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data (CDC 1981). The project site is developed and used as a park. No mining activities currently exist on the project site or in the immediate vicinity, as the project site is surrounded by urban development. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not interfere with the availability of known mineral resources, since the project site is not in an MRZ-1 or MRZ-2, and no mining activities exist on-site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource delineated on a local plan. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.12.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR; however, none of the measures are applicable to the proposed project.

~~MIN-1 Prior to project approval for proposed development of properties classified as either regionally significant construction aggregate MRZ-2 or industrial minerals MRZ-2a, a mineral resource evaluation shall be conducted to determine the significance and economic viability of mining the resource. If development of a property would preclude future extraction of a significant mineral resource, in accordance with CEQA, the City shall make the appropriate findings and adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations prior to permitting development of the property.~~

~~MIN-2 Prior to approval of any project on lands classified as either regionally significant construction aggregate MRZ-2 or industrial mineral MRZ-2a, a report shall be prepared that analyzes the project's value in relation to the mineral values found onsite. The analysis shall consider the importance of construction aggregate mineral resource onsite to the market region as a whole, and not just the importance of the resources found within the City and SOI. The report shall be submitted to the City, such that the City has adequate information to develop a statement of reasons for permitting the proposed land use to the California Department of~~

5. Environmental Analysis

~~Conservation, State Mining and Geology Board, for subsequent review, in accordance with SMARA, Article 2, Section 2762 and 2763 for areas designated of regional significance.~~

5.13 NOISE

5.13.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Approved Project resulted in significant impacts to noise.

Construction Noise. The 2020 Certified EIR determined that noise levels from grading and other construction activities for the approved project could range from 71 A-weighted decibels (dBA) to 89 dBA at the closest receptor locations within the planning area when construction occurs within 50 feet of receptors. The approved project would be required to comply with the City's noise ordinance construction hours of restriction. The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that construction noise impacts would be reduced with implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1, however, construction of the approved project would expose sensitive receptors to adverse noise impacts because of the potential for cumulative construction activities near sensitive uses, the number of construction projects occurring simultaneously, and the potential longevity of construction activities. Impacts would remain significant and unavoidable with the implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1.

Operational Noise (Mobile-Source). The 2020 Certified EIR determined that the roadway segments under the approved project would not contribute to a noise level increase above 3 dBA CNEL along the roadway segments studied for the General Plan Update. In addition,, the roadway segments under the conditions of the approved project would not contribute to a significant cumulative noise level increase as well. Therefore, the approved project would not have a significant adverse impact related to mobile sources.

Operational Noise (Stationary Source). The 2020 Certified EIR determined the approved project would be required to comply with City noise regulations, and that the approved project would not result in significant stationary noise impacts.

Vibration (Construction and Operation). The 2020 Certified EIR determined that the approved project would generate vibration levels of up to 0.05 inches per second root mean square (RMS) vertical velocity, or 94 VdB, when construction activities include pile driving within 25 feet of sensitive receptors. The approved project would be required to adhere to mitigation measures (N-2) and project design features in order to minimize potential construction equipment vibration impacts through compliance with regulatory code related to vibration and ensuring construction equipment operates at the maximum distance feasible from sensitive receptors. The Certified EIR concluded that vibration impacts would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures N-2.

5.13.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Background noise fundamentals information, ambient noise measurement data, and the noise modeling results can be found in Appendix E.

Ambient Noise Measurements

To determine baseline noise levels in the project vicinity, ambient noise monitoring was conducted by PlaceWorks on Thursday, May 16, 2024. Three short-term (15-minute) measurement locations were selected and conducted around the proposed project site. The short-term sound level meter used (Larson Davis LxT) for noise monitoring satisfies the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for Type 1 instrumentation. The short-term sound level meter was set to "slow" response and "A" weighting (dBA). The meter was calibrated prior to and after each monitoring period. All measurements were at least 5 feet above the ground and away from reflective surfaces. Short-term measurement locations are described below and shown in Figure 9, *Approximate Noise Monitoring Locations*, and results are summarized in Table 9, *Short-Term Noise Measurements Summary in A-weighted Sound Levels*.

Table 9 Short-Term Noise Measurements Summary in A-weighted Sound Levels

Monitoring Location	Description	15-minute Noise Level, dBA						
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{min}	L_{50}	L_{25}	L_{8}	L_{2}
ST-1	At the westernmost basketball court near Quarry Street, across the residence at 1039 Quarry Street.	61.1	70.3	56.4	60.5	61.6	62.8	66.3
ST-2	At the center most driveway along East 6th street, across from 1020 East 6th Street.	69.8	78.9	57.1	68.6	71.2	73.5	75.3
ST-3	West of Rimpau Avenue, across the residence at 1108 East 5th Street.	63.1	75.1	55.3	59.2	62.6	68.0	71.0
ST-4	South of Quarry Street, adjacent to the residence at 902 Quarry Street.	61.1	72.1	53.1	58.0	61.1	65.5	68.6

Source: PlaceWorks 2024
See Appendix E.

- **Short-Term Location 1 (ST-1)** was conducted on the project sites westernmost basketball court, on the north side of the project site along Quarry Street across residence at 1039 Quarry Street. The 15-minute noise measurement began at 1:11 PM on Thursday, May 16, 2024. The noise environment is characterized by residential noise from Quarry Street. Noise levels measured 61.1 dBA L_{eq} and 70.3 dBA L_{max} during the measurement period at ST-1.

- **Short-Term Location 2 (ST-2)** was conducted at the centermost driveway, along East 6th Street across from 1020 East 6th Street. A 15-minute noise measurement began at 12:25 PM on Thursday, May 16, 2024. The noise environment is characterized primarily by roadway noise on East 6th Street. Noise levels measured 69.8 dBA L_{eq} and 78.9 dBA L_{max} during the measurement period at ST-2.

- **Short-Term Location 3 (ST-3)** was conducted at the western portion of the project site along Rimpau Avenue, across the residence at 1108 East 5th Street. A 15-minute noise measurement began at 12:50 PM on Thursday, May 16, 2024. The noise environment is characterized primarily by residential noise (i.e. cars, dogs barking, and birds) and industrial noises (i.e. angle grinder). Noise levels measured 63.1 dBA L_{eq} and 75.1 dBA L_{max} during the measurement period at ST-3.

Figure 9 - Approximate Noise Monitoring Locations

Project Boundary

ST-X Short-Term Noise Measurement Locations (4)

0 360
Scale (Feet)

Source: Nearmap 2024.

5. Environmental Analysis

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- **Short-Term Location 4 (ST-4)** was conducted at the corner of 902 Quarry Street and the project site along the south side of Quarry Street. A 15-minute noise measurement began at 1:32 PM on Thursday, May 16, 2024. The noise environment is characterized primarily by residential noise (i.e. cars, dogs barking, and birds) and the distant train and freeway noise. Noise levels measured 61.1 dBA L_{eq} and 72.1 dBA L_{max} during the measurement period at ST-4.

Noise-Sensitive Receptors

Residential receptors are located to the north, across Quarry Street, to the east, across Rimpau Avenue, to the south, across East 6th Street, and to the west, at the corner of Quarry Street and Grand Boulevard and across Grand Boulevard.

Would the project result in:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				X	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				X	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?					X

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The 2020 Certified EIR stated that construction would occur near noise-sensitive receptors and found noise impacts potentially significant and unavoidable. The nearest receptors identified under the approved project were residences at approximately 50 feet or greater as measured from the center of the project site. Construction noise levels at the nearest receptors were estimated to range up to 89 dBA L_{max} under the approved project.

5. Environmental Analysis

Noise generated by on-site construction equipment is based on the type of equipment used, its location relative to sensitive receptors, and the timing and duration of noise-generating activities. Each phase of construction involves different types of equipment and has distinct noise characteristics. Noise levels from construction activities are typically dominated by the loudest three pieces of equipment. The dominant equipment noise source is typically the engine, although work-piece noise (such as dropping of materials) can also be noticeable.

The expected construction equipment mix was estimated and categorized by construction activity using the Federal Highway Administration Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM). Average noise levels from project-related construction activities are calculated by modeling the three loudest pieces of equipment per activity phase. Equipment for grading and site preparation is modeled at spatially averaged distances (i.e., from the acoustical center of the general construction site to the property line of the nearest receptors) because the area around the center of construction activities best represents the potential average construction-related noise levels at the various sensitive receptors for mobile equipment. Building construction and architectural coating are measured from the edge of the proposed buildings to the nearest sensitive receptors. Additionally, paving is measured from the edge of the nearest paving areas to the nearest sensitive receptors. Results are summarized in Table 10, *Project Related Construction Noise Levels (dBA),* at the nearest receptors. Construction noise levels at a reference distance of 50 feet would range between 74 dBA and 84 dBA L_{eq} throughout the construction period.

Table 10 Project-Related Construction Noise Levels

	Noise Levels in dBA L_{eq}				
Construction Activity Phase	**RCNM Reference Noise Level**	**Residential Receptors to North**	**Residential Receptors to East**	**Residential Receptors to South**	**Residential Receptors to West**
Distance in feet	**50**	**360[1]**	**275[1]**	**340[1]**	**250[1]**
Site Preparation	82	65	67	65	68
Grading	84	67	69	67	70
Distance in feet	**50**	**120**	**280**	**170**	**1340**
Building Construction	81	73	66	70	52
Architectural Coating	74	66	59	63	45
Distance in feet	**50**	**50**	**50**	**80**	**70**
Paving	77	77	77	73	74
Exceeds FTA's 80 dBA L_{eq} Threshold?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: FHWA's RCNM software.
dBA L_{eq} = Energy-Average (L_{eq}) Sound Levels.
[1] Distanced were measured using Google Earth (2025) from the acoustical center of the project site.

The nearest sensitive receptors under the proposed project include single-family homes, approximately 50 feet north, east, and west of the nearest project site paving areas. Construction equipment mix is anticipated to be similar to that of the Approved Project and include concrete saws, dozers, excavators, tractors, loaders, backhoes, excavators, graders, forklifts, generators, welders, air compressors, pavers and paving equipment, and rollers. These items were modeled using RCNM. The proposed project construction noise levels would range between 45 dBA to 77 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest sensitive receptors throughout the construction phases.

Proposed project construction would not exceed the FTA 80 dBA Leq threshold at adjacent residential uses. Additionally, proposed project construction would comply with the Corona Municipal Code 17.84.040(D)(2)

and no construction activities shall be undertaken between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Saturday and between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays and holidays. Therefore, the buildout of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in construction noise compared to what was analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR.

The proposed project does not identify or require adoption of any further mitigation measures beyond those provided in the 2020 Certified EIR. The proposed project compared to the Approved Project would not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of impacts with respect to construction noise. Therefore, preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

Mobile-Source Noise Impacts

The proposed project would generate an increase in total daily trips compared to existing daily trips, specifically along (East 6th Street, Grand Boulevard, Quarry Street, Rimpau Avenue). A project will normally have a significant effect on the environment related to traffic noise if it substantially increases the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas. Most people can detect changes in sound levels of approximately 3 dBA under normal, quiet conditions, and changes of 1 to 3 dBA under quiet, controlled conditions. Changes of less than 1 dBA are usually indiscernible. A change of 5 dBA is readily discernible to most people in an outdoor environment. Based on this, a significant impact would occur if project traffic noise increases of 1.5 dBA along East Grand Boulevard, Quarry Street, East Sixth Street, Rimpau Avenue, and Fullerton Avenue and increases of 3 dBA along East 3rd Street, relative to the existing noise environment.

Traffic noise increases are calculated using a version of the FHWA RD-77-108 Traffic Noise Prediction Model. The traffic noise prediction model takes into account the following inputs: weekday and Saturday average daily traffic (ADT) volumes; vehicle mix; speeds; number of lanes; and day, evening, and night traffic splits. Model inputs associated with transportation noise were provided by Gibson (2026) (see Appendix E). Traffic noise modeling does not account for existing masonry walls at adjacent residential property lines. Table 11, *Weekday Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet,* shows that the addition of proposed project trips would result in an increase of up to 0.7 dBA over existing conditions and up to 0.6 over future weekday conditions.

Table 11 Weekday Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet

Roadway	Segment From To	Traffic Noise Increase in dBA CNEL					
		Existing No Project	Existing Plus Project	Increase	Future No Project	Future Plus Project	Increase
East Grand Boulevard	North of East Third Street	68.0	68.1	0.1	68.2	68.3	0.1
East 3rd Street	West of East Grand Boulevard	58.7	58.9	0.2	59.6	59.8	0.2
Quarry Street	East of East Grand Boulevard	62.1	62.7	0.7	62.3	63.0	0.6
East Grand Boulevard	North of East Sixth Street	67.6	67.7	0.1	67.9	68.0	0.1
East Grand Boulevard	South of East Sixth Street	66.4	66.5	0.2	66.8	66.9	0.1
East Sixth Street	West of East Grand Boulevard	66.6	66.7	0.1	67.1	67.1	0.1
East Sixth Street	East of East Grand Boulevard	70.0	70.1	0.1	70.3	70.3	0.1
East Sixth Street	Between Kress Court & Rimpau Avenue	71.1	71.1	0.0	71.3	71.3	0.0
East Sixth Street	East of Rimpau Avenue	71.5	71.5	0.0	71.7	71.8	0.0
Rimpau Avenue	North of East Sixth Street	62.2	62.7	0.5	62.5	63.0	0.5
Rimpau Avenue	South of East Sixth Street	61.9	62.0	0.2	62.1	62.3	0.2
Fullerton Avenue	South of East Grand Boulevard	65.4	65.6	0.1	65.9	66.0	0.1

Source: Project traffic based on Exhibit 7 of the *Transportation Assessment for the Corona City Park Revitalization Project* by Gibson (2026).
See Appendix E for modeling inputs and results.

Table 12, *Saturday Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet*, shows that the addition of proposed project trips would result in an increase of up to 0.8 dBA over existing conditions and up to 0.7 over future Saturday conditions.

Table 12 Saturday Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet

Roadway	Segment From	To	Traffic Noise Increase in dBA CNEL					
			Existing No Project	Existing Plus Project	Increase	Future No Project	Future Plus Project	Increase
East Grand Boulevard	North of East Third Street		66.4	66.5	0.1	66.6	66.7	0.1
East 3rd Street	West of East Grand Boulevard		56.9	57.1	0.2	58.2	58.4	0.1
Quarry Street	East of East Grand Boulevard		59.7	60.5	0.8	60.0	60.7	0.7
East Grand Boulevard	North of East Sixth Street		66.3	66.3	0.1	66.5	66.6	0.1
East Grand Boulevard	South of East Sixth Street		65.0	65.2	0.1	65.5	65.6	0.1
East Sixth Street	West of East Grand Boulevard		65.9	65.9	0.1	66.3	66.4	0.1
East Sixth Street	East of East Grand Boulevard		68.9	69.0	0.1	69.2	69.3	0.1
East Sixth Street	Between Kress Court & Rimpau Avenue		70.1	70.0	0.0	70.3	70.3	0.0
East Sixth Street	East of Rimpau Avenue		70.1	70.1	0.0	70.4	70.4	0.0
Rimpau Avenue	North of East Sixth Street		64.6	64.9	0.2	64.9	65.1	0.2
Rimpau Avenue	South of East Sixth Street		55.8	56.2	0.4	56.1	56.5	0.4

Table 12 Saturday Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet

	Segment		Traffic Noise Increase in dBA CNEL					
Roadway	From	To	Existing No Project	Existing Plus Project	Increase	Future No Project	Future Plus Project	Increase
Fullerton Avenue	South of East Grand Boulevard		64.0	64.1	0.1	64.6	64.7	0.1

Source: Project traffic based on Exhibit 7 of the *Transportation Assessment for the Corona City Park Revitalization Project* by Gibson (2026).
See Appendix E for modeling inputs and results.

Existing land uses adjacent to the project site are developed with mixed uses and noise sensitive receptors that would be exposed to project traffic noise level increases. With the addition of proposed weekday and Saturday project traffic, traffic noise levels along 6th Street, Grand Boulevard, Quarry Street, Rimpau Avenue, 3rd Street and Fullerton Avenue project related traffic noise increases would be less than 1 dBA CNEL for weekdays and Saturday conditions at noise sensitive residential uses. Project traffic noise impacts would be less than significant. There would be no new significant impacts and no substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impact in the General Plan EIR. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

Amphitheater Noise

As discussed above, a change of 5 dBA is readily discernible in an exterior environment and a change in 10 dBA is perceived as a doubling in sound level. Based on this and noted that proposed project events (live music concerts and general outdoor festivals) would result in temporary periodic (not daily) increases in ambient noise levels from the proposed park events, a threshold of 10 dBA above the ambient is used. A noise increase above 10 dBA for periodic events (live music concerts and general outdoor festivals) would be considered a noise impact.

The proposed project would host a variety of events throughout the year in addition to weekly farmers market events. Outdoor amphitheater events would include a portable stage area for live music concerts and general outdoor festivals to host concerts and movies in the park events in the summer months. These live music events would be family-friendly in nature, taking into consideration that children under 13 years old are more noise sensitive because they have better hearing than adults, and would most likely preclude noise intensive rock band concerts. Rock band concerts can reach 100 dBA, where family friendly and classical music events typically range between 75 dBA and 95 dBA. Proposed music events would fall in the 75 dBA to 95 dBA range. Condition of Approval (COA) N-1, will be incorporated with the proposed project and stipulates that amphitheater sound system output would be restricted to an average of 90 dBA Leq, averaged over a 15-minute period, and instantaneous maximum noise levels of 95 dBA Lmax at a position located 100 feet from the portable stage area and portable movie screen of the park in addition to noise monitoring throughout live music events for appropriate sound system mixing board adjustments to ensure compliance with regulations.

A conservative approach for analyzing proposed live music events has been assumed for this analysis. Amphitheater noise has been assessed with the 3D noise prediction model Cadna/A, an implementation of the ISO 9613 noise propagation calculation algorithms, with respect to events planned for the outdoor amphitheater that will be developed in the centrally located Community Canvas (RDWI 2025). The outdoor amphitheater is part of the renovation project that includes a portable stage area to be set up for live music

concerts and general outdoor festivals. The Amphitheater noise modeling detailed below, includes the predicted noise impacts for two categories of events due to crowd and PA noise, showing noise contour results and numerical noise levels at the adjacent single-family and multi-family uses at the nearest building façades taking into account the proposed site design and off-site buildings. Spectral sound data for the concert was approximated based on data for a rock concert and applied to capture the potential effects of low frequency noise (i.e. bass). The spectrum adopted in the analysis is shown in Appendix G.

For live music concerts, a music noise level of 100 dBA (Leq, 15 min) evenly distributed over the audience area up to 100 ft from the stage (i.e. typical front of house mixing location) was assumed and derived from the World Health Organization Guidelines for Community Noise related to ceremonies, festivals and entertainment events. The source noise level was assumed to be evenly distributed over a semi-circular in the vicinity of the stage, resulting in noise levels ranging from 75 dBA to 80 dBA Leq, 15 min at the extents of the amphitheater clearing, where tree plantings surround the amphitheater grounds. For general outdoor festivals (including movies in the park, theatrical performances, announcements and background music), an audience area noise level of 80 dBA Leq, 15 min has been assumed for the full amphitheater area.

Exterior noise levels at adjacent land uses to the proposed project due to amphitheater activities are shown in Table 13, *Project-Related Amphitheater Noise, dBA*. Modeled noise contours are also shown in Appendix G. Noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors during live rock music concerts are predicted to be in the range of 69 dBA to 77 dBA Leq, 15 min. Noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors with implementation of COA N-1 are predicted to be in the range of 59 dBA to 71 dBA Leq, 15 min. Noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors during general outdoor activities are predicted to range from 52 dBA to 59 dBA Leq, 15 min.

Table 13 Project-Related Amphitheater Noise, dBA

Receptor	Measure Ambient Noise Level (dBA	Predicted Sound Levels at Sensitive Receptors		COA N-1 Noise Limit 90 dBA Leq at 100 feet	Increase Over Ambient	
		Live Music Concerts (dBA Leq, 15 min)	General Outdoor Festivals (dBA Leq, 15 min)		Live Music Concerts Increase Over Ambient	General Outdoor Festivals Increase Over Ambient
North	61	73	55	63-68	2-7	None
South-East	63	72	56	62-67	1-4	None
South	70	77	59	67-71	>1- 1	None
West	61	69	52	59-64	>1- 2	None

Source: RWDI (2025). See Appendix E.

As shown in Table 13, amphitheater noise during live music concerts, when implementing COA N-1 (maximum permissible noise levels and noise monitoring) would result in ambient noise level increases between >1 dBA to 7 dBA at adjacent noise sensitive uses to the project site. Amphitheater noise during general outdoor festivals (including movies in the park, theatrical performances, announcements and background music) would not result in ambient noise level increases at adjacent noise sensitive uses to the project site.

The proposed project noise levels attributable to live music concerts would result in a +7 dBA increase in ambient noise levels at noise sensitive residential receptors to the north of the project site. As discussed above,

a noise increase of 10 dBA above existing ambient noise levels for periodic events (such as live music concerts) would be considered a significant impact, however compliance with COA N-1 would ensure impacts are less than significant.

Parking Lot Noise

The project includes 304 parking stalls or a net increase of 135 parking stalls from the existing 169 parking stalls;141 new parking stalls at the Main Parking Lot, located at corner of 6th Street and Rimpau Avenue; 63 parking stalls at the Quarry Street & West Parking Lot, 40 parking stalls in the West Quarry Parking Lot, and 60 parking stalls in the Kress Court Parking Lot. The residential receptors are located north of the project site, along Quarry Street; to east of the site along Rimpau Avenue; and to the west adjacent to the project site. Parking Lot activities such as parking, loading and unloading of vehicles, entering and exiting the parking lot would occur for short periods of approximately 1 to 5 minutes consisting of vehicles idling, doors opening and closing, and voices. Based on measurements conducted from a previous project by PlaceWorks, the SEL associated with a parking event is typically 71 dB SEL at 50 feet. To quantify parking lot noise levels, a conservative approach of four (4) parking events per stall would occur within a peak hour. Assuming that each parking stall were to fill and empty (596 parking events total) during the peak hour, the noise level would be 63 dBA Leq at 50 feet from the center of the parking lot. The nearest residential property line is approximately 200 feet east from the center of the proposed parking lot, resulting in a parking lot noise level of 51 dBA Leq at the property line. The modeled new parking lot noise level would be 10 dBA less than the measured ambient noise level of 63 dBA Leq at noise monitoring site ST-3. The proposed project's parking lot noise would comply with the City of Corona Code 17.84.040(C)(2) daytime standard of 55 dBA and would not substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project Therefore, parking lot noise impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Under the approved project, vibration impacts were found to be less than significant as the surrounding communities were not built out at the time of the approved project's construction schedule. However, under the proposed project, sensitive receptors within the surrounding communities are built out and occupied. Therefore, analysis of the proposed project is analyzed below evaluating vibration damage and annoyance at the nearby off-site sensitive receptors.

Potential vibration impacts associated with construction of projects are usually related to the use of heavy construction equipment during the demolition or grading phases of construction. Construction can generate varying degrees of ground vibration depending on the construction procedures and equipment. Construction equipment generates vibration that spreads through the ground and diminishes with distance from the source. The effect on buildings in the vicinity of the construction site varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and receptor-building construction. The effects from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, to slight structural

damage at the highest levels. Vibration from construction activities rarely reaches the levels that can damage structures.

For reference, a peak particle velocity of 0.20 in/sec PPV is used as the limit for nonengineered timber and masonry buildings (which would apply to the off-site surrounding residential structures) (FTA 2018[4]). The Certified EIR applied a 0.20 in/sec PPV residential threshold, in addition to Section 17.84.050 of the Corona Municipal Code threshold of vibration perception at no more than 0.05 inches per second root mean squared (RMS) vertical velocity (equivalent to 94 VdB[5]). Table 14, *Vibration Impact Levels for Typical Construction Equipment*, shows typical construction equipment reference vibration levels at a distance of 25 feet and vibration levels at adjacent receptors. The nearest construction activity would occur closest to the residences to the north of the project site. The closest buildings to the project site are 50 feet north and south of the nearest project construction activity area.

Table 14 Vibration Impact Levels for Typical Construction Equipment

	Reference Levels at 25 Feet		Residential Receptors to North at 50 feet		Residential Receptors to South at 50 feet		Residential Receptors to East at 80 feet		Residential Receptors to West at 70 feet	
Equipment	PPV (in/sec)	VdB	PPV (in/sec)	VdB	PPV (in/sec)	VdB	PPV (in/sec)	VdB	PPV (in/sec)	VdB
Vibratory Roller	0.21	94	0.074	85	0.074	85	0.037	79	0.045	81
Large Bulldozer	0.089	87	0.031	78	0.031	78	0.016	72	0.019	74
Hoe Ram	0.089	87	0.031	78	0.031	78	0.016	72	0.019	74
Loaded Trucks	0.076	86	0.027	77	0.027	77	0.013	71	0.016	73
Jackhammer	0.035	79	0.012	70	0.012	70	0.006	64	0.007	66
Small Bulldozer	0.003	58	0.001	49	0.001	49	0.001	43	0.001	45

Source: FTA 2018.
See Appendix E for modeling inputs and results.

Potential architectural impacts due to vibration are assessed from the edge of construction to the nearest off-site structure. No intensive vibration activity such as pile driving, or rock crushing is proposed in the proposed project. The equipment anticipated to induce the highest vibration is a vibratory roller for new pavement by the proposed building. Vibratory rollers generate vibration levels of 0.21 in/sec PPV at 25 feet.

The nearest sensitive receptors to project construction activities would be the residences to the north, south, and west at approximately 50 feet. The resulting vibration levels at these buildings due to construction vibration would be up to 0.074 in/sec PPV and 85 VdB. Project construction vibration levels would not exceed City criteria for human annoyance of 94 VdB and FTA threshold of 0.2 in/sec PPV at adjacent residential uses to the proposed project. Therefore, buildout of the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in construction vibration compared to what was analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR.

[4] Federal Transit Administration (FTA). 2018, September. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*.

[5] $L_V = 20\text{Log}_{10}(V/V_{ref})$
L_V = velocity level, VdB
V = rms velocity amplitude
V_{ref} = .000001 in/sec

The proposed project does not identify or require adoption of any further mitigation measures beyond those provided in the 2020 Certified EIR. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The nearest airport to the approved project was the Corona Municipal Airport approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the project site. As stated in the approved project, the airport is not a substantial source of noise because the 65 dBA noise contour does not extend past the airport boundary. The proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur under the proposed project. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.13.1 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project; however, none of the measures are applicable to the proposed project.

N-1 Construction contractors shall implement the following measures for construction activities conducted in the City. Construction plans submitted to the City shall identify these measures on demolition, grading, and construction plans submitted to the City. The City Corona Public Works Department shall verify that grading, demolition, and/or construction plans submitted to the City include these notations prior to issuance of demolition, grading and/or building permits.

- During the active construction period, equipment and trucks used for project construction shall utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., improved mufflers, intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures, and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds), wherever feasible.
- Impact tools (e.g., jack hammers and hoe rams) shall be hydraulic- or electric-powered wherever feasible. Where the use of pneumatic tools is unavoidable, an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust shall be used along with external noise jackets on the tools.
- Stationary equipment such as generators and air compressors shall be located as far as feasible from noise-sensitive uses.
- Stockpiling shall be located as far as feasible from noise-sensitive receptors.
- Construction traffic shall be limited—to the extent feasible—to approved haul routes established by the City.
- Prior to the start of construction activities, a sign shall be posted at the entrance(s) to the job site, clearly visible to the public, that includes permitted construction days and hours, as

well as the contact information of the City's and contractor's authorized representatives that are assigned to respond in the event of a noise or vibration complaint. If the authorized contractor's representative receives a complaint, they shall investigate, take appropriate corrective action, and report the action to the City.

- Signs shall be posted at the job site entrance(s), within the on-site construction zones, and along queueing lanes (if any) to reinforce the prohibition of unnecessary engine idling. All other equipment shall be turned off if not in use for more than 5 minutes.
- During the entire active construction period and to the extent feasible, the use of noise producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells, shall be for safety warning purposes only. The construction manager shall be responsible for adjusting alarms based on the background noise level, or to utilize human spotters when feasible and in compliance with all safety requirements and laws.
- When construction noise is predicted to exceed established noise standards and when the anticipated construction duration is two years or more, contractors shall erect temporary noise barriers, where feasible.

~~N-2 Prior to issuance of a building permit for a project requiring pile driving during construction within 135 feet of fragile structures such as historical resources, 100 feet of nonengineered timber and masonry buildings (e.g., most residential buildings), or within 75 feet of engineered concrete and masonry (no plaster), or a vibratory roller within 25 feet of any structure, the project applicant shall prepare a noise and vibration analysis to assess and mitigate potential noise and vibration impacts related to these activities. This noise and vibration analysis shall be conducted by a qualified and experienced acoustical consultant or engineer. The vibration levels shall not exceed Federal Transit Administration (FTA) architectural damage thresholds (e.g., 0.12 in/sec PPV for fragile or historical resources, 0.2 in/sec PPV for non-engineered timber and masonry buildings, and 0.3 in/sec PPV for engineered concrete and masonry), or the City threshold of 0.05 in/sec RMS (94 VdB). If vibration levels would exceed this threshold, alternative uses such static rollers and drilling piles as opposed to pile driving shall be used.~~

5.13.2 Conditions of Approval Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following conditions of approval (COA) would be incorporated as part of the proposed project.

Conditions of Approval

COA-N-1 The City shall implement measures to reduce ed music or sound associated with live music concert and movie night events. The following measures shall be incorporated as conditions of approval for the proposed project:

- Restrict amphitheater sound system output to an average of 90 dBA Leq, averaged over a 15-minute period, at a position located 100 feet from the central lawn or portable stage area and portable movie screen of the park.

- Restrict instantaneous maximum sound levels allowed for live music concerts to 95 dBA Lmax at a position located 100 feet from the central lawn or portable stage area and portable movie screen of the park.
- Noise monitoring will be conducted and monitored and reviewed throughout the event to provide sound technicians with noise data for appropriate sound system mixing board adjustments to ensure compliance with regulations.
- Noise monitoring will be conducted with a handheld sound level meter. The meter shall satisfy the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for Type I or II instrumentation.

5.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

5.14.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to population and housing.

Population Growth

Implementation of the Approved Project would result in an increase of 11,511 housing units, 39,298 residents, 26,478,352 square feet of building space, and 31,156 jobs over approximately 20 years in the City of Corona and its SOI. The forecast population and housing units at General Plan buildout would exceed the SCAG growth projections (172,300 persons and 49,400 housing units) by 6.8 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively, for the City of Corona. The difference between project buildout and SCAG projections is that SCAGs projections are utilized in this analysis for general comparison purposes, and buildout is based on a reasonable worst-case buildout of the parcels in the City. A comparison of the General Plan buildout to SCAG's population, housing, and employment projections assist in providing context for comparison. More importantly, the state of California has a shortage of housing. Thus, although the increases to population and housing units are greater than SCAG's regional forecasts for 2040, impacts would be less than significant with the incorporation of the Housing Element policies, which include aiming to provide housing to meet the community's demand.

The Approved Project would also allow for 82,191,657 square feet of additional nonresidential development in the City and SOI, and approximately 31,156 more jobs compared to existing conditions. Although this is considered a substantial increase in employment, the forecast employment after buildout of the City would not exceed the SCAG growth projections. The City's job-housing ratio would increase from existing conditions but would continue to be within the target ratio of 1.3 to 1.7 jobs for every housing unit. Therefore, while the buildout of the Approved Project would directly and indirectly induce population growth, the jobs-housing ratio in the City and SOI would continue to be balanced. Therefore, implementation of the Approved Project and adherence to General Plan policies would result in a less than significant impact relating to population growth.

Displacing People or Housing

The City of Corona and its SOI are developed with a variety of land uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, and open space. The proposed General Plan would allow existing uses to continue and would not change land use designations, density, and intensity levels beyond that which is in the 2004 General Plan. Because land use designations, density, or intensity levels would be the same as in the 2004 General Plan, which was current at the time the 2020 Certified EIR was prepared, no existing uses or populations would be forced to move or be relocated as a result of project implementation. In addition, the General Plan would accommodate 11,511 new units compared to existing conditions. Therefore, impacts to the displacement of people and/or housing would be less than significant, as a result of the Approved Project implementation

5.14.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?					X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?					X

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The proposed project would continue to operate as a park serving the existing recreational needs of the City and would not induce population growth. The proposed project would not create a significant number of new employment opportunities that could result in a greater demand for local housing, since construction employment would be short-term and sourced from the surrounding areas. Any increase in on-site employment during operation would be negligible and accommodated by the existing pool of City parks staff. Additionally, the proposed project would continue to utilize the existing roads and infrastructure; with no new roads, expanded utility lines, or housing are proposed. Therefore, project development would not induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly. Overall, there would be no new significant impacts and no substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impact in the 2020 Certified EIR. No impact would occur and preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. No housing exists on the project site, nor does the proposed project include construction of housing. No relocation or construction of replacement housing would occur or be necessary as a result of the proposed project. Overall, there would be no new significant impacts, and no substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impact in the 2020 Certified EIR. No impact would occur, and preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

5.14.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to population and housing were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

5.15.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to public services.

Fire Protection

Buildout of the General Plan would result in 18,720 new residents and 13,423 new workers in the City of Corona and 20,578 new residents and 17,733 new workers in the SOI, which would result in an increase in demand for fire services and facilities. The CFD has not historically met its response time goals in the City's periphery areas due to the location of the fire stations. The CFD does not have the command-and-control structure and equipment (e.g., bulldozers and tankers) to provide services for an extended attack. Therefore, anything that requires substantial resources (e.g., wildfires over 5 acres) requires effective support from the CFD's partners (i.e., CAL FIRE and the US Forest Service). Fire vehicles, equipment, and expansion of existing facilities is funded partially through Development Impact Fees (DIF), a Community Facilities District (i.e., tax assessment district) and funding from property taxes. The additional demand for fire services and protection generated within the City would be satisfied through these sources. However, over 50 percent of the population and job growth associated with the General Plan would occur in the City's SOI, which is currently designated an SRA, which means that fires in the SOI are the financial responsibility of the state (i.e., CAL FIRE). Future development projects would be reviewed by the City of Corona and CFD on an individual basis to ensure compliance with requirements in effect at the time building permits are issued, including compliance with adopted fire codes, building code, and nationally recognized fire and life safety standards of the State of California. Therefore, adherence with local and State requirements and available sources of funding to staff and purchase necessary equipment and facilities, impacts to fire protection and emergency services and facilities would be less than significant.

Police Protection

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would introduce additional residents and workers in the City of Corona, and the City's SOI, which would result in an increase in demand for police services. According to the 2017-2018 Corona Police Strategic Plan, a goal is to maintain adequate staffing ratios, which states that a minimum of one officer per thousand residents is recommended. To meet this goal, the Corona Police Department (CPD) would need to hire an additional 19 officers to accommodate the population growth in the City of Corona and 21 officers to accommodate the growth in the SOI. However, staff needs could vary greatly based on crime trends, special events, and City and SOI needs, so staffing needs could be higher or lower. However, over 50 percent of the population and job growth associated with the General Plan would occur within the SOI, which is currently served by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Police services staffing levels in the City of Corona would continue to be established by the CPD, and the Riverside County Sheriff's Department would continue to establish staffing levels for police services in the unincorporated communities until the unincorporated communities in the SOI are incorporated into the City of Corona. A plan for Services must identify in detail how and when services will be provided and funded and the recommendations for additional staff, equipment, and facilities to ensure the same level of service to the residents and businesses of

the SOI for police services. As development increases in the City and SOI, the available funds from taxes, Community Facility District Fees, and DIF received from such development, and additional requirements outlined in the Plan for Services for annexations would provide the additional facilities, equipment, and officers needed to serve the growing population. Therefore, impacts to police services would be less than significant.

School Services

The increase in residents would also lead to an increase in the City and SOI's student population, which is primarily served by the Corona-Norco Unified School District (CNUSD). There is one school in the City of Corona that is served by Alvord USD—Promenade Elementary School. The CNUSD would have adequate capacity for students generated by the Approved Project. If and when CNUSD needs to expand and construct new facilities funding for new schools would be obtained from the fee program pursuant to SB 50 and state and federal funding programs. Impacts on school services would be less than significant, as a result of the General Plan implementation.

Library Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would introduce additional residents and workers in the City of Corona and the City's SOI, which would result in an increase in demand for library services. The American Library Association does not have standards for facility size and circulation, but rather, supports local benchmarks. Using benchmarks against city and county libraries across California, Corona would need to acquire 12,500 sf to meet the median benchmark. Therefore, with adequate funding sources and adherence to local policies, impacts would be less than significant.

5.15.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
Fire protection?				X	
Police protection?				X	

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
Schools?				X	
Parks?				X	
Other public facilities?				X	

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

i) Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. CFD would continue to provide fire protection and emergency services to the project site. CFD provides fire protection, emergency services, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, and disaster preparedness and response (Corona 2019a). The nearest CFD fire station to the project site is Station #2, at 225 East Harrison Street, approximately 0.75 miles northwest. Other stations may also respond to calls from the project site and/or support fire protection needs at the project site.

Construction

During the construction of the proposed project, construction workers would temporarily be onsite. Construction of the proposed project would be required to comply with state building and fire codes to ensure onsite safety during construction. The code includes standards for building and construction, requirements for emergency access, hazardous material handling, and fire protection systems. Construction plans for the proposed project would be reviewed and inspected by CFD to ensure all requirements are met, such as adequate emergency access to the project site during construction. Therefore, project construction would not affect fire/emergency response protection services to the extent that new or physically altered fire facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection services, construction-related impacts on fire protection would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Operation

The proposed project is intended to revitalize Corona City Park and expand community uses. The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center

and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events including market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. The proposed project would not induce population growth within the City; it would serve the existing and future residents of the city. However, the proposed project would increase the number of events occurring onsite. The increase in events would generate more people and activities on the project site, which may create an increase in demand for fire protection services compared to existing conditions onsite. The existing access and circulation features at the project site would be altered to better accommodate emergency access to the proposed community center, aquatics center, and other park facilities. The proposed fire lane would be approximately 28 feet wide and accessible via the newly constructed promenade and market plaza. This paved access route would extend through the central portion of the project site, connecting East 6th Street to Quarry Street. The proposed project would be designed to accommodate emergency access to the project site in accordance with the fire code. Emergency vehicles would have access to the project site and all other areas of the site via four parking lots: two along Quarry Street, one at the intersection of Rimpau Avenue and East 6th Street, and one at the intersection of East Grand Boulevard and East 6th Street. The proposed project site access would be reviewed by CFD, and proposed events on-site would be supervised by the City. Although the proposed project may create a slight increase in the demand for fire protection services compared to existing conditions, the proposed project would not generate an increase in fire protection facilities or personnel in a manner that would require new or physically altered fire protection facilities. The proposed project would not require new or physically alter fire protection facilities or routes. The proposed project would have a less than significant impact on fire protection services. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

ii) Police protection?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The City of Corona receives police services from CPD. CPD provides police protections services out of the Corona Police Department at 730 Public Safety Way approximately 1.3 miles northwest of the project site.

Construction

During the construction of the proposed project, construction workers would temporarily be on-site. Construction of the proposed project would maintain emergency access and emergency egress routes during project construction. Active construction areas would be fenced during the construction phase, and construction site access would be limited to authorized personnel. Further, the storage and staging of construction equipment would occur onsite, which is fenced, and equipment and vehicles would be locked and only accessible by authorized personnel. Therefore, the temporary construction activities of the proposed project would not materially increase the demand for police protection services. It would not result in the need for physically altered or new sheriff facilities, which could result in environmental impacts, and impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Operation

The proposed project is intended to revitalize Corona City Park and expand community uses. The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events including market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. The proposed project would not induce population growth within the City; it would serve the existing and future residents of the city. However, the proposed project would increase the number of events occurring onsite. The increase in events would generate more people and activities on the project site, which may create an increase in demand for police protection services compared to existing conditions onsite. Further, as discussed above, the proposed project would alter emergency access, but emergency access would be designed in accordance with the fire code and would be reviewed by the CPD. Although the proposed project may create a slight increase in the demand for police protection services compared to existing conditions, the proposed project would not generate an increase in police protection facilities or personnel that would require new or physically altered police protection facilities. The proposed project would have a less than significant impact on police protection services. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

iii) Schools?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project would revitalize the existing Corona City Park, and all construction would be limited to the project site boundaries. The closest school campus is Lincoln Fundamental Elementary School approximately 0.30 miles south of the project site. Additionally, demand for schools is largely generated by new housing developments. The proposed project would continue to operate as a park and serve the existing resident populations' recreational needs and would not induce population growth. Therefore, no impact to schools would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

iv) Parks?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project would revitalize the existing Corona City Park and all construction would be limited to the project site boundaries. The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events including market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. The proposed project would not induce population growth within the City. However, the proposed project would increase the number of events occurring on-site. Yet it would not increase the use of existing surrounding parks or recreational facilities in the city, or the need for new parks or recreational facilities. The proposed project would continue to operate as a park available to the public and serve the City's recreational needs. Thus, the proposed project would provide improved recreational opportunities to the City and surrounding communities and moderately increase the demand on the Corona City Park. A

less than significant impact to parks would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020m Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

v) Other public facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The City of Corona contains and operates one public library, the Corona Public Library at 605 South Main Street approximately 0.50 miles west of the project site. The proposed project would revitalize the Corona City Park and would not induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate any additional demand for library facilities. The proposed project would not require new or physically alter library facilities. A less than significant impact to libraries would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.15.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to public services were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.16 RECREATION

5.16.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to recreation.

Use of Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

Buildout of the proposed project would allow for the development of up to 11,511 dwelling units, and an estimated increase in population of 39,298 residents. This increase in population would increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities. There is no state or federal statute detailing how to calculate the City's level of park service; however, the City's park standard is 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. Buildout of the General Plan would result in an increase in parkland demand of 56 acres in the City and 62 acres in the SOI, for a total of 118 acres. Additional growth would be accommodated by the existing parkland in the City and SOI. Further, new developments would be required to pay development impact fees and/or dedicate parkland or pay an in-lieu fee. The adherence to local policies and construction of new parks to keep up with demand would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Environmental Impacts

Buildout under the General Plan would increase the City's population growth and availability of funds, and portions of undeveloped land would be improved as parks and recreational facilities to provide residents with new recreational opportunities while meeting the City's parkland standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents. Development and operation of future new or expanded parks and recreational facilities may have an adverse physical effect on the environment, including impacts relating to air quality, biological resources, lighting, noise, and traffic. Site-specific impacts analysis of these future parks would be required under CEQA. The expansion of parks and recreational facilities pursuant to the buildout of the land use plan would be less than significant upon the implementation of the General Plan goals, policies, and implementation actions and existing federal, state, and local regulations.

5.16.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X	

5. Environmental Analysis

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X	

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The City of Coronas' Community Services Department's Park Division operates 35 parks, various walking trails, bike paths, and other open space areas (i.e., Fresno Canyon and Sage Open Space) (Corona 2020). The City has access to "Cleveland National Forest, which forms the southwest boundary of the City; Prado Basin, to the northwest of the City; and Chino Hills State Park to the northwest of the City," which provides additional recreational uses including hiking, bicycling, equestrian use, and camping (Corona 2020). Additionally, residents have access to various local public schools within the City for additional active recreational facilities after school hours.

The proposed project would revitalize Corona City Park, one of the existing 35 parks within the City. Improvements to the park would enhance sports and playground facilities, and include construction of a new community center, an aquatics center, pedestrian walkways, and other park amenities. The revitalized park would be open to the public and residents of the City of Corona. The proposed project does not include the construction of new housing, nor would it induce population growth. With the expansion of recreational services, there may be a marginal increase in use; however, uses would be similar to existing conditions and would not generate an increased demand for other existing neighborhood or regional parks or recreational facilities and would not result in substantial physical deterioration of such facilities nor cause deterioration to accelerate. Additionally, the proposed project would be consistent with General Plan Policies LU 1.1, 5.5, 5.8, and 15.1. Therefore, as with the Approved Project, a less than significant impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project is a park revitalization project of the existing Corona City Park. Construction of the proposed project would involve site preparation activities, including demolition, grading

and excavation, and construction of permanent facilities. Staging for construction equipment and activities would occur on an adjacent vacant parcel, and not within any off-site parkland or recreational facility. These construction activities would be limited to the project site and would not restrict access to nearby off-site recreational facilities. The physical environmental effects of the proposed project's construction activities are evaluated under the relevant topical sections of this Addendum, where impacts were determined to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities beyond what is evaluated in this Addendum. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.16.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to recreation were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

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5.17 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

5.17.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that, even after the implementation of mitigation measures, the Approved Project resulted in significant transportation/traffic impacts.

Plan Consistency

Implementation of the Approved Project would increase demand for public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities, which would require the improvement and expansion of the circulation system. The Circulation Element includes policies that support public transit, bicycle improvements, and improvements to the pedestrian facilities. Additionally, the General Plan is consistent with the 2016 SCAG Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainability Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). Future development would be constructed in consistency with regional and local planning efforts supporting these modes of travel.

Traffic generated by General Plan Buildout conditions plus the traffic generated by regional growth would contribute to the existing congestion of I-15 and SR-91 and, therefore, would conflict with the Riverside County Congestion Management Plan (CMP). A potentially significant impact was identified.

Trip Generation

The City of Corona has adopted a threshold of no net increase in VMT compared to existing conditions. Buildout of the Approved Project is anticipated to increase VMT compared to existing conditions due to the planned growth in the outlying areas of the City rather than in the City center, which is already built out. Cumulatively, the buildout of the General Plan would result in a slight (0.03 percent) increase in VMT. The increase in VMT forecasted is within the model standard error and is likely negligible. However, cumulative impacts are conservatively considered significant because the model results show an increase compared to the 2004 General Plan.

Circulation Improvements and Emergency Access

Buildout of the Approved Project would involve the alteration, intensification, and redistribution of land uses in the City, and thus, improvements to the circulation network. These improvements would be subject to review and future consideration by the City's Public Works engineering staff. Roadway improvements would have to be made in accordance with the City's circulation plan and roadway design guidelines and meet design guidelines in the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the Caltrans Roadway Design Manual. Adherence to the local and State policies reduces impacts, and implementation of the General Plan would not result in hazardous conditions, create conflicting uses, or cause a detriment to emergency vehicle access.

5.17.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?				X	
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?				X	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X	

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. A significant impact may occur if the proposed project conflicts with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The City's General Plan Circulation Element sets forth goals and policies pertaining to complete streets, transit and public transportation, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, and safety, among others. The proposed project would support the Circulation Element.

Proposed project features would include pedestrian walkways connecting facilities within the site, as well as connections with the adjacent public sidewalks. The proposed project also includes street trees and streetscaping plants along public frontages in accordance with the City's standards to increase tree canopy and provide a safe and inviting new pedestrian network. Bicycle access is available via bike lanes along the north and south sides of East 6th Street in both directions. The proposed project would not impact the existing bicycle access and circulation. Additionally, RTA Bus Route 1 services the Sixth Street bus stop adjacent to the site. The proposed project would not impact bus, and RTA Bus Route 1 would continue to serve users of the project site.

The proposed project would help implement and be consistent with the General Plan's goals and policies, including but not limited to:

- **Policy CE-5.1.** Provide for safety of bicyclists, equestrians, and pedestrians by adhering to national standards and uniform practices; adhere to accessibility requirements for people with disabilities.

- **Policy CE-5.2.** Maintain existing pedestrian facilities and encourage new development to provide walkways between and through developments.

- **Policy CE-5.6.** Encourage new and existing development to provide accessible and secure areas for bicycle storage. Provide bicycle racks or storage facilities at public facilities and require bicycle parking, storage, and other support facilities as part of new office and retail developments.

The proposed project would not result in conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs, nor is it expected to negatively affect the performance or safety of existing or planned pedestrian, bicycle, or transit facilities. It would have a less than significant impact on transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities in the vicinity of the project site. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. On September 27, 2013, SB 743 was signed into law, which started a process that fundamentally changed transportation impact analysis as part of CEQA compliance. These changes include the elimination of auto delay, level of service, and other similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion as a basis for determining significant impacts in CEQA review. As part of the updated CEQA Guidelines, the new criteria "shall promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses" (Public Resources Code sec. 21099(b)(1)). On January 20, 2016, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research released revisions to its proposed CEQA guidelines for the implementation of SB 743. Final review and rulemaking for the new guidelines were completed on December 28, 2018, when the California Natural Resource Agency certified and adopted the CEQA Guidelines update package, including guidelines implementing SB 743.

Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is an indicator of the travel levels on the roadway system by motor vehicles. It corresponds to the number of vehicles multiplied by the distance traveled in a given period over a geographical area. In other words, VMT is a function of (1) number of daily trips and (2) the average trip length (VMT = daily trips x average trip length).

A VMT Screening Analysis was conducted for the proposed project and is included in Appendix F. Transportation impacts under CEQA are based on VMT. Per the City of Corona Guidelines, several screening criteria may be applied to determine the need for VMT modeling and analysis. Projects that meet any of the following screening criteria are generally presumed to generate below-average VMT and therefore have a less-than-significant transportation impact under CEQA:

- Projects located within Transit Priority Areas (TPAs) or High Quality Transit Areas (HQTAs) as determined by the most recent Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) RTP/SCS. TPAs are defined as a ½ mile radius around an existing or planned major transit stop or an existing stop along a high quality transit corridor. HQTAs are defined as a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours.

- Projects located in a low VMT-generating Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ).

As confirmed with the SCAG HQTA Map, the project site is determined to be within an HQTA as required by the City of Ontario Guidelines and RTA Bus Route 1 services the Sixth Street bus stop adjacent to the site. Therefore, the proposed project satisfies the HQTA criteria. The Western Riverside Council of Governments VMT Tool confirmed that the project site is in a low-VMT generating zone (Albert J. Webb Associates 2025). Additionally, the proposed project consists of revitalizing the existing Corona City Park and does not result in a change from the existing public park space. The proposed project is consistent with the SCAG SCS/RTP and is screened out from further analysis based on the City of Corona Guidelines. Thus, the project is considered to have a less-than-significant impact on VMT and therefore screened from further analysis Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Vehicular access to the project site is planned to be accommodated by a total of six vehicle access points: an ingress and egress access point via Rimpau Avenue, two ingress/egress access point via Quarry Street, one ingress/egress access point via East Grand Boulevard, and two ingress/egress access point via East 6th Street. The new vehicle access points would be designed and constructed to ensure adequate vehicle and emergency access and provide a continuous path of travel. All access and circulation improvements would be reviewed by the CFD and would be constructed to City and CFD standards. The proposed project does not include any major changes to roadways, or pedestrian circulation. The proposed project includes improvements to the on-site vehicular circulation discussed in Section 3.2.5 and Figure 6. Based on the Transportation Assessment there would be no deficiencies at the studied roadway segments at and surrounding the project site as a result of the proposed project (Appendix G). The proposed project would not cause or contribute to excessive queuing and would not result in a safety impact at the Caltrans off-ramps (Main Street & SR 91 westbound and eastbound ramps). The Transportation Assessment identifies additional circulation improvement measures that may be incorporated during final design to further enhance on-site circulation efficiency. These measures are not required to avoid or reduce a significant transportation impact associated with the proposed project. The proposed project's driveways and vehicular access points would not introduce hazardous design features. Additionally, the proposed project is an urban area and does not include incompatible uses such as farm equipment. As such, the proposed project does not represent an incompatible use. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project would provide adequate emergency access to the project site and does not

alter any existing public roadways. All proposed parking lot and circulation improvements are subject to CFD review and approval. Additionally, the proposed project includes a new fire lane that would extend through the central portion of the project site, connecting East 6th Street to Quarry Street, providing additional emergency access to the project site Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to emergency access. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.17.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project.

The proposed project is scoped out of VMT and therefore the following mitigation does not apply.

~~T-1 The City shall consider the following implementation programs to reduce citywide VMT:~~

- ~~**VMT exchange program.** VMT generators can select from a pre-approved list of mitigation projects that may be located within the same jurisdiction or possibly from a larger area. The intent is to match the project's needed VMT reduction with a specific mitigation project of matching size and to provide evidence that the VMT reduction will reasonably occur.~~
- ~~**VMT Mitigation Bank**. A mitigation bank is intended to serve as an entity or organization that pools fees from development projects across multiple jurisdictions to spend on larger scale mitigation projects. This concept differs from the more conventional impact fee program approach described above in that the fees are directed to a few larger projects that have the potential for a more significant reduction in VMT and the program is regional in nature.~~

5.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.18.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures.

Tribal Cultural Resources

A total of 70 previously recorded resources within the City of Corona (including 30 prehistoric resources) and 86 resources in the City's SOI (including 74 prehistoric resources). NAHC stated that buildout of the Approved Project would impact potential sites and provided a list of 31 Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources (TCR) in the City. Future development could include grading and construction activities of undeveloped areas and disturb tribal cultural resources. Adherence to Approved Project policies and state guidelines would reduce impacts; however, ground disturbing activities could be potentially significant to TCR. Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-3 and Mitigation Measure CUL-5 identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would reduce potential impacts associated with tribal cultural resources to a level that is less than significant.

5.18.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or				X	

5. Environmental Analysis

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.				X	

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

No Impact. As shown in Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph with Photo Locations*, the project site is developed with the Corona City Park and related buildings, play structures, and site improvements. The existing park began development in 1912 and became Corona's first public park opening in 1913. The AARIE Report prepared for the proposed project (Appendix D) conducted a records search and identified four previously recorded resources on the project site. However, these resources are not identified TCRs. No TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical resources or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) were identified in the project site or immediate vicinity. Therefore, no impacts to TCRs listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource

Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The formal notification pursuant to AB 52 is not required for an addendum. However, the City notified a total of 31 tribes and conducted informal consultation with the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation for the Approved Project. The Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation, identified the project area within their geographic and ancestral area. Although the 2020 Certified EIR provided TCR mitigation measures, the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation provided their own mitigation measures to protect the potential TCRs that could inadvertently be discovered during the proposed project's ground-disturbing activities. Mitigation measures provided by the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation have been incorporated into the mitigation measures identified by the 2020 Certified EIR, as applicable. Implementation of TCR-1 and TCR-2, described below, in accordance with General Plan Policies HR-3.3 and HR-4.4, would ensure that impacts to tribal cultural resources are less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.18.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

The following mitigation measures were taken directly from the 2020 Certified EIR and would be incorporated as part of the proposed project. Any modifications to these mitigation measures are shown in ~~strikethrough~~ for deleted text and <u>underline</u> for new, inserted text.

TCR-1 **Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring <u>Prior to Commencement of Ground Disturbing Activities</u>.** ~~The project archaeologist, in consultation with interested tribes, the developer and the City of Corona, shall develop an Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP) to address the details, timing and responsibility of archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the AMP shall include:~~

A. <u>The project applicant/lead agency shall retain a Native American Monitor from or approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation ("Tribe"). The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any "ground-disturbing activity" for the subject project at all project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the project description/definition and/or required in connection with the project, such as public improvement work). "Ground-disturbing activity" shall include, but is not limited to, potholing, auguring, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.</u>
B. <u>A copy of the monitoring agreement shall be submitted to the lead agency prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.</u>
C. <u>The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed,</u>

locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, places of significance, etc. as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or "TCR"), as well as any discovered Native American human remains and associated grave goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the project applicant/lead agency upon written request to the Tribe.

D. On-site tribal monitoring shall conclude upon written confirmation to the Tribe from a designated point of contact for the project applicant/lead agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the project site or in connection with the project are complete.

~~1. Project-related ground disturbance (including, but not limited to, brush clearing, grading, trenching, etc.) and development scheduling;~~

~~2. The development of a rotating or simultaneous schedule in coordination with the developer and the project archeologist for designated Native American Tribal Monitors from the consulting tribes during grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities on the site: including the scheduling, safety requirements, duties, scope of work, and Native American Tribal Monitors' authority to stop and redirect grading activities in coordination with all project archaeologists (if the tribes cannot come to an agreement on the rotating or simultaneous schedule of tribal monitoring, the Native American Heritage Commission shall designate the schedule for the onsite Native American Tribal Monitor for the proposed project);~~

~~3. The protocols and stipulations that the developer, City, Tribes and project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.~~

~~At least 30-days prior to application for a grading permit and before any brush clearance, grading, excavation and/or ground disturbing activities on the site take place, the future developer shall retain a tribal cultural monitor to monitor all ground-disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources.~~

~~Pursuant to the AMP, a tribal monitor the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation shall be present during the initial grading activities. If tribal resources are found during grubbing activities, the tribal monitoring shall be present during site grading activities.~~

TCR-2 **~~Treatment and Disposition of~~ Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources or Human Remains.**

A. Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute.
B. Human remains and associated grave goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(2).
C. Any discovery of human remains/associated grave goods shall be kept confidential as required by state law.
D. Upon discovery of any TCRs, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery shall cease (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) and shall not resume until the discovered TCRs are removed in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, in the Tribe's sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.
E. In the event of a discovery of Native American human remains, the project applicant shall comply with PRC 5097.98.

~~In the event that Native American cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during the course of any ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to brush clearance, grading, trenching, etc. grading for the proposed project, the following procedures will be carried out for treatment and disposition of the discoveries:~~

~~1. Notification of Tribes: If tribal resources are found, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians shall also be contacted for further evaluation of the resources.~~

~~2. Temporary Curation and Storage: During the course of construction, all discovered resources shall be temporarily curated in a secure location onsite or at the offices of the project archaeologist. The removal of any artifacts from the project site will need to be thoroughly inventoried with tribal monitor oversite of the process; and~~

~~3. Treatment and Final Disposition: The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to cultural resources. The applicant shall relinquish the artifacts through one or more of the following methods and provide the City of Corona with evidence of same:~~

~~a. Accommodate the process for onsite reburial of the discovered items with the consulting Native American tribes or bands. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, basic analysis, and other analyses as recommended by the project archaeologist and approved by consulting tribes and basic recordation have been completed; all documentation should be at a level of~~

~~standard professional practice to allow the writing of a report of professional quality;~~

~~b. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within San Bernardino County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Bernardino County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation;~~

~~c. For purposes of conflict resolution, if more than one Native American tribe or band is involved with the project and cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the San Bernardino County Museum by default;~~

~~d. At the completion of grading, excavation and ground disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City documenting monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist and Native Tribal Monitors within 60 days of completion of grading. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of cultural resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; provide evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pre-grade meeting; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the City, County Museum, and consulting tribes.~~

~~TCR-3 During construction activities, the project applicant shall allow additional archaeological monitors of Native American tribes to access the project site on a volunteer basis to monitor grading and excavation activities.~~

5.19 UTILITIES AND SYSTEM SERVICES

5.19.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems.

Sewer System

Buildout of the Approved Project would involve the installation of new or expanded sewer laterals and mains in the City and SOI. Full buildout under the proposed General Plan is estimated to generate an increase of total sewer flows in the City and SOI by 4,058,546 gallons per day (GPD) or 12 percent. Existing sewer flows in the City and SOI are 15.2 million gallons per day (MGD), and proposed conditions would be 17.1 MGD. The 1.8 million gallons per day (MGD) (1,830,240 GPD) change in sewer flows between existing conditions and proposed conditions would not exceed the projected future capacity of the City's Water Reclamation Facilities (WRFs) which have a total future treatment capacity of 18 MGD. Additionally, developer fees and individual required permits and applications would vary be required and reduce impacts. No impact is anticipated.

Water Supply Systems

Buildout of the Approved Project would increase the population in the City and SOI by approximately 11,511 residents. Major deficiencies are not anticipated as the City has confirmed that it would have adequate capacity to accommodate the proposed increases in water demands under the buildout of the Approved Project. Additionally, individual projects would be subject to City permits, fees, and applications in order to ensure that these projects would not pose burdens on the existing infrastructure. No significant impacts from the construction or expansion of water facilities or water supplies are anticipated.

Storm Drainage Systems

Portions of the City and SOI are vulnerable to flooding. To prevent and control flooding, the City prepared a Strom Drain Master Plan which provided three deficiency remedies – installing new systems, replacing systems, and installing parallel systems – to prevent and control flooding. The City DWP provides references on the NPDES residential, industrial/commercial, and construction/ Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) guidelines in order to regulate the types of discharge that enter the storm drain system. Future individual developments built according to the proposed General Plan would also require an assessment of how the project would affect the existing and proposed storm drain system. Funding for drainage facilities would come from development impact fees collected under Chapter 16.23, *Development Impact Fees,* of the City's Municipal Code. Therefore, the State and local policies, including the General Plan, as well as the improvements recommended in the Storm Drain Master Plan Update, would reduce the potential impacts of development on the drainage system within the City of Corona.

Solid Waste

Buildout of the General Plan would result in an increase of 63,900 tons per year (approximately 175 tons per day). The two landfills accepting the majority of landfilled solid waste from Corona have a total remaining

capacity of 178,177,170 cubic yards and a combined residual daily disposal capacity of 14,817 tons per day. Additionally, the County of Riverside is required to maintain 15 years' identified disposal capacity, or have a plan to transform or divert its waste, pursuant to AB 939. There is adequate landfill capacity in the region for solid waste that would be generated by the buildout of the General Plan, and impacts were less than significant.

5.19.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?				X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?				X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X	

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND.

Water

The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events including market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. Water is currently provided to the project site via the City of Corona Department of Water and Power's water mains, which includes a 48-inch water line along Quarry Street and East Grant Boulevard and a 12-inch water line along Rimpau Avenue, with 8-inch water lines on-site (Corona 2022, 2019b).

Water supply to the City of Corona Department of Water and Power (CDWP) is provided via imported water from the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), groundwater from two local basins the Temescal Basin and Bedford-Coldwater Basin, and reclaimed water from landscape irrigation and other nonpotable uses (Corona 2021). Potable water would be provided to the new building through connections to the existing water mains. The proposed water system improvements would be designed and constructed in accordance with the California Building Code and CALGreen requirements, such as CALGreen Division 5.3, Water Efficiency and Conservation. Additionally, as discussed in Section 5.19.2(b), the City contains sufficient supplies to provide water services to the City and the proposed project during normal years, single dry years, and five consecutive dry years projected through 2045. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expanded water facilities that could cause significant effects. Impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Wastewater

The proposed project includes the construction of an aquatics center, pool, and splash pad. Wastewater services are provided by the water reclamation providers. CDWP provides wastewater services to the project site. The CDWP wastewater system includes 368 miles of gravity sewer pipes, 14 lift stations and force mains, and 3 wastewater treatment plants (Corona 2021). The three water reclaimant facilities treat up to 15.5 million gallons per day (MGD), and the Western Riverside County Wastewater Authority contains 2.37 MGD of capacity for the City (Corona 2019b).

The proposed project would utilize the existing 8- to 12-inch pipes surrounding the project site (Corona 2022). As further discussed in Section 5.19.2(c), the proposed project would not substantially increase wastewater. Wastewater generated at the proposed project would be conveyed to the existing sewer lines within the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. Impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly,

no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Stormwater Drainage

As discussed in Section 5.10, the proposed project would result in a slight increase in impervious surfaces compared to existing conditions with the construction of the proposed project. The stormwater from the proposed project would be conveyed to existing stormwater drains or to the neighboring storm drain system along roadways, to the storm drain channel/Temescal Wash approximately 0.10 miles northeast. The proposed project would not significantly increase or change the stormwater volume, rate, or pattern. Beyond connecting to the existing stormwater system. Impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Electric Power

Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison. The proposed project would connect to existing electric power infrastructure for operation. Although the proposed project would result in a higher electricity demand than existing conditions, the increase would be negligible in Southern California Edison's capacity. Furthermore, the development of the new concessions buildings and other structures would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards set forth by the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential Buildings (Title 24, Part 6). Implementation of the proposed project would not result in major construction related to electrical power facilities that could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is provided by the Southern California Gas Company to the City of Corona. As discussed in Section 5.6, *Energy,* the natural gas demand by the proposed new facilities would total 2,508,299 kilo-British thermal units per year following buildout of the proposed project. While the proposed project would result in an increase in natural gas demand, the new park facility buildings would be consistent with the requirements of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and would generally result in a decrease in per capita natural gas consumption. Compliance with these codes would decrease overall reliance on fossil fuels and increase reliance on renewable energy sources for electricity generation. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would be similar to development contemplated in the 2020 Certified EIR. The proposed project would not result in any impacts with respect to natural gas usage and the project would not require the construction of new or expanded natural gas facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

Telecommunications

The proposed project would not require additional telecommunications facilities as the project site would continue to be served by existing providers in the region. The proposed project would not require off-site

construction or relocation of utilities, and therefore no impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. CDWP provides potable water and non-potable water to the project site. Sources of potable water for CDWP includes imported water from the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), treated groundwater from two local basins the Temescal Basin and Bedford-Coldwater Bason, reclaimed water from landscape irrigation, and other non-portable uses (Corona 2021). According to the City of Corona's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, the City has reliable and adequate supplies to meet water demands during normal years, single dry years, and five consecutive dry years projected through 2045. The UWMP discussed having a surplus of water supply in 2045 during a normal year of 7,871 acre-foot per year (AFY) and an excess of 6,643 AFY after five consecutive dry years, thus would have sufficient supplies to prove water for the projected growth of the City and projects.

Table 15 Proposed Increase in Potable Water Demand

Category	Demolished (SF)	New Facility (SF)	Net Increase (SF)	Water Demand Rate gpd/SF[1]	Daily Water Demand (gpd)
Community Center	3,100	60,000	56,090	0.57[2]	32,433
Aquatics Center and Swimming Pool		19,840	—	—	3,111[3]
Total	**3,100**	**79,840**	56,090	**—**	**35,544**

Source: CAPCOA 2022
Notes: gpd = gallons per day; SF = square feet
1 350 days per year is used to convert gallons per year to gallons per day.
2 The rate for "Government (Civic Center)" is used.
3 Evaporation off the surface of the pool is calculated by multiplying 0.021 ft/day (half an inch a day) by the surface area of the pool (19,840 square feet) for a total of 416 cubic feet per day of water lost to evaporation. 416 cubic feet per day is 3,111 gpd.

The proposed community center and aquatics center would increase the demand for water services. The average pool water evaporation rate is about a quarter of an inch of water per day (American Leak Detection 2022). Assuming two pools, the outdoor water use needed to account for pool water evaporation is approximately 3,111 gpd. Additionally, as seen in Table 15, *Proposed Increase in Portable Water Demand*, the community center would increase daily water demand by 32,433gpd, for a total increase of approximately 35,544 gpd. The proposed project is expected to increase water daily water demand by 0.10 AFY,[6] which would be considered a negligible increase compared to projected excess supplies in water supply.

The proposed project's water demand would be captured by the projected demand of the UWMP. Furthermore, development of the proposed project would be required to comply with the provisions of CALGreen

6 1 AFY = 325,851 gallons
32,433 ÷ 325,851 = 0.10 AFY

Division 5.3, Water Efficiency and Conservation, including those of Sections 5.303, Indoor Water Use, and 5.304, Outdoor Water Use. Additionally, the proposed aquatics center and fountain would be consistent with the 2020 UWMP policies, which prohibit the overfilling of pools and require the installation of recirculating pumps to limit the waste of water. Based on the City of Coronas UWMP, the City contains adequate water supplies to meet the water demands of the proposed project and the City during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events including market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. Wastewater services are provided by CDWP to the project site. The CDWP wastewater system includes 368 miles of gravity sewer pipes, 14 lift stations and force mains, and three wastewater treatment plants (Corona 2021). The three water reclaimant facilities treat up to 15.5 million gallons per day (MGD), and the Western Riverside County Wastewater Authority provides 2.37 MGD of capacity for the City (Corona 2019b). The proposed project would utilize the existing 8- to 12-inch pipes surrounding the project site (Corona 2022). The stormwater and wastewater flows from the project site are expected to marginally increase but would not be enough to require the construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. Though the proposed project will increase employee capacity at the project site, which would increase wastewater generation, the increase would not overburden the wastewater treatment provider that serves the site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. During construction, the proposed project would generate some demolition debris from clearance and waste debris. Construction solid waste generation would be minimal due to the demolition of small structures and, CALGreen Section 5.408, Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling, requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

The City of Corna contrasts with Waste Management Inc. (WMI) for trash and recycling services. The proposed project site would continue to operate as a park facility. However, the proposed project would construct a larger community center with an anticipated increase in events and an aquatics center, which would increase the amount of solid waste generated by Corona City Park. Solid waste generated in the City of Corona is

transported to two landfills, the El Sobrante and Olinda Alpha Landfill (Cal Recycle 2024). The El Sobrante Landfill in the City of Corona will receive the solid waste from the project site. The Sobrante Landfill contains a remaining capacity of 143,977,170 cubic years as of April 2018.

Table 16 Landfill Capacity

Landfill Name	Current Remaining Capacity (tons)[1]	Maximum Daily Disposal Capacity (tons)	Average Daily Disposal (tons)[2]	Residual Daily Disposal Capacity (tons)	Annual Disposal Capacity (tons)	Estimated Close Date
El Sobrante Landfill	143,977,170	16,054	5,599	10,455	3,136,500	2051

Sources: CalRecycle 2019b, 2019c.
[1] A Volume-to-Weight conversion rate of 2,000 lbs/cubic yard (1 tons/cubic yard) for "Compacted - MSW Large Landfill with Best Management Practices" is used as per CalRecyle's 2016 Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors, https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/201604/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf.
[2] Average daily disposal is calculated based on 300 operating days per year. The facility is open six days per week, Monday through Saturday, except certain holidays.

Table 17 Proposed Increase in Solid Waste Generation

Category	Demolished (SF)	Expanded (SF)	New Facility (SF)	Generation Rate (tons/1,000 SF/year)	Total (tons/year)
Community Center	3,100	60,000	56,090	5.7[1]	320
Aquatics Center and Swimming Pool		19,840		5.7[2]	113
Total	3,100	79,840	56,090	—	433

Source: CAPCOA 2022q and 2022b.
Notes: SF = square feet
[1] The rate for "Government (Civic Center)" is used.
[2] The rate for "Recreational Swimming Pool" is used.

As demonstrated in Table 16 and Table 17, there is adequate landfill capacity for the proposed project's forecast solid waste, and project development would not require additional landfill capacity at the landfill serving the City. The total amount of solid waste expected to be generated under the proposed project would be minimal compared to the annual disposal capacity of the landfill serving the City. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Solid waste would be generated during the construction and operation of the proposed project. The proposed project would comply with all regulations pertaining to solid waste, such as the California Integrated Waste Management Act and local recycling and waste programs. The proposed project would comply

with all applicable laws and regulations and make every effort to reuse and/or recycle the construction debris that would otherwise be taken to a landfill. Section 5.408 of CALGreen requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. Hazardous waste, such as paint used during construction, would be disposed of only at facilities permitted to receive them in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste disposal. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.19.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to utilities and service systems were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.20 WILDFIRE

5.20.1 Summary of Impacts Identified in the Program EIR

The 2020 Certified EIR concluded that the Approved Project resulted in less than significant impacts to wildfire.

Emergency Evacuation Plan

The City of Corona has prepared an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) to ensure the effective allocation of resources for the maximum benefit during a time of emergency, and to identify local hazards and provide mitigation measures to address these hazards, respectively. Buildout of the Approved Project would not result in substantial changes to the circulation patterns or emergency access routes in the City or SOI identified in the City's LHMP and EOP. The City also has established evacuation plans and protocols to ensure the safe and orderly notification and evacuation of people in Corona should the need arise. Future development would be required to comply with applicable local and State standards, fire and building codes, and to ensure adequate access project would be reviewed by the CFD prior to approval. Adherence to local and State policies would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Exacerbate Wildfire Risk

The City of Corona and its SOI are vulnerable to and at significant risk of wildfires. The City has approximately 9,300 housing units and 3 million square feet of office, commercial, and industrial buildings in the very high FHSZ. Development associated with the buildout of the General Plan would result in new development within the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and would place more assets in the very high FHSZ. Future development would be required to adhere to state and local codes (California Fire Code, CAL FIRE fire safe design requirements, City Fire and Public Works Standards, and other standards). Because development in the WUI presents challenges for fire protection and suppression, development in these areas are required to abide by the CFD's Structure Protection Plan (SPP), which addresses fuel modification requirements. With adherence to these building practices and fuel modification requirements in the SPP, development associated with the General Plan would not exacerbate risk.

Associated Infrastructure

Buildout of the General Plan would result in additional infrastructure, including roadways and transmission lines, in undeveloped areas of the City and SOI in order to serve new development. Some of this infrastructure would be placed with the very high FHSZ. To protect development in the very high FHSZ, the City requires adherence to a wide range of state and local codes (California Fire Code, CAL FIRE fire safe design requirements, City Fire and Public Works Standards, and other standards), including SPP requirements for new infrastructure. With adherence to these building practices and fuel modification requirements in the SPP, infrastructure associated with the General Plan buildout would not exacerbate risk.

Expose People or Structures to Significant Risk

Wildfires on hillsides can create hazards in the form of debris or mudflows, which occurs most frequently on hillsides that have little to no vegetation and are most common following wildfires. As identified above, to

protect development in the very high FHSZ, with adherence to these building practices and fuel modification requirements in the SPP, impacts associated with the General Plan buildout would not exacerbate risk.

Areas of the city adjacent to the Santa Ana River, Temescal Creek, and Mabey Canyon Wash are designated as Flood Zone A, a 100-year flood zone, and other areas of the city are within a 500-year flood zone. Future development would be required to meet federal floodplain regulations, including that the lowest floor of the structure is raised above a 100-year based flood elevation. Therefore, impacts to the exposure of structures or people to flooding as a result of post-fire slope instability would be less than significant.

Marginally stable slopes may be subject to landslides caused by earthquakes. The terrain of the City is varied, ranging from relatively flat to hilly. Grading permits for hillside developments must have an engineering geology report prepared and submitted to the City. Therefore, impacts as a result of post-fire slope instability would be less than significant.

5.20.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X	
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?					X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?					X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?					X

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The project site is located within a LRA as a non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) (Cal Fire 2024). The project site is not located in a SRA or lands classified as VHFHSZ. The nearest FHSZ is approximately 2.2 miles southeast of the project site and designated as a VHFHSZ in a SRA. The project site does not abut a VHFHSZ and is not located within the Wildlife Urban Interface (SILVIS 2019). Additionally, the project site is located within an urbanized, built-out area of the City. Operation of the proposed project would continue to operate as a park and serve nearby residents. The proposed project would follow the appropriate local and regional procedures and policies regarding emergency response and would not interfere with any adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. The project site would accommodate emergency and ingress and egress by emergency vehicles as required by the CFD. All access features are to and must satisfy the City of Corona's fire code. Compliance with the required fire code would ensure that adequate emergency access is provided. Additionally, as discussed in Section 5.17, *Transportation*, the proposed project would not physically impede the circulation network and roadways surrounding the park. Therefore, no impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. As previously discussed, the project site and surrounding area are flat and in an urbanized area, and there is no wildland susceptible to wildfire on or near the site. The project site is not located within a VHFHSZ. The surrounding area is currently developed, and therefore lacks the vegetation necessary for the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Construction activities would be subject to review by CFD to ensure adequate fire protection according to the standards of the Uniform Fire Code and the California Code. Therefore, no impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area and is served by existing utility infrastructure, including water, wastewater, and power. The proposed project is located within an urbanized area and would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk. Therefore, no impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area and there is no wildland susceptible to wildfire on or near the site. CAL FIRE does not classify any adjacent areas as a VHFHSZ. Additionally, according to the FEMA flood zone map, the project site is located within Zone X, an area of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2009). The project site and surrounding area are generally flat and would have low potential of post-fire slope instability. Therefore, no impact would occur. Accordingly, no new significant impacts or impacts of greater severity than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR would occur. No changes or new information would require preparation of a supplemental or subsequent EIR.

5.20.3 Adopted Mitigation Measures Applicable to the Proposed Project

No mitigation measures related to wildfire were outlined in the 2020 Certified EIR.

5.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Environmental Issues	Condition 1: Substantial Change in Project Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 2: Substantial Change in Circum-stances Requiring Major Revisions	Condition 3: New Information Showing New or Increased Significant Effects	Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				X	
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)				X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X	

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less Than Significant Impact/ No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project would not result in impacts beyond what was previously analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. The geographic range and severity of impacts to biological resources resulting from the proposed project would be similar to those that would result from implementation of the Approved Project. The proposed project would not result in a significant impact to biological resources, consistent with the Approved Project, and mitigation measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, and BIO-4 would ensure impacts to biological resources are reduced. The proposed project would incorporate all applicable mitigation measures identified in 2020 Certified EIR as discussed in Sections 5.3, *Air Quality*, 5.4, *Biological Resources*, 5.5, *Cultural Resources,* 5.7, *Geology and Soils*, , and 5.18, T*ribal Cultural Resources*, above. The proposed project would not result

in any new impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously disclosed impacts related to biological, cultural, paleontological, or tribal cultural resources. Therefore, preparation of supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)?

Less Than Significant Impact/ No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. Changes proposed by the proposed project compared to the Approved Project would not result in any new cumulatively considerable impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously disclosed cumulatively considerable impacts. The 2020 Certified EIR addresses cumulative impacts in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15130. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 (b)(1), the information used in an analysis of cumulative impacts should come from one of two sources:

1) A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or

2) A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document designed to evaluate regional or area-wide conditions.

The cumulative impacts identified in the 2020 Certified EIR used method No. 2. As discussed previously in this addendum, the proposed project would have no impact, or a less than significant impact/no changes as compared to the Approved Project. Therefore, all impacts are individually limited and would not result in any new cumulatively significant impacts compared to the Approved Project. Impacts would be less than significant, and the proposed project would not generate a new cumulatively considerable impact. The preparation of supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less Than Significant Impact/ No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR/MND. The proposed project would not result in an increase of residents compared to the Approved Project. The proposed project would remain a locally serving park for the residents of the City of Corona. The proposed project would comply with applicable local, state, and federal laws governing general welfare and environmental protection. The implementation of the required mitigation measures specified in the Approved Project, and incorporated into this addendum would reduce impacts to less than significant. Changes proposed by the proposed project to the Approved Project would not result in any new substantial adverse impacts or substantially increase the severity of previously disclosed adverse impacts on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur and preparation of supplemental or subsequent EIR is not required by CEQA.

6. Findings

- As summarized below, and for the reasons described in Chapter 4, *Environmental Analysis*, of this Addendum, the City has concluded that the proposed project meets the conditions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 and that therefore an Addendum to the 2020 Certified EIR is the appropriate CEQA document to address the proposed project.

- As previously discussed, under CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an addendum to an EIR may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. The following restates the standards set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 as they relate to the proposed project.

1. **No substantial changes are proposed in the project which would require major revisions of the Certified EIR to the involvement of new significant environmental effect or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effect.**

The proposed project would occur within the same boundaries of the project site. The proposed project would redevelop the existing park with a new community center, sports facilities, aquatics center and pool, play fields, a skate area, a splash pad, a stage and screen area for community events including market/vender spaces, and ornamental landscaping. The proposed project does not include a change in land use or additional development that was not previously analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. The proposed project includes construction-type activities previously analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. The proposed project does not include substantial changes compared to the Approved Project; implementation of the proposed project would not require revisions to the 2020 Certified EIR. The analysis provided in Chapter 4, *Environmental Analysis*, illustrates that the proposed project would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR.

2. **No substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the Certified EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.**

Substantial changes have not occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the approved project was undertaken that would require major revisions to the 2020 Certified EIR. Under the Approved Project, the project site is zoned Parks with a land use designation as Open Space Recreational, which allows up park and recreational uses, and therefore, the Approved Project assumed that the project site would serve as a park and recreational use. Implementation of the proposed project would occur within the impact boundaries identified in the 2020 Certified EIR. The proposed project does not include a change in land use or propose

any off-site improvements. Therefore, no proposed changes or revisions to the 2020 Certified EIR are required.

3. No new information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration

The proposed project would be implemented within the impact boundary identified for the Approved Project analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. Additionally, the proposed project does not include any land use changes; therefore, the proposed project would not affect the operational conditions analyzed in the 2020 Certified EIR. The construction activities associated with the proposed project would not include new construction equipment, intensity or methods that would substantially increase significant impacts identified in the 2020 Certified EIR.

B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

Based on the analysis above, the new components in the proposed project would not result in more severe impacts than those identified in the 2020 Certified EIR. All other operational characteristics of the approved project would remain unchanged from those evaluated in the 2020 Certified EIR and subsequent addenda.

C. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible at the time the 2020 Certified EIR was prepared have not been identified as feasible. The proposed project would incorporate all applicable mitigation measures from the 2020 Certified EIR. The mitigation measures not applicable to the proposed project would continue to be valid, feasible, and applicable to the Approved Project as refined by in the subsequent addendum.

D. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

No new mitigation measures or alternatives were identified. The existing applicable mitigation measures from the 2020 Certified EIR would reduce impacts to the feasible extent possible.

7. List of Preparers

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