Initial Study

City of Corona 2026 Sewer Master Plan Update

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Prepared for:

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ADWF	average dry weather flow
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIPP	cured-in-place pipe
City	City of Corona
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
EIR	environmental impact report
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
IS	initial study
MGD	million gallons per day
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
proposed project	City of Corona 2026 Sewer Master Plan Update
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMP	Sewer Master Plan
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The City of Corona, located in Riverside County, spans 39 square miles and supports an approximate population of 160,000. (Figure 1, Region Location). Its sewer system includes 441 miles of gravity mains, with a significant portion over 50 years old. The system also features 8 siphons, 8 diversion utility holes, and 15 lift stations, of which 1 is inactive and 1 is planned for relocation. Wastewater collected within the City is routed for treatment to three City-owned water reclamation facilities, which have a total permitted capacity of 15.5 million gallons per day (MGD). The City also owns 2.62 MGD of capacity at the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant. Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) No. 3 is planned for decommission after the completion of the currently planned and ongoing improvements. The extent of the City's sewer collection system is shown in Figure 2, Project Location.

The City of Corona (City) has prepared a 2026 Sewer Master Plan Update (proposed SMP or proposed project) for which a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) would be prepared. The proposed SMP is a planning tool that forecasts a 10- and 20-year Capital Improvement Program to ensure that the City can sustain its infrastructure, meet future requirements, and continue to provide a reliable service to the public. It is composed of projects necessary to upgrade, replace, and rehabilitate aging facilities across the City's system. These include lift station rehabilitation and replacement projects, pipeline rehabilitation, and capacity projects.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) is the main statutory basis for the environmental review of projects in California. CEQA emphasizes the need for public disclosure and identifying and mitigating any environmental impacts associated with proposed projects. Unless a project falls within exemptions set forth in CEQA or the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), it requires at least some level of environmental review under CEQA.

An initial study (IS) has been prepared by the City as the lead agency, in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, to evaluate potential environmental effects and to determine whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration should be prepared for the proposed project. Because the proposed project has the possibility of creating a significant impact, the preparation of an EIR is required by CEQA. Furthermore, per Section 15168, this EIR is a PEIR because the projects in the proposed SMP are related geographically and they are individual activities carried out under the same lead agency and have generally similar environmental effects that can be mitigated in similar ways. There are advantages to preparing a PEIR because it can do the following:

1. Provide an occasion for a more exhaustive consideration of the effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual action.
2. Ensure consideration of cumulative impacts that might be slighted in a case-by-case analysis.
3. Avoid duplicative reconsideration of basic policy considerations.

4. Allow the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts.
5. Allow for a reduction in paperwork.

1.3 Availability of the Notice of Preparation and Initial Study

The IS/notice of preparation for the proposed SMP is being distributed directly to numerous agencies, organizations, and interested groups and persons during the scoping period (Appendix A, NOP Distribution List). The IS/notice of preparation is also available for review at the following locations:

- Corona City Hall Community Development Department; 400 South Vicentia Avenue Corona, California 92882
- Circulation Desk Corona Public Library; 650 South Main Street Corona, California 92882

The IS/notice of preparation is also available online through the City of Corona's websites:

https://www.coronaca.gov/departments/planning-and-development/planning-division/environmental-ceqa-documents

and

https://www.coronaca.gov/departments/city-clerk/ceqa-notices-and-determinations

In addition, the following jurisdictions will be notified about the proposed project:

- City of Norco
- City of Riverside
- City of Moreno Valley
- City of Eastvale
- City of Jurupa Valley
- City of Chino
- City of Perris
- City of Lake Elsinore
- Riverside County
- Orange County
- San Bernardino County

2 Project Description

2.1 Introduction

A comprehensive study of the City's sewer system was last completed in 2005. Since 2005, the City has made numerous improvements to its sewer system while experiencing continuous population growth. The 2026 SMP Update would serve as a roadmap for the City's mid- and long-range (10-year and 20-year) capital improvement program by addressing aging sewer infrastructure and accommodating the City's projected growth.

2.2 Existing System

The City of Corona Utilities Department is responsible for operating and maintaining the City's wastewater collection system and treatment facilities. The City provides collection service via 441 miles of gravity pipeline with pipe diameters ranging from 6 inches to 42 inches. The majority (83%) of the pipes are 8 inches in diameter or smaller. Approximately 62% of the system is composed of vitrified clay pipe. An additional 15% of pipe is made of polyvinyl chloride. The pipes range in age from 4 years to approximately 75 years old (i.e., 1949 to 2020 installation date) with approximately 47% of pipelines over 50 years old. Wastewater treatment is performed at any one of the City's three water reclamation facilities. The existing sewer collection system and lift stations are shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively.

The existing sewer system includes 15 active City-owned, operated, and maintained sewer lift stations, as shown in Figure 5, Service Area Boundary. Wastewater collected within the City is routed for treatment to three City-owned WRFs. The City also owns 2.62 MGD of capacity at the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant, of which the City is a member of the joint powers authority that owns and operates the plant. The Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant recently went through an expansion and now has a rated capacity of 14 MGD. The City currently diverts 1 MGD of flows to the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant. The City plans to decommission WRF No. 3 following completion of the related improvements. Figure 5 shows the City's service area boundary.

The City of Corona has various land uses, which are summarized below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 6, Land Use. More than 40% of the City is residential and more than 15% is industrial, which both tend to be the biggest wastewater generators.

Table 1. Land Use Summary

Land Use	Dwelling Units	Area (acres)	Percentage of Total City Area
Low Density Residential	1,405	7,647	33.2%
Medium Density Residential	112	588	2.6%
High Density Residential	214	1,092	4.7%
Mixed Use	7	60	0.3%
Commercial	267	1,282	5.6%
Industrial	132	3,525	15.3%
Public/Institutional	172	1,002	4.3%

Table 1. Land Use Summary

Land Use	Dwelling Units	Area (acres)	Percentage of Total City Area
Agricultural	67	2,220	9.6%
Open Space/Recreation	121	2,694	11.7%
Unknown	47	2,940	12.8%
Total	2,544	23,050	100%

2.3 Proposed Sewer Master Plan Update

The City's current estimated population is 161,500, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Population projections from the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan assumed a growth rate of 0.4% per year through 2040 and 0.3% per year from 2040 to 2045. According to Census.gov, between 2010 and 2020, the City grew by approximately 0.3% per year, and then between 2020 and 2023, the City's growth rate increased to 0.6% per year. Based on a consideration of both sources, a 0.4% growth rate per year was concluded to be a reasonable assumption and is used for the projected future demand in the proposed SMP. Table 2 shows the population projections included in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and the revised population estimates accounting for the lower current population from the 2023 Census.gov estimate for the City utilizing the same growth rates as the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

Table 2. Revised Projected Population Estimates

Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
2020 UWMP Population Estimates[1]	172,900	176,100	179,600	182,800	185,600
Revised Population Estimates[2]	161,500	164,800	167,800	170,400	173,100

Notes:
1 Population projections per the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan dated June 2021.
2 Updated using current population from Census.gov for City of Corona and projected forward assuming projected growth rate from the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

Additionally, SCAG's Regional Housing Needs Allocation process anticipates the need for 6,088 new housing units by 2029. Overall, the City's population is projected to increase 7% over a 20-year period, from approximately 161,500 in 2025 to 173,100 in 2045. The Regional Housing Needs Allocation and City population increase are driving the need to update the City's SMP.

Two future scenarios are considered in the 2026 SMP Update: Near-Term (2035) and Ultimate (2045). The Near-Term scenario includes known planned developments, projecting an additional 1.13 MGD in average dry weather flow (ADWF). The Ultimate scenario applies a system-wide multiplier based on population growth in combination with projected developments, resulting in a total ADWF of 14.3 MGD by 2045. These projections help the City plan for infrastructure upgrades to accommodate future demand.

2.3.1 Near-Term (2035) Scenario

As part of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation, the Southern California Association of Governments determined that the City must identify available vacant and non-vacation sites for 6,088 new dwelling units by 2029. According to data received from City staff, there are 108 projects currently planned to be built in the next 10 years to 15 years, including 56 residential, 1 mixed use, and 52 non-residential developments. The residential and mixed use projects propose the development of approximately 3,214 units. Figure 7, Near-Term Developments, shows the location of these 108 near-term developments. Sewer loads were estimated from these planned developments and added to the hydraulic model for the near-term scenario.

The total projected near-term sewage loads from the 108 planned developments are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. ADWF Generated by Near-Term Developments

Development Type	ADWF (MGD)
Residential Developments	0.79
Mixed Use Development	0.00
Commercial Developments	0.14
Industrial	0.21
Total	**1.13**

Note: ADWF = average dry weather flow; MGD = million gallons per day.

2.3.2 Ultimate (2045) Scenario

Several additional factors were considered in the development of the Ultimate estimated ADWF. The City anticipates that two areas currently within the sphere of influence of the City but outside the service area may eventually be served by the City. The communities of Coronita and El Cerrito are currently on septic. These areas are shown in Figure 2. Both communities are predominantly residential. Coronita has four small commercial parcels within its boundary. El Cerrito has commercial, industrial and institutional land use types within its boundary, including the El Cerrito Branch Library, the Olive Branch Church and School and the El Cerrito Middle School. The anticipated sewer flows generated by these two communities are included in the projected ADFW increase shown in Table 4. Note that while the City may provide sewer service to these areas, there is currently no plan to annex these communities into the City's boundary.

In addition to service of these currently unserved areas, ultimate demands are anticipated to increase due to infill based on population growth. The anticipated demands also include 0.1 MGD of development projects, that would be built past the Near-Term period.

Table 4. Projected ADWF Increase – Ultimate Scenario

Development Type	Area (acres)	Estimated ADWF (MGD)
Residential Developments	1,636	0.62
Commercial Developments	80	0.10
Industrial	54	0.05
Institutional	49	0.03
Open Space	320	0.04

Table 4. Projected ADWF Increase – Ultimate Scenario

Development Type	Area (acres)	Estimated ADWF (MGD)
Other Infill[1]	--	0.22
Development Projects	17	0.10
Total	**2,155**	**1.15**

Notes: ADWF = average dry weather flow; MGD = million gallons per day.

1 Estimated ADWF for Other Infill category based on population increase between 2035 and 2045 and estimated sewer generation at 42 gpd/capita, which is the California Water Efficiency Partnership indoor water use requirement, https://calwep.org/indoor-residential-water-use-standard/.

The proposed SMP includes a condition assessement and then recommendations for capital improvements based on the City's projected growth and the condition assessment. It involves four types of projects: lift station rehabilitation, pipeline repair/rehabiliation projects, pipeline replacement and capacity projects.

2.3.3 Lift Station Rehabilitation

A condition assessment was performed for 13 of the City's 15 active lift stations. The Sierra Del Oro Lift Station is planned for abandonment following the completion of a replacement lift station project that is currently in the final stages of design. Arantine Hills Lift Station was constructed recently and is expected to be in near new condition. As such, those two lift stations were not assessed.

The evaluation and assessment identified several recommendations aimed at enhancing the performance, reliability, operability, and longevity of the City's lift stations. The recommendations made address observed deficiencies, operational nuisances, and potential safety/security risks that were identified during the field inspections and through conversations with the City's operation staff for each site.

Based on the condition assessment and risk-based evaluation performed, each of the identified improvement projects are subject for implementation into the City's current Capital Improvements Plan. A general description of the additional improvement projects is included in Table 5.

Table 5. Lift Station Condition Assessment Summary

Lift Station Site	Recommended Improvements	Recommended Timeline for Completion
Near-Term		
Smith and Rincon LS Replacement	Full replacement of the lift station, which would replace the aging MCC, failing conduit raceways, the malfunctioning electrical equipment fan, and unsafe dry well access ladder. It also includes the installation of intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access, replacement of corroded piping and aging values within the dry well, replacing a sump pump that is in poor condition, and installing a new flow meter on the effluent side of the station for operational preferences. Includes various site grade and paving improvements for flood protection and safety.	Next 2 years to 5 years
Sunkist LS Rehabilitation	This project involves recoating existing mechanical equipment to address coating delamination and protect above-grade	Next 2 years to 5 years

Table 5. Lift Station Condition Assessment Summary

Lift Station Site	Recommended Improvements	Recommended Timeline for Completion
	piping from corrosion, replacing severely corroded influent wet well piping, installing protective bollards to safeguard the station from potential vehicle collisions, and improving wet well access hatches, as the current monorail hoist setup hinders pump access and poses operational risks. The replacement of traditional site lighting with LED lighting was already identified and budgeted for.	
Bedford Canyon LS Rehabilitation	This project includes upgrades to the aging PLC, replacement of the aging emergency generator, switchboard, MCC enclosures, mechanical pumps, and sump pump, as well as replacement of failing conduit raceways. It also includes the installation of intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering. Additional work involves conducting an arc flash study, constructing concrete equipment pads, rehabilitating the dry well sump pit to address concrete degradation, and recoating existing mechanical equipment to address coating delamination.	Next 2 years to 5 years
Green River LS Rehabilitation	This project includes installing intrusion switches and locking mechanisms for below grade electrical junction boxes to prevent unauthorized access and tampering, replacing an internal GFCI receptacle with a non-GFCI type receptacle to reduce unnecessary power loss investigations, and relocating the flow meter and transmitter to mitigate flood damage and replacing the aging generator. Additional improvements involve replacing and relocating discharge piping and valves currently exposed to frequent flooding and accelerated corrosion, and installing new pump guiderails to address damage and reduce the potential for failure.	Next 2 years to 5 years
Airport LS Rehabilitation	This project includes the installation of pump guide rails to facilitate easier access for pump maintenance, replacement of the existing force main bypass connection fitting, handhole cover, and existing piping within the wet well to address corrosion. This project also includes the installation of wet well riser and equipment platform to enhance flood protection and improve access, replacement of the wet well access hatch for safety, and relining of the wet well to address concrete degradation. Various site grade and paving improvements are recommended for flood protection and for safety. Additional work includes replacing failed conduit raceways, installing intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering and relocating the pump control panel enclosures to ensure safe access during flood events. Lastly, it includes the replacement of the generator with increased load capacity.	Next 6 years to 9 years
Long-Term		
North Main Plaza LS Rehabilitation	This project includes recoating existing mechanical equipment to address coating delamination and protect against	Next 6 years to 9 years

Table 5. Lift Station Condition Assessment Summary

Lift Station Site	Recommended Improvements	Recommended Timeline for Completion
	corrosion, relining the wet well due to exposed concrete, and installing new wet well access hatches to mitigate safety risks. It also includes site lighting improvements.	
Joy & Parkway LS Rehabilitation	This project includes recoating existing mechanical equipment within the dry well to address coating delamination and protect piping against corrosion, replacing severely corroded bypass piping in the wet well, and making site parking improvements based on operational preferences. Additional work involves removing unused cabling and wiring that could complicate overflow response, replacing electrical receptacles to reduce unnecessary power loss investigations, installing intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering, new site lighting improvements to address safety concerns and replacement of the existing generator.	Next 6 years to 9 years
Stagecoach LS Rehabilitation	This project includes the relocation of electrical equipment to accommodate operational preferences, installation of a 30-foot antenna pole to improve signal transmission, replacement of corroded and delaminated mechanical equipment within the dry well and bypass vault, replacement of an aging pumping unit within the wet well, and replacement of a sump pump in poor condition. It also includes concrete rehabilitation within the bypass vault to address exposed rebar. To address safety concerns, the project involves an ArcFlash study, replacing a moderately corroded access ladder, and replacing a wet well access hatch with a model equipped with fall protection. Additional work includes replacing electrical receptacles to reduce unnecessary power loss and installing intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering. It also includes the replacement of the existing generator.	Next 6 years to 9 years
Griffin Bedford LS Rehabilitation	This project includes the replacement of conduit raceways to address weather-related damage, installation of intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering, replacement of electrical receptacles to reduce unnecessary power loss investigations, and upgrading the electrical service from single-phase to three-phase to support the operational requirements of three-phase pumps. Additional work includes replacing aging pumps and installing safer wet well access hatches.	Next 6 years to 9 years
Prado LS Rehabilitation	This project includes the replacement of aging generator and pumps, installation of a safer wet well access hatch, intrusion switch to prevent unauthorized access and tampering, and the addition of an automatic exhaust fan limit switch for safety. Additional work involves relocating the motor controls to remove them from a confined space that requires specialized certification, replacing condulet covers, cleaning electrical	In 10 or more years

Table 5. Lift Station Condition Assessment Summary

Lift Station Site	Recommended Improvements	Recommended Timeline for Completion
	enclosures, and recoating the existing mechanical piping and valves in the dry well to address coating delamination.	
Artisan LS Rehabilitation	This project includes the installation of intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering, cleaning of electrical enclosures to remove wasp nests, installation of duct sealant on conduits to prevent moisture intrusion, replacement of aging pump, and recoating of above-grade mechanical piping and valves to address coating delamination and protect against corrosion. Additional improvements include improving site access based on operational preferences and replacing the wet well access hatch with a model equipped with fall protection.	In 10 or more years
McKinley LS Rehabilitation	This project includes replacing an aging generator and replacing the wet well access hatch, which poses a safety risk.	In 10 or more years
Ahmanson LS Rehabilitation	This project includes provision of extension handles within the electrical cabinet to address a code violation, replacing overhead lamps with the MCC due to burnout, installing a new 30-foot antenna pole to improve SCADA signal strength, installing intrusion switches to prevent unauthorized access and tampering and implementing bubbler system improvements to support operational needs.	In 10 or more years

Notes: LS = lift station; MCC = motor control center; PLC = programmable logic controller; GFCI = ground fault circuit interrupter; SCADA = Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.

2.3.4 Pipeline Improvement Projects

Pipe and lateral data, observations, defects and recommended repairs for each of the 198 pipes were assessed.

The following rehabilitation and repair methods were considered during the condition assessment for addressing defects with the potential to compromise the structural integrity of the pipe or obstruct flow:

- **CIPP Lining:** Cured-In-Place Pipe (CIPP) lining of entire segment from utility hole to utility hole. CIPP lining constructs a new pipe within an existing pipe using the existing pipe as a mold. The liner is made from a resin-saturated felt tube that is inverted into the pipe between utility holes and cured using steam or hot water. The resulting pipe is as strong as the original "host" pipe and has an expected useful life in excess of 50 years.
- **Replace in Place:** Excavation and replacement of the entire segment from utility hole to utility hole.
- **In-situ Point Repair:** Trenchless/in-situ repair of a single defect, typically 4 feet in length or less, using a CIPP short liner.
- **Excavation Point Repair:** Replacement of a short segment of pipe by open-trench construction to address a severe defect. Dresser style couplings for connections to the existing pipe are recommended to reduce the potential for differential settlement. May also include replacement of a lateral connection with the sewer main.

- **Trim Intrusion:** Laterals or other objects that are intruding into a pipe can catch debris and impede the flow of sewage. These intruding elements should be trimmed by a robotic trimming device to prevent blockages.

Quantities of each rehabilitation/repair method recommend are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 goes into more detail about the replacement projects. Figure 8, Proposed Rehabilitation Projects, shows the locations of the pipeline improvement projects. In-situ (i.e., trenchless) rehabilitation/repair methods were recommended wherever appropriate to reduce costs and environmental impacts.

Table 6. Gravity Sewer Condition Assessment Summary

Repair Description	Number of Segments (Utility Hole to Utility Hole)	Quantity (LF or EA)
Rehabilitation		
CIPP Lining – 8-inch, 10-inch, or 12-inch Pipe	75	16,825 LF
Replacement		
Replace in Place – 6-inch, 8-inch, or 10-inch Pipe	36	7,855 LF
Excavation Point Repair – 6-inch, 8-inch, or 10-inch Pipe	49	49 EA
Excavation Point Repair and CIPP Lining – 6-inch, 8-inch, or 10-inch Pipe	12	12 EA and 3,051 LF
Total	**97**	—
Maintenance		
Trim Root Intrusion	4	4 EA
Heavy Cleaning	33	7,208 LF
Total	**37**	—

Note: LF = linear feet; EA = each; CIPP = cured-in-place pipe.

Table 7. Pipeline Capacity Replacement Projects

Pipeline Capacity Project ID	Location Description	Proposed Improvement Length Linear Feet	Planning Scenario	Environmental Considerations
1	From Kroonen Dr northwest 600 ft to Border Ave, from Border Ave northeast 300 ft to Brentwood Dr, from Brentwood Dr northwest 1,900 ft to Avenida Del Vista, from Avenida Del Vista northeast 1,500 ft to Bern Dr.	4,300	Near-Term (0–10 Years)	Paved residential streets
2	Avenida Del Vista from the northern entrance to Corona Park Apartments	1,000	Near-Term (0–10 Years)	Paved residential streets

Table 7. Pipeline Capacity Replacement Projects

Pipeline Capacity Project ID	Location Description	Proposed Improvement Length Linear Feet	Planning Scenario	Environmental Considerations
	northeast 1,000 ft to Via Santiago.			
3A*	Smith Ave from W 6th St northeast to Railroad St.	4,700	Near-Term (0–10 Years)	Paved streets, primarily fronting commercial businesses and industrial warehouses. The existing alignment includes a crossing underneath SR 91 and across railroad tracks.
3B*	Via Del Rio from Avenida Del Vista northwest 2,500 ft to Via Antonio, from Via Antonio northeast 550 ft to Via Santiago, from Via Santiago northwest 675 ft to Frontage Rd (south of SR-91), from Via Santiago west 1,270 ft to join existing City sewer main in Frontage Rd.	5,000	Near-Term (0–10 Years)	Paved residential streets, primarily within Coronita. This would be a new sewer alignment, not replacement of an existing alignment.
4	N Lincoln Ave from approximately 130 ft northeast of Harrington St southwest 600 ft.	600	Existing (0–5 Years)	Paved street, with the existing alignment crossing a creek (Temescal Wash) and primarily fronting open space areas, especially on the west side of Lincoln Ave.
5	Corona Ave from west side of I-15 southwest to E Parkridge Ave.	1,560	Existing (0–5 Years)	Paved residential streets, with a portion of the existing alignment fronting Parkridge Elementary School. From the I-15 overpass west approximately for the first 400 ft, the existing alignment fronts open space areas on both sides of Corona Ave.
6	Rimpau Ave from north side of Flood Control channel (northwest corner of Sunnyslope Cemetery) northwest 1,600 ft to Circle City Dr, from Circle City Dr north 350 ft to E 7th St.	1,950	Existing (0–5 Years)	Paved residential streets
7	W Olive St from S Buena Vista Ave east to S Vicentia Ave.	700	Existing (0–5 Years)	Paved residential streets

Table 7. Pipeline Capacity Replacement Projects

Pipeline Capacity Project ID	Location Description	Proposed Improvement Length Linear Feet	Planning Scenario	Environmental Considerations
8	Garretson Ave from E Ontario Ave north to E Olive St.	4,300	Existing (0–5 Years)	Paved residential streets, with a portion of the existing alignment fronting Garretson Elementary School.
9**	Harrison St from existing WRF2 facility northwest to Cota St.	4,600	Near-Term (0–10 Years)	Paved streets, primarily fronting commercial businesses and industrial warehouses. The existing alignment crosses Main St, which is a major (6–7 lanes total) thoroughfare through the City.
10A***	Hayden Ave from Howe St east 940 ft to State St, from State St north 600 ft to Boyd Ave, from Boyd Ave east 650 ft to Rockwell Rd, from Rockwell Rd north 1.650 ft to El Cerrito Rd, from El Cerrito Rd northeast 820 ft to join existing City sewer main in Foothill Pkwy.	4,660	Ultimate (10–20 Years)	Paved residential streets, generally without curb/gutter and sidewalk. This would be a new sewer alignment, not replacement of an existing alignment. This new alignment would require crossing over or under an existing storm drain within Foothill Pkwy to join the existing sewer main at Foothill Pkwy and Villa Gunnoe Ct.
10B***	Hayden Ave. from Howe St east 940 ft to State St, from State St north 1,240 ft to Bobbitt Ave, from Bobbitt Ave east 350 ft to Winton St, from Winton St north 900 ft to El Cerrito Rd, from El Cerrito Rd northeast 1,340 ft to join existing City sewer main in Foothill Pkwy.	4,770	Ultimate (10–20 Years)	Paved residential streets, generally without curb/gutter and sidewalk. This would be a new sewer alignment, not replacement of an existing alignment. This new alignment would require crossing over or under an existing storm drain within Foothill Pkwy to join the existing sewer main at Foothill Pkwy and Villa Gunnoe Ct.

Notes: LF – PLACEHOLDER; SR = State Route. I = Interstate. WRF = Water Reclamation Facility.

* Only one of the 3A and 3B needs to be implemented by the City, not both.

** Project 9 is only necessary if and when the City decides to decommission WRF No. 2 and redirect all flows previously treated at WRF No. 2 to WRF No. 1.

*** Only one of Project 10A and 10B needs to be implemented by the City, not both.

2.4 Project Construction and Phasing

Implementation of the proposed SMP would involve a variety of construction methods, and construction would occur over a 20-year planning period. General construction methods include the installation of new structures, structural rehabilitation, pipe lining, aboveground sewer bypassing, open-trench excavation for new sewer replacement, shoring, dewatering, and potential pipe removal.

2.5 Operations and Maintenance

Ongoing activities related to operation and maintenance of SMP facilities include routine maintenance, cleaning of sewer lines and utility holes, visual inspections, closed-circuit television and camera inspection, flow monitoring, as-needed repairs, and chemical dosing for odor and corrosion control. Frequency of maintenance would vary by facility and be based on information obtained from ongoing monitoring activities. Operation and maintenance activities generally require confined-space entry and can be completed with minimal disruption to surrounding areas.

Corrective maintenance includes repair or replacement of failed pumps, pipe segments and utility holes, replacement of utility hole covers, root cutting, and root foaming with herbicide. Additionally, chemicals, such as magnesium hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydroxide, and ferrous chloride might be added directly to trunk sewers and at WRFs, as needed, to control odor and corrosion.

Operations and maintenance activities are not expected to change from the activities that are currently ongoing in the system.

2.6 Discretionary Approvals Required for the Project

Implementation of the individual projects within the proposed SMP may require approvals from the following agencies, but are not limited to:

- Air Quality Management District – Permit to Construct and Permit to Operate, Compliance with Rule 1403, handling of Asbestos Containing Materials
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers – Permits to construct on properties owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- California Department of Public Health – Use Permit
- Regional Water Quality Control Board – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and General Construction Permit
- Local construction/encroachment permits for the following jurisdictions:
  - County of Riverside for extension of infrastructure into unincorporated areas
  - California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for horizontal directional drilling/bore and jack

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3 Initial Study Checklist

1. **Project title:**

   City of Corona 2026 Sewer Master Plan Update

2. **Lead agency name and address:**

   City of Corona
   South Vicentia Avenue
   Corona, California 92882

3. **Contact person and phone number:**

   Nathan Armendariz, Associate Engineer
   400 South Vicentia Avenue
   Corona, California 92882
   951.279.3512

4. **Project location:**

   Corona, California

5. **Project sponsor's name and address:**

   City of Corona
   South Vicentia Avenue
   Corona, California 92882

6. **General plan designation:**

   Various, Citywide

7. **Zoning:**

   Various, Citywide

8. **Description of project. (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):**

   See Section 2, Project Description, of this document.

9. **Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:**

   See Section 2.2, Existing System, of this document.

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):**

    See Section 2.6, Discretionary Approvals Required for the Project, of this document.

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.?**

    In progress by the City.

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

Docusign Envelope ID: FBAA65F7-A0B0-4CED-9546-EA68DAED1A3F

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 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signed by:
Nathan Armendariz
A8CD1CD2475F426...

Signature

1/6/2026

Date

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 Environmental Impact Report (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 Analysis 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

3.1 Aesthetics

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
I.	**AESTHETICS** – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project**:**				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	In non-urbanized 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The City contains various scenic resources including scenic mountain and city views. Prominent scenic vistas include Prado Basin views from Sierra del Oro, views of the Santa Ana Mountains from the Interstate 15/State Route 91 freeway interchange, view of the foothills from major streets south of Ontario Avenue, and views of San Gabriel Mountains from higher elevations south of Ontario Avenue (City of Corona 2020a). The City has designated a network of scenic corridors throughout the City, as shown in Figure CD-1, Scenic Corridors, of the General Plan Community Design Element. There are also county and state-eligible scenic highways that traverse the City, as shown in Figure CD-1, Scenic Corridors of the General Plan. Some project components occur within City-designated scenic corridors and other components may be visible from City-designated and/or county or state-eligible scenic highways.

As proposed, the project's potential impacts on scenic vistas would be minor and temporary and would be limited to the construction period for each individual proposed improvement. Proposed improvements are scattered throughout the City and construction of individual improvements would occur at different times, so visual impacts would be limited to small, discrete areas at any point in time. Once construction of an individual improvement is complete, the project would not impact scenic resources or views from scenic vistas such because all project elements would be located underground or within existing facilities. In addition, because project improvements would be located underground or within existing facilities located along the ground plane, they would neither block nor substantially interrupt available views from nearby

scenic corridors. Because construction impacts would be temporary, impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant. The impact would be less than significant, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. There are two eligible state scenic highways within the City; State Route 91, which runs in an east–west direction, and State Route 15, which runs in a north–south direction (Caltrans 2025). However, as described above in (a), the project's potential impacts on scenic vistas would be minor and temporary and would be limited to the construction period for each individual proposed improvement. Proposed improvements are scattered throughout the City and construction of individual improvements would occur at different times, so visual impacts would be limited to small, discrete areas at any point in time. Additionally, project improvements would be located underground or within existing facilities located along the ground plane. As such, the project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway, and impacts would be less than significant; this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

c) In non-urbanized areas, would the project 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. The project site is considered an urbanized area because the population of Corona meets the definition of an urbanized area established pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21071. Specifically, an "urbanized area" is defined as follows:

- An incorporated city that meets either of the following criteria:
  - Has a population of at least 100,000 persons.
  - Has a population of less than 100,000 persons if the population of that city and not more than two contiguous incorporated cities combined equals at least 100,000 persons.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the City had an estimated population of 161,540 as of July 1, 2024 (U.S. Census Bureau 2024). Therefore, the population of Corona meets the definition of an urbanized area as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21071.

The Community Design Element of the City's General Plan includes a variety of policies that regulate scenic quality in the City, including specific policies related to protection of view corridors and viewsheds; hillside development; scenic highways; and restrictions on aboveground appurtenances. The following policy is applicable to the proposed project:

Policy CD-6.1: Ensure unobstructed view corridors or viewsheds of the San Bernardino, Santa Ana, and San Gabriel Mountains, the Chino and La Sierra Hills, and other significant natural features from public spaces such as parks, termination of streets and community trails, community centers, and school properties, where feasible, as part of the design of development project.

The project would not conflict with zoning or the General Plan policy listed above. Visual impacts from individual improvements would be limited in size and duration, only occurring during the construction period

for each. As such, they would not substantially impact view corridors or viewsheds. Additionally, the project involves the rehabilitation, maintenance, or replacement of existing sewer infrastructure, primarily below ground, and would not include the construction of new visible structures. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to a conflict with applicable zoning or regulations governing scenic quality (including relevant policies of the General Plan), and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Project construction is expected to adhere to the City's construction activity noise regulations (Sections 17.84.040(D)2 and 15.02.120 of the Municipal Code), which prohibits construction between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., Monday through Saturday and between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sundays and Federal Holidays. These restrictions would generally preclude the need for substantial lighting.

During construction, vehicles and equipment would have limited public visibility and are composed of materials that are commonplace in the existing visual environment (and would not create an atypical or substantial source of potential glare). Therefore, project construction would not create a new source of substantial light or glare and impacts would be less than significant. As stated in Sections 3.1(a) and 3.1(c), after construction, all project elements would be located underground or within existing facilities and would not create a new source of light or glare. Project elements would not require the installation of temporary or permanent lighting sources. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to light and glare, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES – 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. 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 project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Would the project 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. There are several small areas designated as Farmland of Statewide Importance and Prime Farmland along the southwestern edge of the City (California Department of Conservation 2025). However, the project involves rehabilitation, repair and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure and would not include the conversion of any existing uses, including any agricultural uses. Therefore, the project would have no impact related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. There are three small areas within the City that are zoned for Agriculture (City of Corona 2025). However, as stated above in (a), the project involves rehabilitation, repair, and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure and as such, would not develop new uses that could conflict with existing zoning. Additionally, there are no properties under Williamson Act contracts within the City (City of Corona 2020b). Therefore, the project would have no impact related to conflict with agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

c) Would the project 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. There are no properties within the City zoned for forest or timberland (City of Corona 2025). Additionally, the project would not develop new uses that could conflict with existing zoning. Therefore, the

project would have no impact related to conflict with forest land zoning, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As stated in (c), there is no land zoned as forest land within the City. Additionally, the project involves rehabilitation, repair, and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure and as such, would not result in the conversion of any land uses. Therefore, the project would have no impact related to conflict with or conversion of forest land, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

e) Would the project 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. As stated above, the project involves rehabilitation, repair, and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure and would not include the conversion of any existing uses, including any agricultural uses or forest land uses. There would be no impact related to the conversion of agricultural or forest land, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

3.3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY – 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:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project area is located within the South Coast Air Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The South Coast Air Basin is a 6,600-square-mile coastal plain bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and the San Gabriel,

San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The South Coast Air Basin includes the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and all of Orange County.

The Air Quality Management Plan, prepared by SCAQMD, incorporates planning projections to devise a plan to meet federal and state air quality requirements. Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to result in increases in pollutants and alter long-term local and regional air quality on and in the vicinity of the project area. The potential for the project to conflict with the SCAQMD 2022 Air Quality Management Plan needs to be further analyzed in the project's CEQA document; an air quality analysis would be required. Until that analysis is completed, this impact is considered potentially significant.

b) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed SMP may generate criteria air pollutant emissions during construction or operation that may exceed the SCAQMD's adopted mass daily thresholds of significance. As such, the proposed project has the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants. Therefore, the PEIR will analyze the proposed SMP's potential impacts regarding increases in criteria pollutants and the potential for the project to exceed quantitative thresholds for pollutants for which the South Coast Air Basin is in non-attainment.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors in the project area include nearby residences and schools located within 1,000 feet of proposed activities. Implementation of the proposed project may generate localized criteria air pollutant and toxic air contaminant emissions, which have the potential to expose sensitive receptors to increased pollutant concentrations. Further analysis will be included in the PEIR. To the extent necessary, mitigation measures will be recommended to reduce potentially significant air quality impacts to sensitive receptors.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project may result in an increase in the emission of odors. The PEIR will discuss the potential odor sources and procedures for identifying significant odor impacts. Odors emitted from facilities year-round or only during certain times of the year would be discussed. Mitigation measures will be provided, if necessary.

3.4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project has the potential to significantly affect sensitive biological resources within the project area. The PEIR will analyze the potential for impacts to the sensitive habitats and species associated with the surrounding area. Such analysis would incorporate updated spatial data from the California Natural Diversity Database and would address recent changes to the status

of federal- and state-listed species. If necessary, mitigation measures will be recommended to reduce potential significant impacts to biological resources.

b) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. There is a possibility that project activities may impact riparian habitats. The PEIR will further analyze the impacts of proposed project activities to surrounding riparian habitats. If it is determined that the proposed project activities could result in significant impacts to riparian or other sensitive natural community, mitigation measures will be identified to reduce the impacts, where feasible.

c) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. There is a possibility that project activities may impact protected wetlands. The PEIR will further analyze the impacts of proposed project activities to protected wetlands. If it is determined that the proposed project activities could result in significant impacts to state or federally protected wetlands, mitigation measures will be identified to reduce the impacts, where feasible.

d) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project facilities are developed properties that have been built with buildings, wastewater treatment facilities, and paved circulation and parking areas. As a result, the project area lacks suitable habitat and likely does not provide linkages to suitable habitat to support wildlife movement. However, the PEIR will evaluate the potential for future development within the project area to affect the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Mitigation measures, if necessary, would be recommended in the PEIR to reduce potential significant impacts.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. In May of 2021, the City adopted an Urban Forestry Management Plan for City Trees and Shared Responsibility Trees that prioritizes preservation and provides specific requirements for any tree removal, including a replacement ratio of 2:1 with a new species selected from the City's Approved Tree List (City of Corona 2021a). Because the project involves repair and replacement of existing sewer infrastructure, it is unlikely that tree removal would be required. City Trees and Shared Responsibility Trees near any construction sites would be protected in accordance with Section 5, Protection of Trees, of the Urban Forestry Management Plan. Should any City Trees and Shared Responsibility Trees require removal, the removal and replacement would be completed in accordance with Section 6, Tree Removal, of the Urban Forestry Management Plan. Therefore, the project would not conflict with a local policy protecting biological resources. The impact would be less than significant, and this topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The project is within the boundaries of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. As such, there is a potential for the project to conflict with provisions of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The PEIR will evaluate the project's consistency with the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. Mitigation measures, if necessary, would be recommended in the PEIR to reduce potential significant impacts.

3.5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Potentially Significant Impact. According to the General Plan EIR, there are 10 historic districts throughout the City. Additionally, the City contains 367 individual built environment resources listed on the Corona Register of Historic Resources (City of Corona 2019). The project involves rehabilitation, repair, and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure, including lift station rehabilitation and pipeline improvements. Some of these components are of historic age. A records search and survey would be conducted to determine the potential for historical resources within the project area. Potential impacts to historical resources would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Potentially Significant Impact. A record search and field survey would be conducted to determine the potential for archaeological resources within the project area. Potential impacts to archaeological resources would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Project construction would occur primarily in developed areas (on existing facility sites and within existing streets) where it is unlikely that human remains would be encountered. However, if human skeletal remains are uncovered during proposed ground-disturbing activities, construction workers would be required by law to stop work and contact the county coroner. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that, if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. Furthermore, if the coroner determines or has reason to believe that the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5c), and the California Native American Heritage Commission must notify the most likely descendant. The most likely descendant shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Therefore, if Native American remains were uncovered during ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project, compliance with existing regulations would ensure that the appropriate authorities are notified and that discovered remains are treated with the appropriate respect and dignity. As such, impacts would be less than significant. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

3.6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. Energy – Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed SMP has the potential to increase energy consumption, which may have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the PEIR will estimate the project's direct and indirect energy consumption during construction and operation, and evaluate the project's potential impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed SMP has the potential to increase energy consumption, which may conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Therefore, the PEIR will evaluate the program's ability to conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

3.7 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – 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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project 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. According to the General Plan EIR, much of the western portion of the City extending southeast through is within a fault zone. Two active surface faults—the Chino Fault and Glen Ivy segment of the Elsinore Fault—could produce earthquakes of 7.0M, causing surface ground ruptures. Areas with known surface rupture hazards are identified as Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones. Primary ground rupture can also be expected to spread into secondary areas. 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 construction or developments within the City would be reduced to a less-than-significant level (City of Corona 2019).

Impacts would only be considered significant in the event that the proposed project would directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects to the environment related to fault rupture. The project would not have significant effects in this regard unless the project would exacerbate the potential for fault rupture to occur or would result in adverse effects as a result of a fault rupture. An example of such a scenario would be activation of faults and associated earthquakes in association with oil field activities, such as disposal of wastewater in deep disposal wells as happens in other places in the country such as in Oklahoma. Proposed upgrades to sewer infrastructure would not exacerbate the potential for fault rupture to occur, nor would the upgrades result in any significant adverse effects due to a fault. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The project area is located in a seismically active region and is subject to strong ground shaking. Strong ground shaking could cause damage to existing and proposed infrastructure upgrades. However, as discussed for 3.7(a-i), impacts would only be considered significant in the event that the proposed project would directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse environmental effects related to strong seismic ground shaking. Proposed upgrades to sewer infrastructure would not exacerbate the potential for seismic ground shaking to occur, nor are they likely to result in any significant adverse environmental effects due to seismic ground shaking. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Liquefaction is a phenomenon where unconsolidated and/or near saturated soils lose cohesion and are converted to a fluid state as a result of severe vibratory motion. The relatively rapid loss of soil during strong earthquake shaking results in the temporary fluid-like behavior of the soil. According to Figure 5.7-5 of the General Plan EIR, some of the project sites are located within areas with very high and high susceptibility to liquefaction. However, as discussed in 3.7(a-i), impacts would only be considered significant in the event that the project would directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Proposed upgrades to sewer infrastructure would not exacerbate the potential for seismic-related ground failure to occur and would not

result in any significant environmental effects due to seismic-related ground failure. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

iv) Landslides?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not directly or indirectly result in adverse effects associated with landslides. Landslides can either be shallow/surficial or deep-seated ground failures (several tens to hundreds of feet deep), in which sections of slope detach and slide downhill. The project sites and surrounding areas have relatively flat terrain that has previously been graded and developed. According to Figure 5.7-3 of the General Plan EIR, there are areas in the western and southern portions of the City that are susceptible to deep-seated landslide hazards. However, project construction would be completed in accordance with California Building Code regulations, which mandate mitigative engineering to minimize damage and prevent collapse of proposed facility upgrades. This issue will not be further evaluated in the PEIR.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Potentially Significant Impact. Soil exposed by construction activities for the proposed SMP could be subject to erosion if exposed to heavy rain, winds, or other storm events. Construction of future facilities associated with the proposed project may result in potentially significant impacts regarding soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. The PEIR will address potential plan impacts associated with erosion, and mitigation will be recommended, as necessary.

c) Would the project 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. Proposed project activities may occur in geologically unstable areas, such as zones of potential liquefaction or collapsible soils. However, project construction would be completed in accordance with California Building Code regulations, which mandate mitigative engineering to minimize damage and prevent collapse of proposed facility upgrades. In addition, underlying soils and geologic units would not become unstable as a result of facility construction and operation. This issue will not be further evaluated in the PEIR.

d) Would the project 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?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Expansive soils are predominantly comprised of clays, which expand in volume when water is absorbed and shrink when the soil dries. Expansion is measured by shrink-swell potential, which is the volume change in soil with a gain in moisture. Soils with a moderate to high shrink-swell potential can cause damage to roads, buildings, and infrastructure (USDA 2025). Facilities within the project area may be located on expansive soil. However, project construction would be completed in accordance with California Building Code regulations, which mandate mitigative engineering to minimize damage and prevent collapse of proposed facility upgrades. This issue will not be further evaluated in the PEIR.

e) Would the project 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 would not use septic or alternative wastewater systems. Therefore, no impacts would occur and the PEIR will not evaluate this issue.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Potentially Significant Impact. Paleontological resources may be impacted during construction activities in the project area because existing on-site geologic formations have produced fossil localities in similar-aged formations. According to Figure 5.7-6 of the General Plan EIR, a large portion of the City is designated as High Sensitivity for paleontological resources (City of Corona 2019). A records search would be conducted within the project area. Potential impacts to paleontological resources would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Proposed project activities have the potential to generate greenhouse gas emissions during construction and operation, which may have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the PEIR will estimate the program-generated direct and indirect emissions of greenhouse gases and evaluate the program's potential to result in a significant greenhouse gas impact. Mitigation measures will be recommended where necessary.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Proposed project activities have the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions, and as such, may have the potential to conflict with applicable greenhouse gas reduction plans and policies. The PEIR will assess whether the proposed project would conflict with any applicable plan,

policy, or regulations related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Mitigation measures will be recommended where necessary.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Be located on a site that 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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project involves rehabilitation, repair, and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure. Furthermore, short-term construction activities would involve transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as solvents, oils, grease, and cleaning fluids. In addition, hazardous materials may be needed for fueling and servicing construction equipment at the sites. The transport, use, or storage of hazardous materials associated with the proposed project activities will be assessed in the PEIR. Past hazardous materials incidents would be investigated in the PEIR to determine their potential effect on the project area. For example, underground asbestos cement pipes/transit pipes may be encountered during the construction phase. Improper removal, transport, and/or disposal of such pipes would have the potential to cause release of asbestos to the environment, potentially resulting in exposure of workers and/or the public to asbestos. In accordance with SCAQMD Rule 1403, piping would be surveyed for asbestos prior to demolition activities, and piping and materials that contain asbestos would be removed, handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with appropriate procedures defined in SCAQMD Rule 1403. In addition, hazardous building materials (e.g., lead-based paint, asbestos-containing materials, and universal wastes) may be present in aboveground structures. Renovation of the structures, as well as transportation and disposal of the building materials, could cause a release of these materials to the environment. This potentially may be significant, and mitigation measures will be provided, if necessary.

b) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would include the rehabilitation of facilities and replacement of equipment that may result in the use and/or transport of hazardous materials. Therefore, the potential exists for there to be upset/accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The PEIR will address this issue in more detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would include the rehabilitation of facilities and replacement of equipment that may result in the use and/or transport of hazardous materials. Because the project includes construction activities throughout the City, some components would be within 0.25 miles of a school. The PEIR will address this issue in more detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

d) Would the project be located on a site that 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. There are a variety of sites in the City identified in the Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database (DTSC 2025). One or more project components may overlap with

an identified site. The PEIR will address this issue in detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Corona Municipal Airport is in the northern part of the City. Because the project includes construction activities throughout the City, some components would be within 2 miles of the airport. Therefore, the exposure of people to safety hazard or excessive noise is potentially significant. The PEIR will address this issue in more detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. The City has a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), which was developed in collaboration with Corona Fire, CAL FIRE, and the U.S. Forest Service (City of Corona 2021b). Table 2.11 of the CWPP identifies communities within the City with a single access point. The project includes construction of components within some of these identified areas. Project construction that interrupts roadway access within these areas could potentially impair the CWPP. Potential impacts related to impairment of, or interference with the CWPP and any other applicable emergency response or emergency evacuation plans would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The City sits at the Wildland Urban Interface. The western, southern, and eastern edges of the City abut undeveloped areas and are identified as Moderate, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs), with the hazard level increasing farther from the City center (CAL FIRE 2025). Some identified improvements under the project are within these identified hazard zones. Construction of project components would involve the use of construction equipment that has the potential to create sparks that could potentially create a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. Potential impacts related to wildland fires would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
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	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would involve ground disturbance during construction of project components that could produce runoff that could impact surface water quality if not properly managed. This impact is potentially significant. The PEIR will address water quality in detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

b) Would the project 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. The project would involve demand for small amounts of water for dust suppression and other uses during the limited construction period of project components that would not have a substantial impact on groundwater supplies. Operation of the project would not involve any water demand. Additionally, because the project involves repair and replacement of existing sewer utility infrastructure, it would not substantially change the amount of impervious surface and would therefore not impact groundwater recharge. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on groundwater. This topic will not be addressed further in the PEIR.

c) Would the project 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?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The project involves repair and replacement of existing sewer utility infrastructure. Erosion would be controlled in areas of excavation or exposed soil during construction using standard best management practices. As part of construction, each project site would be restored closely to pre-construction conditions, including the amount of impervious surface. As such, the project would cause substantial erosion or siltation and the impact would be less than significant. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

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. The project would involve the use of small amounts of water for dust suppression during construction, which would not substantially increase surface runoff. As stated above, each project site would be restored closely to pre-construction conditions, and would not have a substantial increase the amount of impervious surface that could increase surface runoff during storm events. Additionally, the project would not create runoff during operation. As such, the project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff, and the impact would be less than significant. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

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. As stated above, the project would involve the use of small amounts of water for dust suppression during construction, which would not substantially increase surface runoff. The project would not create runoff during operation. As such, the project would not create or contribute runoff or provide a substantial source of polluted runoff. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less-than-Significant Impact. As stated above, each project site would be restored closely to pre-construction conditions and would not involve changes that would impede or redirect flood flows. As such,

the project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff and the impact would be less than significant. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Portions of the City are within flood hazard zones (FEMA 2025). Should any project component be located within flood hazard zones, they could risk the release of pollutants during construction if the project site were inundated, which is a potentially significant impact. The PEIR will address flooding in detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would involve ground disturbance during construction of project components which could produce runoff that could impact surface water quality if not properly managed. As such, the project could potentially have a significant impact related to conflict or obstruction of a water quality control plan. The PEIR will address water quality in detail and will provide mitigation measures, as necessary.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. Proposed project activities focus on the rehabilitation and repair of existing facilities. There would be no expansion of facilities or new facility construction that would divide established communities; therefore, there would be no impact. This issue will not be further evaluated in the PEIR.

b) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. Proposed project activities may lead to conflicts with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, such as

the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. The PEIR will evaluate if there are land use conflicts and incorporate mitigation measures, as necessary.

3.12 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. The City is in the Temescal Valley Production Area. Temescal Valley is known for its mineral resource deposits. These mineral resources generally consist of clay and construction aggregates, crushed rock, sand, and gravel. Much smaller amounts of silver, lead, zinc, coal, and gypsum have also been identified in the City. The City has been the location for extensive mining in the past; however, many of the mines are no longer in operation. As of 2017, the City has two active mining operations (City of Corona 2019).

According to the City's General Plan EIR, the City is primarily underlain by MRZ-3 lands with some MRZ-2 lands (City of Corona 2019). MRZ-3 lands are areas where the significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data. MRZ-2 lands are known to contain valuable mineral resources, specifically construction aggregate and industrial minerals (City of Corona 2019). According to Figure 5.12-1 of the General Plan EIR, some of the sewer lift stations are located in areas designated as MRZ-2, but the majority of the project improvements are in areas designated MRZ-3. Additionally, the project involves rehabilitation, repair, and replacement of existing components of the City's sewer infrastructure. Therefore, the project would have less-than-significant impacts related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

b) Would the project 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. As stated in 3.12(a), some of the sewer lift stations and one of the water reclamation facilities are located in areas designated as MRZ-2, but the majority of the project improvements are in areas designated MRZ-3. Additionally, the project seeks to rehabilitate developed areas. Therefore, the proposed

project would not result in the loss of availability of locally important mineral resources. There would be no impact, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

3.13 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE – Would the project result in:				
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project result in 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction and operational activities associated with the proposed project have the potential to create noise impacts that may adversely affect surrounding land uses. The PEIR will evaluate potential noise impacts, and a noise impact analysis will be conducted. The noise impact analysis will analyze noise levels associated with stationary and mobile construction equipment, as well as with stationary and mobile operational activities. The PEIR will include appropriate mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce potential noise impacts.

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project has the potential to create excessive groundborne vibration impacts that may adversely affect neighboring land uses. These impacts could occur during proposed construction activities or operational activities. The PEIR will evaluate potential construction and operational vibration impacts, and mitigation measures will be recommended to reduce potential impacts, as necessary.

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?***

Potentially Significant Impact. As described above in 3.9(e), there are several projects within a 2-mile radius of Corona Municipal Airport. The PEIR will evaluate if people residing or working within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport would be exposed to excessive noise impacts. If it is determined that the proposed project activities would cause potential significant impacts, mitigation measures will be recommended to reduce potential impacts, as necessary.

3.14 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:				
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) ***Would the project 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)?***

Less-than-Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed SMP would require construction workers to repair, rehabilitate, and construct project facilities. It is anticipated that construction workers would not need specialized training and would be located within the greater Riverside area. As such, proposed construction activities would not cause a substantial change in the labor force resulting in unplanned population growth.

As stated previously, one of the primary objectives of the proposed SMP is to ensure that existing City equipment and facilities would be able to be sustained and efficiently function throughout and beyond the City's planning period. The proposed SMP does not propose construction of new homes or businesses that would result in direct population growth. Some proposed project activities included in the proposed SMP may involve the upsizing of existing infrastructure, such as pipeline expansions or the expansion of lift stations to take flows from other areas of the City; however, these activities would be undertaken to accommodate existing population growth, anticipated future growth already envisioned, and to incorporate new technology. The proposed SMP project is envisioned to be growth accommodating rather than growth

stimulating. As discussed in the project description, increased population is expected from the city's future Regional Housing Needs Association responsibilities and an expectation that the City would face densification of residential use as a result of infill housing development. The SMP is in response to these projections and anticipated needs. Furthermore, once constructed, operation of project facilities would not require the hiring of additional employees, as operational and maintenance activities would continue to be performed by existing City of Corona staff. As such, the proposed project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth, and impacts would be less than significant. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

b) ***Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?***

No Impact. The proposed SMP includes rehabilitation and repair of existing facilities that would not require relocation or displacement of people. If existing infrastructure had to be replaced or rehabilitated, thereby causing a potential interruption in service, the City would have to install bypass facilities. Therefore, there would be no displacement of people or housing as a result of proposed project activities. There would be no impact, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

3.15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:				
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) ***Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project could have an adverse impact on fire protection providers. The western edge of the City is directly adjacent to the Cleveland National Forest and some project components are within Moderate, High, and Very High FHSZs adjacent to the National Forest

(CAL FIRE 2025). The City must coordinate with Corona Fire Department to ensure that there are no unexpected impacts due to proposed project activities. The PEIR will address how the fire department would be able to coordinate protocols to properly maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, other performance objectives of fire protection services, and determine if there is a need for new or physically altered fire department facilities. Mitigation measures would be recommended to reduce potential impacts, as necessary.

Police protection?

No Impact. The Corona Police Department provides police protection services in the City. The proposed project includes recommended wastewater infrastructure improvements and upgrades within the City to mitigate the collection system deficiencies. The project does not propose new police or sheriff's department facilities and does not propose uses that would require the expansion of existing facilities. Additionally, the project does not include components that would result in population growth, but rather involves improvements required to serve existing and future development. Some proposed project activities included in the proposed SMP may involve the upsizing of existing infrastructure, such as pipeline expansions; however, these activities would be undertaken not to respond to or accommodate population growth, but rather to incorporate new technology. As such, the project would not induce substantial population growth in the project area that would necessitate the need for new police or sheriff's department facilities. There would be no impact to police protection services, and this issue will not be addressed in the PEIR. Impacts related to potential emergency service delays due to construction-related lane closures and traffic delays are addressed in Section 3.17, Transportation.

Schools?

No Impact. Typically, the need for increased school services (e.g., new buildings) is associated with land uses and activities that result in a permanent increase in population and, specifically, an increase in the population of school-age children. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not be associated with an increase in population of school-age children. Furthermore, the proposed project would not generate new students or adversely affect any school facilities necessitating the building of new schools. Therefore, the project would have no impact on school services, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

Parks?

No Impact. Typically, the need for increased parks and recreational services is associated with land uses and activities that result in a permanent increase in population. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not be associated with an increase in population. Furthermore, the inherent nature of the uses of the project is that of supporting wastewater collection, and these uses do not generate a need for new parks or recreational services. Therefore, the project would have no impact on parks, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

Other public facilities?

No Impact. Typically, the need for other public facilities (e.g., libraries) is associated with land uses and activities that result in a permanent increase in population. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not be associated with an increase in population. Furthermore, the inherent nature of the

uses of the project is that of supporting wastewater collection, and these uses do not generate a need for other public facilities, such as libraries. Therefore, the project would have no impact on public facilities, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

3.16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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?

No Impact. Proposed project construction would generally occur within the footprint of the existing facilities and within the public streets rights-of-way. Some proposed project activities may occur near to or adjacent to recreational, educational, or visitor-oriented opportunities. However, construction and maintenance activities related to utilities, particularly when located within public rights-of-way, are typical. Since construction activities would be temporary and short in duration, any effect from construction to recreational opportunities would be restored upon construction completion. Once operational, project facilities would be located within or adjacent to their existing locations, which currently operate as wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities. Moreover, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth that could result in new residents using existing recreational facilities. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not substantially diminish the quality of recreational, educational, or visitor-oriented opportunities, facilities, or resources, and no impact would occur; this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

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?

No Impact. The proposed SMP does not include recreational facilities and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Typically, a project would require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities if it involves the introduction of new residents into an area. For example, the Quimby Act, a law that enables local governments throughout California to condition approval of projects on a developer's provision of land or fees for local park and recreation purposes, allows cities and

counties to require up to 5 acres of land for every 1,000 new residents. As discussed previously, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth that could result in new residents. Implementation of the proposed SMP would not require new recreational facilities to serve the project sites associated with the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an adverse physical effect on the environment from the construction or expansion of additional recreational facilities because it would not require new or expanded recreational facilities. As such, there would be no impact, and this issue will not be evaluated in the PEIR.

3.17 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed SMP would result in a temporary increase in truck and worker trips during construction activities that may conflict with an existing plan, policy, or ordinance. The PEIR will evaluate existing applicable plans, ordinances, and/or policies related to traffic performance. Mitigation measures will be recommended, if necessary, to reduce potential (temporary) traffic impacts due to construction activities.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Potentially Significant Impact. While vehicle miles traveled during the construction phases of proposed project activities would be temporary and would be restored back to existing conditions at the completion of construction, the PEIR will evaluate the vehicles miles traveled for the construction and operations and maintenance phases of the proposed project. Mitigation measures will be recommended, as necessary, to reduce potential traffic impacts related to vehicle miles traveled (if any).

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project includes rehabilitation of sewer collection lines and sewer lift stations that would require construction in public roadways. Proposed project activities could require lane closures during construction. The PEIR will evaluate construction-related effects on roadway safety and performance. Mitigation measures will be recommended, if necessary, to maintain safety within public roadways.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in construction activities at various facilities that may require additional truck and other vehicle trips accessing the project area. Potential impacts to adequate emergency access will be analyzed in the PEIR, and mitigation measures will be recommended, if necessary.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES				
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:				
a) 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	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) 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 Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☒	☐	☐	☐

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:

a) 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)?

Potentially Significant Impact. In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, tribal consultation is required. The Utilities Department has not yet consulted with tribes to determine the cultural significance of the project areas. Therefore, impacts may be potentially significant, and this issue will be further analyzed in the PEIR. Mitigation measures will be recommended, as necessary, to reduce potential impacts.

b) 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.

Potentially Significant Impact. In accordance with AB 52, tribal consultation is required. The Utilities Department has not yet consulted with tribes to determine the cultural significance of the project areas. Therefore, impacts may be potentially significant, and this issue will be further analyzed in the PEIR. Mitigation measures will be recommended, as necessary, to reduce potential impacts.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, waste water treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The project involves replacement and repair of sewer facilities throughout the City. As demonstrated in this IS, the project has the potential to cause significant environmental effects to multiple environmental resources. Therefore, impacts related to the construction of wastewater facilities may be potentially significant, and this issue will be further analyzed in the PEIR. Mitigation measures will be recommended, as necessary, to reduce potential impacts.

b) ***Would the project 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. The project would involve demand for small amounts of water for dust suppression and other uses during the limited construction period of project components. Operation of the project would not involve any water demand. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on water supplies. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

c) ***Would the project 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. The project involves the replacement and repair of sewer facilities within the City's existing sewer system. It does not involve the expansion of any wastewater facilities that would require additional wastewater treatment capacity nor would it generate wastewater. During construction, workers would utilize portable bathroom facilities and would not add flows to the wastewater system. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on wastewater capacity. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

d) Would the project 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. Construction of project components would result in the generation of some solid waste such as demolition debris, concrete, residual wastes, packing materials, and plastics that would need to be hauled off site. CALGreen requires that 65% of construction and demolition debris be diverted from landfills. Any hazardous wastes that are generated during construction activities, such as used motor oil, empty paint cans, or empty solvent containers, would be managed and disposed of in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws. The remaining 35% of construction material that is not required to be recycled would be either disposed of or voluntarily recycled at a solid waste facility with available capacity.

The El Sobrante regional municipal waste landfill is located within the City and accepts construction and demolition debris. This landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 209,910,000 cubic yards, a remaining capacity of 121,083,583 cubic yards, and a cease operation date of December 31, 2036 (CalRecycle 2025). Based on the remaining capacity of the landfill, the project's solid waste generation would be negligible, and it is anticipated that ample landfill capacity is available to dispose of project construction waste. In addition, the net operational solid waste that is anticipated to be produced by the project would equate to an extremely small percentage of the combined available capacity of these three landfills, through the estimated closure dates, per year. As such, the project's solid waste generation would be minimal to negligible relative to available landfill capacity and relative to existing and future solid waste generation in the region. During operation, the project would not generate solid waste. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on solid waste capacity and would not impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less-than-Significant Impact. All collection, transportation, and disposal of any solid waste generated by the project would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. As described in Section 3.19(d), the El Sobrante landfill is within the City. This facility is regulated under federal, state, and local laws. Additionally, the City is required to comply with the solid waste reduction and diversion requirements set forth in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939 and AB 341), the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Act of 1991 (AB 2176), and the California Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction Act (Senate Bill 1374). Project solid waste disposal would also be completed in compliance with California's 2022 CALGreen, which sets forth recycling requirements for construction projects in the City. The provisions of CALGreen are more stringent than those of the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance that was adopted in 2005. For residential and non-residential construction projects, 65% of the debris generated (by weight) must be recycled. In addition, construction debris would be disposed of in accordance with the Riverside County Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion Program, which is designed to comply with AB 939 and the CALGreen Building Code, Materials Conservation and Resource Efficiency section, and also requires recycling of a minimum of 65% of nonhazardous construction materials from the total waste generated from construction (Riverside County Department of Waste Resources 2025).

As required by existing regulations, any hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint) collected on the project site during demolition and construction would be transported and

disposed of by a permitted and licensed hazardous materials service provider at a facility permitted to accept such hazardous materials. The project would not generate solid waste during operation. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to solid waste reduction statutes and regulations. This topic will not be addressed in the PEIR.

3.20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. The City has a CWPP that was developed in collaboration with Corona Fire, CAL FIRE and the U.S. Forest Service (City of Corona 2021b). Table 2.11 of the CWPP identifies communities within the City with a single access point. The project includes construction of components within some of these identified areas. Project construction that interrupts roadway access within these areas could potentially impair the CWPP. Potential impacts related to impairment of the CWPP and any other applicable emergency response or emergency evacuation plans would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The City is in a Local Responsibility Area. The vast majority of the City is developed with urban uses and has been identified as a no FHSZ. However, the City sites at Wildland Urban Interface. The western, southern, and eastern edges of the City abut undeveloped areas and are identified as Moderate, High, and Very High FHSZs, with the hazard level increasing as you move farther from the City center (CAL FIRE 2025). In particular, the western edge of the City is immediately adjacent to the Cleveland National Forest, which contains varied topography and other characteristics that could exacerbate wildfire risk for project components near the border with the National Forest during construction. Potential impacts related to the exacerbation of fire risk would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

c) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project involves maintenance, repair, and replacement of existing sewer utility infrastructure in locations throughout the City. As stated above, the City sits at the Wildland Urban Interface. The western, southern, and eastern edges of the City abut undeveloped areas and are identified as Moderate, High, and Very High FHSZs, with the hazard level increasing as you move farther from the City center (CAL FIRE 2025). Some identified improvements under the project are within these identified hazard zones. Construction of project components would involve the use of construction equipment, which has the potential to create sparks and could potentially exacerbate fire risk. Potential impacts related to the exacerbation of fire risk would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

d) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. As stated above, the western edge of the City is directly adjacent to the Cleveland National Forest and some project components are within Moderate, High, and Very High FHSZs (CAL FIRE 2025) adjacent to the National Forest. Should a fire occur in this area or other topographically variable areas of the City, post-fire conditions could expose people or structures to slope instability or drainage changes that could cause flooding or landslides. Potential impacts related to slope instability or drainage changes would be assessed, and mitigation measures would be recommended in the PEIR, as necessary.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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.)	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☒	☐	☐	☐

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?***

Potentially Significant Impact. Proposed project activities may potentially affect the quality of the environment and culturally significant areas; therefore, the PEIR will address the project's potential impact on biological and cultural resources, and mitigation will be recommended, where necessary.

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.)

Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project could create cumulatively considerable impacts. Each of the issues identified above as potentially significant will be evaluated for cumulative impacts within the PEIR. Mitigation measures will be provided, if necessary.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project could result in significant impacts that may result in substantial adverse effects on human beings. These potential effects will be addressed in the PEIR, and mitigation measures will be recommended, if necessary.

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4.2 List of Preparers

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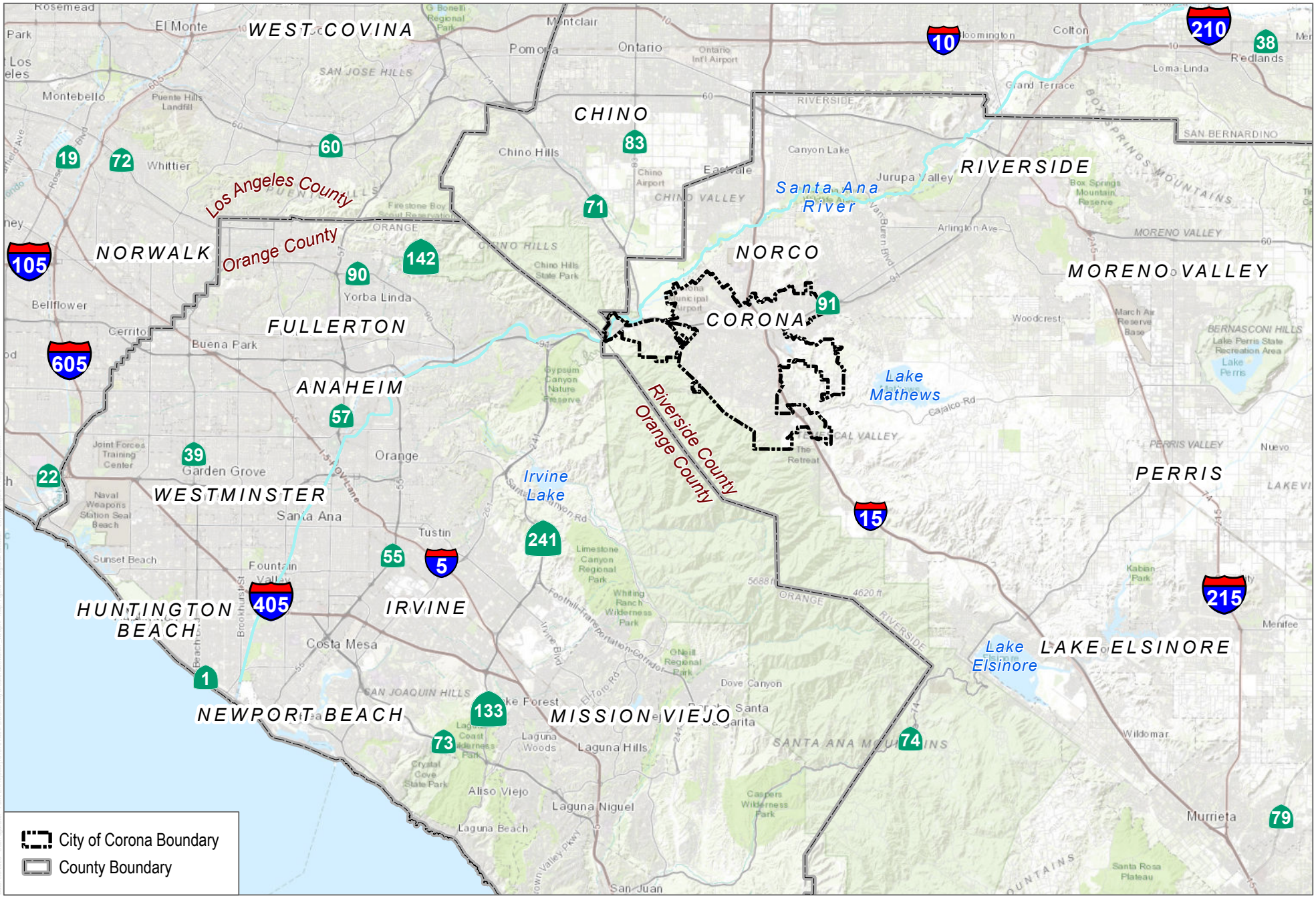
Lis Varela, Publications Specialist



SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

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0 2.75 5.5 Miles

FIGURE 1

Region Location

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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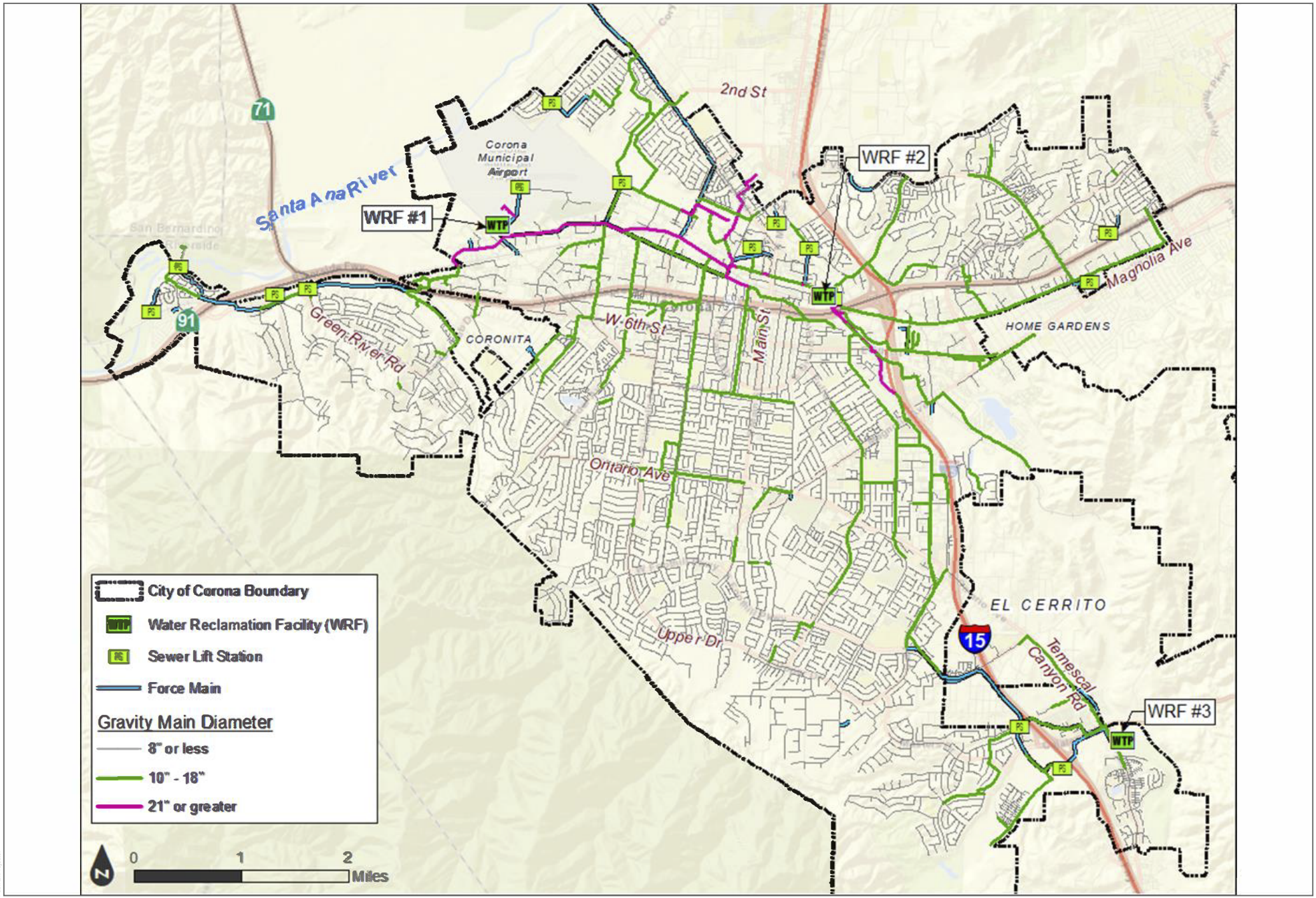

FIGURE 2

Project Location

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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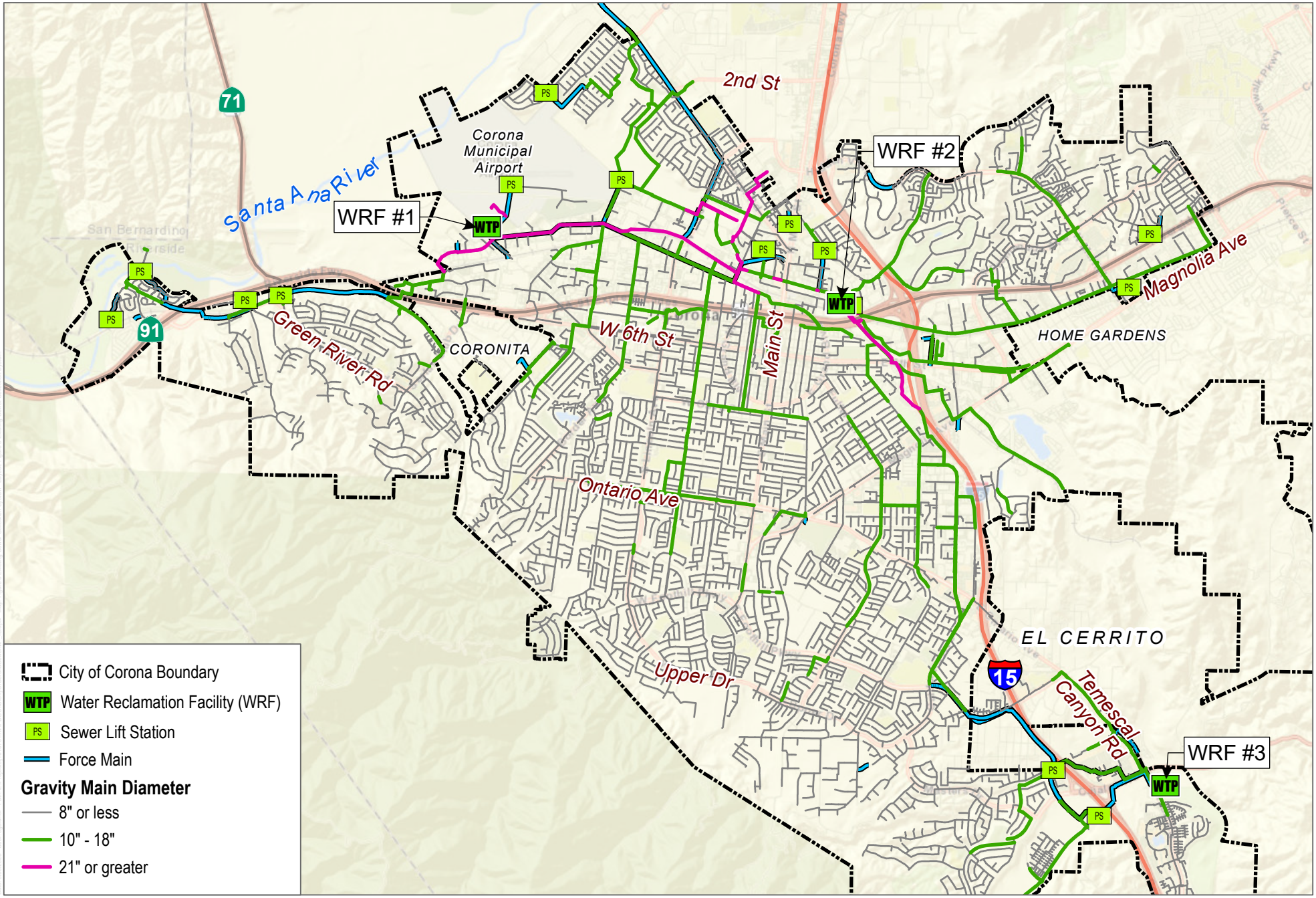

SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

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FIGURE 3

Existing Sewer Collection System

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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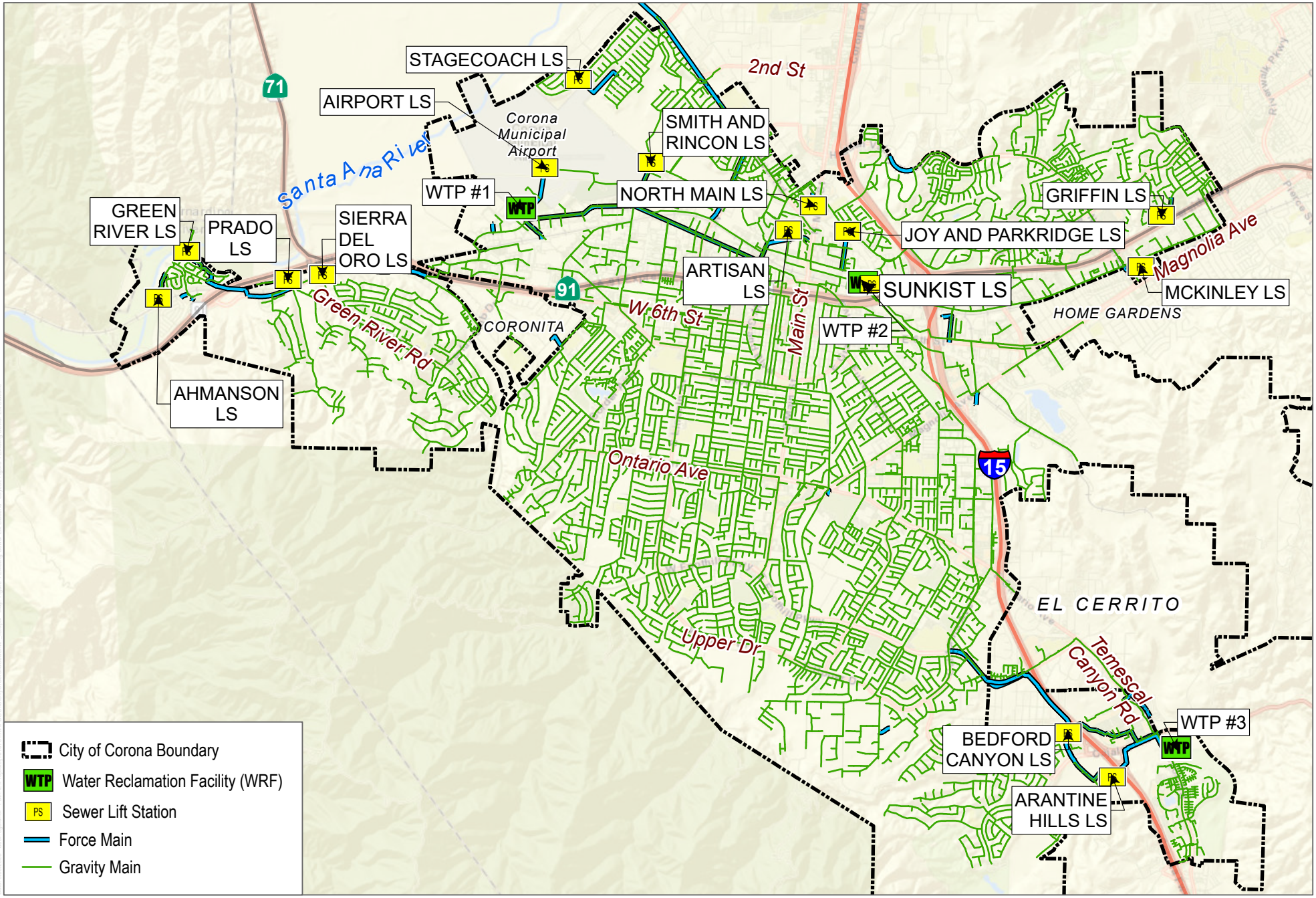

SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

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FIGURE 4

Existing Sewer Lift Stations

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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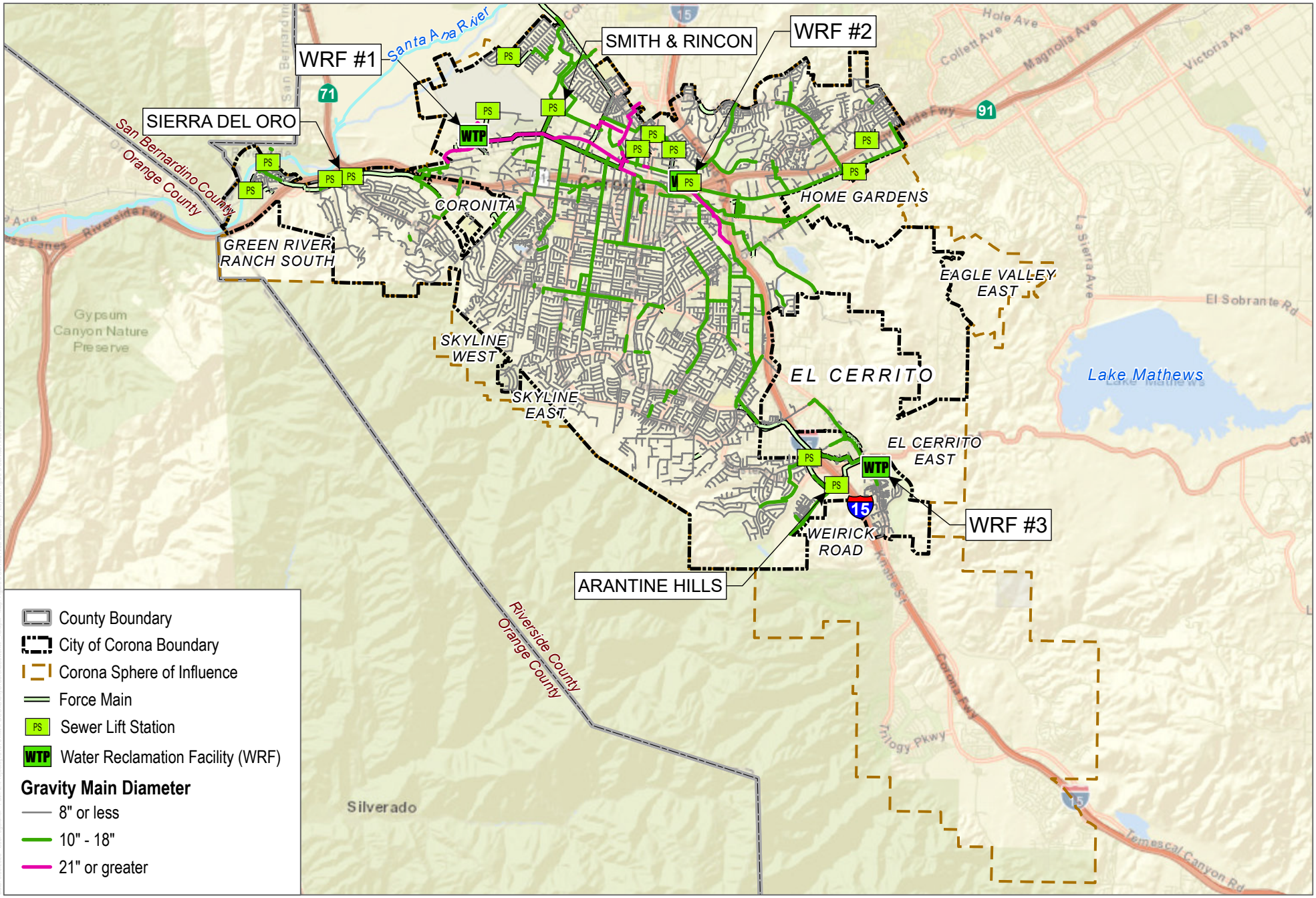

SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

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FIGURE 5

Service Area Boundary

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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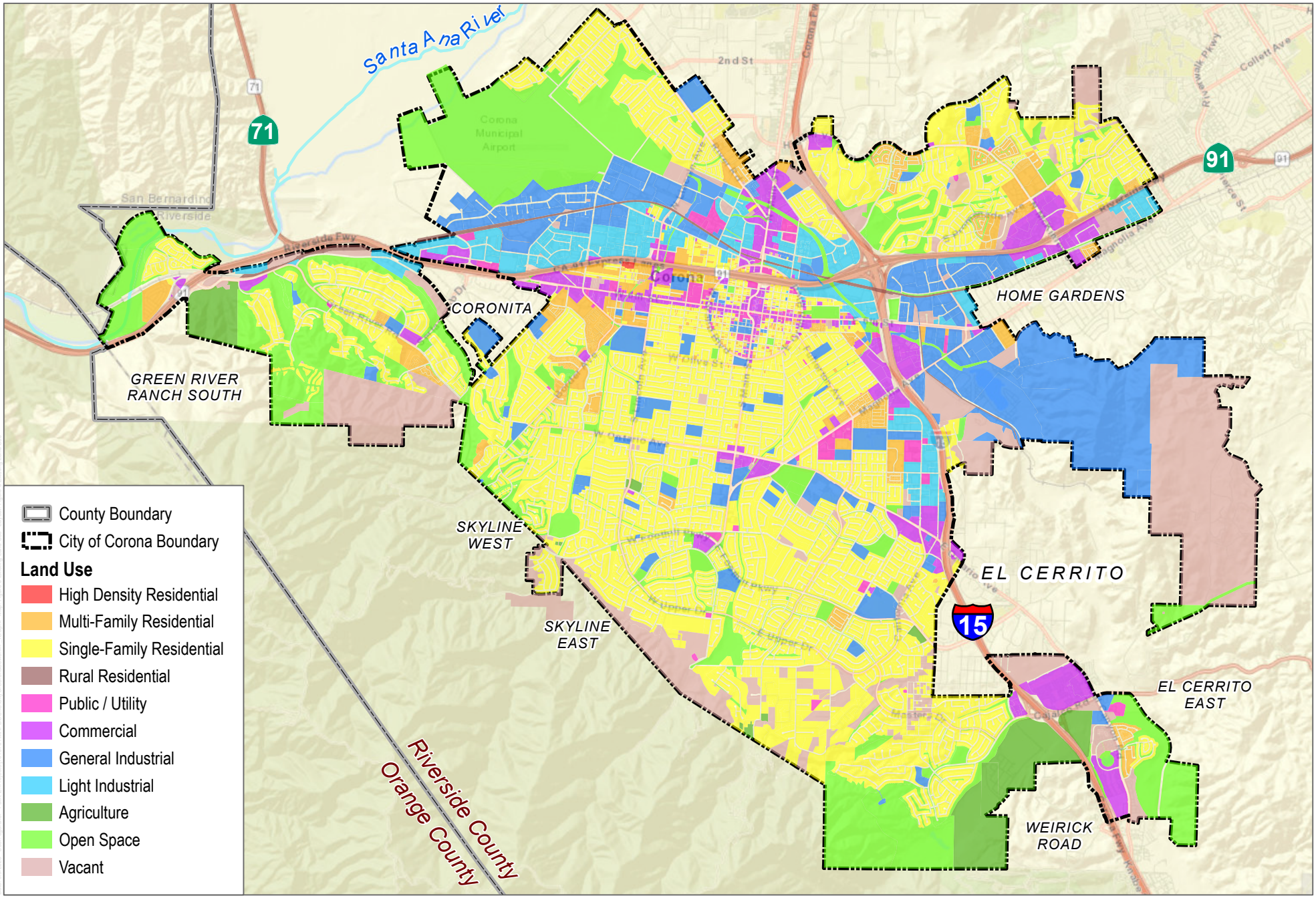

SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

DUDEK

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FIGURE 6

Land Use

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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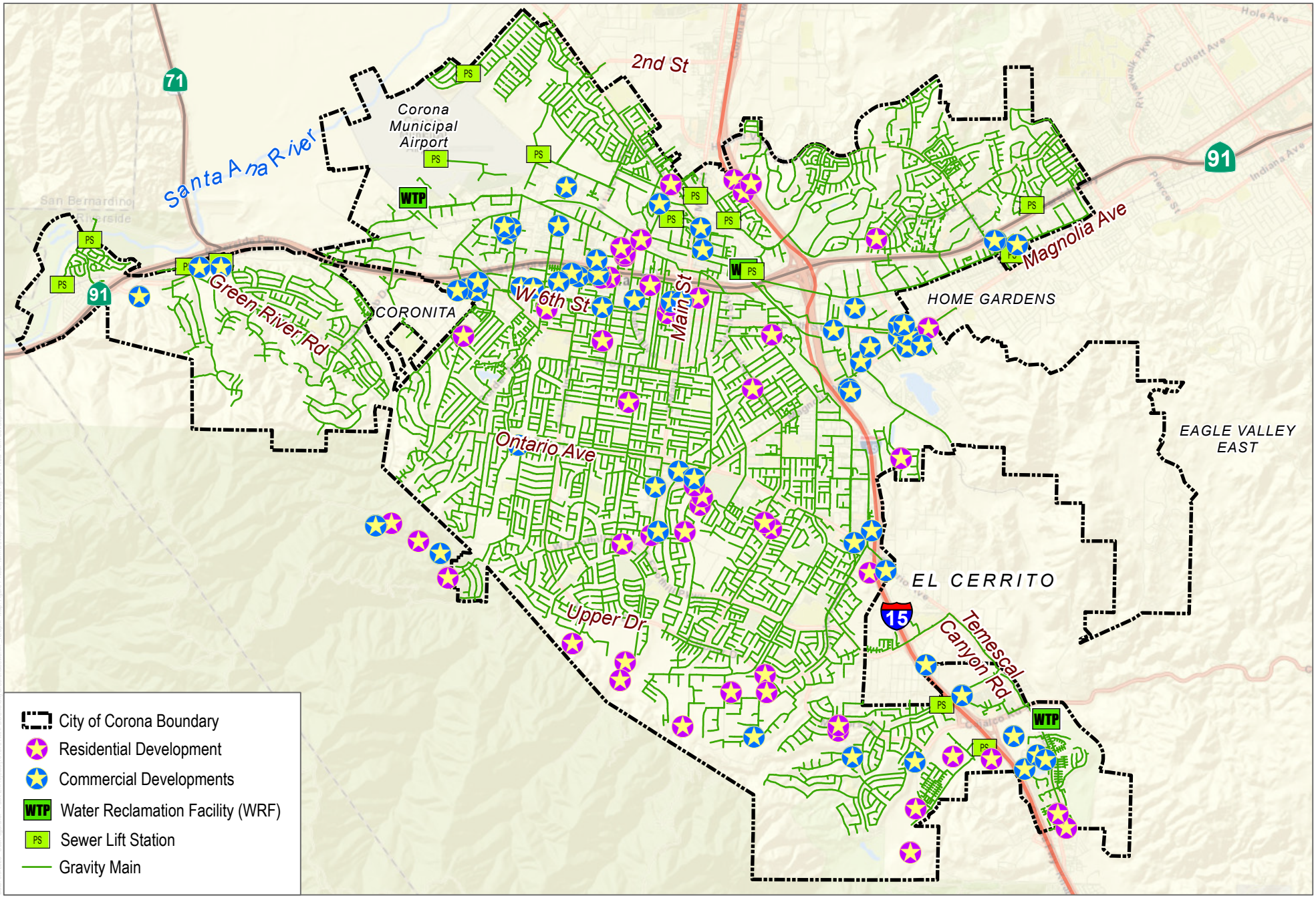

SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

DUDEK

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FIGURE 7

Near-Term Developments

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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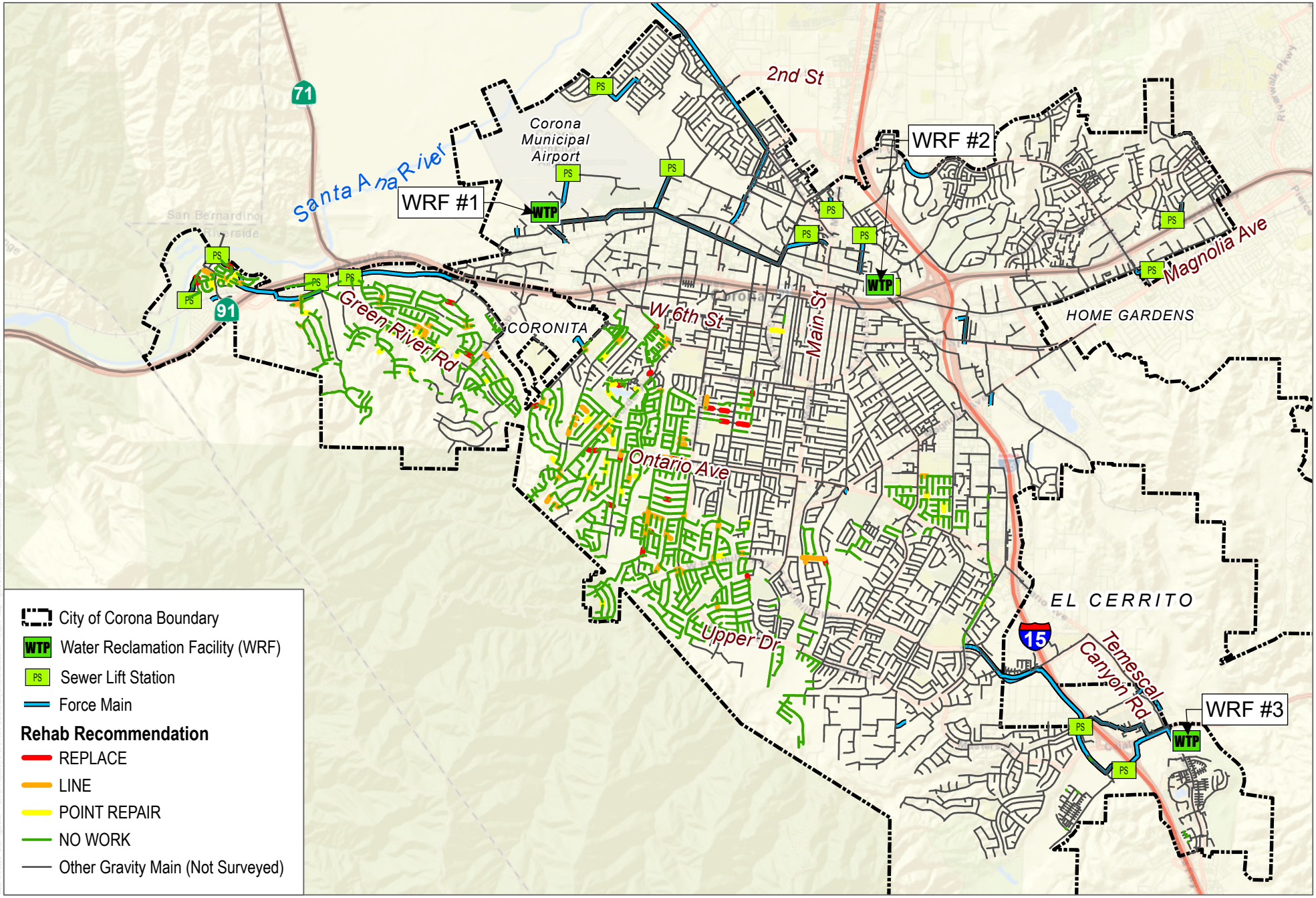

SOURCE: Esri Basemap; Open Street Map; County of Riverside 2023

DUDEK

0 0.5 1 Miles

FIGURE 8

Proposed Rehabilitation Projects

City of Corona Sewer Master Plan Update Initial Study

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Appendix A
NOP Distribution List

ENTITY	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION	INCLUSION CRITERIA	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	Delivery Method	Package Weight (lbs.)	Public Notice (NOI/NOP)	Report (hard copy)	Report (CD)	Other (NOC*, Etc.)	NOTES
01- Applicant/Client			City of Corona Public Works and Utilities Department		400 South Vicentia Avenue	Corona	CA	92882							
Library			City of Corona Public Library		650 S. Main Street	Corona	CA	92882							
02- Federal Agency	Aaron	Barta	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - L.A. District		915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 980	Los Angeles	CA	90017							
02- Federal Agency	Jim	Bartel	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250	Carlsbad	CA	92008							
03 - State Agency			South Coast Air Quality Management District		21865 Copley Drive	Diamond Bar	CA	91765							
03 - State Agency	Ed	Pert	California Department of Fish and Wildlife		3883 Ruffin Road	San Diego	CA	92123							
03 - State Agency			California Department of Transportation - District 8		464 W 4th Street	San Bernardino	CA	92401							
03 - State Agency	Glen	Robertson	California Regional Water Quality Control Board		3737 Main Street	Riverside	CA	92501							
03 - State Agency	Lisa	Mangat	California State Parks		1416 9th Street	Sacramento	CA	95814							
03 - State Agency			Department of Housing & Community Development		9342 Tech Center Drive, Suite 500	Sacramento	CA	95826							
03 - State Agency			Department of Conservation - State Mining and Geology Board		715 P Street, MS 1909	Sacramento	CA	95814-3528							
03 - State Agency			Division of Land Resource Protection - Department of Conservation		715 P Street, MS 1904	Sacramento	CA	95814							
03 - State Agency	Francesca	Negri	Department of Toxic Substances Control		1001 Street	Sacramento	CA	95814							
03 - State Agency	Gayle	Totton	Native American Heritage Commission		1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100	West Sacramento	CA	95691							
03 - State Agency	Rosa	Munoz	Public Utilities Commission		320 West 4th Street, Suite 500	Los Angeles	CA	90013							
03 - State Agency	Morgan	Scott	State Clearinghouse - Office of Planning and Research		1400 Tenth Street	Sacramento	CA	95814	Electronic Submission						
03 - State Agency			CalFire		P.O. Box 944246	Sacramento	CA	94244-2460							
04 - Local Agency			Western Municipal Water District		16451 El Sobrante Road	Riverside	CA	92503							
04 - Local Agency	Paul	Rull	Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Adminstrative Center		4080 Lemon Street, 14th Floor	Riverside	CA	92501							
04 - Local Agency	Alma	Robles	City of Norco		2870 Clark Avenue	Norco	CA	92860							
04 - Local Agency	Jennifer	Lilley	City of Riverside		3900 Main Street	Riverside	CA	92501							
04 - Local Agency	Angelica	Frausto-Lupo	City of Moreno Valley		14177 Frederick Street	Moreno Valley	CA	92553							
04 - Local Agency	Gustavo	Gonzalez	City of Eastvale		12363 Limonite Avenue	Eastvale	CA	91752							
04 - Local Agency	Joe	Perez	City of Jurupa Valley		8930 Limonite Avenue	Jurupa Valley	CA	92509							
04 - Local Agency			City of Chino Hills Community Development Department		2001 Grand Avenue	Chinco Hills	CA	91709							
04 - Local Agency	Nicholas	Liguori	City of Chino		13220 Central Avenue	Chino	CA	91710							
04 - Local Agency	Kenneth	Phung	City of Perris		101 N D Street	Perris	CA	92570							
04 - Local Agency	Damaris	Abraham	City of Lake Elsinore		130 Main Street	Lake Elsinore	CA	92530							
04 - Local Agency	Riverside County Clerk/Recorder		County of Riverside		PO Box 1180	Riverside	CA	92502							
04 - Local Agency			County of Riverside - LAFCO		6216 Brockton Avenue	Riverside	CA	92506							
04 - Local Agency			Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority		3403 10th Street, Suite 320	Riverside	CA	92501-3627							
04 - Local Agency			County of Riverside Planning Department		4080 Lemon Street, 12th Floor	Riverside	CA	92501							
04 - Local Agency	Orange County Clerk/Recorder		County of Orange		PO Box 238	Santa Ana	CA	92702							
04 - Local Agency	San Bernardino County Clerk/Recorder		County of San Bernardino		385 N Arrowhead Avenure	San Bernardino	CA	92415							
04 - Local Agency	Tracey	Payne	Corono-Norco Unified School District		2820 Clark Avenue	Norco	CA	92860							
04 - Local Agency	Ryan	Carter	Alvord Unified School District		9 KPC Parkway	Corona	CA	92879							
04 - Local Agency			Riverside Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Department		6927 Magnolia Avenue	Riverside	CA	92506							
04 - Local Agency	Wes	Speake	Riverside County Transportation Commission		4080 Lemon Street	Riverside	CA	92501							
04 - Local Agency			Riverside County Transit Agency		1825 Third Street	Riverside	CA	92507							
04 - Local Agency			Waste Management - Corona		800 S Temescal Street	Corona	CA	92879							
04 - Local Agency	Brian	Young	Corona Fire Department		735 Public Safety Way	Corona	CA	92878							
04 - Local Agency	Robert	Newman	Corona Police Department		730 Public Safety Way	Corona	CA	92878							
04 - Local Agency	Hasan	Ikharta	Southern California Association of Governments		3403 Tenth Street	Riverside	CA	92501							
04 - Local Agency			Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority		11615 Sterling Avenue	Riverside	CA	92503							
04 - Local Agency			Metropolitan Water District		700 Alameda Street	Los Angeles	CA	90012							
04 - Local Agency			Trabuco Ranger District Station		1147 E. Sixth Street	Corona	CA	91719							
04 - Local Agency	Rohini	Mustafa	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District		1995 Market Street	Riverside	CA	92501							
05 - Organization	Planning Supervisor		Southern California Gas Company		P.O. Box 1626	Monterey Park	CA	91754-8626							
05 - Organization			Waste Management - Corona		800 S Temescal Street	Corona	CA	92879							
05 - Organization			Northwest Mosquito Control		1966 Compton Avenue	Corona	CA	92881							
05 - Organization			AT&T Cable Maintenance Center		17200 S. Vermont Avenue #422B	Gardena	CA	90247-5935							
05 - Organization	Division Manager		BNSF Railway		740 Carnegie Drive	San Bernardino	CA	92408							
05 - Organization			Southern California Edison Company		1351 E. Francis Street	Ontario	CA	91761							
07 - Native American	Jim	McPherson	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians		One Government Center Lane	Vallery Center	CA	92082							
07 - Native American	Cheryl	Madrigal	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians		One Government Center Lane	Vallery Center	CA	92082							
07 - Native American	Laurie	Gonzalez	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians		One Government Center Lane	Vallery Center	CA	92082							
07 - Native American	Joseph	Linton	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians		One Government Center Lane	Vallery Center	CA	92082							
07 - Native American	Denise	Turner Walsh	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians		One Government Center Lane	Vallery Center	CA	92082							
07 - Native American	Joseph	Ontiveros	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians		P.O. Box 487	San Jacinto	CA	92581							
07 - Native American	Jessica	Valdez	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians		P.O. Box 487	San Jacinto	CA	92581							
07 - Native American	Lacy	Padilla	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians		5401 Dinah Shore Drive	Palm Springs	CA	92264							
07 - Native American	Steve	Bodmer	Pechanga Band of Indians		P.O. Box 1477	Temecula	CA	92593							
07 - Native American	Tuba	Ebru Ozdil	Pechanga Band of Indians		P.O. Box 2183	Temecula	CA	92593							
07 - Native American			Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	Tribal Operations	84-001 Avenue 54	Coachella	CA	92236							
07 - Native American	Doug	Welmas	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians		84-245 Indio Springs Parkway	Indio	CA	92203							
07 - Native American	Daniel	Salgado	Cahuilla Band of Indians		52701 CA Highway 371	Anza	CA	92539							

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07 - Native American	Anthony	Madrigal	Cahuilla Band of Indians		52701 CA Highway 371	Anza	CA	92539							
07 - Native American	BobbyRay	Esaprza	Cahuilla Band of Indians		52701 CA Highway 371	Anza	CA	92539							
07 - Native American	Andrew	Salas	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation		P.O. Box 393	Covina	CA	91723							
07 - Native American	Christina	Swindall Martinez	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation		P.O. Box 393	Covina	CA	91723							
07 - Native American	Anthony	Morales	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians		P.O. Box 693	San Gabriel	CA	91778							
07 - Native American	Sandonne	Goad	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation		106 1/2 Judge John Aiso Street #231	Los Angeles	CA	90012							
07 - Native American	Robert	Dorame	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council		P.O. Box 490	Bellflower	CA	90707							
07 - Native American	Christina	Conley	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council		P.O. Box 941078	Simi Valley	CA	93094							
07 - Native American	Sam	Dunlap	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe		P.O. Box 3919	Seal Beach	CA	90740							
07 - Native American	Charles	Alvarez	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe		23454 Vanowen Street	West Hills	CA	91307							
07 - Native American	Sonia	Johnston	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians		P.O. Box 25628	Santa Ana	CA	92799							
07 - Native American	Joyce	Perry	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes		4955 Paseo Segovia	Irvine	CA	92603							
07 - Native American	Heidi	Lucero	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A		31411-A La Matanza Street	San Juan Capistrano	CA	92675							
07 - Native American	Ray	Chapparosa	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians		P.O. Box 189	Warner Springs	CA	92086-0189							
07 - Native American	Norma	Contreras	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians		22000 Highway 76	Pauma Valley	CA	92061							
07 - Native American	Robert	Martin	Morongo Band of Mission Indians		12700 Pumarra Road	Banning	CA	92220							
07 - Native American	Ann	Brierty	Morongo Band of Mission Indians		12700 Pumarra Road	Banning	CA	92220							
07 - Native American	Shasta	Gaughen	Pala Band of Mission Indians		PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road	Pala	CA	92059							
07 - Native American	Christopher	Nejo	Pala Band of Mission Indians		PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road	Pala	CA	92059							
07 - Native American	Alexis	Wallick	Pala Band of Mission Indians		PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road	Pala	CA	92059							
07 - Native American	Temet	Aguilar	Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians		P.O. Box 369	Pauma Valley	CA	92061							
07 - Native American	Jill	McCormick	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation		P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366							
07 - Native American	Manfred	Scott	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation		P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366							
07 - Native American	Jordan	Joaquin	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation		P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366							
07 - Native American	John	Gomez	Ramona Band of Cahuilla		P.O. Box 391670	Anza	CA	92539							
07 - Native American	Joseph	Hamilton	Ramona Band of Cahuilla		P.O. Box 391670	Anza	CA	92539							
07 - Native American	Lovina	Redner	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians		P.O. Box 391820	Anza	CA	92539							
07 - Native American	Alesia	Reed	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians		P.O. Box 1160	Thermal	CA	92274							
07 - Native American	Mary	Belardo	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians		P.O. Box 1160	Thermal	CA	92274							
07 - Native American	Thomas	Tortez	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians		P.O. Box 1160	Thermal	CA	92274							
07 - Native American	Abraham	Becerra	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians		P.O. Box 1160	Thermal	CA	92274							
07 - Native American	Gary	Resvaloso	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians		P.O. Box 1160	Thermal	CA	92274							