



CITY OF CORONA
INITIAL STUDY / ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST
Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration for An Amendment to Surface Mine
Permit 95-01 for All American Asphalt

SCH No.: 2018081065

PROJECT TITLE: SMP2017-0101, SMRP2018-0001 and DA2018-002

PROJECT LOCATION:

1776 All American Way. Generally located south of Magnolia Avenue and east of Interstate 15. (Figure 1)

APN	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES W/IN SMP BOUNDARY	ACRES W/IN EXCAVATION BOUNDARY	OWNER	ZONING
135-260-028	2.01	1.99	1.99	Daniel E. & Betty L. Sisemore Trust	M3/MR
135-260-020	1.79	0.50	0.14	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-260-022	93.03	36.38	24.58	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-260-026	73.42	73.42	73.08	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-260-027	89.96	89.96	89.96	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
135-270-013	34.98	34.98	30.11	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-001	0.01	0.01	N/A	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-002	6.89	6.89	3.28	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-003	1.05	1.05	0.49	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-004	5.14	5.14	4.47	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-005	1.47	1.47	1.23	TMDR Corona, LLC	M3/MR
107-070-044	0.05	0.05	N/A	Dix Leasing Corp.	M3/MR
107-070-045	11.36	11.36	N/A	Dix Leasing Corp.	M3/MR
Total Acres:	321.16	263.2	229.33		

PROJECT PROPONENT:

All American Asphalt, 400 East Sixth Street, Corona, CA 92879

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

All American Asphalt (AAA) is requesting an extension to their existing surface mine permit for the quarry located at 1776 All American Way. The extension is for a period of 100 years which would extend the permit from 2021 to 2121. In addition to this request, AAA is requesting to excavate to a depth of 400 feet above mean sea level (amsl) from 500 feet amsl under their existing permit. This would increase the total reserves to 177 million tons from 112 million tons. The surface mining footprint would not expand beyond the current footprint allowed by their existing surface mine permit, which is 298 acres. The request however proposes to reduce the footprint to 263 acres based on the actual usage of the property from the quarry operation, which includes all areas used for extraction, processing and support. Mineral excavation will occur on 229.33 acres within the surface mine permit (SMP) boundary. Other activities associated with this amended permit include changing the mining phases from three to five all within the

existing footprint, establish a backfilled pad to 580 feet amsl after Phase 2 and move the processing plant on the backfilled pad to allow for extraction beneath the existing processing plant location, and expand the inert debris engineered landfill area to the former plant area. The amended permit is being reviewed under Surface Mine Permit (SMP) 2017-0101 as an amendment to existing surface mine permit SMP95-01.

The surface mine reclamation plan, SMRP2018-0001, is a separate application from the surface mine permit and describes the reclamation that will take place once mining ceases. This review is ancillary to the surface mine permit. The pit area proposes to be backfilled to an average elevation of 680 feet amsl with inert fill upon final reclamation. The reclaimed cut slopes will be benched and revegetated with an erosion control hydroseed mix. Revegetation of disturbed areas will be sequential after final graded surfaces are achieved. Final reclamation will occur after all mineral extraction is completed in an area. The reclamation plan is intended to stabilize the post-extraction landform, provide visual integration with the natural landscape, and establish a production vegetative cover. Final reclamation will also include the removal of all equipment from the site.

The Development Agreement, DA2018-002, being considered with the surface mine permit amendment would allow the city to receive an extraction royalty from All American Asphalt for the Portland Cement Concrete and Non-Portland Cement Concrete produced at the site. The DA would remain in effect for the duration of the surface mine permit, which is 100 years or the exhaustion of permitted reserves, whichever is sooner. The DA is applicable to the quarry operation and boundary shown in SMP2017-0101.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

Site Description. The gross acreage of the property is 321 acres, but only 263.2 acres is within the boundary of the surface mine permit. The acreage outside the permit boundary is considered buffer area between the mining operation and the residential properties to the north of the quarry. Currently, quarry operations have disturbed mostly the westerly portion of the site which contains the rock processing plant, asphalt plant, primary crusher and conveyor, excavation activities, truck and haul routes, offices, equipment and maintenance. (Figure 2)

Site topography ranges from an elevation 1150 feet amsl along the eastern most portion of the site and reduces to an elevation of 665 amsl along the western portion of the site where current quarry activities are taking place. Historical mining activities have altered the natural topography on portions of the site.

Site Surroundings. The properties north of the quarry are single family residential in the unincorporated county area known as Home Gardens. Other properties in the same general area, but in the City of Corona consist of a mobile home park and industrial buildings. The properties to the north do not abut quarry operations as a buffer area is established near the residential properties.

The property to the east is undeveloped. The property to the south is an existing quarry operated by Vulcan Materials Company and to the west are ancillary operations associated with the nearby mining operations. Temescal Canyon Wash is also located parallel to the westerly boundary.

GENERAL PLAN \ ZONING

The General Plan land use for the subject site is General Industrial. The zoning of the site is M-3 (Heavy Manufacturing) with a MR (Mineral Resources) overlay. The MR overlay provided supplemental standards for surface mining and related activities. The MR overlay zone in combination with the M-3 zone permits certain uses not otherwise permitted in the underlying zone and restricts certain uses otherwise permitted in the underlying zone.

BACKGROUND

Mining on the property originated sometime in the 1930s; however, the permit history on the property started in 1979. The property and mining operation originated in the unincorporated area of Riverside County and in 1991 the property was annexed to the City of Corona. The city inherited the mining operation upon annexation and issued a city mining permit to replace the mining permit that was previously issued by Riverside County. The table below summarized the permit history for All American Asphalt.

Table 1: Permit History

Permit	Approval Date	Expiration	Acres	Excavation Acres	Reserve (million tons)	Annual Production (million tons)	Environmental Review	Jurisdiction
SMP 115	1979	N/A	93	93	Unknown	No limit	Negative Declaration	County
SMP 151	1984	2028	87	87	Unknown	No limit	Negative Declaration	County
SMP 158	1987	2028	180	180	Unknown	No limit	Negative Declaration	County
SMP 90-1	1991	2021	233	233	65	No limit	Mitigated Negative Declaration	City of Corona
SMP 95-1	1995	2021	298	233	Unknown	No limit	Negative Declaration	City of Corona
SMP 95-1M	2002	2021	298	233	112	No limit	Exempt/ Modification to permit	City of Corona

All American's permit, SMP95-1, allows an inert debris engineered landfill in conjunction with the existing mining operation. The modification to the permit in 2002 allowed AAA to excavate to a depth of 500 feet amsl. The current operation extracts mineral resources from the hillside mine using conventional surface mining methods. After topsoil stripping, material is loosened within active mining areas using heavy equipment, and/or by drilling or blasting as needed to fracture rock. Material is then loaded and transported to the processing area by large capacity, off-road haul vehicles or by conveyor for crushing. Material is crushed, screened and conveyed to stockpiles based on material size. These materials may be further segregated into stockpiles for outside sales that facilitate loading into on-highway trucks for transport to customers.

On-site mining and processing operations, including equipment maintenance, drilling and processing, are permitted 24 hours a day if those operations are located more than 300 feet inside the outer boundary of the property. Otherwise, operations are confined to the hours between sunrise and sunset of any day. Transportation of materials via on-highway trucks to off-site locations occur 24 hours.

A mitigated negative declaration was approved by the City Council in March 1991 when SMP90-1 was approved. The annexation of the existing surface mine and the operation of the facility was determined not to have significant impacts on the environment because the mitigation measures reduced potential environmental impacts to less than significant. A subsequent mitigated negative declaration was approved by the City Council in 1995 for a modification to the existing surface mining permit (SMP95-01) allowing an inert debris engineered landfill in conjunction with the mining operation and mining to a depth of 614 feet amsl. The permit was modified later in 2002 allowing mining to a depth of 500 feet amsl. The 2002 modification was exempt from CEQA review because the modification did not result in additional environmental impacts from the evaluation in the subsequent mitigated negative declaration that was approved in 1995.

CEQA GUIDELINES

Once the environmental review process is complete for a project, CEQA does not require further environmental review of a project unless changes that require additional discretionary approval are proposed for the project. If a proposed project change triggers further CEQA review, the lead agency must determine whether those changes necessitate a subsequent, supplemental or addendum to the previously approved EIR or negative declaration. A subsequent or supplemental EIR or negative declaration is required only where it is necessary to explore the environmental ramifications of a substantial change not considered in the original environmental document (CEQA § 21166; CEQA Guidelines §§15162 and 15163).

The City of Corona has determined that a subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration should be prepared for the proposed project. CEQA Guidelines § 15162 (a)(2) states that when a negative declaration has been adopted for a project, no subsequent negative declaration shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determined, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous negative declaration due to involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. As described herein the initial study, the project proponent proposes some variations to the previously approved project that involves mining to a depth of 400 feet amsl from 500 feet amsl. This change in itself required additional mitigation measures to protect against contamination of groundwater resources. The City of Corona has determined that this subsequent mitigated negative declaration is appropriate and in compliance with CEQA.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The following indicates the areas of concern that have been identified as "Potentially Significant Impact" or for which mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impact to less than significant.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ☐ Land Use Planning | ☐ Mineral Resources | ☐ Agricultural Resources |
| ☐ Population and Housing | ☐ Hazards / Hazardous Materials | ☐ Greenhouse Gases |
| X Geologic Problems | ☐ Noise | X Tribal Cultural Resources |
| X Hydrology and Water Quality | ☐ Public Services | ☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| ☐ Air Quality | ☐ Utilities | |
| ☐ Transportation / Traffic | ☐ Aesthetics | |
| X Biological Resources | ☐ Cultural Resources | |

Date Prepared:
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Environmental:

AGENCY DISTRIBUTION

(check all that apply)

- ☐ Responsible Agencies
- ☐ Trustee Agencies (CDFG, SLC, CDPR, UC)
- ☒ State Clearinghouse (CDFW, ACOE)
- ☒ AQMD
- ☐ Pechanga
- ☐ Soboba
- ☒ WQCB (Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board)
- ☒ Other: Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District

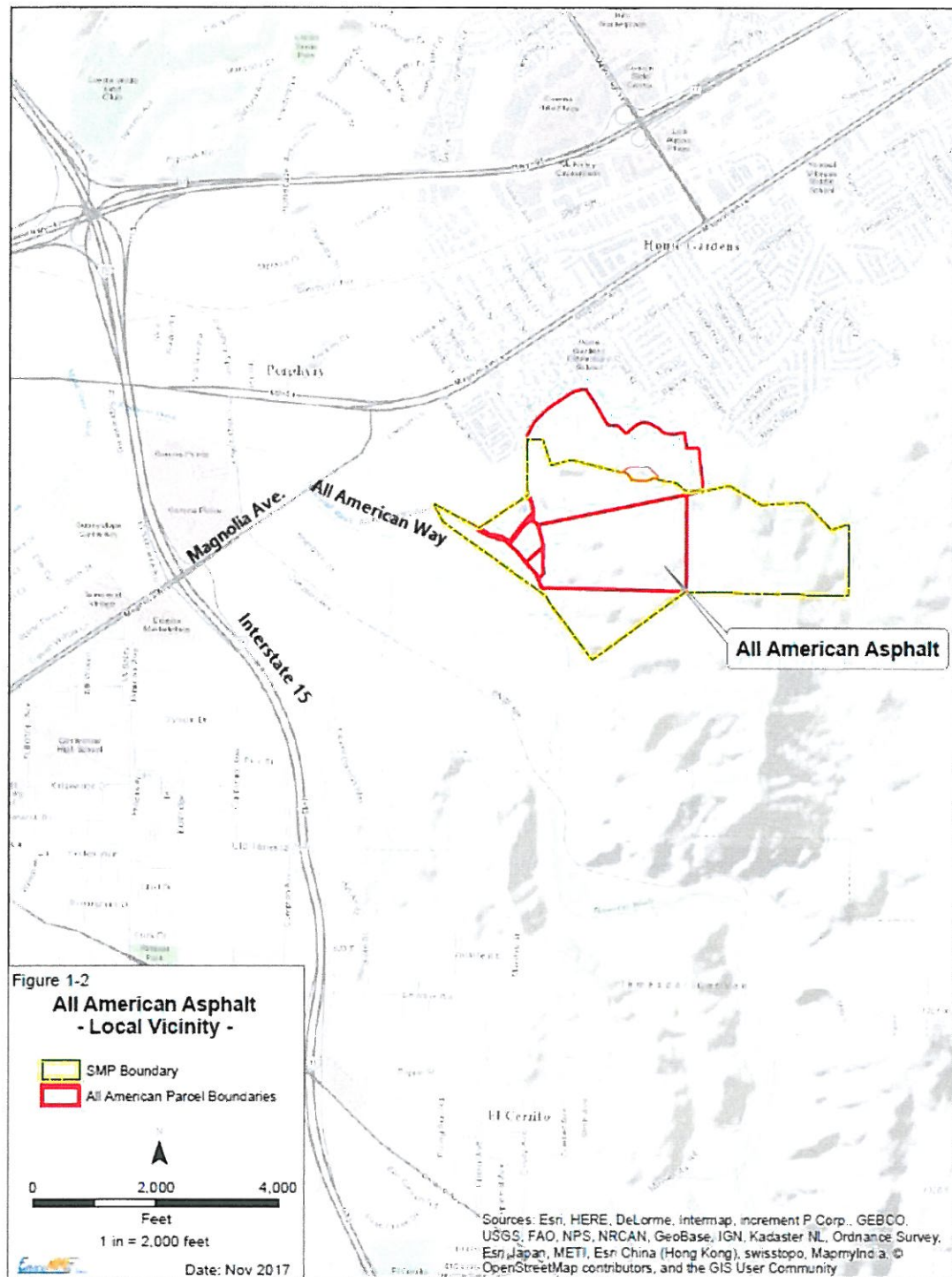
UTILITY DISTRIBUTION

☐ Southern California Edison

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Figure 1- Site Location



Note: This form represents an abbreviation of the complete Environmental Checklist found in the City of Corona CEQA Guidelines. Sources of reference information used to produce this checklist may be found in the City of Corona Community Development Department, 400 S. Vicentia Avenue, Corona, CA.

1. LAND USE AND PLANNING:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with any land use plan/policy or agency regulation (general plan, specific plan, zoning)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with surrounding land uses	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Physically divide established community	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

A. No impact.

The General Plan land use designation and zoning of the project site is General Industry (GI) and Heavy Manufacturing (M-3) with a Mineral Resources (MR) overlay zone respectively. The quarry operation is consistent with the GI designation because this General Plan designation is intended for land uses that engage in heavy manufacturing operations, including mining. The quarry operation is also consistent with the M-3(MR) zone. The M-3 zone is intended for manufacturing uses that may produce noise, dust and heat and for uses that require the utilization or mixing of toxic chemicals. The MR overlay zone provides supplemental standards for surface mining and related activities when in conjunction with the M-2 or M-3 zone.

The city's General Plan has specific Goals and Policies for mineral resources especially for surface mine operations that were permitted in Riverside County and annexed into the city. The project is consistent with the following Goals and Policies of the General Plan.

Goal 10.15

Honor surface mining permits and reclamation plans that were issued by the Riverside County for sites that are annexed into the City of Corona.

Policy 10.15.1

All mining operations that have a valid mining permit and reclamation plan approved by the County of Riverside or vested mining operation per Section 2776 of the Surface Mining Reclamation Act shall be deemed valid when annexed into the city's corporate boundary. However, any significant modification, renewal, or extension of county issued permits or reclamation plans shall be issued and processed by the City of Corona. Significant modifications are those that would create significant new or increased impact on the environment and adjacent land uses.

Goal 10.16

Recognize and protect valuable mineral resources in a manner that does not create land use conflicts.

Policy 10.16.1

All mining projects or proposed mining projects shall be located in the Mineral Resources overlay zone. The purpose of such an overlay zone is to identify the existence or possibility that the property has mineral values and may be mined....All mineral resource areas shall have an appropriate General Plan designation as identified in Table 3 (General Plan Environmental Resources Element 2004).

B. No Impact.

The quarry operation originated in the 1930s with the permit history starting in 1979. Adjacent quarry operations also existed at the time and continue to operate today. However, non-mining operations exist to the north of All American's quarry that consist of industrial, mobile homes and single family homes. A natural buffer of undeveloped land exists between the quarry and the industrial and residential land uses to the north. The buffer will remain in place and is not within the boundary of the surface mine permit.

C. No Impact.

No community is located within the boundary of the surface mine permit. All American owns or controls 321 acres and the mining will affect 263 acres. The uses within the surface mine boundary are all associated with the quarry operation.

2. POPULATION AND HOUSING:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Induce substantial growth | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing or people | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Discussion:**A & B. No Impact.**

The project will not induce substantial growth in the city or displace housing or people. All American Asphalt is an existing quarry operation and the property has been historically used for mining.

3. GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Fault /seismic failures (Alquist-Priolo zone) /Landslide/Liquefaction | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| b. Grading of more than 100 cubic yards | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| c. Grading in areas over 10% slope | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| d. Substantial erosion or loss of topsoil | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| e. Unstable soil conditions from grading | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | ☐ |
| f. Expansive soils | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Discussion:**A. Less Than Significant Impact.**

The 1991 Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) approved with SMP90-1 discussed the geologic condition of the site and the potential impacts the mining operations would have on the site. As previously disclosed in the 1991 MND, active faults do not exist on the property. Regional and local faults are near the site, but none are within the boundary of the mining operation. The nearest major active fault is the Elsinore fault zone which is about 4 miles to the southwest of the site.

The amended permit, SMP2017-0101 is not expected to create fault or seismic failures. CHJ Consultants (May 2017) prepared an updated slope stability investigation on the site and confirmed no active faults were identified within the site area during their review of published and unpublished literature and maps, stereoscopic aerial photographs or field mapping.

Accordingly, ground fault rupture in the quarry area is not anticipated. However, moderate to severe seismic shaking of the site can be expected to occur during the lifetime of the proposed mining and reclamation. As such, CHJ considered this possibility in the analyses and evaluation of the site's slope stability.

B, C, D & E. Less Than Significant Impact.

The 1991 MND discussed the blasting associated with the mining operation and the site having slopes ranging from 15 to 50 percent. Erosion was identified as a potential impact due to the disturbance of these slopes from the blasting and the stability of the final benched slopes being created at the conclusion of each mining phase. The 1991 MND incorporated mitigation measures to reduce the potential impacts to less than significant and the 1995 subsequent MND verified that the mitigation measures related to blasting and slope stability were being properly implemented. In accordance with the 1991 MND, the 1995 MND indicated the following mitigation measures were applied to the site.

1. The applicant submitted a blasting plan for SMP-90-01 (Goffman and others, August 1990) and a geology/slope stability study (Rasmussen, February, 1991). The studies were accepted as complete by city staff. The applicant has since submitted updates to these reports (Jordan, 1995, pp. 4-5) (Goffman and others, 1995) in relation to deepening the mine pit for the proposed landfill. The updated studies indicated that with the conditions approved for SMP-90-01, no further mitigation is needed regarding the blasting and slope stability impacts for the project.
2. All structures developed at the site were done in compliance with the California Building Code.
3. Blasting associated with quarry operations have been monitored with portable seismographic and air blast instrumentation. Blast monitoring results have been maintained in the quarry files for at least two years and are available to city staff upon request. Blast monitoring results have been included in the Annual Report to the City Engineer.
4. All blasting for the surface mine [in addition to the landfill] area will be required to be in compliance with the conditions of approval for SMP-90-01. These conditions require quarry blasting to be limited to the hours of 12:00 noon and 5:00 p.m. Blasting may occur on any day Monday through Friday except on holidays.
5. Within six (6) months after July 1 of each year, City Staff inspects the project site for compliance to the conditions of approval for SMP-90-01. This inspection includes the compliance to the following conditions:
 - a. Slope stability certification of all slopes where mining has been and/or being actively worked on and/or being reclaimed.
 - b. Annual ground water quality report and finding of investigations if any.
 - c. A certification by a registered civil engineer that drainage patterns and sedimentation control on-site is in substantial conformance to the approved by hydrology study and good engineering practices.
 - d. Blast monitoring results for the prior year.

The reclamation plan submitted for SMP2017-0101 will consist of five phases. Quarry excavation will occur on 229 acres and approximately 177 million tons of aggregate material would be extracted over the life of the mining operation. The mining operation is currently in Phase 1 and will continue in this phase for another 60 years. Phase 1 involves mining of all areas east of the processing plant. Consistent with the previously approved mine permit on the property, reclamation will occur, whenever possible, concurrent with mining operations. As final slopes are completed, reclamation of the benches will commence.

The slope stability report submitted for SMP2017-0101 (CHJ Consultants, 2017) evaluated the proposed slope excavations and reclamation of the proposed mine slopes. The small amount of unmarketable material generated on-site will be utilized as revegetation growth medium or as backfill based on the recommendation by the revegetation specialist. Sequential revegetation will occur on the benches, as mine benches are completed. Slopes will be stabilized, graded and smoothed to control erosion, prevent the creation of potentially dangerous areas and present a neat and orderly appearance. Reclaimed cut slopes will consist of 80 degree bench faces with 25 foot wide benches every 50 vertical feet which will result in inter-ramp slopes of 50 degrees. The inclusion of 40 foot wide haul roads or ramps will decrease the overall slope angle to 49 degrees. The slope stability report provided the cross sections of the slopes to be created across the property with the heights of the slopes ranging from 290 feet to 920 feet. Selection of the slope configurations for the analysis, which include the tallest anticipated excavated slope proposed and maximum recommended overall slope angle, is based on a most-conservative approach and is applicable to all reclaimed slopes throughout the mine. The final haul road alignments/locations are not determined at this time, but inclusion of haul roads will result in flatter overall slope angles.

CHJ modeled the tallest slope at 920 feet as a benched slope with a haul road to demonstrate the stability of the steepest allowable overall slope angle. Several other slopes were modeled using a smoothed, un-benched model with an angle of 49

degrees. However, the overall angle for slopes that include haul roads and safety benches may be flatter than 49 degrees. CHJ further studied seismic stability calculations and rock strength. The calculation presented in the study indicated sufficient static and pseudo static factors of safety of 2.53 and 1.87, respectively, for the modeled rock slope configurations. These factors of safety are well above the required minimum design criteria for factors of safety of 1.5 and 1.15, and satisfy Office of Mine Reclamation criteria. The rock slope configurations appear suitably stable for reclamation of the proposed slopes according to regulatory requirements.

Like the 1990 and 1995 Reclamation Plan, the revegetation of disturbed areas of the site will be sequential after final graded surfaces are achieved and will continue as part of this amendment. Final reclamation will occur after all mineral extraction is completed in an area and will include the removal of all man-made structures that will not be used for post mining land uses, grading to achieve final land forms and revegetation and monitoring. The reclamation plan is intended to stabilize the post-extraction landform, provide visual integration with the natural landscape, and establish a productive vegetative cover. The objective of the Revegetation Plan would provide cover for all final fill slopes and cut slopes with a final gradient of 1.5:1 or shallower. Plant species used on the site's slopes will be capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments or fertilizer, and will include species representative of the Riversidean Sage Scrub vegetation community.

The flat pad beneath the slopes will be filled with inert material and graded to create a stable gently sloping surface that is suitable for development. The pad will have elevations ranging from 670 feet at the northwest corner ascending eastward to an elevation of 735 feet. The flat pad will be seeded with a basic erosion control seed mix consisting of native species, as the end use for this area will be a building pad.

Storm water at the site will be managed in accordance with the site's approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP). Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used on storm water and erosion control measures during extraction operations and may include: a) silt fence or straw wattles installed along the boundary of the reclamation area, b) grading in the reclamation area will be done to direct runoff toward detention basins, c) installation and maintenance of earthen berms, and d) straw mulch or other BMPs will be applied to cut slopes, as necessary.

Erosion control will also be done through the revegetation of cut slopes and pads. However, where hard rock surfaces are present, revegetation would not be required. Long term and permanent erosion control measures include: a) maintaining vegetation on areas disturbed from mining activities, b) constructing naturally lined ditches; and c) planting and hydroseeding at the appropriate time of year to ensure revegetation of disturbed areas.

Monitoring of the revegetation sites will be conducted for five years or until these sites are determined to be self-sustaining per the performance standards established for the site. Monitoring and maintenance activities will be limited to areas where the ground surface slopes at 2:1 or flatter. To maintain the safety of personnel, no revegetation monitoring of catch benches will occur. When revegetated areas meet success criteria for two consecutive years without human intervention, no further monitoring will be required, and the operator may apply for release of financial assurances. Monitoring practices shall adhere to the reclamation plan provided for SMRP2018-001.

To ensure the grading and excavation occurring on the site maintains a level of less than significant, CHJ Consultants provided recommendations for the mining operator to observe and monitor over the course of the mining operation. These recommendations are being included as mitigation measures (Mitigation Measures 3-1 through 3-6).

F. No Impact.

Expansive soils generally have a significant amount of clay particles, which can give up water (shrink) or take up water (swell). The geotechnical services provided by CHJ Consultants indicates the natural geologic units in the site area mostly include intrusive rocks associated with Santiago volcanics (Kvspi) and intrusive granitics (Kcg). The mine produces aggregate from intrusive rock units.

The mine will eventually be backfilled to an average elevation of 680 feet amsl using material that is not qualified for market. All American Asphalt operates an Inert Debris Engineered Landfill and fill material imported to the site will be monitored to ensure unacceptable material is not brought to the site. The fill is considered undocumented and unsuitable for support of engineered improvements. However, impacts associated with expansive soils are not considered an issue given the geologic nature of the site and the fact that no permanent structures are proposed to be constructed on the site with the mining operation.

Mitigation Measures:

- 3-1. Visual inspection of rock excavations and mine slopes/benches should be performed to address the potential for unknown or newly exposed discontinuities/geologic conditions. If raveling or instability is evident due to features in the geologic structure, the bench width should be increased to provide a suitable buffer to daylighted or unstable features and a sufficient area to mitigate rockfall. Geologic mapping of final slopes should be performed during excavation of reclamation slopes. Preparation of the final benched slope faces may include scaling to ensure removal of loose or

potentially unstable blocks.

- 3-2. Blasting practices should be adjusted to reduce damage to rock to be left in reclaimed bench faces. This may require transition from production blasts to pit-wall blasts as mining approaches the designed pit wall (Hagan and Bulow, 2000). Several techniques are available to aid in producing design pit walls that meet reclamation needs. These should be considered and tested prior to reaching final design pit walls as it is often expensive or impossible to correct adverse conditions near pit margins. A blasting consultant experienced with design pit blasting techniques may be consulted if final slope and bench conditions become unsatisfactory.
- 3.3. Unstable or rounded boulders/blocks should be removed or stabilized where accessible. Mine areas below loose rock, if left in place during mining, should be restricted from casual access and indicated by means of signage or fencing.
- 3.4. Based on anticipated reclamation conditions, use of steel netting or other structural installations to mitigate toppling or rock fall is not considered necessary if suitable design pit wall benches are produced; however, these measures can be considered if warranted by future observations or conditions.
- 3.5. Geotechnical evaluation and design, management of mine bench geometry based on encountered conditions, or use of mechanical support systems can enhance the safety of or mitigate hazards in mining; however, monitoring of slope conditions for failure warning signs is the most important means for protecting mine workers (Girard and McHugh, 2000) as it can prevent exposure of personnel to potentially hazardous conditions. As is typical for any surface mining operation, periodic observation of mine benches above working areas for indications of potential instability during mine operations is recommended.
- 3.6. Mine slopes should be protected with berms and/or levees as necessary to prevent slope erosion in the areas where natural slopes drain onto the reclaimed slopes.

4. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate water quality standards/waste discharge requirements	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Deplete groundwater supplies	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Alter existing drainage pattern	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Increase flooding hazard	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Degrade surface or ground water quality	☐	☒	☐	☐
f. Within 100-year flood hazard area	☐	☐	☐	☒
g. Increase exposure to flooding	☐	☐	☐	☒
h. Exceed capacity of storm water drainage system	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

A & E. Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated.

Site operations at AAA are regulated by state and local regulations regarding storm water quality and water discharge from the site. Surface runoff/drainage from within the existing quarry flow downward into the existing pit pond. All water that is deposited on the surface through mining activities, precipitation and seepage is diverted to the pit pond located at the bottom of the quarry. The pit pond may change locations through the mining operation but will stay within the limits of the quarry. Grading will change accordingly so that the pit pond remains the collection point for all surface water. The pit pond is the source of all water that is discharged from the quarry and processing facilities area of the plant. The discharge from the pit pond is pumped to discharge drains located outside of the surface mine permit (SMP) boundary and enters the Temescal Wash at the Temescal Creek Pond.

A drainage area divide is located northwest of the pit area where the offices and shops are located for the quarry and the water flows in this area go westward directly to the discharge drain that is within the Temescal Wash alluvium.

AAA retained Mark Roberts Consulting Geology/Hydrogeology to conduct a hydrogeologic investigation aggregate mine deepening field study (May 2017). The investigation was done to evaluate whether groundwater at the quarry was in hydraulic continuity with the adjacent groundwater aquifer in Temescal Wash. In other words, the permit amendment would allow mining to increase to a depth of 400 feet amsl, and the analysis was done to determine if the groundwater levels within the pit area have connectivity to the alluvium groundwater basin in the Temescal Wash. Based on the types of investigation conducted for the report, which included the drilling of test holes in the pit bottom and outside of the pit area in the alluvium of the Temescal Creek, and the testing of the groundwater samples from these test holes, the conclusion was the water quality test results for groundwater produced from the test holes in the bottom of the existing pit display a set of values substantially different from the test results for groundwater produced from the test holes in the alluvial aquifer. A summary of the test hole locations and the depth of the holes are shown in Table 4-1.

The Hydrogeologic Investigation determined the permit amendment to allow mining to a depth of 400 feet amsl would not have a deleterious effect on the groundwater basin defined by the Temescal Wash. However, the report does state that as the existing pit widens with continued mining toward the area near Test Hole 3, groundwater encountered should be tested for mineral and inorganic parameter, and no excavation of materials should occur below 640 feet amsl near the Test Hole 3 location to prevent any connection with the alluvium, which is considered to be acting as the groundwater barrier between the quarry and Temescal subbasin. Also, the conditions of approval for the existing surface mine permit, SMP95-001, prohibit asphalt waste as landfill material for the pit area below an elevation of 645 feet amsl. This condition will remain with the permit amendment.

**Table 4-1
Ground Water Elevation Summary**

Test Holes	Finished Surface Elevation	Drilled Depth Elevation	Measured Ground Water Elevation
Test Hole 1 (pit area)	503 feet	394 feet	497.5 feet
Test Hole 2 (pit area)	505 feet	399 feet	496.5 feet
Test Hole 3 (Temescal Wash)	671 feet	583 feet	631 feet
Test Hole 4 (Temescal Wash)	684 feet	549 feet	643 feet
AAA Production Well 1	664 feet	520 feet	620 feet
AAA Production Well 2	660 feet	350 feet	620 feet

Source: Hydrogeologic Investigation Aggregate Mine Deepening Field Study (Roberts, May 2017)

The city however is still concerned about potential impacts the project could have on the city's groundwater supplies for the following reasons:

- The current mining pit, rock processing facilities, storage locations for rock materials and recycled materials (e.g. crushed asphalt and concrete, roof shingles, rubber tires), and the asphalt batch plant are potential sources of groundwater contaminants; and all are located in close proximity to Temescal Creek, the Temescal Creek Pond, and the Temescal groundwater basin from which the City produces groundwater for municipal drinking water. Portions of the AAA site (though not the actual quarry) overlie the Temescal Basin.
- Water is applied to pervious ground surfaces across most the AAA site for dust control purposes, from rock processing activities, and as precipitation and runoff during storm events. Water that infiltrates the ground surface can mobilize and convey contaminants to the adjacent Temescal Basin.
- Surface water from the AAA site, in the form of stormwater runoff or discharge from the Pit Pond, is conveyed to the Temescal Creek Pond. If this surface water contains contaminants, it can convey those contaminants to the

Temescal Basin by: (i) direct recharge at the Temescal Creek Pond or (ii) discharge from the Temescal Creek Pond to the downstream, unlined reach of Temescal Creek near the Lincoln/Cota Ponds.

- Future mining plans (Phase 3 and Phase 4) are to expand and deepen the mining pit to the west and north—removing bedrock that may currently be serving as a barrier between the mining activities at the Temescal Basin. In other words, the future mining in these areas will increase the concerns for groundwater contaminants to migrate offsite.

Current Monitoring Programs by AAA

Storm water

The quarry is governed by the conditions imposed by an Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (WDID No. 8 331003216). Storm water that leaves the site during rain events is monitored and sampled in accordance with this plan and submitted to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB). Additionally, storm water samples are collected during Qualifying Storm Events (QSE). A QSE is defined as a precipitation event that produces a discharge for at least one drainage area and is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any facility drainage area. AAA collects two storm water samples from each half of the year (July 1 to December 31/January 1 to June 30).

Analyses are performed in accordance with requirements of the General Permit. Samples are collected and analyzed for pH, oil and grease, and total suspended solids. Results are compared to two types of Numeric Action Level (NAL) values based on the specific parameter to determine whether either type of NAL has been exceeded for each applicable parameter. Annual NAL exceedances are based on analytical results for the entire Facility for the reporting year, while Instantaneous NAL exceedances are based on analytical results from each distinct sample.

All instruments used for pH measurement are properly calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommended frequency, and copies of the calibration records are maintained onsite. According to the SWPPP, samples for total suspended solids and oil and grease will be analyzed by an analytical laboratory that is Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) certified.

Water Discharge

The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) has authorized AAA to discharge dewatering wastewater from various portions of the quarry under versions of NPDES Permit No. CAG998001. The General De Minimus Permit was issued by the SARWQCB per the Discharge Authorization and Monitoring and Reporting Program, No. RS-2015-0004-017. This permit requires monthly monitoring of groundwater and processing water collected in the pit that is discharged from the site to Temescal Creek. Discharge periods range in response to weather conditions. This discharge is sampled between 3 to 7 times per month and analyzed according to the requirements of the permit. Analytical data is maintained on the site for a period of 5 years and is reported to the SARWQCB in a monthly report. This report includes:

- a) The results of all physical/chemical analyses for the previous month.
- b) The daily flow data.
- c) A copy of the receiving water observation log.
- d) A summary of the month's activities including a report detailing compliance or noncompliance with the task for the specific schedule date.

It is worth noting the Temescal Creek Pond and AAA production wells are downstream from other business operations that are north of the AAA quarry that can also contribute runoff to the creek. The uses in the area include mining with settling ponds, asphalt plant, ready mix concrete plant, and storage facilities. Therefore, AAA is not the only source in the area that would contribute runoff to the Temescal subbasin.

Proposed Mitigation

City staff from Corona's Department Water of Power in consultation with Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. (WEI) reviewed the analysis provided in the Hydrogeologic Investigation. The city's consultant agrees that monitoring of discharge and quality of surface water from the project site to the Temescal Creek Pond is appropriate, based on the potential for this surface water to recharge the Temescal Basin at the Temescal Creek Pond or at the downstream unlined reach of Temescal Creek near the Lincoln/Cota Ponds. However, WEI believes the monitoring of groundwater is also necessary with the permit amendment to control and prevent contaminants from entering the Temescal Basin. Therefore, the following monitoring is being proposed as mitigation to reduce potential impacts to groundwater to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

- 4-1. Within 6 months of approval of SMP2017-0101 or prior to any excavation below 500 feet amsl, whichever one occurs first, All American Asphalt shall implement a one year start-up monitoring program to characterize the potential for off-site migration of groundwater contaminants. The start-up program should monitor: 1) the sources and volumes of water used on site and disposed of off-site, 2) the quality of these waters, and 3) the quality and response of the known and potential receiving waters. After the first year, a long term monitoring program should be developed and guided by the results of the start-up monitoring program.
- 4-2. The start-up monitoring program shall describe a sampling and analysis plan of the waters to be monitored and tested. The sampling and analysis plan shall include the following information:
- A. Water Samples. Samples shall be taken from:
 - 1) waters used on-site at the quarry, such as the pit pond and the AAA production wells;
 - 2) waters discharged from the site, such as pit pond discharge to the Temescal Creek Pond and stormwater discharge to the Temescal Creek Pond; and
 - 3) receiving waters, such as the Temescal Creek Pond (or another downstream location in Temescal Creek) and groundwater from the AAA production wells.
 - B. Frequency of Water Quality Sampling.
 - C. Chemicals to be Analyzed.
 - D. Other Monitoring. Other monitoring should include: daily water produced from all sources of water used on the site; daily discharge of pit pond water to the Temescal Creek Pond; water levels measured at the production wells; and/or other parameters as determined by the Department of Water and Power General Manager.
- The contents of the start-up monitoring plan shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Water and Power General Manager prior to implementation.
- 4-3. After one year of monitoring, a comprehensive report describing the findings of the start-up monitoring program shall be prepared and submitted to the Department of Water and Power General Manager. The report shall include:
- 1) The monitoring results using maps, tables and time series charts.
 - 2) Interpretations that describe the meaning of the monitoring results.
 - 3) The implementation of mitigation measures, if necessary; and if not necessary an explanation as to why mitigation measures are not required.
 - 4) A proposed long-term monitoring and mitigation plan. The contents of the long-term monitoring program shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Water Power General Manager prior to implementation.

D, F, and H. No Impact.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps show the 100-year flood zone boundary over the Temescal Wash. The Temescal Wash is in proximity to the quarry operations at AAA with a small portion of the Wash located within the boundary of the surface mine permit (SMP). Although a small portion of the Temescal Wash is within the Surface Mine Permit (SMP) boundary, this area is not intended for excavation or other operations. The Temescal Wash is a naturally ephemeral stream that experiences its primary flows during periods of winter rains and occasionally becomes a dry streambed during the summer months, or during years of drought. The existing quarry operation and permit amendment is located in an area of minimal flood hazard, Zone X. Therefore, the permit amendment would not expose people or structures to flooding hazards and would not increase flooding hazards.

5. AIR QUALITY:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with air quality plan	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Violate air quality standard	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Net increase of any criteria pollutant	☐	☐	☐	☒

- d. Expose sensitive receptors to pollutants ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒
- e. Create objectionable odors ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion:

A through E. No Impact.

The 1991 MND for SMP90-1 discussed and evaluated the air quality standards for the mining operation. Because the city inherited the mining operation when the property was annexed, All American Asphalt's facility was already permitted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD). The facility operation is described in Table 5-1. All American Asphalt submitted an air quality analysis prepared by Dunholter & Moon (October 1990) for SMP90-01. The study concluded the mining operation would be limited to previously approved production levels and regulations permitted by AQMD and further to Rule 403 and Regulation XIII.

Table 5-1 Facility Description

Operation	Description
Hot mix asphalt plant	The facility produces State of California Standard Specification asphalt concrete mixes, which typically consist of ¾", ½", ⅜" asphalt concrete mix. Coarse material (¾" and ½" mixes) will comprise approximately 70% of total plant production with the ⅜" mix comprising approximately 20% and fine mix making up the remainder. Raw aggregate is fed into a rotary dryer from an on-site cold feed system via an end loader. The material is heated to specification temperature to remove moisture and is mixed with liquid asphalt. The asphaltic concrete is discharged into an incline slot conveyor, which is fed into a hot asphalt silo. Waiting trucks are loaded from the hot asphalt silo, weighed, and driven to the paving site.
Recycled asphalt pavement	Recycled Asphalt Pavement (RAP) is loaded into the feed hopper where it is delivered by belt conveyor to the drum. Note that as RAP is added, the virgin aggregate is reduced by like amounts.
Recycled asphalt crushing and screening plant	Recycled asphalt and concrete are delivered to the site. The material is then delivered to the receiving hopper via an end loader. The recycled asphalt and concrete material is conveyed to a crusher and a screen for further processing. Once the material is crushed and screened to size the material, it is conveyed to stockpiles and used in the production of Hot Mix Asphalt.
Aggregate processing plant	The sand and gravel are blasted on-site and transported to the pit. Sand and Gravel is moved to the bottom of the pit in haul trucks where it is delivered to the feed hopper. The materials are then conveyed to a primary crusher. The material from the crusher is conveyed to a primary screen where materials are separated and conveyed to crushers and screens for further processing. Once the materials are separated they are stockpiled. The sand and gravel will be used on-site in the hot mix asphalt plant or transferred into silos to be hauled for off-site delivery.

The 1995 MND further acknowledged the existing mining operation per previously approved permits and that the modification proposed by SMP95-01 included deepening the mine crater to place inert construction waste. However, the rate of aggregate production would not be increased and thus no annual increase in air emissions. The operator was limited to the productions levels previously permitted by the city and AQMD for SMP90-1. Additionally, AQMD sent a letter to the city (Thompson, August 16, 1994) that indicated no permit was required from South Coast AQMD for the proposed inert landfill and that the landfill was considered exempt by Rule 1150.1. No mitigation measures with respect to air quality were required by the 1995 MND.

An updated Air Quality Impact Analysis and Greenhouse Gas Study was prepared by Taylor Environmental Services (TES, April 2018) for SMP2017-0101 (permit amendment). The amendment proposes to mine beneath the existing processing plant after moving the processing plant to a backfilled area in Phase 2, increase the excavation depth to 400 feet amsl from 500 feet amsl, and expand the excavation to areas that have been used for processing, storage, asphalt batching and

equipment maintenance in Phases 3 & 4. Table 5-2 describes the production schedule for the existing plant.

Table 5-2 Production Schedule

Process	Tons/Year
Hot Mix Asphalt	2,361,600 ¹
Aggregate Processing	4,000,000 ²

1. Reference: SCAQMD Permitted Limit.

2. Average Annual Production

The amendment to the existing surface mine permit would not increase annual production levels. Therefore, the analysis prepared by TES is to supplement the previous air quality study already approved. Since the last air quality analysis several changes have occurred. In 2016 the State of California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) listed diesel particulate matter with approved risk assessment values, therefore requiring diesel particulate to be included in Health Risk Assessments. The analysis prepared by TES included an update to the Health Risk Assessment.

Health Risk Assessment

TES prepared a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) for the long term operational phase of the project. The HRA evaluates potential public health effects from Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC) emissions from facility operations. The emission sources include the drum dryer unit vented to a baghouse, asphalt oil tanks, filling and loadout of the silos, trucks traveling on-site and one mile to Magnolia Avenue, and truck idling on-site, and off-road mobile equipment. Table 5-3 shows the model parameters used for the HRA.

TES prepared the HRA in accordance with the recommended *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments* (OEHHA, February 2015) and *Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis* (SCAQMD August 2003). Air dispersion modeling was prepared using U.S. EPA AERMOD. Dispersion data was processed through HARP2 (*Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program*), and emissions data was incorporated into HARP2 dated March 20, 2017.

The project's time extension and mining changes will not increase the intensity of the operation currently or in the future. The health risk assessment focus is to demonstrate the project will not cause the operation to create an impact which exceeds significance thresholds. The initial phase of the proposed changes will occur five or more years in the future. Since the project's potential will not be reached for five years, 2023 emission rates for diesel particulate was used in the analysis. The HRA was evaluated at the full potential production of the facility. The SCAQMD Air Quality Significant Thresholds for Toxic Air Contaminants are shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-3 HRA Model Parameters

All American Asphalt Mine Site	
Dispersion Model	BREEZE AREMOD (Version 1621r)
Meteorological Data	Riverside Airport (KRAL), CA 2012-2016
Emission Sources	Baghouse Stack: Point Source Silo Loadout and Silo Filing: Point Source On-Site Traveling Diesel Trucks: Volume Source Customer Truck Travel: Volume Source On-Site Idling Diesel Trucks: Point Source Asphalt Oil Tanks: Point Source Off-Road Mobile Equipment: (5) Area Sources Water Trucks: Volume Sources

Table 5-4 SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Toxic Air Contaminants Significance Thresholds	
TAC's (Including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk > 10 in a million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases Chronic & Acute Hazard Index > 1.0

Table 5-5 shows the maximum project impact and the level of significance. Based on the modeling used for the HRA, emissions from the project as amended by SMP2017-0101 do not exceed the cancer exposure threshold for residents and workers of ten in a million. The non-cancer chronic hazard index and acute hazard index are also below the threshold of 1.0.

Table 5-5 Maximum Cancer Risk Assessment

Receptor	Maximum Project Impact	SCAQMD Significance Threshold	Significant (Yes/No)?
Cancer Risk (Residential)	7.05 in one million	10 in one million	NO
Cancer Risk (Worker)	2.91 in one million	10 in one million	NO
Chronic Risk (Residential)	0.005	1.0	NO
Chronic Risk (Worker)	0.018	1.0	NO
Chronic Risk 8-Hr (Worker)	0.004	1.0	NO
Acute Risk (Residential)	0.015	1.0	NO
Acute Risk (Worker)	0.038	1.0	NO

Source: Taylor Environmental Services, April 24, 2018

The SCAQMD adopted the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan which is the regional blueprint for achieving the federal air quality standards. SCAQMD is responsible for developing air quality attainment plans and implementing control measures consistent with emission reductions required by federal and state mandates. As such, SCAQMD Rules are applicable to All American Asphalt's quarry operation, which include Rule 402, Rule 1157, Rule 1155 and Rule 1401. The information below describes the quarry's compliance with SCAQMD Rules.

Rule 402 (Nuisances)

This facility will continue to utilize Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and control measures during the operation of the facility; this includes control measures on the plant and management of Fugitive PM. Additionally, control devices at the asphalt storage tank and drum dryer control emissions from the operation. The utilization of BACT and control measures address nuisance issues.

Rule 1157 (PM₁₀ Emission Reductions from Aggregate and Related Operations)

The facility has implemented control measures to address fugitive PM₁₀ emissions. These control measures include utilizing water trucks for dust suppression and water sprays throughout the process. Rule 1157 requires the facility to implement various control measures to meet the applicable rule requirements.

Rule 1155 (Particulate Matter Control Devices)

Rule 1155 requires control devices to meet emission standards as well as implement monitoring requirements. The facility has implemented the monitoring requirements as stipulated by this rule.

The relocation of the processing plant is not expected to occur for another 50 to 60 years. Therefore, an analysis of the relocation under Rule 1401 is not practical at this time as the requirements under this rule may change at the time of permit application. However, All American Asphalt will be required to go through a new source review with AQMD prior to the processing plant being relocated and will need to demonstrate compliance with Rule 1401 prior to a permit being issued by AQMD.

Rule 1401 (New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants)

This rule specifies limits for maximum individual cancer risk (MICR), cancer burden, and noncancer acute and chronic hazard index (HI) from new permit units, relocations, or modifications to existing permit units which emit toxic air contaminants listed in the table provided by this rule.

The Air Quality Impact Analysis prepared by TES (April 2018) concluded that emissions from the All American Asphalt quarry are consistent with AQMD's air quality attainment and maintenance plan because the permit amendment would not conflict or obstruct implementation of AQMD's air quality plan nor violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

6. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC:

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c. Change in air traffic patterns | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d. Traffic hazards from design features | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e. Emergency access | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| f. Conflict with alternative transportation policies (adopted policies, plans or programs for public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Discussion:

A through F. No Impact.

The 1991 MND discussed the transportation and circulation associated with SMP90-1. Primary access to All American's quarry is from Magnolia Avenue at All American Way. A traffic/signal warrant study was submitted at that time prepared by Kahn and Kain (January 1991). In accordance with the traffic/signal warrant study, All American was required to install a traffic signal at the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and All American Way. The traffic signal was required to be installed within 12 months after the issuance of SMP90-1.

The 1995 MND prepared for SMP95-1 to operate an inert solid waste landfill at the quarry and allow excavation to be lowered an additional 56 feet to 614 feet amsl did not impact the level of service at the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and All American Way with it being controlled by a traffic signaled. Therefore, no additional traffic mitigation was required beyond that already required for the quarry operation under SMP90-1. The traffic signal was installed and is in current operation.

A Focused Site Traffic Impact Analysis Report was prepared by Linscott, Law and Greenspan Engineers (LLG, January 2018) for the permit amendment. The analysis took into consideration the extension of the permit to Year 2121 without any increase to the mining area acreage or operational intensity. The traffic report analyzed daily, AM peak hour, and PM peak hour conditions for existing 2017 and future Year 2040 buildout traffic conditions with the project. Peak hour and daily forecasts for the Year 2040 traffic condition were projected by increasing existing traffic volumes by an annual growth rate based on the city's General Plan Traffic Analysis Model.

Based on City of Corona focused site traffic impact analysis criteria and discussions with the city's traffic engineer, the traffic impact analysis for this permit amendment studied the intersection at Magnolia Avenue and All American Way, and the roadway segments on Magnolia Avenue, west of All American Way and east of All American Way. Existing daily, AM peak hour, and PM peak hour traffic volumes at the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and All American Way and the two roadway segments on Magnolia Avenue were collected in October 2017 by Counts Unlimited, Inc. LLG used the methodology outlined in *Chapter 19 of the Highway Capacity Manual 6 (HCM 6)* to evaluate the weekday AM and PM peak operating conditions for the studied intersection and roadway segments. The daily operating conditions were evaluated using the *Volume to Capacity (V/C) Ratio Methodology*.

Magnolia Avenue is a four-lane divided roadway classified as an Urban Arterial (six lanes) in the City's General Plan Circulation Element. The posted speed limit on Magnolia Avenue within the vicinity of the project site is 45 mph. All American

Way is a two-lane divided roadway located south of Magnolia Avenue. The posted speed limit on All American Way is 25 mph. The City of Corona General Plan Circulation Element considers LOS D to be the minimum acceptable LOS for all intersections that consist of collector and arterial roadways and LOS C to be the minimum acceptable LOS for local and collector streets in residential and industrial areas.

The Focused Traffic Impact Analysis concluded that the peak hour intersection capacity analysis at Magnolia Avenue and All American Way currently operates at LOS A and will continue to operate at LOS A in Year 2040 with project. The daily roadway segment analysis on Magnolia Avenue, west of All American Way currently operates at LOS C and will operate at LOS B in Year 2040 with the project. The roadway segment on Magnolia Avenue, east of All American Way will operate at LOS B and will operate at LOS A in Year 2040 with the project. Table 6-1 shows the daily roadway segment analysis summary for the project.

Table 6-1 Daily Roadway Segment Analysis Summary

Roadway Segment	Type of Arterial	Existing with Project Traffic Conditions					Type of Arterial	Year 2040 With Project Traffic Conditions				
		LOS E Capacity	Lanes	Daily Volume	V/C Ratio	LOS		LOS E Capacity	Lanes	Daily Volume	V/C Ratio	LOS
Magnolia Ave, west of All American Way	Major Arterial	34,100	4D	27,091	0.794	C	Urban Arterial	53,900	6D	36,626	0.680	B
Magnolia Ave, east of All American Way	Major Arterial	34,100	4D	22,982	0.674	B	Urban Arterial	53,900	6D	31,071	0.576	A

Source: LLG, January 2018. Notes: VPD (Vehicles Per Day), D (Divided), U (Undivided), V/C (Volume to Capacity Ratio), LOS (Level of Service)

The project will not impact traffic and circulation or create unacceptable levels of service at the studied intersection and roadway segments. No traffic mitigation is warranted with the permit amendment.

7. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

Potentially Significant Impact Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated Less than Significant Impact No Impact

a. Endangered or threatened species/habitat

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

b. Riparian habitat or sensitive natural community

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

c. Adversely affects federally protected wetlands

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

d. Interferes with wildlife corridors or migratory species

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

e. Conflicts with local biological resource policies or ordinances

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

f. Conflicts with any habitat conservation plan

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion:

A, D, E & F. No Impact.

The quarry is located within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (SKR) Habitat Conservation Fee area, but not within the SKR Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Core Reserve boundary. According to the SKR HCP, SKR biological surveys are not required for activities occurring on lands outside of core reserves. However, the applicant is required to pay the SKR mitigation fee in accordance with the adopted fee schedule prior to quarry operations occurring on undisturbed lands within the surface mine boundary. Although All American Asphalt existed prior to the adoption of the SKR HCP, the HCP was being drafted when the property was annexed into the city. Therefore, the amendments processed to the surface mine permit became subject to the SKR mitigation fee once the HCP was adopted. All American Asphalt paid the SKR mitigation fee in 2010 for Phase 1. The SKR mitigation fee will be due with future phases that encroach on land not yet disturbed. All American Asphalt can pay the entire SKR mitigation fee at one time or pay as each phase occurs.

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) was adopted in June 2004 and covers all cities within Western Riverside County. Mining operations in Riverside County existed prior to the adoption of the MSHCP and the EIR/EIS prepared for the MSHCP took this into consideration as mineral resources are considered to be significant valuable resource by the California State Department of Mines and Geology. Land designated Mineral Resources Zone 2 (MRZ 2) by the State Geologist represent area containing significant mineral deposits. As discussed under Section 8, Mineral Resources of this Initial Study, the property is designated MRZ 2 by the state.

The MSHCP Final EIR/EIS clearly states *"existing extraction sites are locally important resources, and would not be affected under the proposed MSHCP. The sites currently in use would not be restricted in any way."* (MSHCP vol. 4, Section 4.2.2, page 4.2-28). City staff consulted with the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority to verify the permit amendment would not be subject to MSHCP consistency review due to the fact the Plan's Constrained Linkage 4 was mapped along the Temescal Wash adjacent to All American Asphalt's property and Criteria Cells 1826, 1923 and 1924 encroach on portions of All American's property. The conservation planned within these cells are needed for the assemblage of habitat for Constrained Linkage 4.

The city received confirmation from RCA on June 7, 2018, that the permit amendment to the existing mining operation would not be subject to MSHCP consistency review because the alteration is to an existing mining operation, not an expansion beyond the current geographic limits. Therefore, the permit amendment would not conflict with the wildlife corridor intended by Constrained Linkage 4 under the MSHCP as this corridor was created in an area where land uses currently existed and the mining operation existed prior to the adoption of the plan.

Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species is discussed in Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP, however, the MSHCP database does not provide sufficient detail to determine the extent of the presence/distribution of Narrow Endemic Plant Species within the MSHCP plan area. A Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis was prepared by Michael Baker International (February 2018) for the permit amendment. The biologist evaluated the extent and conditions of the plant communities found within the boundaries of the project site. Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified in the field by walking meandering transects through the on-site plant communities and along the boundaries between plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support special status plant and wildlife species. Based on the site investigation, it was determined that the subject property does not provide suitable habitat for listed Narrow Endemic Plant Species.

Because of the nature of the project site as an existing quarry and the excavation into the eastern portion of the site would not occur for some time, burrowing owl focused surveys are not recommended. However, a pre-construction (pre-excavation) burrowing owl clearance survey is recommended to be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities on the eastern portion of the subject site during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31) to ensure that burrowing owls remain absent from the subject property and impacts do not occur to any burrowing owls that may be located within 500 feet of the excavation area (Mitigation Measure 7-1).

Vegetation within and surrounding the subject property has the potential to provide refuge cover from predators, perching sites and favorable conditions for avian nesting that could be impacted by construction activities associated with the project. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). In order to protect migratory bird species, a nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities on the eastern portion of the site that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season (Mitigation Measure 7-2).

B. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.

The 1990 MND for SMP90-01 noted two unnamed intermittent drainage channels in the eastern portion of the quarry property. SMP90-01 expanded the mining to the eastern portion of the site allowing excavation on an additional 53 acres. Mining is still occurring on the western portion of the site with the drainage from the mining operation separated from the eastern portion of

the site by an earthen berm. Surface water on the western portion of the quarry site is flowing downward to the pit pond located at the bottom of the quarry with no surface flows going eastward. Mining has not yet occurred in the eastern portion of the site and water flow in this area is currently going north through five drainage channels.

A Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters Report was prepared by Element Consulting (July 2018) for SMP2017-0101. The report confirmed five drainages to be Waters of the United States within the future mining area located in the eastern portion of the site (Figure 3). The drainages exhibit a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River and ultimately the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the drainages fall under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The drainages are also considered to be California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) streambed and riparian areas. The drainages would therefore also fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW. No isolated or Rapanos conditions were observed within the boundaries of the property. Therefore, the Regional Water Quality Board (RWQCB) jurisdictional limit will follow that of the Corps. The table below outlines the size of the on-site jurisdictional drainage areas.

**TABLE 7-1
On-Site Jurisdictional Areas**

On-site Jurisdictional Drainage	Corps/Regional Board Jurisdiction Non-Wetland Waters Acreage/(Linear Feet)	CDFW Jurisdictional Streambed/Riparian Acreage/(Linear Feet)
Drainage 1	0.017/(379)	0.017/(379)
Drainage 2	0.077/(1,301)	0.177/(1,301)
Drainage 3	0.024/(516)	0.024/(516)
Drainage 4	0.021/(468)	0.021/(468)
Drainage 5	0.020/(439)	0.020/(439)
Total	0.16/(3,103)	0.26/(3,103)

Source: All American Asphalt Amendment Project Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Water, Element Consulting (July 2018)

Approximately 0.16 acres would be Corps/Regional Board jurisdiction (non-wetland waters) and 0.26 acres would be CDFW streambed/riparian jurisdiction. Therefore, All American Asphalt will need to initiate consultation with these regulatory agencies to determine if permits, certifications and agreements from these agencies will be required prior to excavation occurring within the future mining area (eastern portion of the site) where the five jurisdictional drainages currently exist. Although the mining operation is existing and the existing surface mine permit (SMP95-01) allows AAA to mine in this area, AAA is still responsible for complying with governmental regulations with respect to drainage and alterations to jurisdictional features that are considered Waters of the U.S. The following summarizes the regulatory process associated with the Corps, Regional Board and CDFW.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps regulates discharges of dredged or fill materials into water of the U.S., including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Impacts to on-site jurisdictional areas will require a CWA Section 404 permit prior to mining within the eastern portion of the site.

Because the jurisdictional drainages will result in the permanent loss of less than ½ acre of Corps jurisdiction, the project can be authorized under the Corps Nationwide Permit (NWP) program. Although the NWP program typically has a linear foot impact threshold of 300 linear feet for all intermittent and ephemeral streams, the Corps can waive this threshold upon request through the submission of a Section 404 pre-construction notification.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Regional Board regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Impacts to on-site jurisdictional areas will require a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification prior to mining within the eastern portion of the site.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates any activity that will divert or obstruct the natural flow or alter the bed, channel or bank (which may include associated biological resources) of a river or stream. Any

impacts to the on-site jurisdictional areas will require a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW prior to mining within the eastern portion of the project site.

Mining within the eastern portion of the site is not immediate and not expected to occur for several years. However, mitigation measures are being introduced with this permit amendment to reduce potential impacts to streambeds, riparian and jurisdictional areas to less than significant (Mitigation Measure 7-3).

C. No. Impact.

The delineation report prepared by Element Consulting determined no areas within the project site meet the wetland parameters described in the Corps Arid West Regional Supplement. Therefore, no jurisdictional wetland features exist within the project site and would not be impacted by the permit amendment.

Mitigation Measures:

7-1. In accordance with the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area, a pre-construction (pre-excavation) clearance survey shall be done no more than 30 days prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31).

7-2. If ground disturbing activities in the eastern portion of the site occur during the breeding season (February 1st and August 31st), a preconstruction clearance survey for nesting birds shall be conducted within three (3) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For listed and raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

7-3. Although the mining/quarry operations are existing on the western portion of the site and excavation within the eastern portion of the site has not yet occurred where five on-site jurisdictional drainages exist, the mining operator shall begin consultation with the applicable regulatory agencies (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board and California Department of Fish and Wildlife) within 6 months of the approval of SMP2017-0101 to determine if regulatory agreements and/or permits with the agencies are required prior to excavation within the eastern portion of the site. The consultation will determine if the mining operator is required to obtain: 1) a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2) a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and 3) a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. At a minimum, the mining operator shall provide mitigation for:

- 0.16 acres of non-wetland Waters of U.S. (WoUS) at a replacement ratio of 1:1 or as otherwise determined by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers via issuance of a Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board via the issuance of Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification through a combination of off-site acquisition and preservation, participation in an approved mitigation bank and/or on or offsite creation, enhancement or reestablishment of WoUS, and
- 0.26 acres of streambed/riparian at a replacement ratio of 1:1 or as otherwise determined by the California Department Fish and Wildlife via the issuance of a Streambed Alteration Agreement, Section 1600 through a combination of off-site acquisition and preservation, participation in an approved mitigation bank and/or on or offsite creation, enhancement or reestablishment of the streambed.

The mining operator shall provide the Community Development Department copies of the correspondence with the regulatory agencies and if agreements and/or permits are required, the mining operator shall also provide copies of the agreement/permit at the time the city performs its annual inspection of the surface mine. The mining operator shall implement the mitigation measures in the time specified by the regulatory permit.

8. MINERAL RESOURCES:

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a. Loss of mineral resource or recovery site

☐
☐
☐
☒

Discussion:**A. No Impact.**

The State of California, Natural Resources Agency, Department of Conservation is responsible for implementing the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975. SMARA was passed by the California State Legislature in response to the loss of significant mineral resources due to urban expansion, the need for current information concerning the location and quantity of essential mineral deposits and to ensure adequate reclamation of mined lands. SMARA requires the State Geologist to classify specified areas into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ). The objective of the MRZs is show where mineral resources are located and ensure, through appropriate local lead agency policies and procedures, that mineral resources will be available when needed and do not become inaccessible as a result of inadequate information during the land use decision making process.

As authorized under SMARA, the State Geologist shall classify land, based solely of geologic factors, into mineral land classifications. Areas subject to mineral land classification are divided in various mineral resource zone categories that reflect varying degrees of mineral resource potential. Below are the various categories used by the State Geologist.

MRZ-1: Areas where available geologic information indicates that little likelihood exists for the presence of significant mineral resources.

MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judges that a high likelihood for their presence exists. This zone shall be applied to known mineral deposits or where well-developed lines of reasoning, based upon economic-geologic principles and adequate data, demonstrate that the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is high.

MRZ-3: Areas containing mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance.

MRZ-4: Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ category.

The site of All American Asphalt is located in the region identified as the Temescal Valley Production Area for Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate (Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey 2014). The State Geologist has classified the site MRZ-2. Therefore, the existing quarry is identified as a site where significant mineral deposits are likely. The permit amendment will continue to allow AAA to mine Portland Cement- Grade Aggregate. No other land use exists on the property nor is another land use being considered for the property at this time. Therefore, the permit amendment will not result in a land use that would make mineral resources inaccessible and prevent the use of the resource.

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a. Transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials

☐	☐	☒	☐
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b. Risk of accidental release of hazardous materials

☐	☒	☐	☐
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c. Hazardous materials/emissions within ¼ mile of
existing or proposed school

☐	☐	☐	☒
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d. Located on hazardous materials site

☐	☐	☐	☒
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e. Conflict with Airport land use plan

☐	☐	☐	☒
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| f. Impair emergency response plans | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| g. Increase risk of wildland fires | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Discussion:

A. Less than Significant Impact.

The site of All American Asphalt is also an Inert Debris Engineered Landfill. Items disposed at the site include construction and demolition waste and inert debris. AAA has an environmental health permit (4412-SWF Green Waste or C&D Notification Permit) issued by the County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health. The landfill began in 2009 and the material will be used to backfill the pit in preparation for post-mining uses on the property. The fill material imported to the site is monitored to ensure the unacceptable material is not brought into the site. Also, the use of asphalt for fill is restricted to an elevation of 645 feet amsl and above. The gross landfill capacity is 18,000,000 tons (9 million cubic yards).

Trucks used to haul concrete and asphalt materials to job sites from the quarry are regulated by the Department of Transportation (DOT). The transportation of hazardous materials is required to adhere to the regulations of the DOT, which are enforced by both the DOT and California Highway Patrol. Compliance with California DOT regulations would reduce the impacts associated with the risk of accidental conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment to less than significant.

B. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.

The risk of accidental release of hazardous substances into groundwater resources is discussed under Section 4, Hydrology & Water Quality. Mitigation Measures are being implemented to reduce potential impacts to groundwater resources to less than significant. (Mitigation Measures 4-1 through 4-6)

C, D, E, F & G. No Impact.

The quarry is located within .27 miles of Home Gardens Elementary School. Home Gardens Elementary School is located north of the quarry operation at the corner of Tolton and Brotherton Streets. The quarry limits are buffered by an existing knoll not part of the surface mine permit and not planned for excavation. This buffer area is approximately 56 acres and abuts Indiana Avenue separating the quarry operation from the urban uses in Home Gardens. The school is approximately 1,500 feet north from the northerly excavation boundary of the quarry. This buffer creates ample separation between the two uses and the permit amendment will not increase the release of hazardous substances/emission within proximity of the school site.

The closest airport to the quarry is the Corona Municipal Airport located in the city's northwest segment on Butterfield Drive. The Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission has adopted an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the Corona Airport. The Corona Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan contains policies to maintain flight paths and minimize impacts to residents and employees of the area. Land uses within the Airport Influence Area at Corona Municipal Airport are required to be compatible with standards that are based on noise, safety and height. The airport land use compatibility zones for the Corona Airport extend 5,000 feet to the north and south of the airport runway and 9,000 feet to the east and west of the runway. The quarry does not conflict with Corona's Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan and is not located within or near this zone.

The site of All American Asphalt is not identified as a hazardous waste site on the California Department of Toxic Substances Control website. The permit amendment will not have impact on a hazardous waste site.

The existing quarry operation and permit amendment will not have an impact on emergency response plans or increase the risk of wildland fires.

10. NOISE:

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Exceed noise level standards | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b. Exposure to excessive noise levels/vibrations | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c. Permanent increase in ambient noise levels | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d. Temporary increase in ambient noise levels | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e. Conflict with Airport Land Use Plan noise contours | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Discussion:**A through E. No Impact.**

The 1991 MND indicated noise from the mining operation would increase existing noise levels in the area and expose people to severe noise levels. At that time a noise analysis was prepared by Dunholter & Moon (September 1990) which indicated noise sources would come from mining and earth moving, rock crushing and aggregate sizing, drilling, blasting, and concrete batch plant. Mitigation measures were recommended for the project which included the mining operation to be in compliance with the State Model Ordinance and the City's Noise Element. Methods to ensure compliance suggested installing acoustic blankets around drilling operations to reduce potential drilling noise, create temporary or permanent noise barriers around the mining site and equipment, and implementation of the blasting plan submitted for the project.

SMP90-1 also included a condition of approval that allowed trucking operations to be permitted to operate 24 hours a day on the condition that the activity will be evaluated once every six months for two years by the Community Development Director. The Director's decision to renew or modify this condition would be based on impacts the trucking operations would have on the surrounding property owners. In 1993, the Community Development Director notified All American Asphalt of complaints received from area residents regarding noise and dust from the mining operation and noise from truck operations during the night time hours. Due to the complaints the condition of approval was extended for another two years to 1995 to allow periodic evaluation of the 24-hour trucking operation.

In October 1994, the city received an updated noise monitoring study from Giroux & Associates. The monitoring at that time showed the noise levels from the mining operation exceeded 50 dB before 4:00 a.m. at some of the residential properties in the Bel Air Estates. To curtail the noise level from the mining operation, All American Asphalt implemented long term mitigation measures at the site that included the installation of mufflers and "hush house" facilities for the asphalt plant and the replacement of older asphalt plant components with new components utilizing updated technology in asphalt production. Noise monitoring was done again in November 1994 after the mitigation measures were implemented. The monitoring showed the asphalt plant with the operational modifications was operating at or below the 50 dB criterion.

The 1995 MND for SMP95-1 did not identify additional sources of noise. The operation is required to adhere to the city noise ordinance in CMC Chapter 17.84. If at any time noise from the operation exceeds allowed levels, All American Asphalt would be required to mitigate the noise levels to acceptable levels in accordance with CMC Chapter 17.84.

Other than maintenance and emergencies, the existing conditions of approval for SMP95-1 limit plant operations, such as drilling and processing, to the hours between sunrise and sunset if the operation is located within 300 feet of the site's outer perimeter. Operations beyond that 300 feet inside the outer perimeter of the site are allowed outside of the restricted hours of operation. The conditions of approval also limit quarry blasting between the hours of 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Blasting is limited to the days Monday through Friday, except of holidays.

The conditions of approval for the permit amendment under SMP2017-0101 will carry over the conditions of approval from the

previous surface mine permits issued to All American Asphalt. Therefore, the aforesaid hours of operation for certain operations at the quarry will continue to be maintained thus controlling the noise levels during sensitive hours of the day. The permit amendment will not increase operational noise or introduce new noise sources to the area.

11. PUBLIC SERVICES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Police protection	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Schools	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Parks & recreation facilities	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Other public facilities or services	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

A through E. No Impact.

SMP2017-0101 does not require the construction of new public facilities. Therefore, SMP2017-0101 will have no impact.

12. UTILITIES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Involve construction/expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Involve construction/expansion of storm drains	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Sufficient water supplies/compliance with Urban Water Management Plan.	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Adequate wastewater treatment capacity	☐	☐	☐	☒

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| f. Adequate landfill capacity | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| g. Comply with solid waste regulations | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Discussion:

A, B & E. No Impact.

The permit amendment will not impact the city's wastewater treatment facilities because the project does not involve the expansion of buildings or plumbing systems that would connect and discharged into the city's sewer system. Also, the project will not require the city's wastewater treatment facilities to be expanded. No additional sewer capacity is being created with the permit amendment and therefore will not impact the city's existing facilities.

C & D. No Impact.

The permit amendment will not require the addition of storm drain infrastructure. Surface drainage from the slopes and the rock plant are diverted to the on-site pond pit for collection and de-silting. On-site surface drainage is restricted from entering the Temescal Wash through the continued use of road ditches and berms that direct runoff from the site to the north. If necessary, temporary sediment retention basins will be constructed throughout the site to reduce erosion and minimize sediments from entering major drainage courses. (See discussion under Geologic Conditions)

The permit amendment would not deplete water supply. AAA uses water from their groundwater production wells located to the north and west of the surface mine boundary and also utilize pit pond water as much as possible.

F & G. No Impact.

The permit amendment would not generate material that would deplete capacity at the El Sobrante landfill. AAA takes in recycled construction material and uses the recycled aggregate to produce asphalt and other non-PCC material. AAA also operates an inert debris engineered landfill in conjunction with the mining operation. An environmental health permit was issued to All American Asphalt by the County of Riverside of Environmental Health. Landfill operations began in 2009. Gross landfill capacity is 18,000,000 tons with the average annual landfill volume being 300,000 tons. Although the entire property is 298 acres, only 65 acres of the quarry will be backfilled using inert waste materials. Inert materials will be placed in the pit to establish final surface elevation of 680 feet amsl.

13. AESTHETICS:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Scenic vista or highway	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Degrade visual character of site & surroundings	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Light or glare	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Scenic resources (forest land, historic buildings within state scenic highway)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

A & B. Less Than Significant Impact.

The city inherited the existing mining operation at the time of annexation. The permit amendment does not go beyond the current mining boundary established by the existing permit. The current permit does allow AAA to mine to a depth of 500 feet amsl and the permit amendment would allow mining to a depth of 400 amsl. The increase of the depth by an additional 100 feet does not change the view commonly seen from the street or from Interstate 15, which is the view of the hillside. The environmental analysis prepared by the County of Riverside already took into consideration the change in the aesthetics to the hillside as a result of the mining operation. The quarry and asphalt operation for All American Asphalt is also in the same area as other existing quarry operations. All American's quarry is adjacent to an active quarry operated by Vulcan Materials. Vulcan's entire property is 336 acres, but only 260 acres is within the boundary of the surface mine permit. Vulcan is allowed to mine to a depth of 500 feet amsl and their permit will expire in Year 2113 (95 years remaining). The 3M quarry is located adjacent to Vulcan Materials and is located in the County of Riverside. 3M currently operates under a surface mine permit issued by the County of Riverside. Therefore, the view of the hillsides in this general area are currently being altered by existing quarry operations.

The reclamation plan for the site would fill the pit to an elevation of 670 feet amsl at the northwest end of the site with the fill ascending to an elevation of 738 feet amsl going southeast and eastward with a minimum 1% slope. The reclaimed cut slopes will be benched and revegetated with an erosion control hydroseed mix. Revegetation of disturbed areas will be sequential after final graded surfaces are achieved. Final reclamation will occur after all mineral extraction is completed in an area. The reclamation plan is intended to stabilize the post-extraction landform, provide visual integration with the natural landscape, and establish a production vegetative cover. Final reclamation will also include the removal of all equipment from the site.

The existing natural buffer located north of the quarry will not be impacted by the quarry operation and will remain in its natural condition.

To reduce aesthetic impacts to the extent feasible, the 1991 MND for SMP90-1 required mitigation measures that would occur during the reclamation phase. Mitigation included:

- Removal of all mining equipment, processing plants and stockpiles, and the clearing of debris.
- Contouring of mined terraces to produce more natural topographic faces by means of random rounding or edges and the interruption of ledges.
- Establishment of a permanent, self perpetuation vegetative ecosystem to closely approximate the natural environment, through resoiling and revegetation, with monitoring and specific assurance mechanisms to guarantee successful completion to be provided by the individual project proponent.
- Whenever possible, reclamation shall occur concurrently with mining.

The reclamation plan still considers all of the aforesaid reclamation techniques. Therefore, the mitigation measures approved on the previous environmental document will continue to be implemented with this permit amendment.

The permit amendment will not exacerbate the aesthetic impact already considered by the previous environmental documents approved by the County of Riverside as the amendment will not go beyond the mining boundary established by the existing permit. Therefore, the permit amendment is not considered to have additional impacts to aesthetics from that already evaluated in previous environmental documents.

C. No Impact.

The permit amendment will not increase light or glare in the area. The processing plant is currently located at the westerly end of the property and will eventually be moved to the center of the pit area in Phase 3. Prior to the close of operation in Phase 2, the pit area will be backfilled to an elevation of 580 feet. Lighting for the operation will continue to be directed in the area of the processing plant. Furthermore, the perimeter of the pit area will be buffered by slopes created through the excavation process. The excavated slopes will be directed downward toward the mine pit keeping the processing plant in bowl. Therefore, light glare is not considered to be an impact.

D. No Impact.

The site of All American Asphalt is not a scenic resource. Although the site does not directly abut a local scenic highway, Magnolia Avenue from Garretson and Ontario Avenues to Rimpau Avenue is considered a scenic highway according to the city's General Plan. This segment of Magnolia provides views of the Santa Ana Mountains to the southwest, as well as views of the narrow pass between the San Bernardino Mountain foothills at the northwest end of the city, through which Interstate 15

travels. The All American Asphalt quarry is visible to those traveling eastbound on this segment of Magnolia Avenue; however, the permit amendment does expand the boundary of the surface mine previously approved by SMP95-01. Therefore, the permit amendment will not impact scenic resources as the quarry operation is existing.

14. CULTURAL RESOURCES:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Historical resource	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Archaeological resource	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Paleontological resource or unique geologic feature	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Disturb human remains	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

A through E. Less Than Significant Impact.

The 1991 MND for SMP90-1 indicated that there was an insignificant possibility that potential archaeological resources exist at the project site. However, if during the course of the mining operation should possible resources surface the applicant was to have a qualified archaeologist carry out appropriate mitigation for removal of the resource. The 1995 MND for SMP95-1 carried forward the same condition of approval that would require All American Asphalt to retain a qualified archaeologist should any remains be discovered during the mining process.

For comparison purposes, staff reviewed cultural resource information provided in the 1989 EIR prepared for the adjacent mining operation operated by Vulcan Materials (a.k.a. CalMat). The brief description in the EIR was based on a September 19, 1988, Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment prepared by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. The report indicated no cultural resources were discovered under the three-phased investigation and that the geological units occurring on the subject property have no potential for yielding paleontological specimens. Therefore, the probability of encountering undetected cultural resources during mining and processing was very low.

Based on the information provided in the previous environmental documents for All American Asphalt and the information provided in the 1989 EIR for the adjacent mining operation and the conclusion that there is very low probability of archeological and paleontological resources being discovered on the site and in the general area, the permit amendment is considered to have a less than significant impact on such resources. However, the previous condition of approval will remain on the property that a qualified archeologist be retained to analyzed archeological resources discovered on the site.

15. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Williamson Act contract	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

A & B. No Impact.

The existing quarry is not part of a Williamson Act contract and is not being used for farming. The zoning of the project site is M-2 (General Industrial) with a MR (Mineral Resources) overlay zone. The existing quarry has been in operation since the 1930s with an initial surface mine permit issued in 1979 for the property. Therefore, SMP2017-0101 will have no impact to agricultural operations.

16. GREENHOUSE GAS:

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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a. Generate Greenhouse Gases

☐	☐	☐	☒
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b. Conflict with a plan, policy or regulation

☐	☐	☐	☒
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Discussion:

A & B. No Impact.

Taylor Environmental Services (TES, April 2018) prepared a Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the project quantifying GHG emissions in accordance with AB32. AB32 required the California Air Resources Board to adopt measures to reduce California's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. One process adopted by the California Air Resources Board was the Cap and Trade Program. Entities that are required to participate in the Cap and Trade Program include refineries, fuel import businesses and cement manufactures. The Cap and Trade program is an approved greenhouse gas emission reduction plan and compliance with the program would substantially lessen the impact of project-specific greenhouse gas emissions.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) governing board adopted an interim GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MT/yr CO₂e for industrial facilities (metric tons per year of Carbon Dioxide equivalent). If a project exceeds the threshold for the operation phase it would be considered a significant impact under CEQA and mitigation measures would be required to reduce the impacts to the extent feasible.

Table 16-1 is the GHG inventory for All American Asphalt prepared by TES. The table quantifies project total carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂e) emissions. GHG emissions for long term permitted and non-permitted operations were quantified using emission factors from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007), EMFAC 2011 and SCAQMD Off-Road Mobile Source database. The table summarizes the incremental increase from 2007 baseline to the full potential for the project. The sand plant, which was once fired on natural gas, was removed from the facility in 2015. The analysis takes into consideration the removal of the sand plant.

Table 16-1 summarizes the overall greenhouse gas emissions increase for the quarry. The asphalt and quarry plant's total incremental increase in MT CO₂e per year is 466.56. This is less than the threshold established by SCAQMD. Also, the plant is on a grid power supplied by electric generating facilities which are subject to the Cap and Trade program. Therefore, the project complies with adoptive statewide, regional or local plan for reduction of mitigation of GHG emissions and would have a less than significant impact.

**Table 16-1
Overall GHG Facility Emission Increase (MT CO₂e/year)**

	GHG (MT CO ₂ e/year)
Hot Mix Asphalt Plan	5,907.51
Hot Oil Heater	130.15
Rubber Plant Heater	165.11
Electricity	1,569.02
Truck Idling	23.59
Off-Road Mobile Equipment	541.18
Customer Trucks	59.83
Pit Trucks	24.47
Water Truck 1	159.38
Water Truck 2	37.95
Subtotal Annual Emissions	8,618.17
Minus Sand Plant	(7,742.94)
Minus Sand Plant Electricity	(408.68)
Total Annual Emissions	466.56

Source: TES, April 2018

17. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 that is 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.	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion:

A & B. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.

The project site is not listed on a local register of historic resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(K), nor is the project site determined to be listed as a historical resource on the California Register of historic resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 (c).

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, the city did notify California Native American Tribes regarding the preparation of the mitigated negative declaration for the project and invited the Tribes to consult with the city on the preparation of the document. The Pechanga Tribe (letter dated September 14, 2017), The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians (letter dated October 4, 2017) and The Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians (letter dated November 2, 2017) requested consultation with the city. The city within 30 days of receiving the requests for consultation completed consultation with The Soboba and Rincon Tribes. Although requested, City staff ended consultation with Pechanga on December 20, 2017 due to the lack of response from Pechanga for a consultation meeting within the 30 days of the city being notified (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(c)).

Historically, the project site was not identified under the previous environmental documents as having cultural, paleontological or archeological resources. However, as part of the consultation process, the city indicated that standard mitigation measures would be applied to the project in case cultural resources are discovered on the site. The purpose for doing this is to ensure that the discovery of any cultural resources is handled accordingly. Therefore, the following mitigation measures are being applied to the project.

Mitigation Measures

17-1. If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribes or bands have consulted with the City of Corona regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass, metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources.

17-2. All sacred sites, should they be encountered, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.

17-3. All discoveries of cultural resources shall be curated at the Western Science Center, a qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. If more than one Native American group is involved with the project and cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the Western Science Center.

17-4. Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and a qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.

17-5. Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.

18. MANDATORY FINDING OF SIGNIFICANCE:Potentially
Significant
ImpactPotentially
Significant
Unless
Mitigation
IncorporatedLess than
Significant
Impact

No Impact

a. Fish/ wildlife population or habitat or important historical sites

☐☒☐☐

b. Cumulatively considerable impacts

☐☒☐☐

c. Substantial adverse effects on humans

☐☒☐☐

d. Short-term vs. long-term goals

☐☐☒☐**Discussion:****A. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.**

The existing quarry operation is not anticipated to impact threatened or endangered species or habitat; however, mitigation measures have been recommended to ensure that impacts remain less than significant to riparian and riverine habitat located on the easterly side of the property that has not yet been disturbed by mining operations. Mitigation was also recommended for cultural resources in case there is the discovery of these resources during excavation, though the project site is not identified with any known paleontological, archeological or historic features. Adherence to the mitigation measures discussed in this Initial Study would reduce fish/wildlife population and habitat, cultural, historic and paleontological impacts to less than significant.

B. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.

None of the issue areas analyzed in the Initial Study resulted in impacts that would be considered significant after mitigation. Traffic from the project would not contribute to significant impacts on the city's circulation system, the emission thresholds related to air quality and greenhouse gases are not being exceeded by the quarry operation, and the on-going water quality monitoring program required by All American Asphalt to prevent ground water contamination from the quarry would reduce these impacts to less than significant and therefore not cumulatively considerable.

C. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.

The amendment to the existing quarry operation would not have a substantial adverse effect on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The Initial Study did not identify significant impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gases as the quarry operates within the thresholds adopted by the State's air resources board. The Initial Study identified potentially significant impacts associated with the contamination of ground water resources; however, mitigation measures recommended in the Initial Study reduce potential the potential impacts to less than significant.

D. Less Than Significant.

Noise from the quarry plant operation adheres to the city's performance standards regulated by the Corona Municipal Code and air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are within the thresholds established by the State's air resources board. Adherence to these standards throughout the operation of the quarry would keep these impacts at less than significant.

19. PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:

Earlier analysis may be used when one or more of the environmental effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration (Section 15063).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

1. City of Corona Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for SMP90-1, GPA90-17 and CZ90-21. March 5, 1991.
2. City of Corona Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for SMP95-01. August 2, 1995.
3. CHJ Consultants, A Terracon Company. May 15, 2017. Slope Stability Investigation Amended Reclamation of All American Asphalt Quarry.
4. Department of Conservation. 2014. California Geological Survey – Update of Mineral Land Classification For Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate in the Temescal Valley Production Area, Riverside County, California.
5. Element Consulting. July 2018. All American Asphalt Amendment Project Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Water.
6. Linscott, Law and Greenspan Traffic Engineers. January 19, 2018. Focused Site Traffic Impact Analysis Report, All American Asphalt Quarry.
7. Michael Baker International. February 2018. All American Asphalt Amendment Project Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis.
8. Roberts, Mark. May 2017. A Hydrogeologic Investigation Aggregate Mine Deepening, All American Asphalt.
9. Taylor Environmental Services, Inc. April 2018. All American Asphalt Corona Quarry Air Quality Impact Analysis and Greenhouse Gas Study.

Figure 2 – Site Operation

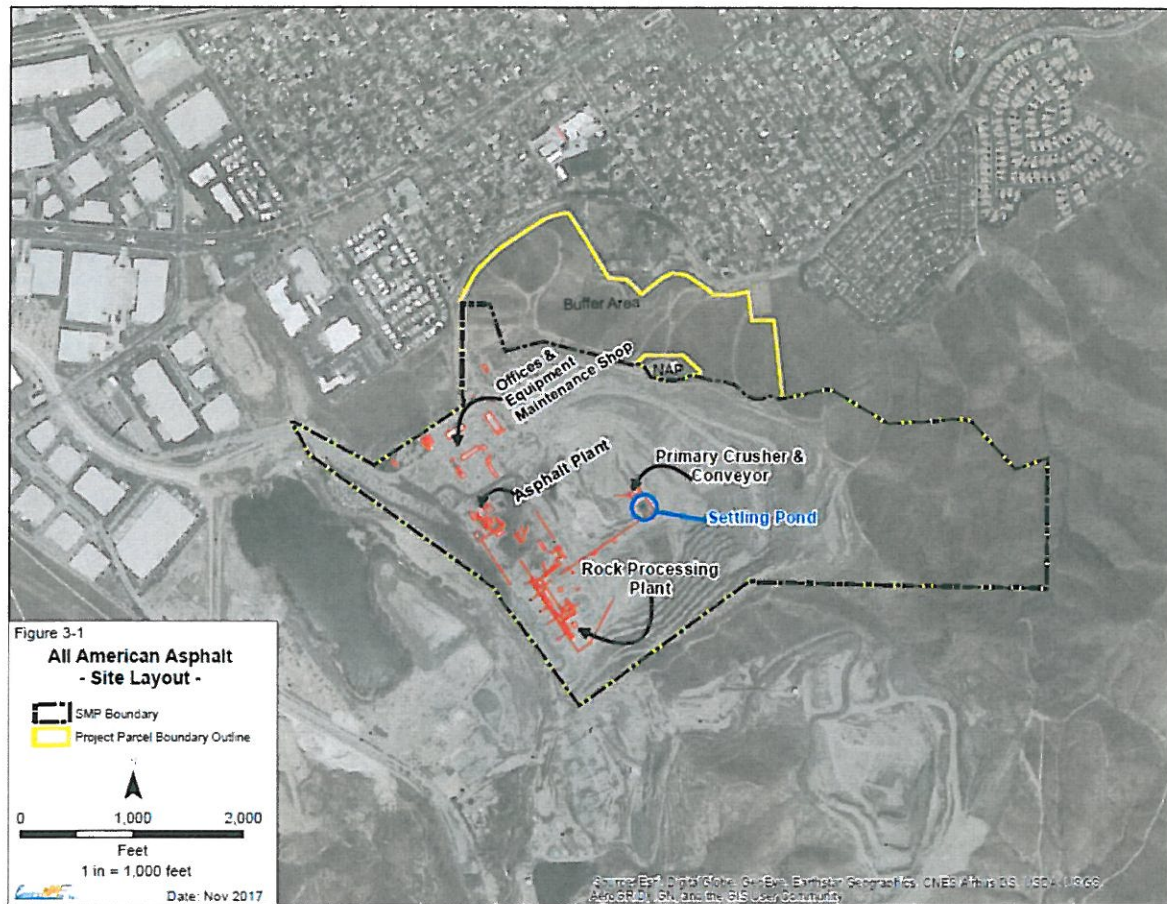


Figure 3 – Jurisdictional Delineation

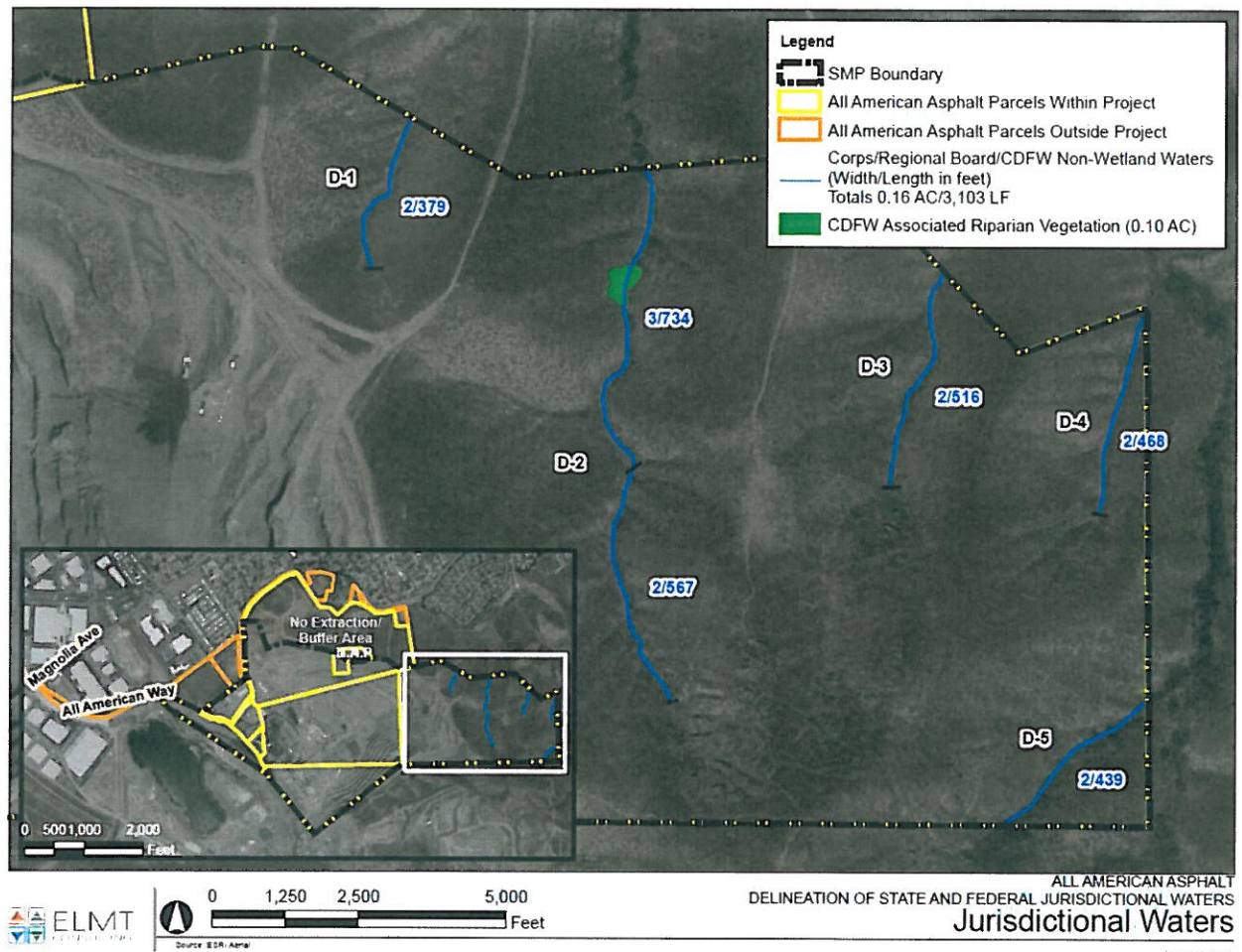


Exhibit 4

Subsequent MND SMP2017-0101, SMRP 2018-0001 & DA2018-0002 Mitigation Monitoring Report		
Geologic Conditions		Timing
Mitigation Measure		
3-1	Visual inspection of rock excavations and mine slopes/benches should be performed to address the potential for unknown or newly exposed discontinuities/geologic conditions. If raveling or instability is evident due to features in the geologic structure, the bench width should be increased to provide a suitable buffer to daylighted or unstable features and a sufficient area to mitigate rockfall. Geologic mapping of final slopes should be performed during excavation of reclamation slopes. Preparation of the final benched slope faces may include scaling to ensure removal of loose or potentially unstable blocks.	On-going during site operations
3-2	Blasting practices should be adjusted to reduce damage to rock to be left in reclaimed bench faces. This may require transition from production blasts to pit-wall blasts as mining approaches the designed pit wall (Hagan and Bulow, 2000). Several techniques are available to aid in producing design pit walls that meet reclamation needs. These should be considered and tested prior to reaching final design pit walls as it is often expensive or impossible to correct adverse conditions near pit margins. A blasting consultant experienced with design pit blasting techniques may be consulted if final slope and bench conditions become unsatisfactory.	On-going during site operations
3-3	Unstable or rounded boulders/blocks should be removed or stabilized where accessible. Mine areas below loose rock, if left in place during mining, should be restricted from casual access and indicated by means of signage or fencing.	On-going during site operations
3-4	Based on anticipated reclamation conditions, use of steel netting or other structural installations to mitigate toppling or rock fall is not considered necessary if suitable design pit wall benches are produced; however, these measures can be considered if warranted by future observations or conditions.	On-going during site operations
3-5	Geotechnical evaluation and design, management of mine bench geometry based on encountered conditions, or use of mechanical support systems can enhance the safety of or mitigate hazards in mining; however, monitoring of slope conditions for failure warning signs is	On-going during site operations

	the most important means for protecting mine workers (Girard and McHugh, 2000) as it can prevent exposure of personnel to potentially hazardous conditions. As is typical for any surface mining operation, periodic observation of mine benches above working areas for indications of potential instability during mine operations is recommended.	
3-6	Mine slopes should be protected with berms and/or levees as necessary to prevent slope erosion in the areas where natural slopes drain onto the reclaimed slopes.	On-going during site operations
HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY		
4-1	Within 6 months of approval of SMP2017-0101 or prior to any excavation below 500 feet amsl, whichever one occurs first, All American Asphalt shall implement a one year start-up monitoring program to characterize the potential for off-site migration of groundwater contaminants. The start-up program should monitor: 1) the sources and volumes of water used on site and disposed of off-site, 2) the quality of these waters, and 3) the quality and response of the known and potential receiving waters. After the first year, a long term monitoring program should be developed and guided by the results of the start-up monitoring program.	Within 6 months of approval of SMP2017-0101
4-2	The start-up monitoring program shall describe a sampling and analysis plan of the waters to be monitored and tested. The sampling and analysis plan shall include the following information: A. Water Samples. Samples shall be taken from: 1) waters used on-site at the quarry, such as the pit pond and the AAA production wells; 2) waters discharged from the site, such as pit pond discharge to the Temescal Creek Pond and stormwater discharge to the Temescal Creek Pond; and 3) receiving waters, such as the Temescal Creek Pond (or another downstream location in Temescal Creek) and groundwater from the AAA production wells. A. Frequency of Water Quality Sampling. B. Chemicals to be Analyzed. C. Other Monitoring. Other monitoring should include: daily water produced from all sources of water used on the site; daily discharge of pit pond water to the Temescal Creek Pond; water levels measured at the production wells; and/or other parameters as determined by the Department of Water and Power General Manager.	Within 6 months of approval of SMP2017-0101

	The contents of the start-up monitoring plan shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Water and Power General Manager prior to implementation. After one year of monitoring, a comprehensive report describing the findings of the start-up monitoring program shall be prepared and submitted to the Department of Water and Power General Manager. The report shall include: 1) The monitoring results using maps, tables and time series charts. 2) Interpretations that describe the meeting of the monitoring results. 3) The implementation of mitigation measures, if necessary; and if not necessary an explanation as to why mitigation measures are not required. 4) A proposed long-term monitoring and mitigation plan. The contents of the long-term monitoring program shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Water and Power General Manager prior to implementation.	One year after the approval of start-up monitoring program
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
7-1	In accordance with the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area, a pre-construction (pre-excavation) clearance survey shall be done no more than 30 days prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31).	Prior to disturbance within the eastern portion of the site
7-2	If ground disturbing activities in the eastern portion of the site occur during the breeding season (February 1st and August 31st), a preconstruction clearance survey for nesting birds shall be conducted within three (3) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For listed and raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.	Prior to the disturbance within the eastern portion of the site
7-3	Although the mining/quarry operations are existing on the western portion of the site and excavation within the eastern portion of the site has not yet occurred where five on-site jurisdictional drainages exist, the mining operator shall begin consultation with the applicable	Within 6 months of approval of SMP2017-0101

	regulatory agencies (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board and California Department of Fish and Wildlife) within 6 months of the approval of SMP2017-0101 to determine if regulatory agreements and/or permits with the agencies are required prior to excavation within the eastern portion of the site. The consultation will determine if the mining operator is required to obtain: 1) a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2) a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and 3) a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. At a minimum, the mining operator shall provide mitigation for: 0.16 acres of non-wetland Waters of U.S. (WoUS) at a replacement ratio of 1:1 or as otherwise determined by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers via issuance of a Nationwide Permit or Individual Permit and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board via the issuance of Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification through a combination of off-site acquisition and preservation, participation in an approved mitigation bank and/or on or offsite creation, enhancement or reestablishment of WoUS, and 0.26 acres of streambed/riparian at a replacement ratio of 1:1 or as otherwise determined by the California Department Fish and Wildlife via the issuance of a Streambed Alteration Agreement, Section 1600 through a combination of off-site acquisition and preservation, participation in an approved mitigation bank and/or on or offsite creation, enhancement or reestablishment of the streambed. The mining operator shall provide the Community Development Department copies of the correspondence with the regulatory agencies and if agreements and/or permits are required, the mining operator shall also provide copies of the agreement/permit at the time the city performs its annual inspection of the surface mine. The mining operator shall implement the mitigation measures in the time specified by the regulatory permit.	
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES		
17-1	If inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are encountered at any time during construction, these materials and their context shall be avoided until a qualified archeologist and a representative from the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribes or bands have consulted with the City of Corona regarding appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures for the newly discovered resources. Construction personnel shall not collect or retain cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to: chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; dark, friable soil containing shell and bone; dietary debris; heat-affected rock; or human burials. Historic resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits (glass,	On-going during site operations

	metal, wood, ceramics), often found in old wells and privies. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code §21083.2(b) avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archeological resources	
17-2	All sacred sites, should they be encountered, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.	On-going during site operations
17-3	All discoveries of cultural resources shall be curated at the Western Science Center, a qualified repository within Riverside County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within Riverside County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. If more than one Native American group is involved with the project and cannot come to an agreement as to the disposition of cultural materials, they shall be curated at the Western Science Center.	On-going during site operations
17-4	Should construction/development activities uncover paleontological resources, work will be moved to other parts of the Project site and a qualified paleontologist shall determine the significance of these resources. If the find is determined to be significant, avoidance or other appropriate measures shall be implemented. Appropriate measures would include that a qualified paleontologist be permitted to recover and evaluate the find(s) in accordance with current standards and guidelines.	On-going during site operations
17-5	Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subdivision (e), in the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified and construction activities at the affected work site shall be halted. If the remains are found to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be notified within 24 hours. The NAHC must immediately notify the Most Likely Descendant(s) under Public Resources Code §5097.98 and the descendants must make recommendations or preference for treatment within 24 hours of being granted access to the site. Guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.	On-going during site operations