

Historic Resources

This section addresses the protection and sustainability of the City’s historic resources. Goals and policies are presented to recognize the community’s unique cultural, social, environmental, and economic heritage. There are several buildings within the City that exhibit significant heritage distinction, one of which is the Women’s Improvement Club, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Corona Register of Historic Resources and the Corona Heritage Inventory comprise listings of structures, sites, and features of local significance, civic identity, and character. This General Plan element is an extension of these initiatives, setting out a policy framework within the General Plan for the identification, recognition, conservation, and management of historic resources.

Planning, conserving, and managing historic structures and landscapes is not a State-mandated requirement of a General Plan. However, such provisions can be included in an optional element and will carry the same legal weight as the mandated elements.

The following are the key components of Corona’s Historic Resources element:

- Architectural character of urban and agricultural structures
- Urban landscapes, landforms such as trees, and streetscapes
- Archeological resources
- Landmarks of National and Statewide significance
- Historic districts
- Historical markers (monuments and plaques)

Corona is a city rich in historic resources and sustaining the community’s heritage is a matter of civic pride among residents and businesses as it translates to fostering a sense of place and identity, sustaining a high degree of quality of life, and strengthening economic growth through tourism. Corona will continue to identify, maintain, rehabilitate, protect, and display its heritage and its resources as it grows.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

CONTEXT

The City of Corona is noted for its rich cultural heritage as evidenced by its many historic structures, sites, and natural features. An effective historic conservation program enhances the community’s understanding and appreciation of history and contributes to increased property values, economic benefits, and the overall attractiveness of the City to residents, businesses, and visitors.

■ Archeological Resources

Artifacts left from the Luiseño Indian habitation in Corona include straw baskets, clay pots, tools, and stone grinding sticks. Prehistoric or paleontological resources, such as fossilized plants and animals, have also been discovered in some of the deeper canyons and drainages in the South Corona area. In general, very few archeological or paleontological sites have been found or recorded in Corona. The City has required that field surveys be performed in conjunction with large-scale development

activities on vacant lands to determine the presence of potential resources. During the period of 1951 to 2000, nineteen archeological sites have been officially recorded in Corona.

■ Architectural Character/Historic Resources

A considerable number of the original residences, churches, and to a lesser extent institutional buildings, adjacent to Grand Boulevard Circle, remain in existence today. Corona has a variety of historic residential architectural styles constructed over many decades. The majority of the historic homes in Corona are of the Craftsman bungalow, California bungalow, or Vernacular Wood Frame style, typical of many California communities. Other styles include the Spanish Revival and Spanish Colonial, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Victorian Cottage, and the Spanish/Mission Revival architecture of City Hall. Most of Corona’s original commercial and institutional buildings in the downtown core are no longer present, due to urban renewal efforts in the 1970s.

In addition to the historic buildings within the downtown area, other physical elements also evoke Corona’s history and can be considered as historic resources. Examples of these resources include the historic street lights, old sidewalks, stone curbs and walls, the mature trees of Grand Boulevard and other downtown streets; and the tall palm trees along Chase Drive. Accessory structures associated with Corona’s agricultural origins—such as barns, out buildings, or rock-lined irrigation channels—are also considered as historical resources.



■ Corona’s Historic Sites

Corona’s historic sites are commemorated with recognition in the National Register of Historic Places and through its own Historic Markers program. In addition, the City is establishing an inventory of heritage properties to be preserved due to age or historic significance.

Two locations within the City are currently included in the National Register of Historic Places (only one structure remains standing), and a third was determined eligible but not listed at its owners’ request. They are as follows:

- **Woman’s Improvement Club Clubhouse, 1101 S. Main Street**—Southern California architect Thomas Preston designed this one-story, multi-gabled, Craftsman style bungalow clubhouse that was built in 1913. The building’s architectural features include painted wood shingles on the exterior walls, a steep-gabled main roof with clipped gables over the side wings, an original oak front door with beveled glass, and wooden porch piers on a prominent brick base. It was added to the National Register on November 3, 1988, and is the only remaining structure within Corona city limits with that status.

- **Andrew Carnegie Library, 8th & Main Streets**—This neo-classical building was designed by Los Angeles architect Franklin Pierce Burnham, with construction completed on July 2, 1906. The exterior was of cream and red colored pressed brick, with stone and concrete trim. It was symmetrically designed with a central staircase flanked by sloping banisters, which held decorative iron lights. The entrance was topped by an overhanging triangular pediment with ornate plaster designs and supported by fluted Ionic columns on either side. This building served as the City’s public library until July 3, 1971, much larger public library facility was constructed several blocks away. The building remained empty for the next six years. Despite efforts to have it restored, it fell into disrepair and was damaged by fires and vandalism; the building was demolished April 18, 1978.
- **Corona Theater, northeast corner of Ramona Avenue & East Sixth Street**—The Spanish Revival-style Corona Theater, also known as the Landmark Building, was designed by Southern California architect Carl Boller and dedicated on August 29, 1929. The building was constructed of brick, with stucco on its front elevation. Some remodeling has been done to the exterior, but significant details remain. Over the years, the building has had various uses, including commercial office space, a Masonic Lodge meeting hall, and a large theater. The building is the only pre-Depression Era theater remaining in Corona. It was nominated and determined eligible for the National Register, but the owners declined formal listing.



Historic resources are also existent outside the Corona city limits, but within the SOI, all of which are in the South Sphere (Temescal Canyon). These sites are described in detail in the *Technical Background Report* associated with this General Plan.

■ City Initiatives

An inventory of 481 properties that warrant preservation because of their age or historic significance was adopted by the Planning Commission in April 2003. These are based upon the recommendation of the Heritage Inventory Committee, which is comprised of representatives from Planning, Code Enforcement, Heritage Room of the Library, and the Corona Historic Preservation Society.

A Historic Resources Element and implementing ordinance was adopted in June 2001. The purpose of the Historic Resources Element is to provide policies for the planning and future management of historic resources in the City of Corona. At the time the ordinance was adopted, the Corona Register of Historic Resources was established with nine landmarks, nine districts, and nine markers that identified local sites of important historical and/or cultural interest.

A Historic Property Preservation (Mills Act) Program was adopted by the City of Corona in February 2002. Under this program, tax relief is offered for properties on the Corona Register of Historic Resources, which in turn are maintained or restored in accordance with City design and historic building standards. Participation in the program by the owner is voluntary and the minimum term of a preservation agreement is ten years with automatic annual extensions. Furthermore, the City has also established a number of programs to help homeowners maintain historic homes. Ordinance 2270 (1995) allows the designation of “landmark trees” meeting certain criteria. These programs are intended to encourage the continued preservation of Corona’s historical resources.

More detailed descriptions of historic resources in Corona are presented in the *Technical Background Report*. The following section presents the goals and policies for historic resources in the City of Corona.

Goal 4.1

A comprehensive historic resource management program that identifies, designates, and protects those resources that are significant to the historic development, identity, and character of Corona.

Policies

4.1.1

Continue to implement the following historic resources management strategies:

- A local Corona Historic Register that includes significant “Landmark” properties, “Historic Districts,” and “Historical Markers”
- A Corona Heritage Inventory that includes surveyed properties meeting all the criteria to be considered a local historic resource
- Procedures and criteria for determining the eligibility for listing properties on the Historic Register and Heritage Inventory
- Standards and regulations governing the identification, protection, restoration, maintenance, alteration, relocation, or removal of historic resources

(Imp 2, 6)



4.1.2

Expand existing surveys of historic resources to include areas of potential historic importance not previously surveyed, and develop an ongoing program for updating the surveys on a regular basis.

4.1.3

Continue to implement criteria and guidelines for the inclusion of historic resources, in addition to historic structures, for the Historic Register and Heritage Inventory, including but not limited to: sites, parks, landscape elements, streets, streetlights, signs, monuments, murals, and public art. *(Imp 2, 6)*

4.1.4

Continue to implement preservation incentive programs that encourage property owners to preserve, restore, and maintain historic properties, and secure public and private funding sources to assist in said preservation. *(Imp 12)*

Goal 4.2

*P*romote the retention, restoration, adaptive reuse, and maintenance of historic structures and properties in a manner that will conserve the integrity of the resource in the best possible condition.

Policies**4.2.1**

Assist and encourage property owners and tenants to maintain the character and integrity of the historic resource, and to restore and reuse historic properties in a manner compatible with their original architectural style. *(Imp 12)*

4.2.2

Continue to implement design guidelines for restoring historic and architecturally significant structures, including but not limited to, the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic buildings. *(Imp 2, 6)*

4.2.3

Develop an inventory of information and resources regarding the proper rehabilitation techniques in order to assist owners and developers of historic buildings.

4.2.4

Administer the State Historic Building Code to facilitate the restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures in a manner that is more appropriated to older structures than the standard building codes. *(Imp 6)*

4.2.5

All modifications to historic properties shall be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, and local guidelines and programs.

Goal 4.3

*R*ecognize the importance of archeological and paleontological resources and ensure the identification and protection of those resources within the City of Corona.

Policies**4.3.1**

Compile and maintain an inventory of all known archeological and paleontological resources within the City and the Sphere of Influence, and identify areas of cultural and resource sensitivity for future study in conjunction with development proposals.

4.3.2

Incorporate specific measures to identify, protect, and preserve cultural resources in the planning, environmental review, and development process. (*Imp 9*)

4.3.3

Archaeological resources found prior to or during construction shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, and appropriate mitigation measures applied, pursuant to Section 21083.2 of CEQA, before the resumption of development activities. Any measures applied shall include the preparation of a report meeting professional standards, which shall be submitted to the appropriate CHRIS information center.

4.3.4

Any project that involves earth-disturbing activities within previously undisturbed soils in an area determined to be archaeologically or culturally sensitive, shall require evaluation of the site by a qualified archaeologist retained by the project applicant. The applicant shall implement the recommendations of the archaeologist, subject to the approval of the City Planning Department.

4.3.5

Any project that involves earth-disturbing activities in previously undisturbed soils that have been determined to be archaeologically or culturally sensitive shall require consultation by the applicant with interested federally recognized American Indian Tribe(s) that have a traditional cultural affiliation with the project area and/or the resources affected by the project, for the purposes of determining archaeological and cultural resources impacts and creating appropriate mitigation to address such impacts. The applicant shall also arrange for monitoring of earth-disturbing activities by interested federally recognized American Indian Tribe(s) that have a traditional cultural

affiliation with the project area and/or the resources affected by the project, if requested.

4.3.6

Any project that involves earth-disturbing activities in soil or rock units known or reasonably suspected to be fossil-bearing shall require monitoring by a qualified paleontologist retained by the project applicant for the duration of excavation or trenching.

4.3.7

Paleontological resources found prior to or during construction shall be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist, and appropriate mitigation measures applied, pursuant to Section 21083.2 of CEQA, before the resumption of development activities. Any measures applied shall include the preparation of a report meeting professional standards, which shall be submitted to the Riverside County Museum of Natural History.

4.3.8

In the event of the discovery of a burial, human bone, or suspected human bone, all excavation or grading in the vicinity of the find shall halt immediately and the area of the find shall be protected and the project applicant immediately shall notify the Riverside County Coroner of the find and comply with the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, including P.R.C. Section 5097.98, if applicable. In the event that human remains are determined to be Native American human remains the applicant shall consult with the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) to determine the appropriate treatment for the Native American human remains.

Goal 4.4

Recognize, identify, and protect natural resources within the City for their historic and cultural value, and include these features in the historic resource management program.

Policies**4.4.1**

Develop and inventory and map concentrations of Heritage Street Trees, which are representative of the City's character and history, for consideration and official inclusion on the Corona Historic Register or the Heritage Inventory. *(Imp 21)*

4.4.2

Designate "Landmark Trees" in accordance with existing City policy and ordinance in order to preserve and protect individual specimen tree, which display particular historic value to the community. *(Imp 21)*

4.4.3

Consider listing Victoria City Park, and the pocket parks within Grand Boulevard, as resources on the Corona Historic Register, in order to preserve their historic identity and become eligible for funding opportunities required for future restoration and maintenance. *(Imp 20, 21)*

Goal 4.5

Foster increased community awareness and appreciation for Corona's unique heritage and the many cultural and historical resources found in the City.

Policies**4.5.1**

Encourage, participate in, and promote activities and events designed to educate the community about Corona's past and the recognition of its resources. *(Imp 34)*

4.5.2

Promote the archival collection and documentation of Corona's history at the Heritage Room of the Corona Public Library, and establish this facility as the official local repository for historic and cultural resource records. *(Imp 32)*

4.5.3

Develop educational and interpretive brochures for distribution to the public about the City's historic resources, preservation programs, financial incentives for designated properties, and restoration requirements and guidelines. *(Imp 34)*

4.5.4

Foster neighborhood conservation and beautification programs and consider preservation awards or recognition certificates for properties displaying exceptional care, maintenance, or restoration of their historic home or property.

4.5.5

Inform property owners of the benefits of being a listed historic property, and provide information on conservation methods and professional resources. *(Imp 34)*

Goal 4.6

*B*uild and strengthen preservation partnerships between the City and property owners, businesses, community organizations, educational institutions, and State and federal agencies.

Policies

4.6.1

Coordinate with the Chamber of Commerce, the Corona Historic Preservation Society, the State Office of Historic Preservation, and other organizations or agencies as appropriate, regarding potential programs that promote tourism, filming, and economic development in association with historic resources. *(Imp 15d)*

4.6.2

Encourage the involvement of the Corona-Norco Unified School District in preservation activities, local history programs, and the potential listing of identified historic school sites on the Corona Historic Register. *(Imp 15b)*

4.6.3

Work cooperatively with the Corona Heritage Foundation in the establishment of Heritage Park as an historic citrus ranch complex in South Corona. *(Imp 15d)*

4.6.4

Consider application to the State Historic Preservation Office for acceptance as a Certified Local Government, and for having a Certified Local Ordinance for historic resource management. *(Imp 43)*

4.6.5

Continue to consider and assist in the nomination of Corona’s historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places, the California Historic Landmarks program, and the California Points of Historical Interest program. *(Imp 15d)*

4.6.6

Cooperate with the Corona Historic Preservation Society, and other community organizations, in the placement of appropriate Historical Markers, monuments, or plaques to memorialize historic sites. *(Imp 15d, 22)*

4.6.7

Work cooperatively with the Corona Historic Preservation Society and other nonprofit organizations and individuals applying for available local, State, and Federal funding for the rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties and resources. *(Imp 15d, 43)*

Economic Development

The Economic Development goals, policies, and implementation programs build upon ongoing City programs and provide a framework to insure that the City of Corona is able to maintain its strong economic base and take advantage of future economic opportunities. A strong economy not only provides local workers with adequate income to afford a high quality of life, but it also provides local government with adequate public revenues to maintain a high quality of public services.

The City's position at the intersection of SR-91 and I-15, and its proximity to both the San Bernardino and Orange County borders, have made Corona a desirable location for firms migrating from other Southland areas. Additionally, the lower cost of housing relative to other areas has made the City an attractive housing market. Both of these factors have resulted in significant growth in the City's population and employment base. Corona has been in the process of transitioning from a market based primarily upon industrial development to one in which office development becomes an emerging focus. Although the City's industrial growth is expected to remain strong, recent activity levels indicate that Corona is playing a major role in the Inland Empire's expanding office space market. These trends have contributed to a strong economic base in the City of Corona.

In order to maintain the City's vision of a fiscally healthy and balanced economy, broad goals and policies are defined to guide future economic development efforts. The Economic Development goals and policies are long-term to provide an organizational framework and process that can guide ongoing development efforts. Recognizing that economic development is not a static process, the goals and policies should provide direction to guide development activities while at the same time maintaining flexibility to respond to changing economic trends and local market conditions.

The City's strategic approach to economic development has been to attract, retain, and expand businesses for the purpose of encouraging profitable enterprises, creating sustainable local jobs and generating revenue to support municipal functions. This section outlines the over-arching economic development goals and associated policies that should be considered. Under each broad goal, policies are recommended. Policies set the parameters for actual implementation steps to be taken by the City to achieve its Goals.

ECONOMIC BASE

CONTEXT

The City's key location in the Inland Empire and Riverside County allows it to position itself as a regional location for retail, commercial and industrial activity. The City's location and accessibility present opportunities for encouraging the development of industries in emerging markets and new technologies, as well as in the professional office market. Research and Development firms present opportunities for development in high-technology sectors such as electronics and medical manufacturing, which also are associated with a high-skilled labor force. Job diversification and a skilled labor force are two elements that are essential to maintaining a strong economic base.

Goal 5.1

*P*romote a strong and diversified economic base by attracting quality businesses and encouraging existing businesses to expand their sales, facilities, and employment.

Policies

5.1.1

Develop collaborative relationships between private and public entities to achieve and maintain a comprehensive and coordinated economic development process. *(Imp 24a)*

5.1.2

Encourage a variety of industries to locate in Corona, including commercial/professional office uses and “clean,” high technology industries that provide high-skill/high-wage job opportunities. *(Imp 24b)*

5.1.3

Encourage the expansion of existing businesses if possible and extend efforts at business retention. *(Imp 24c)*

5.1.4

Utilize Specific Plans to define flexible growth areas that allow for the transition of Heavy Industrial to R& D to mixed-use and office uses, while allowing some heavy industrial areas to remain industrial. *(Imp 24e)*

LABOR FORCE

CONTEXT

The City is well positioned as a gateway to Orange County along State SR-91, allowing those who work in Orange County to live in Corona’s more affordable housing. However, quality of life issues become paramount as commuting and traffic increases. There is a need for local economic growth to provide a better match between the City’s labor force (Corona residents) and the City’s available employment, and to satisfy a significant portion of the employment and income needs of the City’s labor force.

Goal 5.2

*P*romote a growing and skilled labor force.

Policies

5.2.1

Promote development of a highly skilled labor force within high-wage emerging industries such as Research & Development, High technology Manufacturing and office-oriented occupations. *(Imp 24a, 24b)*

5.2.2

Promote professional development programs and vocational training to enhance the quality of the area’s labor force, and assist them in obtaining new employment opportunities. *(Imp 24a)*

REVITALIZATION OF TARGETED GROWTH AREAS

CONTEXT

While the City has grown quite rapidly over the 1990s in terms of jobs, retail sales and average household income, there are areas of the City that need economic attention and revitalization. Due to the older nature of the Downtown and North Main areas, revitalization is important both to create a sense of place in Corona, and to promote economic development and expansion. Mixed-use residential and commercial land uses can contribute to this success.

An important component to creating a vibrant town center is a district that is active and lively into the evening hours. Cafes, bookstores, and restaurants with evening hours draw a variety of people and offer a welcome setting. The increased focus on office development, including professional and medical, will provide opportunities for revitalization of the downtown core. Creating a pedestrian-oriented environment, community facilities, and mixed-use projects with residential, retail, and office are key to a successful downtown core. The North Main area should also provide a focal point for office and residential uses in addition to retail and entertainment.

In addition to the Downtown and North Main areas, other targeted growth areas in the City have opportunities for commercial, industrial, and residential development that can contribute to a balanced City economy. These include underutilized and transitioning areas such as the southeast corner of the SR-91 and I-15 interchanges, along the Sixth Street corridor and the City's Sphere areas. These areas are targeted for office, industrial, residential or a mix of uses that require a different economic focus than the Downtown or North Main area.



Goal 5.3

*P*romote the revitalization of targeted growth areas including the Downtown, North Main Street, southeast corner of the SR-91 and I-15 interchanges, the Sixth Street corridor, and the City's Sphere areas.

Policies

5.3.1

Analyze economic development opportunities in targeted growth areas that could meet the City's economic needs, while following guidelines that ensure compatibility with the City's long-range economic strategy. (*Imp 24e*)

5.3.2

Undertake targeted economic studies to examine highest and best use of the designated land uses for these areas. *(Imp 24e, 24f)*

5.3.3

Encourage diversity of housing opportunities of varying densities to reinforce the Village character. *(Imp 2, 24e)*

FISCAL VIABILITY

CONTEXT

The rapid growth experienced by Corona has placed greater demand on the City to provide essential public services such as fire, law enforcement, parks and recreation, public works and schools. Attention to the fiscal viability of new land uses will be an ongoing priority. In order to provide a high level of services to the community and finance capital projects, Corona must maintain fiscal strength. Property taxes were once the primary source of revenue for funding municipal activities. However, sales taxes have become a primary municipal source of revenues for most communities. In addition, other financing sources are necessary to supplement the primary revenues for both capital facility costs and ongoing operations and maintenance costs.

Goal 5.4

*E*nsure fiscal viability for the City by pursuing a diversified local business base that provides growing sales and property tax revenues to pay for municipal operations.

Policies

5.4.1

Expand retail and visitor-serving opportunities by encouraging an appropriate mix of revenue-generating land uses to maintain a competitive edge and a strong sales tax base. *(Imp 24e, 24f)*

5.4.2

Promote and encourage mixed-use commercial-residential projects where appropriate, with a focus on restaurants and community-oriented retail, and other pedestrian-friendly activities. *(Imp 2, 24e)*

5.4.3

Review master planned and mixed use development projects and land annexations for their fiscal impacts on the City of Corona and ensure that they are fiscally neutral or beneficial. *(Imp 11)*

FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

CONTEXT

Once primarily dependent on property tax revenues to fund infrastructure and other public facilities, as well as programs, local governments have sought alternative methods to obtain funds to finance such projects. Today, Corona, like other local governments, must rely upon a mixture of various funding sources to finance capital facilities. These include a variety of techniques including redevelopment tools, development impact fees, and assessment and special tax districts.

Goal 5.5

*P*ursue a range of financing opportunities to fund infrastructure and other public facilities.

Policies

5.5.1

Continue capital improvements planning and prioritization of infrastructure investments in order to assure that funding resources are allocated to the City's most critical economic needs. This will allow development to anticipate the location and timing of improvements. (*Imp 24f, 35, 40-43*)

5.5.2

Continue to use redevelopment as a financing tool in the revitalization of downtown and other redevelopment areas of the City. (*Imp 25, 39*)

5.5.3

Pursue a variety of funding approaches, including impact fees, assessments, transportation funds, and other programs to revitalize and upgrade infrastructure. (*Imp 24e, 36*)

Chapter **4**

Infrastructure & Public Services

Circulation

This chapter of the General Plan describes the location and extent of planned circulation facilities and services, and identifies standards for those facilities. The circulation element outlines the long-term plan for roadways, including number of lanes, right-of-way, and general operating conditions. It also provides guidance relating to the transit system, goods movement system, and nonmotorized travel, including bicycle and pedestrian travel. To portray the continuity of the circulation system, the plan graphics include planned facilities outside the City limits but within the City's Sphere of influence (which are inside the planning area boundary used for the overall circulation analysis). Regional circulation is also of critical interest in Corona since the city is heavily influenced by the freeway system, and some of the trips on local roadways are actually regional trips that cut through Corona. To address the future local and regional circulation issues, a travel demand model was created. The model is based upon the regional model of the Southern California Association of Governments, and it includes regional growth outside the City of Corona. Inside the City, the buildout of the proposed land use plan has been modeled to determine the future increase in trip making on city streets. The model results were used to develop the goals and policies listed herein, and to determine the functional classification system for city streets that will guide the development of the circulation system.

LOCAL THOROUGHFARES AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

CONTEXT

The street system in Corona has traditionally served residents and businesses in the city relatively efficiently. Recent growth in population and land uses both within the City and in the adjacent communities has put increasing pressures on the arterial street system. Congestion on SR-91 and I-15, as well as congestion at the interchange of the two freeways, has resulted in a significant amount of regional "by-pass" traffic using City streets to avoid freeway congestion.

Other critical transportation issues that have been noted by residents and businesses include completion of Foothill Parkway to serve east/west traffic and help alleviate congestion on other east/west routes, mitigation of north/south traffic flow in the southern portion of the City, interconnectivity with other cities including Norco and Riverside, the potential for a new freeway connection through the Santa Ana Mountains linking I-15 to SR-241 (a regional issue), improvements to interchange access at SR-91, mitigation of local street impacts such as speeding and excess traffic on local streets, efficient and safe traffic movement around schools, efficient transit services, and efficient goods movement systems.

It is critical for the circulation system to support the Land Element of the General Plan, while not promoting increasing regional through traffic. Also, the need for improving the street system via widening and intersection improvements must be balanced against other goals in the city such as the livability of adjacent properties. Other improvements besides simply widening roadways must be included in all circulation planning. This includes traffic signal system improvements to maximize the efficiency of the arterial roadway system. Figure 13 illustrates the City of Corona roadway functional classification system, and Figures 14a, 14b, and 14c depict the standard cross section for each street classification. As shown, the functional classification system includes five types of boulevard/arterial

roadway classifications (Mixed Use Boulevard, Major Arterial 4 lane, Major Arterial 6 lanes divided, Major Arterial 4 lane divided, Major Arterial 4 lane undivided), two types of secondary arterial classifications (Secondary Arterial 4 lane divided and 4 lane undivided), plus collector streets.

Goal 6.1

Provide a system of streets that meets the needs of current and future residents and businesses, and facilitates the safe and efficient movement of people and goods throughout the City, while accommodating future growth consistent with the Land Use Element.

Policies

6.1.1

Design each arterial with sufficient capacity to accommodate anticipated traffic based on intensity of existing and planned land use, without providing excess capacity to encourage additional nonlocal cut-through traffic on City streets. Do not add excess arterial street capacity beyond what is required to support the land use growth proposed in the Land Use Element of the General Plan. Do not implement freeway access improvements that will facilitate further nonlocal traffic intrusion into the City. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.2

Support roadway maintenance programs that inspect, repair, and rehabilitate pavement surfaces in order to preserve the high quality of City streets and thoroughfares. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.3

Provide for safe roadway conditions by adhering to nationally recognized improvement standards and uniform construction and maintenance practices. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.4

Periodically review and update street standards to current capacity and safety practices. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.5

Design and employ traffic control measures to ensure City streets and roads function with safety and efficiency. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.6

Maintain Level of Service D or better on arterial streets wherever possible. At some key locations, such as at heavily traveled freeway interchanges, LOS E may be adopted as the acceptable standard, on a case-by-case basis. Locations that may warrant the LOS E standard include Lincoln Avenue at SR-91, Main Street at SR-91, McKinley Avenue at SR-91, Hidden Valley Parkway at I-15, Cajalco Road at I-15 and Weirick Road at I-15. A higher standard such as Level of Service C or better may be adopted for local and collector streets in residential areas. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.7

Coordinate street system improvements and signalization with regional transportation efforts, including the Regional Transportation Plan, the State Transportation Improvement Program, the Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP), the Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP), the Congestion Management Program, and other relevant regional and subregional efforts and programs. *(Imp 17a)*

6.1.8

Limit driveway and local street access on arterial streets to maintain a desired quality of traffic flow. Wherever possible, consolidate driveways and implement access controls during redevelopment of adjacent parcels. *(Imp 17a)*