

San Jacinto Unified School District

SAN JACINTO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELDS LIGHTING PROJECT

October 2025 | Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration



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SAN JACINTO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELDS LIGHTING PROJECT

For San Jacinto Unified School District

San Jacinto Unified School District

Mary Elder, Facilities Project Manager
905 Industrial Way
San Jacinto, California 92582
951.929.7700 ext. 4696

Prepared by:

PlaceWorks

Alen Estrada-Rodas, Senior Associate
700 S. Flower Street, Suite 61100
Los Angeles, California 90017
714.966.9220
info@placeworks.com
www.placeworks.com

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ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: San Jacinto High School Athletic Fields Lighting Project

Lead Agency Name and Address:

San Jacinto Unified School District
905 Industrial Way
San Jacinto, California 92582

Contact Person and Phone Number:

Mary Elder, Facilities Project Manager
951-929-7700 ext. 4696

Project Location:

The project site is on the existing San Jacinto High School campus at 500 Idyllwild Drive in the City of San Jacinto (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 434-130-013 and 434-070-025) in Riverside County.

Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

San Jacinto Unified School District
905 Industrial Way
San Jacinto, California 92582

General Plan Designation: Public Institutional (PI)

Zoning: Public Institutional (PI)

Description of Project:

The proposed project would be implemented on the existing track and football field, practice field, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts of the San Jacinto High School campus. The proposed project includes the installation of 32 new Musco competition lighting poles, with a total of 186 new lighting fixtures, surrounding the practice field, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts. Additionally, the proposed project includes retrofitting the track and football field's six existing lighting poles with 56 new lighting fixtures.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The San Jacinto High School campus is surrounded by residential uses to the northeast, southeast, and southwest, and residential and commercial uses to the northwest.

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required (e.g., Permits, Financing Approval, or Participating Agreement):

Department of General Services, Division of State Architect (DSA)

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

The District invited California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area to consult on the proposed project via email. One tribe was contacted—the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The letter was sent on June 5, 2025. However, the District did not receive a response from the Tribe.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

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

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.


Signature

10/13/25
Date

Rory Lawson
Printed Name

Director Facilities & Operation
Title

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD or District) proposes to improve lighting on the existing track and football field and install new permanent athletic field lighting at the baseball and softball fields and tennis courts at San Jacinto High School (proposed project) in the City of San Jacinto. The proposed project would include the installation of new competition lighting poles with wireless access points surrounding the practice field, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts. The existing track and field's competition lighting would be updated with new fixtures but the existing lighting poles would remain in place.

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the SJUSD, as lead agency, is preparing the environmental documentation for the proposed project to determine whether approval of the proposed project would have a significant impact on the environment. As defined by Section 15063 of the CEQA Guidelines, an Initial Study is prepared primarily to provide the lead agency with information to use as the basis for determining whether an environmental impact report (EIR), negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration (MND) would provide the necessary environmental documentation and clearance for the proposed project. This Initial Study has been prepared to support the adoption of an MND.

1.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The environmental compliance process is governed by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21000 et seq.; California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq.). CEQA was enacted in 1970 by the California Legislature to disclose to decision-makers and the public the significant environmental effects of projects and to identify ways to avoid or reduce the environmental effects through feasible alternatives or mitigation measures. Compliance with CEQA applies to California government agencies at all levels: local, regional, and State agencies, boards, commissions, and special districts (such as school districts and water districts). The San Jacinto Unified School District is the lead agency for the proposed project and is therefore required to conduct an environmental review to analyze the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project.

PRC Section 21080(a) states that analysis of a project's environmental impact is required for any "discretionary projects proposed to be carried out or approved by public agencies...." In this case, the Lead Agency has determined that an Initial Study is required to determine whether

1. INTRODUCTION

there is substantial evidence that construction and operation of the proposed project would result in environmental impacts.

A “project” means the whole of an action that has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and that is any of the following:

- An activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements thereof pursuant to Government Code sections 65100 to 65700.
- An activity undertaken by a person which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contacts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies.
- An activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies. (14 CCR section 15378[a]).

The proposed discretionary actions by the project applicant constitute a “project” because the activity would result in a direct physical change in the environment and would be undertaken by a public agency. All “projects” in the State of California are required to undergo an environmental review to determine the environmental impacts associated with implementation of the project.

1.3 INITIAL STUDY

The purpose of the Initial Study is to 1) provide the lead agency with information to use as the basis for deciding the proper type of CEQA document to prepare; 2) enable the lead agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a negative declaration; 3) assist in the preparation of an EIR, if one is required; 4) facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project; 5) provide documentation of the factual basis for the findings in a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND); 6) eliminate unnecessary EIRs; and 7) determine if a project is covered under a previously prepared EIR. When an Initial Study identifies the potential for immitigable significant environmental impacts, the lead agency must prepare an EIR (14 CCR sec. 15064); however, if all impacts are found to be less than significant or can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, the lead agency can prepare an ND, or MND that incorporates mitigation measures into the project (14 CCR sec. 15070).

1.4 MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The MND includes information necessary for agencies to meet statutory responsibilities related to the proposed project. State and local agencies will use the MND when considering any permit or other approvals necessary to implement the project. A list of the environmental topics that have been identified for study in the MND is provided in the Environmental Checklist.

One of the primary objectives of CEQA is to enhance public participation in the planning process; public involvement is an essential feature of CEQA. Community members are encouraged to participate in the environmental review process, request to be notified, monitor newspapers for formal announcements, and submit substantive comments at every possible opportunity afforded by the Lead Agency. The environmental review process provides several opportunities for the public to participate through public notice and public review of CEQA documents and at public meetings.

1.5 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following terminology is used to describe the level of significance of impacts. Although the criteria for determining significance are different for each topic area, the environmental analysis applies a uniform classification of the impacts based on definitions consistent with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines:

- **No impact.** The project would result in no adverse effect on the environment.
- **Less than significant.** The project would not exceed the established significance criteria.
- **Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** The project would exceed the established significance criteria without mitigation measures, but one or more mitigation measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level successfully.
- **Potentially significant.** The project would exceed the established significance criteria, and either no feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level, or more analysis is needed to determine if feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. If any impact is identified as potentially significant, an EIR is required.

Mitigation Measures. If, after incorporation and implementation of federal, State, and local regulations, there are still significant environmental impacts, then feasible and project-specific mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. Mitigation measures must further reduce significant environmental impacts above and beyond compliance

1. INTRODUCTION

with federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Mitigation under CEQA Guidelines Section 15370 includes:

- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment.
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is on the existing San Jacinto High School campus (San Jacinto HS or campus) at 500 Idyllwild Drive in the City of San Jacinto (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 434-130-013 and 434-070-025) in Riverside County (see Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The City of San Jacinto is bounded by the city of Beaumont to the north, the city of Hemet to the south and west, and the San Bernardino National Forest to the east. Regional access to the San Jacinto HS campus is provided by State Route (SR) 79, approximately one mile southeast of the campus. The San Jacinto HS campus is bounded by Idyllwild Drive to the northeast, Tiger Lane to southeast, North Ramona Road to the southwest, and residential and commercial uses to the northwest. The proposed project would be developed at the existing track and football field, practice field, baseball field, softball field, and tennis courts (project site) (see Figure 2, *Aerial View*).

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.2.1 Existing Land Use

The San Jacinto HS campus has a City of San Jacinto land use and zoning designation of Public Institutional (PI), which is applied to areas appropriate for publicly owned facilities and properties. Uses may include administrative offices and office complexes, community centers, fire stations, police stations, schools, utility substations, and water facilities. Other uses that are determined to be compatible with primary uses may also be allowed. This zone allows a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 0.5. The PI zone is consistent with the Public Institution land use designation of the General Plan. The proposed project does not include any changes to land use or zoning.

2.2.2 Surrounding Land Use

The San Jacinto HS campus is surrounded by residential and commercial uses—residential uses to the northeast, southeast, and southwest, and residential and commercial uses to the northwest. The nearest sensitive receptors are adjacent to the campus on the northwest, near the football field; and approximately 100 feet from the campus on the northeast, southeast, and southwest boundaries of the campus. The structures adjacent to the school's property are shaded parking spaces, and the nearest building façade is approximately 60 feet to the west.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.2.3 Existing Conditions

EXISTING ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The project site includes the existing track and football field on the northern corner of the campus. The synthetic track encircles the perimeter of the natural grass football field, which includes two football goal posts. The track and field are used for sports events and practices. Permanent metal bleachers are on each side of the track and field as seating for spectators of sporting events. The existing practice field is to the southeast, adjacent to the track and field.

Varsity and junior varsity (JV) baseball and softball fields are located along the southeastern edge of the campus.

Seven tennis courts are adjacent to the softball fields at the southern corner of the campus. The tennis courts are separated into three areas with metal wire fencing. Tennis court 1 is the northeastern most court. Three courts (tennis courts 2 to 4) are to the southwest, in the center area. Three courts (tennis courts 5 to 7) are located on the southern corner of the campus (see Figure 2).

LIGHTING

The project site includes six existing light poles on the track and field. No permanent lighting exists on the practice field, baseball fields, and softball fields. Non-competition lighting fixtures are on the fencing surrounding the tennis courts.

FENCING

Metal wire fencing surrounds the perimeter of the campus. The varsity baseball and softball fields are separated from the JV fields using metal fencing. The track and field and practice field are separated by metal fencing as well. The tennis courts are surrounded by metal fencing, and fencing separates tennis court 1, tennis courts 2 to 4, and tennis courts 5 to 7 from each other.

ATHLETIC/EVENTS SCHEDULE

The existing athletic facilities host various sports events and other school events. The existing sports events include football, boys and girls soccer, sideline cheer, and track and field events. The football field is also used for school events such as graduation ceremonies. The baseball and softball fields are used by the baseball and softball teams for practices and games. The tennis courts are used for boys and girls tennis practices and events. Table 1, *San Jacinto High School Existing Athletics/Events Schedule*, shows the existing schedule for sports events and other school events.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 1 San Jacinto High School Existing Athletics/Events Schedule

Activity/Use	Approximate Number of Home Events per Year	Days of Week	Time	
			Start	End
Football (August to November)				
Varsity Football	5	Friday	7:00 pm	10:00 pm
Junior Varsity Football	5	Thursday	4:00 pm	7:00 pm
Soccer (November to February)				
Boys Varsity Soccer	9	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	4:45 pm/ 6:00 pm	6:45 pm/ 8:00 pm
Boys Junior Varsity Soccer	9	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	2:45 pm/ 5:00 pm	4:45 pm/ 7:00 pm
Girls Varsity Soccer	7	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	4:45 pm/ 5:15 pm	6:45 pm/ 7:15 pm
Girls Junior Varsity	7	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	2:30 pm/ 3:45 pm	4:30 pm/ 5:45 pm
Track and Field (Spring: March to April)				
Co-ed Track and Field	8	Wednesday	3:45 pm	6:45 pm
Baseball (February to May)				
Varsity Baseball	10	Monday/Tuesday/ Wednesday/Thursday Saturday ¹	11:00 am ¹ / 3:15 pm	1:00pm/ 5:15 pm
Junior Varsity Baseball	9	Monday/Wednesday/ Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Softball (February to May)				
Varsity Softball	8	Wednesday/Friday/ Saturday ¹	11:00 am ¹ / 3:15 pm	1 pm/ 5:15 pm
Junior Varsity Softball	8	Wednesday/Friday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Boys Tennis (March to May)				
Boys Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Boys Junior Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Girls Tennis (August to October)				
Girls Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Girls Junior Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 1 San Jacinto High School Existing Athletics/Events Schedule

Activity/Use	Approximate Number of Home Events per Year	Days of Week	Time	
			Start	End
Graduation (June)				
Graduation Ceremony	1	Monday - Friday	6:00 pm	7:30 pm

Source: San Jacinto Tigers Athletics 2025.

1. Saturday games are tournament games and may be held during daytime hours.

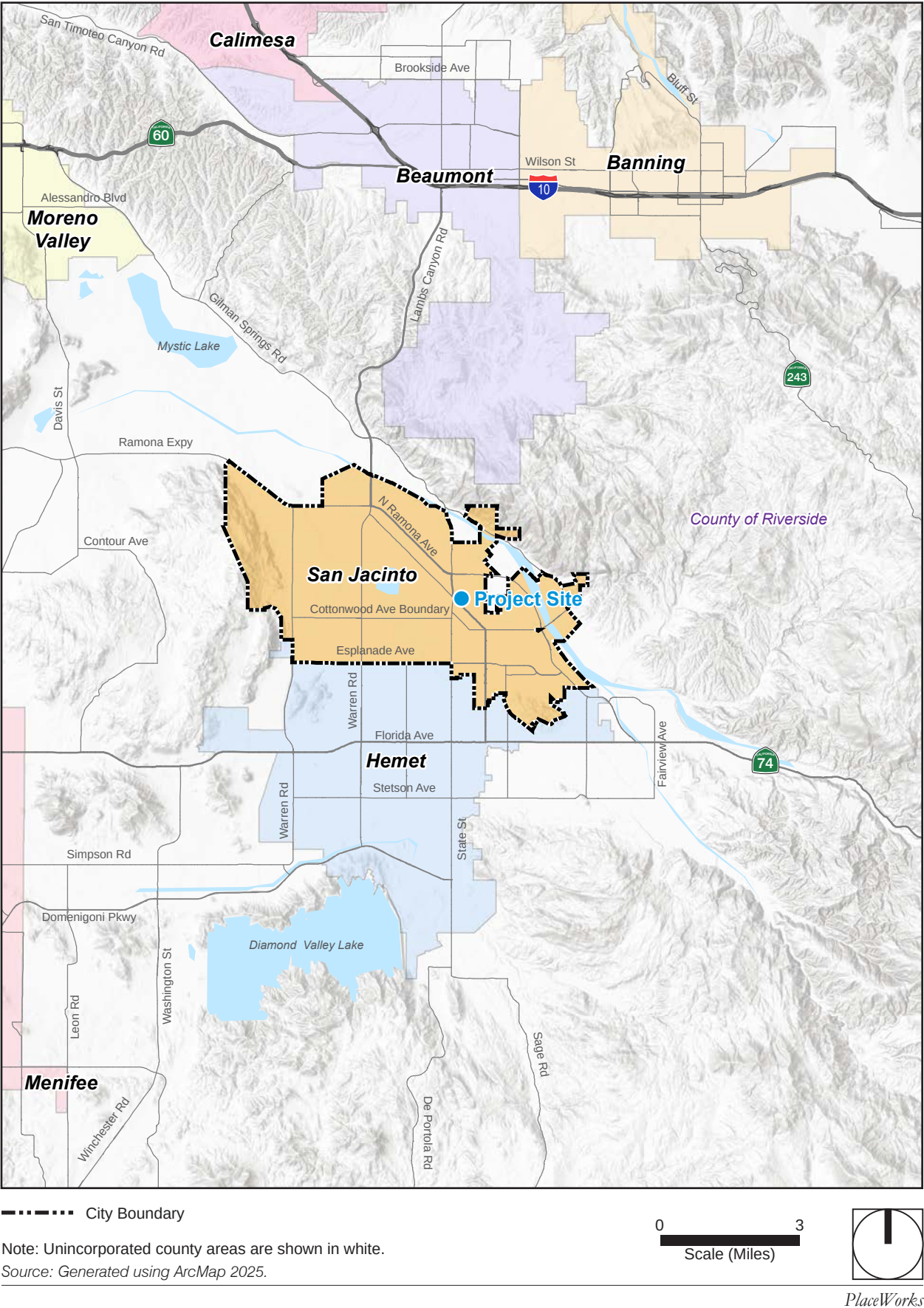
2.3 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Proposed Project

The proposed project would be implemented on the existing track and football field, practice field, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts of the San Jacinto HS campus. The proposed project would include the installation of new permanent Musco lighting at these existing facilities.

The proposed project includes the installation of 32 new competition lighting poles with a total of 186 new lighting fixtures surrounding the practice field, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts (see Figure 3, *Proposed Project Plans*). Additionally, the proposed project includes updating the existing track and field’s competition lighting with new lighting fixtures. All lighting would be accessed via wireless access points and used only during sporting games, practices, and evening campus events. The proposed project would not result in the addition of new events on the campus; however, schedule changes to the existing sporting events and practices on campus have the potential to occur and more events would be held during evening hours. The proposed project would not increase the number of attendees at the sporting events on campus.

Figure 1 - Regional Location



2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

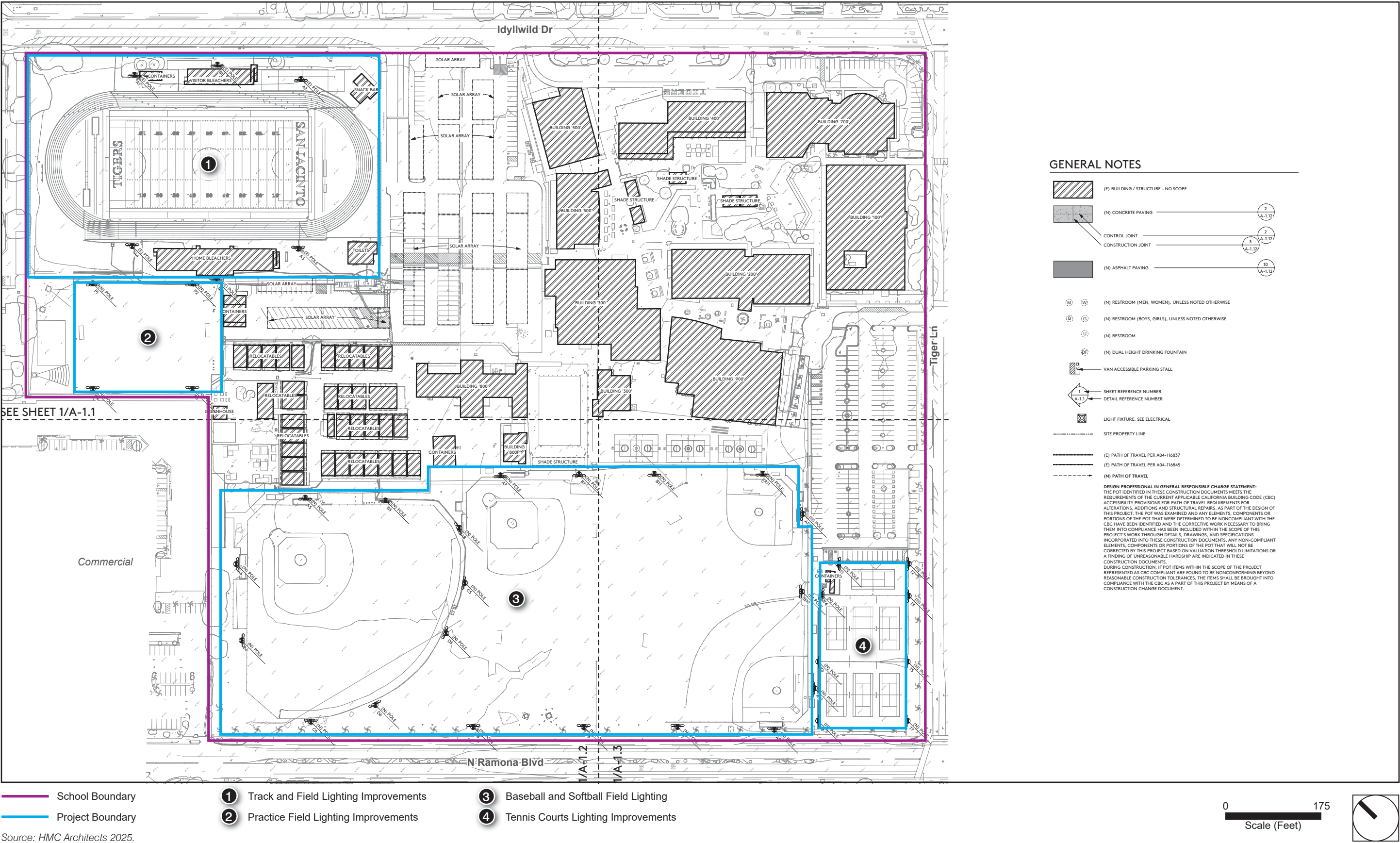
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2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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Figure 3 - Proposed Project Plans



2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

New lighting would be installed by a lighting engineer, and the mounting height, visors and shielding, aim, and reflective housing around the lamps would be designed and intended to reduce potential light spill and glare. Design elements for light control and reduced spill lighting include mounting height and steep aiming angles, various lighting modes, visors and shielding, reflective housing around the luminaires, number of luminaires, and appropriate light levels. The proposed light poles would incorporate all of these elements, and each element can be arranged individually to control and minimize potential spill light. The new lighting would be designed to meet the City of San Jacinto's development standards for outdoor lighting (Chapter 17.300.080), which includes shielding devices to prevent excessive light and glare.

The proposed project would not include changes to existing walkways. No building demolition or tree removal would be required for the proposed project. Implementation of the proposed project would not affect student or staff capacity at San Jacinto HS.

TRACK AND FOOTBALL FIELD

A total of 56 newer technology Musco lighting fixtures would replace the existing lighting fixtures on the six existing lighting poles on the northeastern and southwestern sides of the track and football field to illuminate the field for nighttime events. The existing lighting poles range in height from 80 to 100 feet.

PRACTICE FIELD

Four new 60-foot competition lighting poles with a total of 20 fixtures would be installed on the northeastern and southwestern sides of the practice field.

BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL FIELDS

The varsity baseball field would receive 58 lighting fixtures on eight new competition lighting poles: two on the northeastern side, two on the southwestern side, and four on the southern (outfield) perimeter. Twelve additional lighting poles are proposed to be installed around the varsity and junior varsity (JV) softball fields and JV baseball field, which are southeast of the varsity baseball field. They would be evenly distributed, with four lighting poles on the northeastern side of the fields, four on the southwestern side, and four on the south side, aimed to illuminate the fields.

The JV baseball and both softball fields share the South Fields Outfield. The twelve proposed lighting poles, along with the easternmost two lighting poles from the varsity baseball field outfield, would include 97 lighting fixtures and provide illumination for the entire South Fields Outfield.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TENNIS COURTS

The proposed project includes the installation of eight new 60-foot competition lighting poles and fixtures on the northeastern, southeastern, southwestern, and northwestern sides of the tennis courts to enhance visibility.

2.3.2 Event Scheduling

The proposed improvements at San Jacinto HS would allow for the continued use of these facilities for sporting events, practices, and other school events and activities. The proposed event scheduling is contingent on District operational needs and may be modified at the District's discretion. No changes to the existing football, soccer, and track-and-field schedules are proposed as a result of the proposed project; however, baseball and softball games and tennis matches that are currently played in the afternoons would be held in the evening hours (see Table 2, *San Jacinto High School Proposed Athletics/Events Schedule*).

The athletic field lights are anticipated to be utilized throughout the school year for school events from dusk to 10:00 pm, similar to the District's other high school facilities. The District would have the authority to use the lights for practices and events based on specific needs; thus, the event schedule may be adjusted for different school and community events. The proposed project would not increase attendance at sporting events or graduation.

2.3.3 Project Construction and Phasing

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to occur in a single phase, starting in fall 2025 and ending in winter 2025. Construction activities include drill holes to install the lighting poles and utility trenching to connect to existing electricity infrastructure.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 2 San Jacinto High School Proposed Athletics/Events Schedule

Activity/Use	Approximate Number of Home Events per Year	Days of Week	Time	
			Start	End
Football (August to November)				
Varsity Football	5	Friday	7:00 pm	10:00 pm
Junior Varsity Football	5	Thursday	4:00 pm	7:00 pm
Soccer (November to February)				
Boys Varsity Soccer	9	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	4:45 pm/ 6:00 pm	6:45 pm/ 8:00 pm
Boys Junior Varsity Soccer	9	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	2:45 pm/ 5:00 pm	4:45 pm/ 7:00 pm
Girls Varsity Soccer	7	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	4:45 pm/ 5:15 pm	6:45 pm/ 7:15 pm
Girls Junior Varsity	7	Monday/Wednesday/Friday	2:30 pm/ 3:45 pm	4:30 pm/ 5:45 pm
Track and Field (Spring: March to April)				
Co-ed Track and Field	8	Wednesday	3:45 pm	6:45 pm
Baseball (February to May)				
Varsity Baseball	10	Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday Saturday ¹	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
Junior Varsity Baseball	9	Monday/Wednesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Softball (February to May)				
Varsity Softball	8	Wednesday/Friday/ Saturday ¹	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
Junior Varsity Softball	8	Wednesday/Friday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Boys Tennis				
Boys Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
Boys Junior Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Girls Tennis (August to October)				
Girls Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	5:00 pm	7:00 pm
Girls Junior Varsity Tennis	10	Monday/Tuesday/Thursday	3:15 pm	5:15 pm
Graduation (June)				
Graduation Ceremony	1	Monday - Friday	6:00 pm	7:30 pm

Source: San Jacinto Tigers Athletics 2025.

1. Saturday games are tournament games and may be held during daytime hours.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.4 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The SJUSD is the Lead Agency under CEQA and has the approval authority over the proposed project. Discretionary actions for the proposed project would include: (1) certification of the environmental document and (2) approval of the proposed project. The District will consider the information in the IS/MND when making its decision to approve or deny the proposed project, or in directing modifications to the proposed project in response to the IS/MND’s findings and mitigation measures. The IS/MND is intended to disclose to the public the proposed project’s details, analyses of the proposed project’s potential environment impacts, and identification of feasible mitigation that would lessen or reduce significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

The proposed project would also require approval from the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect, as a responsible agency.

Lead Agency	Action
San Jacinto Unified School District	• Approve the proposed project • Adopt the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration • Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
Responsible Agencies	Action
Department of General Services, Division of State Architect (DSA)	• Approve construction drawings

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

This section includes a checklist for each environmental topic, evaluates the significance criteria in the checklists, and, if necessary, provides mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.

I. Aesthetics

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix A of this Initial Study.

- *San Jacinto High School Project Lighting Plans*, Musco Lighting, February 2025

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A scenic vista is a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the public. Some scenic vistas are officially designated by public agencies, or informally designated by tourist guides. Vistas provide visual access or panoramic views to a large geographic area. Panoramic views are usually associated with vantage points over a section of urban or natural areas that provide a geographic orientation not commonly available. Examples of panoramic views might include an urban skyline, valley, mountain range, large open space area, the ocean, or other water bodies. A substantial adverse effect to a scenic vista is one that degrades the view from such a designated view spot.

The City San Jacinto's eastern and western borders are largely defined by steep sloping hillsides and ridgelines on unincorporated lands in the San Jacinto Mountain Range. San Jacinto has several scenic vistas offering views of open space and agricultural lands.

The project site and surrounding area has distant views of the base of the San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The areas surrounding the San Jacinto HS campus and the project site are developed with residential and commercial uses. Existing views toward the San Jacinto Mountains from areas surrounding the campus are largely obstructed by existing buildings, fencing, and vegetation. The most unobstructed view toward the San Jacinto Mountains is available along the eastern edge of the campus, looking eastward across the baseball and softball fields. The existing San Jacinto HS campus does not detract from existing views to the San Jacinto Mountains.

With the proposed project, the campus would maintain a height and scale that is similar to adjoining residential and commercial development. The proposed project does not include any new buildings or large structures that would obstruct existing views. Given the relatively small circumference of the proposed lighting poles, views of the San Jacinto Mountains would not be obstructed (see visual simulations in Figures 6 through 13, below). Therefore, a less-than-significant impact to scenic vistas would occur.

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

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area of the city. According to the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) California Scenic Highway Mapping System, the closest eligible State scenic highway is SR-74 , approximately 3.3 miles south of the campus, and the closest officially designated scenic highway is SR-243, approximately 9.6 miles northeast of the campus (Caltrans 2025). All proposed project improvements would occur within the boundaries of the existing campus and would not be visible from those segments due to

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

distance. Therefore, no impact to scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur due to implementation of the proposed project.

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

No Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15387 defines “urbanized area” as “a central city or a group of contiguous cities with a population of 50,000 or more, together with adjacent densely populated areas having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.” As of 2020, the population of San Jacinto was 53,898 persons (US Census 2020). Therefore, the project is in an urbanized area, and this analysis focuses on whether the proposed project would conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.

The project site has a City of San Jacinto land use and zoning designation of Public Institutional (PI), which is applied to areas appropriate for publicly owned facilities and properties. School districts are considered agencies of the state and are therefore are generally not subject to local building and zoning regulations (California Government Code Section 53094[a]). The District has not adopted any regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, no impacts to scenic quality would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The two major causes of light pollution are spill light and glare from existing sources of light. Spill light is caused by misdirected light that illuminates areas outside the area intended to be lit. Glare occurs when a bright object is against (or reflects off) a dark background or shiny surface. Existing sources of light on the campus include light emanating from building interiors, building and security lights, parking lot lights. The project site includes six existing light poles on the track and field. Non-competition lighting fixtures are present on the fencing surrounding the tennis courts. No permanent lighting exists on the practice field, baseball fields, and softball fields.

Horizontal¹ and vertical² light levels are shown in foot-candles (fc), which is a unit based on English measurements. Although foot-candles are considered obsolete in some scientific circles, they are nevertheless used because many existing light meters are calibrated in foot-candles.

¹ **Horizontal foot-candle.** The amount of light received on a horizontal surface such as a roadway or parking lot pavement.

² **Vertical foot-candle.** The amount of light received on a vertical surface such as a billboard or building façade.

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Moonlight produces approximately 0.01 fc, and sunlight can produce up to 10,000 fc. The general benchmarks for light levels are shown in Table 3, *General Light Levels Benchmark*.

Table 3 **General Light Levels Benchmark**

Outdoor Light	Foot-Candles
Direct Sunlight	10,000
Full Daylight	1,000
Overcast Day	100
Gas station canopies	25–30
Dusk	10
Typical neighborhood streetlight and parking garage	1–5
Twilight	1
Deep Twilight	0.1
Full Moon	0.01
Quarter Moon	0.001
Moonless Night	0.0001
Overcast Night	0.00001

The Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) and the International Dark-Sky Association (IDA)'s Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) provides guidance for communities to develop effective lighting control ordinances (IES 2011). The MLO provides the following light spill thresholds:

- Rural/Low Density = 0.1 foot-candle
- Mixed-use/Suburban Density = 0.3 foot-candle
- City/Urban = 0.8 foot-candle

The nearest sensitive receptors are adjacent to the campus on the northwest, near the football field, and approximately 100 feet from the campus on the northeast, southeast, and southwest boundaries of the campus. On May 7, 2025, existing light measurements were obtained using a light meter to take horizontal and vertical light measurements at 88 locations, including locations near sensitive receptors, to identify changes in lighting levels from implementation of the proposed project (see Figure 4a, *Existing Light Levels*). Anticipated light measurements under proposed conditions are indicated on Figure 4b, *Proposed Lighting Levels (Football Field)*, and Figure 4c, *Proposed Lighting Levels (Baseball Field, Softball Field, and Tennis Courts)*.

Figure 4a - Existing Lighting Levels



— School Boundary
— Project Boundary

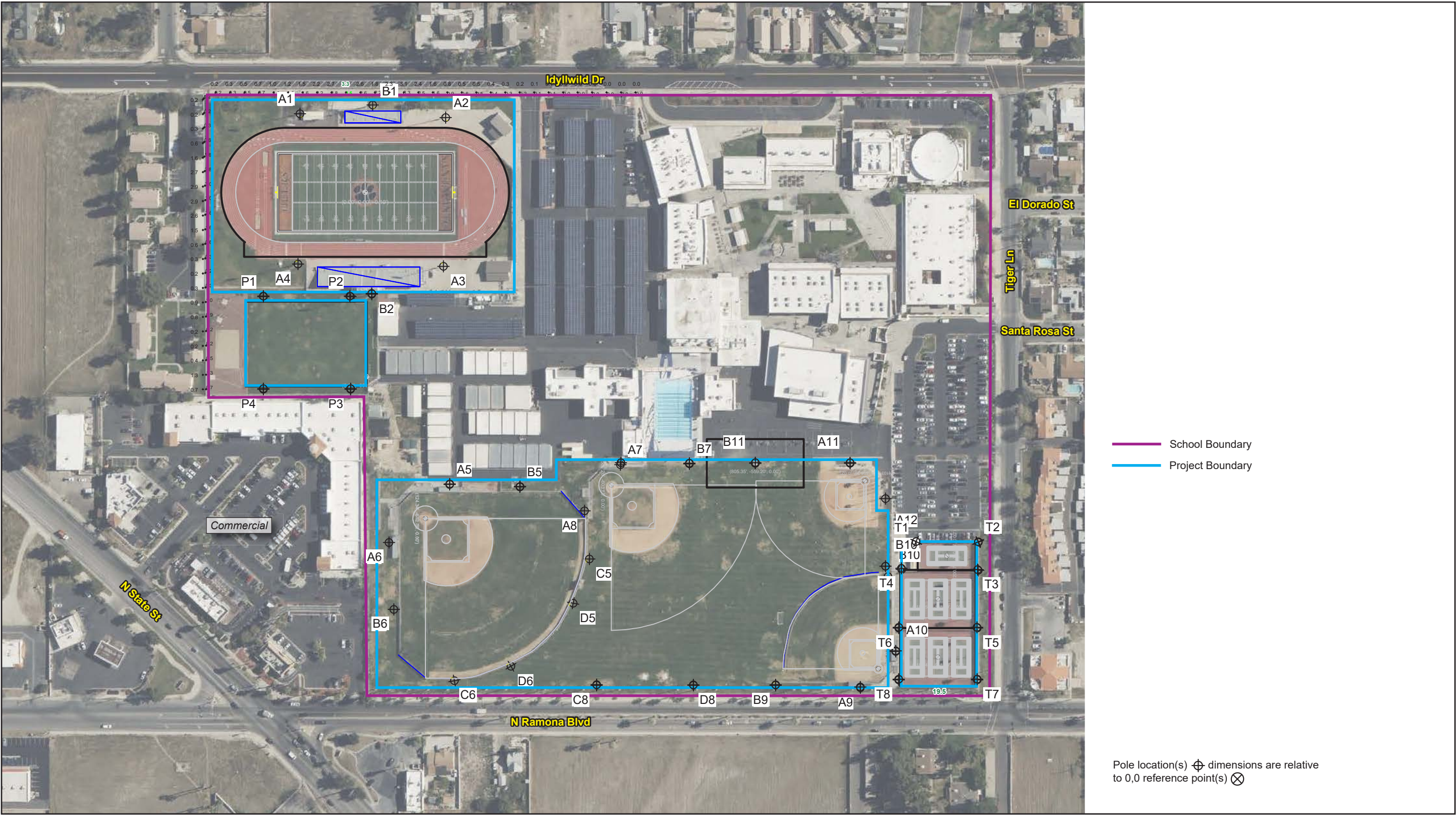
Source: PlaceWorks 2025.



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Figure 4b - Proposed Lighting Levels (Football Field)

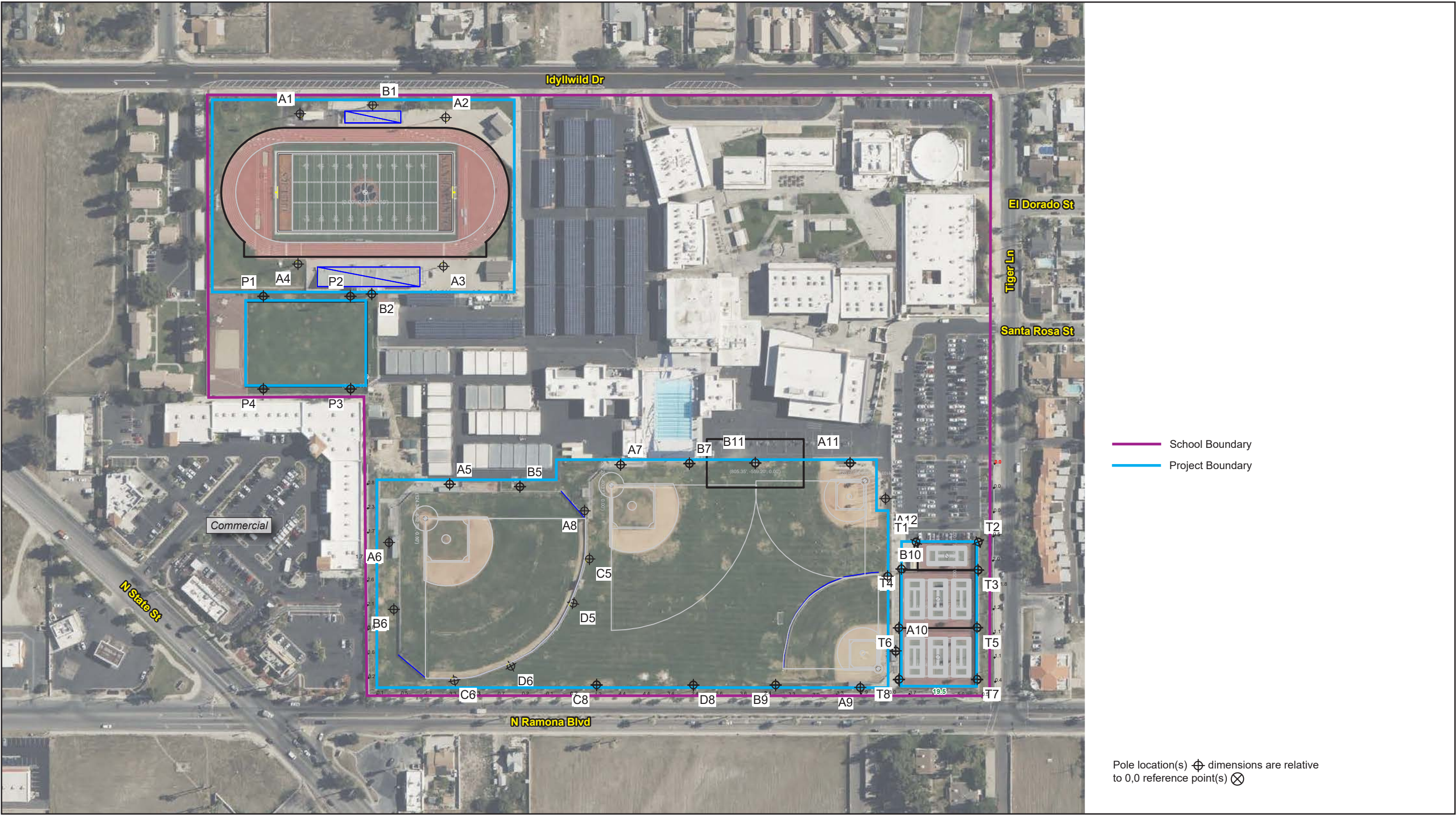


Source: Musco 2025.

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Figure 4c - Proposed Lighting Levels (Baseball Field, Softball Field, and Tennis Courts)



Source: Musco 2025.

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Four locations were selected to simulate daytime and nighttime views with the addition of the new lighting fixtures (see Figure 5, *Visual Simulation Locations*). The first proposed view can be seen from the intersection of Penny Lane and Idyllwild Drive facing southeast (see Figure 6, *Location 1: Existing and Proposed Daytime Views*, and Figure 7, *Location 1: Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*). The second proposed view can be seen along Tiger Lane facing north toward the softball fields (see Figure 8, *Location 2: Existing and Proposed Daytime Views*, and Figure 9, *Location 2: Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*). The third proposed view can be seen along North Ramona Boulevard facing east toward the softball fields (see Figure 10, *Location 3: Existing and Proposed Daytime Views*, and Figure 11, *Location 3: Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*). The fourth proposed view can be seen at the northern corner of the school property along North Ramona Boulevard facing east toward the softball fields (see Figure 12, *Location 4: Existing and Proposed Daytime Views*, and Figure 13, *Location 4: Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*).

Light Spill

Some of the design elements for light control and reduced spill lighting include mounting height and steep aiming angles, various lighting modes, visors and shielding, reflective housing around the luminaires, number of luminaires, and appropriate light levels. The proposed light poles incorporate all of these elements, and each element can be arranged individually to control and minimize potential spill. Additionally, there are existing street light poles in the surrounding area, and the proposed project would not be inconsistent with the surrounding existing conditions during the daytime.

Figure 4a and Figure 4b show the existing and anticipated light measurements, respectively. For existing conditions, potential light spill from field lighting can only occur around the track and football field because the other facilities do not currently contain light poles. The highest existing conditions light spill onto adjacent properties under existing conditions is 6.3 fc at the school's northwestern property line. Under the proposed project, the proposed lighting measurement at this location would be approximately 3.0 fc, a decrease of 3.3 fc compared to existing conditions. Structures adjacent to the school's property are shaded parking spaces, and the nearest building façade is approximately 60 feet to the west. As shown in Appendix A, light spill at the building façade would be approximately 0.22 fc, which is below the 0.8 threshold of significance. Additionally, the highest light spill at property lines along Idyllwild Drive, across from the campus, would be approximately 0.14 fc (see Appendix A). Thus, the anticipated increase in light spill around the track and football field onto adjacent properties would be well below the 0.8 fc threshold utilized for lighting analysis. Table 4, *San Jacinto High School Athletic Field Light Measurements*, shows a comparison between the existing horizontal light measurements identified in the latest Musco lighting plans (Appendix A) for the sensitive receptors at northeastern boundary of the campus. All other location are shown in Figures 4a to 4c and Appendix A of this IS/MND.

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Table 4 Jacinto High School Athletic Field Light Measurements

Location #	Existing Light Measurement (foot-candles) ¹	Proposed Light Measurement (foot-candles) ²
	Horizontal spill light	Horizontal spill light
1	1.9	0.7
2	1.9	1.3
3	1.8	0.5
4	1.8	0.2
5	0.4	0.9
6	0.9	1.0
7	0.8	0.3
8	1.5	0.3
9	2.4	0.6
10	3.8	1.6
11	6	3.0
12	6.3	3.0
13	3.2	1.6
14	0.8	0.6
15	0.7	0.3
16	0.3	0.2

1. Numbers based on measurements taken at San Jacinto High School Campus on Wednesday, June 4, 2025.

2. Numbers based on Musco lighting plans dated July 9, 2025.

Figure 5 - Visual Simulation Locations



Source: PlaceWorks 2025.

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Figure 6 - Location 1 – Existing and Proposed Daytime Views



Location 1 - Existing Daytime View



Location 1 - Proposed Daytime View

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Figure 7 - Location 1 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views



Location 1 - Existing Nighttime View



Location 1 - Proposed Nighttime View

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Figure 8 - Location 2 – Existing and Proposed Daytime Views



Location 2 - Existing Daytime View



Location 2 - Proposed Daytime View

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Figure 9 - Location 2 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views



Location 2 - Existing Nighttime View



Location 2 - Proposed Nighttime View

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Figure 10 - Location 3 – Existing and Proposed Daytime Views



Location 3 - Existing Daytime View



Location 3 - Proposed Daytime View

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Figure 11 - Location 3 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views



Location 3 - Existing Nighttime View



Location 3 - Proposed Nighttime View

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Figure 12 - Location 4 – Existing and Proposed Daytime Views



Location 4 - Existing Daytime View



Location 4 - Proposed Daytime View

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Figure 13 - Location 4 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views



Location 4 - Existing Nighttime View



Location 4 - Proposed Nighttime View

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As shown on Figure 4c, the highest light level of light spill for the new baseball, softball, and tennis lighting at the southern portion of the campus would be 19.5 fc, which exceeds the 0.8 fc threshold of significance. However, there are no sensitive receptors adjacent to the campus at that location. The nearest sensitive receptors are single-family homes approximately 100 feet southwest, across N Ramona Boulevard. According to the Musco lighting plans (Appendix A), horizontal spill at the property line of the nearby residences would reach a maximum of 0.16 fc, which is below the 0.8 fc threshold of significance. Additionally, the visual simulations prepared for the proposed project demonstrate that the new lights would be equipped with directional aiming and shielded to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Further, because the increased mounting heights of the proposed lights allow the lamps to be directed down to the playing surface and not at a right angle across the track/field, no residential properties will experience measurable increase in lighting as a result of the project. Due to the combination of increased mounting height, downward aiming, and shielding, illumination levels at the nearest residential property lines would remain low. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area and impacts would be less than significant.

Generation of Glare

In general, all school activities are scheduled to end by 9:00 pm, and community use would end by 10:00 pm. The design elements for glare control include mounting height, visors and shielding, aim, and reflective housing around the lamp. As part of the proposed project, the lighting engineer would ensure that the lights are properly adjusted and maintained so that glare would not adversely affect the residences adjacent to the campus on the northwest and those approximately 100 feet from the northeast, southeast, and southwest boundaries (see visual simulations in Figures 6 through 13). As illustrated in the visual simulations, due to the shielding of proposed lights, glare effects would be minimal and less than those created by existing lighting conditions. The project would not result in a substantial new source of glare that would affect nighttime views in the area; therefore, this impact is less than significant.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. The California Department of Conservation's (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) produces maps and statistical data for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status and is divided into five categories: Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Farmland of Local Importance, Unique Farmland, and Grazing Land. According to the FMMP, the project site is mapped as "Urban and Built-up Land" (DOC 2022). The proposed project would be developed within the existing athletic facilities of the San Jacinto HS campus. The campus is surrounded by residential, commercial, and hospitality uses. The closest farmland is designated "Farmland of Local Importance" and is 0.6 mile east of the project site. The project site does not contain any farmland and would not disturb any type of farmland. Therefore, the proposed project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a nonagricultural use, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Williamson Act contracts restrict the use of privately owned land to agriculture and compatible open-space uses under contract with local governments; in exchange, the land is taxed based on actual use rather than potential market value. According to the California Williamson Act Enrollment Finder there is no Williamson Act contract in effect on the project site; the closest Williamson Act contract is approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the project site (DOC 2025a). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with an existing Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The City of San Jacinto Zoning Map designates the campus as Public Institutional (PI) (San Jacinto 2023). The proposed project would not change the zoning designation of the existing campus and would not impact any lands zoned for forestland and timberland uses. The project site is developed within the San Jacinto HS campus, and no forested land or timberland exists on-site. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for forest land, timberland, or land zoned timberland production, and no impact would occur.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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

No Impact. The project site would be developed within the existing athletic facilities within the existing San Jacinto HS campus. No forest land uses are present on-site nor in the immediate vicinity. Development of the proposed project would not require any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of forest land into non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The project site would be developed within the existing athletic facilities of the San Jacinto HS campus. No significant forest land uses are present on-site nor in the immediate vicinity. The closest classified farmland is 0.6 mile east of the project site and is designated as "Farmland of Local Importance." Construction of the proposed project would occur within the boundaries of the San Jacinto HS campus and would not disturb any type of farmland. Vehicles associated with the proposed project would travel on existing public rights-of-way and would not affect the operation of any farmland. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

III. Air Quality

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The analysis in this section is based on information provided in Appendix B, *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Energy*, of this Initial Study.

This section addresses the potential impacts of the proposed project on ambient air quality and the exposure of people, especially sensitive individuals, to unhealthful pollutant concentrations. The primary air pollutants of concern for which ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been established are ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine inhalable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and lead (Pb). Areas are classified under the federal and California Clean Air Act as either in attainment or nonattainment for each criteria pollutant based on whether the AAQS have been achieved. The South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), which is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD), is designated nonattainment for O₃, and PM_{2.5} under the California and National AAQS, nonattainment for PM₁₀ under the California AAQS, and nonattainment for lead (Los Angeles County only) under the National AAQS (CARB 2023).

Furthermore, the South Coast AQMD has identified regional thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions and criteria air pollutant precursors, including VOC, CO, NOX, SOX, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Development projects below the regional significance thresholds are not expected to generate sufficient criteria pollutant emissions to violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Where available, the significance criteria established by the South Coast AQMD may be relied upon to make the determinations shown below.

A background discussion on the air quality regulatory setting, meteorological conditions, and existing ambient air quality in the vicinity of the project site can be found in Appendix B. This appendix also contains the assumptions and air pollutant emissions modeling for a comparable project, which was used to estimate emissions generated by the proposed project, calculations of the localized significance thresholds for the proposed project, and the assumptions and calculations of the energy demand for the proposed field lighting (see Section 3.6, *Energy*).

DISCUSSION

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

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A consistency determination plays an important role in local agency project review by linking local planning and individual projects to the air quality management plan (AQMP). It fulfills the CEQA goal of informing decision makers of the environmental efforts of the project under consideration at an early enough stage to ensure that air quality concerns are fully addressed. It also provides the local agency with ongoing information as to whether they are contributing to clean air goals in the AQMP.

The South Coast AQMD adopted the 2022 AQMP on December 2, 2022. Regional growth projections are used by South Coast AQMD to forecast future emission levels in the SoCAB. For southern California, these regional growth projections are provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and are partially based on land use designations included in city/county general plans. Typically, only large, regionally significant projects have the potential to affect the regional growth projections. In addition, the consistency analysis is generally only required in connection with the adoption of General Plans, specific plans, and significant projects. Changes in population, housing, or employment growth projections have the potential to affect SCAG's demographic projections and therefore the assumptions in South Coast AQMD's AQMP. These demographic trends are incorporated into SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) to determine priority transportation projects and vehicle miles traveled in the SCAG region.

Based on the scope and nature of the proposed project, it would not affect housing, employment, or population projections within the region. Additionally, as demonstrated below in Section 3.3(b), the regional emissions that would be generated by the operational phase of the proposed project would be below the South Coast AQMD emissions thresholds and would therefore not be considered by South Coast AQMD to be a substantial source of air pollutant emissions that would have the potential to affect the attainment designations in the SoCAB. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect the regional emissions inventory or conflict with strategies in the 2022 AQMP, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The following describes project-related impacts from regional short-term construction activities and regional long-term operation of the proposed project.

Regional Short-Term Construction Impacts

Construction activities generate air pollutants. These emissions would primarily be exhaust from off-road diesel-powered construction equipment; 2) dust generated by construction activities; and 3) exhaust from on-road vehicles.

Construction of the proposed project would consist of trenching and field lighting installation of 32 new lighting poles at the baseball field, softball field, and tennis courts, and the replacement

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of six lighting fixtures on the existing lighting poles at the football field which is anticipated to disturb up to one total acre³ across the project site. These activities are anticipated to be completed over a period of approximately three months during fall 2025 through winter 2025. Due to the limited scope of construction activities associated with the proposed project, this analysis utilizes the emissions modeled for a previous field lighting project performed by PlaceWorks.

As shown in Table 5, *Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions*, construction activities associated with field lighting projects do not generally exceed the South Coast AQMD regional significance thresholds. It can be reasonably expected that the proposed project's construction activities would generate similar levels of emissions and therefore have less-than-significant regional air quality impacts.

Table 5 Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions

Construction Phase	Pollutants (lb./day) ¹					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions- School Lighting Projects	3	25	26	<1	4	2
South Coast AQMD Regional Construction Threshold	75	100	550	150	150	55
Significant?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: SJUSD 2023.

1. Includes implementation of fugitive dust control measures required by South Coast AQMD under Rule 403, including watering disturbed areas a minimum of two times per day, reducing speed limit to 25 miles per hour on unpaved surfaces, replacing ground cover quickly, and street sweeping with Rule 1186-compliant sweepers.

Long-Term Operational Impacts

Long-term air pollutant emissions are typically generated by area sources (e.g., landscape fuel use, aerosols, architectural coatings, and asphalt pavement), energy use (natural gas), and mobile sources (i.e., on-road vehicles). The proposed project is limited to the installation of new field lights at several existing San Jacinto HS sports facilities in addition to replacement of existing field lighting fixtures. As such, the proposed project would not generate new events or trips to the project site, resulting in no net increase in mobile source emissions. The proposed project would also not generate air pollutant emissions associated with area sources or energy use. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would not exceed the South Coast AQMD regional operation-phase significance thresholds, and impacts to the regional air quality associated with operation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

³ Each lighting pole is assumed to require 1,000 square feet of space to install (38 lighting poles x 1,000 square feet = 38,000 square feet = 0.87 acre).

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project could expose sensitive receptors to elevated pollutant concentrations if it causes or significantly contributes to elevated pollutant concentration levels. Unlike regional emissions, localized emissions are typically evaluated in terms of air concentration rather than mass so they can be more readily correlated to potential health effects.

Construction Localized Significance Thresholds

Localized significance thresholds (LSTs) are based on the California AAQS, which are the most stringent AAQS, to provide a margin of safety in the protection of public health and welfare. They are designated to protect sensitive receptors most susceptible to further respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and people engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The screening-level construction LSTs are based on the size of the project site, distance to the nearest sensitive receptor, and Source Receptor Area (SRA). The proposed project is located adjacent to sensitive receptors at a multifamily apartment complex northwest of the project site. The project site is in SRA 28 (Hemet/San Jacinto Valley) and would disturb up to one acre across the project site.

As discussed above, field lighting projects like the proposed project do not typically generate criteria air pollutant emissions that would exceed the South Coast AQMD's regional construction emissions thresholds. And the extent of work needed to install field lighting poles for the proposed project is not anticipated to generate criteria air pollutant emissions that would impact nearby sensitive receptors and exceed South Coast AQMD's LSTs. Table 6, *Localized Construction Emissions*, shows that the maximum on-site daily construction emissions (pounds per day) for NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} of a similar field lighting project would be below the respective South Coast AQMD screening-level LSTs applicable to the proposed project. Therefore, localized air quality impacts from project-related construction activities would be less than significant.

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Table 6 Localized Construction Emissions

Construction Activity	Pollutants(lbs./day)			
	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀ ¹	PM _{2.5} ¹
South Coast AQMD 1.00 Acre Screening-Level LST	162	750	4	3
Site Preparation, Installation of Field Lighting, and Utility Trenching Activities	24	23	3.53	2.18
Exceeds Screening-Level LST?	No	No	No	No

Source: JUSD 2023.

Notes: In accordance with South Coast AQMD methodology, only on-site stationary sources and mobile equipment are included in the analysis.

These results reflect the period of construction with the highest level of pollutants generated (overlap in site preparation, installation of lighting, and utility trenching activities). Screening level LSTs are based on a 25-meter distance to receptors in SRA 28 for the proposed project.

1. Includes fugitive dust control measures required by South Coast AQMD under Rule 403, such as watering disturbed areas a minimum of two times per day, reducing speed limit to 25 miles per hour on unpaved surfaces, replacing ground cover quickly, and street sweeping with Rule 1186-compliant sweepers.

Construction Health Risk

Toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from construction equipment primarily consist of diesel particulate matter (DPM). In 2015, the Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment (OEHHA) adopted guidance for preparation of health risk assessments, which included the development of a cancer risk factor and non-cancer chronic reference exposure level for DPM over a 30-year time frame (OEHHA 2015). Currently, South Coast AQMD does not require the evaluation of long-term excess cancer risk or chronic health impacts for a short-term project. The proposed project is anticipated to be completed within three months, which would limit the exposure of on- and off-site receptors. Additionally, the installation of lighting poles would not generate a substantial construction equipment fleet for building construction or require large amounts of earthwork. Furthermore, construction activities would not generate on-site exhaust emissions that would exceed the screening-level construction LSTs. Thus, construction emissions would not pose a health risk to on-site high school students and off-site receptors (i.e., residences), and project-related construction health impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Localized Significance Thresholds

Operation of the proposed project would not generate substantial emissions from on-site stationary sources. Land uses that have the potential to generate substantial stationary sources of emissions include industrial land uses, such as chemical processing and warehousing operations where truck idling would occur on-site and would require a permit from South Coast AQMD. The proposed project does not fall within these categories of uses. Overall, the proposed project would be limited to operation of the new proposed field lights at several

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existing San Jacinto HS sports facilities in addition to the replacement field lighting fixtures. As such, the proposed project would not generate new events or trips to the project site, resulting in no net increase in mobile source emissions. In addition, because the field lighting would be powered by electricity from the power grid, their operation would not generate any direct on-site emissions of criteria air pollutants. Therefore, localized air quality impacts related to operation-related emissions would be less than significant.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

Vehicle congestion has the potential to create pockets of CO called hotspots. Hotspots are typically produced at intersections, where traffic congestion is highest and vehicles are idle for longer periods and are subject to reduced speeds. The proposed project would not generate new events at the project site and would result in no net increase in vehicle trips. Thus, the proposed project would not substantially increase CO hotspots at intersections, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The threshold for odor is if a project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to South Coast AQMD Rule 402, Nuisance, which states:

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

The type of facilities that are considered to have objectionable odors include wastewater treatments plants, compost facilities, landfills, solid waste transfer stations, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, paint/coating operations (e.g., auto body shops), dairy farms, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing, and food manufacturing facilities. The proposed project involves the installation of light poles and would not involve a land use that would have the potential to generate an objectionable odor. Emissions from construction equipment, such as diesel exhaust and volatile organic compounds from paving activities may generate odors. However, these odors would be low in concentration, temporary, and would not affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, odor impacts would be less than significant.

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IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Special-status species include those listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act or California Endangered Species Act, species otherwise given certain designations by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and plant species listed as rare by the California Native Plant Society.

The Envision San Jacinto 2040 General Plan identifies a variety of biological resources throughout the city, both animal species and native plants, which include endangered or threatened species. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service critical habitat for threatened species and endangered species mapper, the project site and surrounding area are outside of any federally designated critical habitat (USFWS 2025a). However, the City of San Jacinto, including the project site, is within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) area, which encompasses 14 cities and approximately 1.2 million acres (CDFW 2025a).

Action RM-1d in Chapter 6, Resource Management, of the General Plan states:

Development in the City shall be required to comply with the applicable terms of the MSHCP including, but not limited to, the payment of mitigation fees, narrow endemic surveys, riparian/riverine policy, and other applicable surveys.

The project site has been previously disturbed by the San Jacinto HS campus and is currently developed. The construction of the proposed project would be limited to areas previously disturbed as part of the campus development. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species, and a less-than-significant impact would occur.

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

No Impact. No federally designated critical habitat exists on or in the vicinity of the project site (USFWS 2025a). The National Wetlands Mapper maintained by the US Fish and Wildlife service does not identify any riparian or wetland habitats in or near the project site (USFWS 2025b). The nearest wetlands are the San Jacinto Reservoir and a riverine approximately 1.5 miles west and east of the project site, respectively. Thus, the project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, and the proposed project would not have the

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potential to impact riverine habitat or other sensitive natural communities. Therefore, no impacts would occur to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.

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

No Impact. As discussed in Section 3.4(b), the National Wetlands Mapper does not identify any riparian or wetland habitats within or in the vicinity of the project site (USFWS 2025b). The nearest wetlands are the San Jacinto Reservoir and a riverine approximately 1.5 miles west and east of the project site, respectively. Given the distance between the proposed project and the nearest wetlands, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on protected wetlands, and no impacts would occur.

- d) ***Would the proposed project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?***

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area of San Jacinto. The project site is fully developed and within the existing San Jacinto HS. No federally designated critical habitat exists on-site or in the vicinity (USFWS 2025a). The proposed project does not include any removal of or disturbance to trees and would not disturb nesting birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Furthermore, based on the California Department of Fish Wildlife's BIOS 6 viewer Terrestrial Connectivity layer, the project site has a score of one out of five, indicating the project site has "limited connectivity opportunity" (CDFW 2025b). Areas within "limited connectivity opportunity" are areas where land use may limit options for providing connectivity (e.g., agriculture, urban) or no connectivity importance has been identified in models (CDFW 2025c). The project site does not include and is not surrounded by any wildlife corridors, and there is no potential for the proposed new lighting to affect bird movement in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, due to the disturbed and developed nature of the project site and surrounding urban development and the existing levels of lighting present, the project site is not an essential wildlife corridor. Additionally, the proposed project would be confined within the boundaries of the previously disturbed San Jacinto HS campus and would not result in any new impacts to wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 3.4(b), the proposed project is not within a federally designated critical habitat or any riparian or wetland habitats. As discussed in Section 3.4(d), the project site has a "limited connectivity opportunity" and would not impact essential wildlife corridors. The proposed project would not impact any trees on the project site

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and conflict with any tree preservation policies. Physical impacts would be limited the areas immediately surrounding the proposed light poles, within previously disturbed areas of the existing campus. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is developed within the existing San Jacinto HS campus. As discussed in Section 3.4(a), the proposed project is in the MSHCP area (CDFW 2025a). However, the project site does not contain any MSHCP conservation species or habitats (Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority 2025) and, as described in Section 3.4(a), construction of the proposed project would be limited to areas previously disturbed as part of the campus development. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

- a) ***Would the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?***

No Impact. Section 15064.5 defines historic resources as resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets one of the following criteria:

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- i) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- ii) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- iii) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;
- iv) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

San Jacinto High School was constructed and opened in 1968 (SJUSD 2025). The proposed project does not include the demolition of any structures on the campus. The campus is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 2025), the California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest, or the State Historic Structures list (CSP 2025). In addition, the project does not include any changes, demolition, or modification to existing structures on the campus. As such, no impact to historical resources would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Implementation of the proposed project would result in limited ground disturbance for the addition of new lighting poles. Ground-disturbing activities would be limited to the work needed to install the new lighting poles (i.e., trenching and lighting pole installation). The proposed project would not require extensive excavation. The proposed project would occur within the boundaries of the existing campus, which has already been developed; thus, the potential for discovery of archaeological resources would be minimal. Nevertheless, ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project have the potential to uncover unknown archaeological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would ensure that, in the event that archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, archaeological resources would be recovered in accordance with state and federal requirements. If archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground distributing activities shall halt and a qualified archeologist would be retained to assess such findings and ensure the proper handling of resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would reduce impacts to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

Impact CUL-1: Ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project have the potential to uncover unknown archaeological resources.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Prior to the commencement of grading activities, the District shall ensure that an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) standards for professional archaeology has been retained for the proposed project and

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will be on-call during all grading and other significant ground-disturbing activities that would occur beneath the existing artificial fill. If archeological resources are discovered during excavation and/or construction activities, construction shall stop within 50 feet of the find, and the qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The archaeologist, in consultation with a Native American representative registered with the Native American Heritage Commission that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area, as described in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3, shall make recommendations to the District to protect the discovered resources. Archaeological resources recovered shall be offered to a repository with a retrievable collection system and an educational and research interest in the materials, or a responsible public or private institution with a suitable repository willing to and capable of accepting and housing the resource. A report of findings documenting any data recovery shall be submitted to the District.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. There are no cemeteries or known human burials at the project site, which has been developed with existing athletic fields. However, the proposed project would include ground-disturbing activities with the limited potential to uncover previously unknown human remains.

If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that disturbance of the site shall halt and remain halted. The Riverside County Coroner shall investigate the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death and recommend the treatment and disposition of the human remains to the person responsible for the excavation or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code. The coroner is required to determine, within two working days of being notified of the discovery of the human remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority or has reason to believe they are Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who will contact the “most likely descendant.” The most likely descendant shall receive access to the discovery and would provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains within 48 hours of accessing the discovery site. Disposition of human remains and any associated grave goods, if encountered, shall be treated in accordance with procedures and requirements in Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (PRC sec. 5097.9; AB 389, 2023).

Although soil-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project could result in the discovery of human remains, compliance with existing law would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

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VI. Energy

Would the project:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on information in Appendix B, *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Energy*, of this Initial Study.

DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The following discusses the potential energy demands from short-term construction and long-term operational energy consumption associated with the installation and use of new field lighting at the San Jacinto HS campus.

Short-Term Construction Impacts

Construction of the proposed project would create temporary increased demands for electricity and vehicle fuels compared to existing conditions and would result in short-term transportation-related energy use.

Electrical Energy

Construction activities for the proposed project would not require electricity to power most construction equipment. The majority of construction equipment would be gas- or diesel-powered, and electricity would not be used to power most of the construction equipment. If electric-powered equipment would be used, it is anticipated that the majority of electric-powered construction equipment would be hand tools (e.g., power drills), which would result in

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minimal electricity usage during construction activities. Therefore, project-related construction activities would not result in wasteful or unnecessary electricity demands, and impacts would be less than significant.

Natural Gas Energy

It is not anticipated that construction equipment used for the proposed project would be powered by natural gas. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with respect to natural gas usage.

Transportation Energy

Transportation energy use during construction would come from the transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and construction employee vehicles that would use diesel fuel and/or gasoline. It is anticipated that the majority of off-road construction equipment, such as those used during trenching and lighting pole installation, would be gas or diesel powered.

The use of energy resources by vehicles and equipment would be temporary and would not require expanded energy supplies or the construction of new infrastructure. Moreover, to limit wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption, the construction contractors are anticipated to minimize nonessential idling of construction equipment during construction, in accordance with 13 CCR Section 2449. Construction trips would also not result in unnecessary use of energy because the proposed project site is centrally located and is served by numerous regional roadways (e.g., SR-79 and SR-74) that provide direct routes from various areas of the region.

Electrical energy would be available for use during construction from existing power lines and connections, precluding the use of less efficient generators. Thus, energy use during construction of the proposed project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. Impacts would be less than significant.

Long-Term Operational Impacts

The proposed project would not consume natural gas energy nor would it result in new trips to the project site, resulting in no increase in transportation energy use. Operation of the proposed project would generate new demand for electricity on the project site. Electricity would be consumed to power the field lighting throughout the year.

Electrical service to the proposed project would be provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) through connections to existing off-site electrical lines and new on-site infrastructure. Table 7, *Field Lighting Electricity Consumption*, shows the kilowatt hours of electricity consumption for each field where lighting poles would be installed under the proposed project. The energy consumption shown in Table 7 for the track and football field does not take into account the

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electricity consumption of the existing lights and is therefore a conservative (i.e., worst case) estimate of the increase in electricity consumption that would occur under the proposed project. As shown in Table 7, electricity demand from field lighting would be approximately 144,000 kilowatt-hours per year.

Table 7 Field Lighting Electricity Consumption

Field	Electricity (kilowatt-hours/year)¹
Track and Football Field	22,322
Practice Field	2,440
Baseball and Softball Fields	115,600
Tennis Courts	3,606
Total	143,969

1. Based on Musco Lighting Plans and events activity schedule provided by the District (see additional assumptions in Appendix B, *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Energy*).

The proposed field lighting would be operated during the evening until 10:00 pm. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary electricity demands and would result in a less-than-significant impact related to electricity.

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

No Impact. The state's electricity grid is transitioning to renewable energy under California's Renewable Energy Program. Renewable sources of electricity include wind, small hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas. Electricity production from renewable sources is generally considered carbon neutral. The statewide renewable portfolios standard (RPS) goal is not directly applicable to individual projects, but to utilities and energy providers such as SCE, which is the utility that would provide all of electricity needs for the proposed project. Compliance of SCE in meeting the RPS goals would contribute to the State meeting its objective to transition to renewable energy. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct SCE's ability to comply with RPS goals. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

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VII. Geology and Soils

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

- a) ***Would the proposed project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:***
- i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, an active fault is defined as one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years (DOC 2025b). Based on the California Department of Conservation fault activity map of California, the proposed project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone for fault rupture hazard for fault rupture hazard (DOC 2025c). The closest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault is the Casa Loma fault in the San Jacinto fault zone and is approximately 0.75 mile southwest of the project site. The project site does not lie on a fault rupture hazard zone. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts would occur.

ii) **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As described in Section 3.7(a), the project site is not in an established Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. However, like most areas in California, the project site is subject to ground movement associated **with** earthquakes along the active faults. According to the Envision San Jacinto 2040 General Plan, the city is in a seismically active region (San Jacinto 2022). The degree of ground shaking and earthquake-induced damage depends on multiple factors, such as distances to causative faults, earthquake magnitudes, and expected ground accelerations. The closest active fault is 0.75 mile southwest of the project site (DOC 2025c). The proposed project would be required to comply with the seismic design parameters of the California Building Code (CBC), which regulates all building and construction projects and implements a minimum standard for construction that includes specific requirements for seismic safety. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

iii) **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Liquefaction refers to loose, saturated sand, or gravel deposits that lose their load-supporting capability when subjected to intense shaking. Liquefaction potential varies based on five main contributing factors: 1) groundwater depth; 2) soil type; 3) relative density; 4) initial confining pressure; and 5) intensity and duration of ground shaking. According to the California Department of Conservation Liquefaction Zones Mapper, the proposed project is not in an identified liquefaction zone or in the vicinity of such a zone (DOC 2022b). Additionally, the proposed project would be

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designed and constructed to withstand liquefaction potential consistent with the CBC. Therefore, impacts related to liquefaction would be less than significant.

iv) Landslides?

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is flat and developed with athletic facilities. According to the US **Geological** Survey United States Landslide Inventory and Susceptibility map, the project site is not in an identified landslide susceptibility zone (USGS 2024a). Additionally, the project site is in a flat valley that has a negligible landslide risk. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Erosion is a normal and inevitable geologic process whereby earthen materials are loosened, worn away, decomposed, or dissolved and removed from one place and transported to another. The project site's flat terrain decreases the project's potential to accelerate erosion. Implementation of the proposed project would require limited earthwork, which includes trenching and installing the proposed light poles. Additionally, the proposed project does not contain any subterranean development and would not require extensive excavation, which could expose more soils to erosion. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. As discussed in Sections 3.7(a)(iii) and 3.7(a)(iv), the project site is not in a liquefaction zone or a landslide zone. Lateral spreading is a type of liquefaction-induced ground failure associated with the lateral displacement of surficial blocks of sediment resulting from liquefaction in a subsurface layer. Once liquefaction transforms the subsurface layer into a fluid mass, gravity plus the earthquake inertial forces may cause the mass to move downslope toward a free face (such as a river channel or an embankment). Lateral spreading may cause large horizontal displacements, and such movement typically damages pipelines, utilities, bridges, and structures. Due to the project site not being in an identified liquefaction zone, the potential for lateral spreading is considered low (Caltrans 2020). In addition, according to the United States Geological Survey Areas of Land Subsidence in California, the project site is not within an area subject to subsidence (USGS 2025b). Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

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Less-than-Significant Impact. Expansive soils contain certain types of clay minerals that shrink when they dry out and swell when soils become wet. According to Websoil survey, the project site is primarily located within Dello loamy fine sand, gravelly substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes (DrA). DrA has a profile of loamy fine sand and gravelly coarse sand that does not contain any clays (USDA 2025). Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- e) ***Would the proposed project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?***

No Impact. The proposed project would not require the installation or use of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system. Therefore, no impacts would result from soil conditions in relation to septic tanks or other on-site water disposal systems.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Paleontological resources or fossils are remains of ancient plants and animals that can provide scientifically significant information about the history of life on earth. This sensitivity is determined by rock type, history of the geologic unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit. Based on the University of California Museum of Paleontology Localities, Riverside County contains 212 paleontological resources. However, the age of the underlying geologic unit is Pleistocene-Holocene, and paleontological resources of such an age would have low potential to occur in the county. Only 34 of the 212 known paleontological resources in the county have been in Pleistocene- or Holocene-age geological units (UCMP 2025; DOC 2025d). The project site is previously developed and involves limited ground disturbance. Though paleontological resources are not expected to be discovered during project construction, it is possible that unknown paleontological resources could be discovered. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would ensure that impacts to unknown paleontological resources would be less than significant.

Impact GEO-1: Ground-disturbing activities may uncover previously unknown paleontological resources.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: In the event that fossils or fossil locality deposits are discovered during construction, excavations within 50-feet of the fossil locality shall be temporarily halted until removal of the fossil localities. The District shall notify a qualified paleontologist to investigate its significance. If the fossil locality is determined to be significant by the qualified paleontologist, the paleontologist shall work with the District to follow accepted professional standards such as further testing for evaluation or data recovery, as necessary. The paleontologist shall notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction is allowed to

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resume at the location of the find. If the project proponent determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project based on the qualities that make the resource important.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on information in Appendix B, *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Energy*, of this Initial Study.

Scientists have concluded that human activities are contributing to global climate change by adding large amounts of heat-trapping gases, known as greenhouse gases (GHGs), into the atmosphere. The primary source of these GHG is fossil fuel use. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified four major GHGs—water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and ozone (O₃)—that are the likely cause of an increase in global average temperatures observed within the 20th and 21st centuries. Other GHG identified by the IPCC that contribute to global warming to a lesser extent include nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and chlorofluorocarbons.⁴

Information on manufacture of cement, steel, and other “life cycle” emissions that would occur as a result of the proposed project are not applicable and are not included in the analysis.⁵

⁴ Water vapor (H₂O) is the strongest GHG and the most variable in its phases (vapor, cloud droplets, ice crystals). However, water vapor is not considered a pollutant, but part of the feedback loop rather than a primary cause of change.

⁵ Life cycle emissions include indirect emissions associated with materials manufacture. However, these indirect emissions involve numerous parties, each of which is responsible for GHG emissions of their particular activity. The California Resources Agency, in adopting the CEQA Guidelines Amendments on GHG emissions found that life-cycle analysis was not warranted for project-specific CEQA analysis in most situations, for a variety of reasons, including lack of control over some sources and the possibility of double-counting emissions (CNRA 2018). Because the amount of materials consumed during the operation or construction of the project is not known, the origin of the raw materials purchased is not known, and

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Black carbon emissions are not included in the GHG analysis because the California Air Resources Board (CARB) does not include this short-lived climate pollutant in the state's Senate Bill (SB) 32 / Assembly Bill (AB) 1279 inventory and treats it separately.⁶ A background discussion on the GHG regulatory setting and GHG modeling for the proposed project can be found in Appendix B of this Initial Study.

DISCUSSION

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

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

The proposed project involves the installation and operation of new field lighting, in addition to replacement of existing field lighting fixtures with newer lighting fixtures. Therefore, the GHG emissions associated with the proposed project would be limited to energy-source emissions (i.e., electricity demand of the proposed field lighting) and construction equipment emissions since the project would not result in an increase in vehicle trip generation, water demand, wastewater and solid waste generation, area sources (e.g., consumer cleaning products), or refrigerants.

These emissions are shown in Table 8, *Project-Related GHG Emissions*. Annual average emissions from construction activities (based on the emissions calculated for a similar field lighting project, as described in Section 3.3) were amortized over 30 years and included in the emissions inventory to account for one-time GHG emissions from the construction phase of the proposed project. Overall, development and operation of the proposed project would not generate annual GHG emissions that exceed the South Coast AQMD Working Group bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) per year for development projects (South Coast AQMD 2010). Therefore, the proposed project's cumulative contribution to GHG emissions would be less than significant.

manufacturing information for those raw materials is also not known, calculation of life-cycle emissions would be speculative. A life-cycle analysis is not warranted (LCI 2008).

⁶ Particulate matter emissions, which include black carbon, are analyzed in Section 3.3, Air Quality. Black carbon emissions have sharply declined due to efforts to reduce on-road and off-road vehicle emissions, especially diesel particulate matter. The state's existing air quality policies will virtually eliminate black carbon emissions from on-road diesel engines within 10 years (CARB 2017.).

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Table 8 **Project-Related GHG Emissions**

Source	GHG Emissions (MTCO ₂ e/Year)	Percentage of Total Emissions
Field Lighting Energy ¹	23	55%
Amortized Construction Emissions ²	19	45%
Total	42	100%
South Coast AQMD Bright-Line Threshold	3,000 MTCO ₂ e/Yr	NA
Exceeds Bright-Line Threshold?	No	NA

Source: JUSD 2023.

Notes: MTCO₂e = metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent. NA = not applicable.

1. Emissions from field lighting calculated off-model based on hours of lighting use for all activities projected to use the lighting (Appendix B).
2. Total construction emission are amortized over 30 years per South Coast AQMD Working Group methodology.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Applicable plans adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions include CARB's Scoping Plan and the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). A consistency analysis with these plans is presented below.

CARB Scoping Plan

CARB's latest Climate Change Scoping Plan (2022) outlines the State's strategies to reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the targets established under AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279 (CARB 2022). The Scoping Plan is applicable to state agencies and is not directly applicable to cities/counties and individual projects. Nonetheless, the Scoping Plan has been the primary tool that is used to develop performance-based and efficiency-based CEQA criteria and GHG reduction targets for climate action planning efforts.

Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions in the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan include: implementing SB 100, which expands the RPS to 60 percent by 2030; expanding the Low Carbon Fuel Standards (LCFS) to 18 percent by 2030; implementing the Mobile Source Strategy to deploy zero-electric vehicle buses and trucks; implementing the Sustainable Freight Action Plan; implementing the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, which reduces methane and hydrofluorocarbons to 40 percent below 2013 levels by 2030 and black carbon emissions to 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030; continuing to implement SB 375; creating a post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program; and developing an Integrated Natural and Working Lands Action Plan to secure California's land base as a net carbon sink.

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Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions include the low carbon fuel standards, California Appliance Energy Efficiency regulations, California Renewable Energy Portfolio standard, changes in the CAFE standards, and other early action measures as necessary to ensure the state is on target to achieve the GHG emissions reduction goals of AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279. In addition, individual projects are required to comply with the current Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. The proposed project would comply with these GHG emissions reduction measures, as applicable, because they are statewide strategies. The proposed project GHG emissions would be further reduced from compliance with statewide measures that have been adopted since AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279 were adopted. Therefore, the proposed project would not obstruct implementation of the 2022 Scoping Plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

SCAG adopted the 2024-2050 RTP/SCS, Connect SoCal 2024, in April 2024. Connect SoCal 2024 is a long-term plan for the Southern California region that details the development, integrated management, and operation of transportation systems and facilities that will function as an intermodal transportation network for the SCAG metropolitan planning area (SCAG 2024). This plan outlines a forecast development pattern that demonstrates how the region can sustainably accommodate needed housing and job centers with multimodal mobility options. The overarching vision is to expand alternatives to driving, advance the transition to clean-transportation technologies, promote integrated and safe transit networks, and foster transit-oriented development in compact and mixed-use developments (SCAG 2024). The proposed project would not generate new vehicle trips to the site and would continue to serve existing sports practices and events at San Jacinto HS. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere with SCAG's ability to implement the regional strategies outlined in the Connect SoCal Plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

DISCUSSION

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

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction activities for the proposed project would involve the use of small amounts of hazardous materials associated with construction equipment, including vehicle fuels, lubricants, grease, and transmission fluids, as well as potential finishes and coatings. The handling, use, transport, and disposal of these materials would comply with applicable regulations set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

During operation, the proposed project would continue to use, store, and dispose of small quantities of hazardous materials typical of school maintenance facilities, such as cleaning and maintenance supplies. These materials would be clearly labeled, stored, and handled in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations to ensure safe use. Because the site is already an operational high school campus, the proposed project would not alter existing conditions regarding hazardous materials use. Compliance with all applicable hazardous materials regulations would ensure that potential safety risks to the public and the environment remain minimal. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Four environmental lists were searched for hazardous materials site on the project site:

- GeoTracker: State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB 2025)
- EnviroStor: Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC 2025)
- EnviroMapper: US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA 2025)
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) (CalRecycle 2025)

A review of these four environmental databases found no evidence of hazardous materials release or threatened release on the project site or within a 1,500-foot radius. GeoTracker identified one Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cleanup site at Rice Development outside of the project site but within this radius; however, the case has been completed and closed (SWRCB 2025). EnviroStor indicates that the school campus was previously investigated for potential contamination from past agricultural uses, with a "No Action Required" determination as of May 8, 2006 (DTSC 2025). The site is surrounded by residential uses and undeveloped land, and no significant hazardous materials-related risks are anticipated.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

As discussed in Section 3.9(a), construction and operation of the proposed project would require small amounts of hazardous materials typical for school facilities. Given the small quantities involved and proper storage and handling practices required by existing regulations, these materials would not pose a significant safety hazard. With compliance with federal and state regulations governing hazardous materials management, potential impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The site is currently in use as a high school and would continue to operate as such. No other schools are located within 0.25 mile of the project site.

As discussed in Section 3.9(a), construction and operation of the proposed project would involve small amounts of hazardous materials typical of construction activities and school facility operations. The use, transportation, and storage of these materials would be subject to all applicable state and federal regulations to ensure proper handling.

As discussed in Section 3.9(b), there is no evidence of a hazardous materials release or threatened release on the project site or within a 1,500-foot radius. The proposed project would not emit or handle significant amounts of hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. A significant impact would occur if the project site were listed as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

As noted in Section 3.9(b), environmental databases were searched for hazardous materials sites within 0.25 mile of the project site. Two sites were identified; however, both are closed and no longer active (SWRCB 2025; DTSC 2025; EPA 2025; CalRecycle 2025). Because the proposed project is not on an active hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, it would not create a hazard to the public or the environment. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project*

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The closest public airport to the project site is Hemet-Ryan Airport, approximately 4.8 miles to the southwest. The project site is not within an airport land use plan or an airport influence area (RCALUC 2004). Additionally, it is not within two miles of a public or public-use airport. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project involves the installation of new field lighting and would have no impact on emergency response or evacuation plans. During construction and operation, the project would not interfere with any of the daily operations of the Riverside County Fire Department (RVC Fire) or the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, which support emergency planning and response efforts in San Jacinto. The proposed project would be required to provide the necessary on- and off-site access and circulation for emergency vehicles and services during the construction and operation phases.

The proposed project would also be required to go through the Division of the State Architect's (DSA) development review and permitting process and would be required to incorporate all applicable design and safety standards and regulations in the CBC to ensure that proposed project development does not interfere with the provision of local emergency services (provision of adequate access to accommodate emergency response vehicles, adequate numbers/locations of fire hydrants, etc.). Therefore, proposed project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. As discussed in Section 3.20, *Wildfire*, the project site is in a developed area of a local responsibility area. It is not within or near a state responsibility area, nor is it in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). The nearest Very High FHSZ is approximately 2.5 miles north, in the San Jacinto Mountains (CalFire 2024). Therefore, development of the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death due to wildfires, and no impact would occur.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project discharges water that does not meet the quality standards of agencies that regulate surface water quality and water discharge into stormwater drainage systems. A significant impact would also occur if the proposed project does not comply with all applicable regulations with regard to surface water quality as governed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The proposed project would be constructed in an area that is already developed and already produces nonpoint-source pollutants. Ground-disturbing activities for the proposed project would be limited to trenching and the installation of light poles on the existing athletic facilities. No construction of impervious surfaces that prevent water from being absorbed into the ground is proposed.

The project site is surrounded by other various school facilities, urban development, and adjacent paved streets that currently generate nonpoint-source pollutants⁷ that are carried by storm and irrigation water into storm drains. Construction activities associated with the proposed project, while minor, may temporarily impact water quality through soil erosion. Additionally, the use of construction materials such as fuels may present a risk to surface water quality. Finally, the parking of construction vehicles and other equipment on-site during construction may result in oil, grease, or related pollutant leaks and spills that may discharge into the storm drain system. Once the proposed project has been constructed, urban runoff could include a variety of contaminants that are typical of the operation of school athletic facilities. However, implementing the proposed project would not result in more urban runoff than existing conditions.

No construction or expansion of recreational facilities are proposed. The proposed project would continue to serve the operations and uses at the San Jacinto HS campus. As discussed in Impact 3.9(a), the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

⁷ **Point source pollution:** The EPA defines point-source pollution as any single identifiable source of pollution from which pollutants are discharged, such as a pipe, ditch, ship or factory smokestack. Factories and sewage treatment plants are two common types of point sources.

Nonpoint-source pollution is caused by broadly distributed and disconnected sources of pollution, such as rain and snowmelt runoff, spills, leaks, and sediment erosion.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The City of San Jacinto supplies water to the San Jacinto HS campus. The City's primary source of water is the Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Basin. The City's water system is presently served by four active wells and has three storage tanks with a total capacity of 3.5 million gallons that service approximately 4,200 connections throughout the central area of the city (San Jacinto 2025a). The campus does not contain any wells or direct groundwater connections, and the proposed project would not increase student capacity. The proposed project would not result in an increase in water use during events and games. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- c) ***Would the proposed project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:***

- i) **result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Erosion is a normal and inevitable geologic process whereby earthen materials are loosened, worn away, decomposed or dissolved, and moved from one place to another. Precipitation, running water, waves, and wind are all agents of erosion. Ordinarily, erosion proceeds imperceptibly, but when the natural equilibrium of the environment is changed, the rate of erosion can greatly accelerate. This can create aesthetic as well as engineering problems on undeveloped sites. Accelerated erosion in an urban area can cause damage by undermining structures; blocking storm drains; and depositing silt, sand, or mud on roads and in tunnels. Eroded materials can eventually be deposited in local waters, where the carried silt remains suspended in the water for some time, constituting a pollutant and altering the normal balance of plant and animal life.

The proposed project involves limited earthwork activities, including trenching and the installation of proposed light poles. Although only limited earthwork is proposed, if not controlled, the transport of these materials to local waterways would temporarily increase suspended sediment concentrations and release pollutants attached to sediment particles into local waterways.

There are no streams or rivers on the project site. The proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage channels or any watercourse. Additionally, the project site is flat and the potential for erosion would be remote. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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- ii) **substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is built out with a practice field, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts. Furthermore, the proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage or watercourse. The proposed project would not result in an increase of impervious surfaces on the project site, and the majority of the project site would remain in its current state. Therefore, the amount of stormwater runoff would be similar to existing conditions, and the proposed project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would cause flooding on- or off-site. Thus, impacts related to stormwater drainage and flooding would be less than significant.

- iii) **create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Stormwater that does not percolate into the ground would be directed to storm drains on campus and storm drains in the public right-of-way. The proposed project would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces on the project site because the majority of the project site would remain in its current state. Therefore, the proposed project would generate stormwater similar to existing conditions, and the proposed project would not exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems or create substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

- iv) **impede or redirect flood flows?**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. According to the FEMA flood zone map, the project site is in an Area of Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee and in a highly developed area of the city (FEMA 2025). Flooding is a possibility, but highly unlikely. The proposed project does not include the construction of any structures that may impede or redirect flood flows. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- d) ***Would the proposed project, in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A seiche is a surface wave created when a body of water is shaken, usually by earthquake activity. Seiches are of concern relative to water storage facilities because inundation from a seiche can occur if the wave overflows a containment wall, such as the wall of a reservoir, water storage tank, dam or other artificial body of water. The project site is not within the inundation zone of any dams and there are no large water tanks in the area that could impact the proposed project site (DWR 2025). The project site is within an Area of

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee (FEMA 2025). Therefore, flood hazards are low. Additionally, the project site is not within a tsunami zone. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As previously mentioned in Section 3.10(b), the proposed project would not affect groundwater and therefore would not obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan. The proposed project would comply with existing local, regional, and State regulations and would not obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact would occur.

XI. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project physically divide an established community?*

No Impact. The project site is within a developed high school campus. All construction activities and proposed improvements would occur within the site boundaries and would not create new land use barriers or disrupt the physical arrangement of the surrounding community. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

No Impact. The proposed project would not alter or modify the site’s current land use or involve any physical improvements inconsistent with the existing land use of the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur. The proposed project’s potential to conflict with applicable policies and regulations relevant to other environmental topics are addressed throughout this Initial Study.

XII. Mineral Resources

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. In 1975, the State legislature adopted the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). This designated Mineral Resources Zones (MRZ) that were of statewide or regional importance. According to the California DOC’s Mineral Land Classification Map, the project site is within an “Urban Area” and is not within an MRZ. This classification indicates that the land is unlikely to be used for mineral resource extraction due to urbanization or planned land uses that conflict with mining activities. As such, there are no indications that the project site contains significant mineral deposits or has a likelihood of containing significant mineral deposits (DOC 2025e). The proposed project would not require the extraction of minerals. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource and no impact would occur.

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

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

No Impact. The project site is within a developed high school campus, and the City of San Jacinto General Plan does not identify the project site as having a locally important mineral resource. There are no mines located within the City of San Jacinto (DOC 2025f) and there are no active oil wells in the City. The nearest oil well is located in the City of Hemet, approximately 3.75 miles southwest (CalGEM 2025). Therefore, no impact would occur.

XIII. Noise

Would the project result in:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The analysis in this section is based in part on information provided in Appendix C, *Noise Fundamentals*, of this Initial Study.

Noise is defined as unwanted sound and, when overexposed, is known to have several adverse effects on people, including hearing loss, speech and sleep interference, physiological responses, and annoyance. Based on these known adverse effects of noise, federal, state, and local governments have established criteria to protect public health and safety and to prevent the disruption of certain human activities, such as classroom instruction, communication, or sleep. Noise modeling was prepared by PlaceWorks in February 2025 and is summarized herein and included as Appendix C. Additional information on noise and vibration fundamentals and applicable regulations are contained in Appendix C.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Environmental Setting

The noise environment in the vicinity of the project site is primarily influenced by traffic noise from North Ramona Boulevard, North State Street, and Tiger Lane. Existing school, commercial, and residential activities within the project area also contribute to the existing noise environment. Based on the City of San Jacinto General Plan Noise Impact Study Exhibit H, Existing Roadway Noise Level Contours, the project site is within the 60 dBA CNEL noise contour (MD Acoustics 2022).

Sensitive Receptors

Certain land uses are particularly sensitive to noise and vibration. The City of San Jacinto General Plan Noise Element identifies residential uses (e.g., single- and multi-family, mobile homes), hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living hotels, motels, mixed use, churches, schools, libraries, and museums as noise sensitive. There are sensitive receptors, including residences, to the north, west, and south of the campus. The closest residences to the campus are single-family homes along North Ramona Boulevard, approximately 100 feet west of the nearest proposed disturbance area on the project site.

Applicable Standards

State Regulations

The State of California regulates freeway noise, sets standards for sound transmission, provides occupational noise control criteria, identifies noise standards, and provides guidance for local land use compatibility. State law requires that each county and city adopt a general plan that includes a noise element prepared according to guidelines adopted by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. According to these guidelines, the purpose of the noise element is to "limit the exposure of the community to excessive noise levels." However, as a result of the Supreme Court decision regarding the assessment of the environment's impacts on projects (*California Building Industry Association (CBIA) v. Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)*, 62 Cal. 4th 369 (No. S 213478), December 17, 2015), it is generally no longer the purview of the CEQA process to evaluate the impact of existing environmental conditions on any given project. As a result, though noise from existing sources is taken into account as part of the baseline, the direct effects of exterior noise from nearby noise sources relative to land use compatibility of a future project is typically no longer a required topic for impact evaluation under CEQA. Generally, no determination of significance is required with the exception of certain school projects, projects affected by airport noise, and projects that would exacerbate existing conditions (i.e., projects that would have a significant operational impact).

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

City of San Jacinto Municipal Code

The District does not have noise standards and relies on the City of San Jacinto's regulations with respect to noise, which are included within the General Plan Noise Element and the Noise Ordinance of the Municipal Code, Chapter 8.40, Noise Control.

Section 8.40.050 Stationary noise source standards, exterior and interior.

- A. The following noise standards for maximum allowable noise level due to stationary noise sources shall apply to all development and infrastructure projects, unless otherwise specifically indicated (Table 9 *Stationary Noise Source Standards, Exterior and Interior, dBA*):

Table 9 Stationary Noise Source Standards, Exterior and Interior, dBA

Type of Land Use	Allowed Equivalent Noise Level, dBA L_{eq}^2			
	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.		10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.	
	Exterior	Interior	Exterior	Interior
All single-family residential properties	65	45	45	40
All multifamily residential properties and mobile home parks	65	45	50	40
All commercial property	65	45	60	40
The residential portion of mixed-use properties	70	45	70	40
All manufacturing or industrial properties and all other uses	70	--	70	--

Source: 8.40.050 of the SJMC. See Appendix C.

Notes:

1. If the ambient noise level exceeds the resulting standard, the ambient noise level shall be the standard.
2. Measurements for compliance are made on the affected property pursuant to Section 8.40.160.
3. It is unlawful for any person at any location within the incorporated area of the city to create noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied, or otherwise controlled by such person, which noise causes the noise level, when measured at any location on any other property, to exceed either of the following:

The noise standard for the applicable zone for any fifteen (15) minute period;

A maximum instantaneous (single instance) noise level equal to the value of the noise standard plus twenty (20) dBA for any period of time (measured using A-weighted slow response).

4. In the event the ambient noise level exceeds the noise standard, the maximum allowable noise level under such category shall be increased to reflect the maximum ambient noise level.

5. The residential portion of mixed-use properties standard shall apply to that portion of residential property falling within one hundred (100) feet of a commercial property or use if the noise originates from that commercial property or use.

6. If the measurement location is on a boundary between two different types of land uses, the lower noise level standard applicable to types of land uses shall apply.

dBA L_{eq} = Energy-Average (L_{eq}) Sound Levels.

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Section 8.40.070 Exemptions.

The following activities shall be exempted from the provisions of this chapter:

- A. Any activity conducted on public property, or on private property with the consent of the owner, by any public entity or its officers, employees, representatives, agents, subcontractors, permittees, licensees or lessees that the public entity has authorized, shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter. This includes, without limitation, sporting and recreational activities that are sponsored, co-sponsored, permitted or allowed by the city of San Jacinto or any school district within the city's jurisdictional boundaries. This also includes, without limitation, occasional outdoor gatherings, public dances, shows or sporting and entertainment events, provided such events are conducted pursuant to an approval, authorization, contract, lease, permit or sublease by the appropriate public entity, including the planning commission or city council;
- B. Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition or grading of any real property. Such activities shall instead be subject to the provisions of Section 8.40.090;
- C. Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition or grading of public rights-of-way or during authorized seismic surveys;
- D. Property maintenance, including, but not limited to, the operation of lawnmowers, leaf blowers, etc., provided such maintenance occurs between the hours of seven a.m. and seven p.m.

Section 8.40.090 Construction activity noise regulations.

- A. The erection (including excavation), demolition, alteration or repair of any building shall occur between the hours of seven a.m. (7:00 a.m.) and seven p.m. (7:00 p.m.) on weekdays and Saturdays, and between nine a.m. (9:00 a.m.) and six p.m. (6:00 p.m.) on Sundays and holidays, except when such work complies with the terms of a temporary use permit which may be issued by the community development director or his or her designee, upon a showing of sufficient need due to hot or inclement weather, or the use of an unusually long process material, or other circumstances of unusual and compelling nature.
- B. No landowner, construction company owner, contractor, subcontractor or employer shall permit or allow any person or persons working under their direction and control to operate any tool, equipment or machine in violation of the provisions of this section.
- C. Exceptions.

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1. The provisions of this section shall not apply to emergency construction work performed by a private party when authorized by the city manager or his or her designee;
2. The maintenance, repair or improvement of any public work or facility by public employees, by any person or persons acting pursuant to a public works contract, or by any person or persons performing such work or pursuant to the direction of, or on behalf of, any public agency; provided, however, this exception shall not apply to the city of San Jacinto, or its employees, contractors or agents, unless:
 - a. The city manager or a department head determines that the maintenance, repair or improvement is immediately necessary to maintain public services; or
 - b. The maintenance, repair or improvement is of a nature that cannot feasibly be conducted during normal business hours; or
 - c. The city council has approved project specifications, contract provisions, or an environmental document that specifically authorizes construction during hours of the day that would otherwise be prohibited pursuant to this section;
3. Any construction that complies with the noise limits specified in Section 8.40.040 or 8.40.050.

The City currently does not have any adopted numerical standards, guidelines, or thresholds relative to construction noise levels or ground-borne vibration levels. As such, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) criterion for construction noise at residential uses of 80 dBA Leq and vibration damage to non-engineered timber and masonry buildings (applicable to residential structures) of 0.2 inches per second (in/sec) peak particle velocity (PPV) is used to determine impact significance.

DISCUSSION

- a) ***Would the proposed project result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?***

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Less-Than-Significant Impact.

Construction Noise

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

Construction noise is determined by combining the L_{eq} contributions from the three loudest pieces of equipment used at a given time, while accounting for the ongoing time-variations of noise emissions (commonly referred to as the usage factor). Heavy equipment, such as a dozer or a loader, can have maximum, short-duration noise levels of up to 85 dBA at 50 feet. However, overall noise emissions vary considerably, depending on what specific activity is being performed at any given moment.

Noise attenuation due to distance, the number and type of equipment, and the load and power requirements to accomplish tasks at each construction phase would result in different noise levels from construction activities at a given receptor. Since noise from construction equipment is intermittent and diminishes at a rate of at least 6 dBA per doubling of distance (conservatively disregarding other attenuation effects from air absorption, ground effects, and shielding effects provided by intervening structures or existing solid walls), the average noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors could vary considerably because mobile construction equipment would move around the site (site of each development phase) with different equipment mixes, loads, and power requirements.

The expected construction equipment mix for the proposed project was estimated using the Federal Highway Administration Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM). Assuming the nearest sensitive receptor to the center of construction activities, construction-related noise levels would be up to 74 dBA L_{eq} at the closest receptors (North Ramona Boulevard residences to the west). Results are summarized in Table 10, *Project-Related Construction Noise Levels, dBA*, at the nearest receptors. Construction noise levels at receptors further away are estimated to be lower. Construction noise levels would not exceed the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) threshold of 80 dBA L_{eq} for residential uses and would occur during the exempt daytime hours per San Jacinto Municipal Code Sections 8.40.070 and 8.40.090. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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Table 10 Project-Related Construction Noise Levels, dBA

Construction Activity Phase	Noise Levels in dBA L_{eq}				
	RCNM Reference Noise Level	San Jacinto Village Apartment Receptors	Tiger Lane Receptors	San Jacinto Apartment Receptors	N. Ramona Blvd Receptors
Distance in feet	50	105	110	125	100
Light Pole Installation	80.0	74	73	72	74
Exceeds FTA's 80 dBA L_{eq} Threshold?		No	No	No	No

Source: FHWA's RCNM software. See Appendix C.

Notes: Distance measurements were taken using Google Earth (2024) from the acoustical center of the project site.

dBA L_{eq} = Energy-Average (L_{eq}) Sound Levels.

Operational Noise

A project will normally have a significant effect on the environment related to traffic noise if it substantially increases the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas. The proposed project would not result in the addition of new events on the campus; however, schedule changes to the existing sporting events and practices on campus have the potential to occur and would result in more events being held during evening hours. The proposed project would not increase the number of attendees at the sporting events on campus. The proposed project noise levels attributable to the additional evening activities would be similar to existing noise levels and would not represent a substantial increase. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Potential vibration impacts associated with field light installation projects are usually related to the use of heavy construction equipment. Construction can generate varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the construction procedures and equipment. The use of construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish with distance from the source. The effect on buildings in the vicinity of the construction site varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and receptor-building construction. The effects from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, to slight structural damage at the highest levels. Vibration from construction activities rarely reaches the levels that can damage structures.

Table 11, *Proposed Project Vibration Levels (in/sec PPV)*, summarizes vibration levels for typical construction equipment at a reference distance of 25 feet. Typical construction equipment can

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generate vibration levels ranging up to 0.21 inches per second (in/sec) PPV at 25 feet. Vibration levels at a distance greater than 75 feet would attenuate to 0.04 in/sec PPV or less.

Table 11 Proposed Project Vibration Levels (in/sec PPV)

Equipment	in/sec PPV				
	Reference Levels at 25 Feet	San Jacinto Village Apartments Receptors at 100 Feet	Tiger Lane Receptors at 110 Feet	San Jacinto Apartments Receptors at 130 Feet	North Ramona Blvd Receptors at 130 Feet
Large Bulldozer	0.089	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.008
Caisson Drilling	0.089	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.008
Loaded Trucks	0.076	0.010	0.008	0.006	0.006
Jackhammer	0.035	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003
Small Bulldozer	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Source: FTA 2018. See Appendix C for calculations.

Notes: Distances to receptors are measured from the edge of construction site using Google Earth Pro.

The City of San Jacinto does not have an established threshold for assessing construction vibration impacts. This analysis applies the FTA maximum acceptable vibration standard of 0.2 in/sec PPV for nonengineered timber and masonry buildings for assessing vibration impacts from project construction-related activities. The nearest structure to the site's construction activities, the residential use to the south, is approximately 100 feet from the proposed construction area boundary. At this distance, construction vibration from a large bulldozer or caisson drill would attenuate to 0.01 in/sec PPV or less. Therefore, proposed construction activities would not exceed the FTA vibration standard of 0.2 in/sec PPV for nonengineered timber and masonry buildings, and impacts from construction vibration would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The project site is approximately 4.8 miles northeast of Hemet-Ryan Airport and outside the 60 dBA CNEL noise contour for Hemet-Ryan Airport. Therefore, implementation of

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the proposed project would not result in increased exposure of people working at or visiting the project site to aircraft noise, and there would be no impact.

XIV. Population and Housing

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

- a) *Would the proposed project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?*

No Impact. The proposed project would serve the existing needs of the campus's students and staff and would not increase student capacity or increase the number of employees at the campus. Additionally, the proposed project would continue to utilize the existing roads and infrastructure. No new roads or expanded utility lines are proposed (with the exception of connections within the campus to existing utility services). Thus, project development would not induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. No housing exists on the San Jacinto HS campus; thus, no relocation or construction of replacement housing would be necessary, and no impact would occur.

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XV. Public Services

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☐	☒
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Fire protection and emergency medical services for the City of San Jacinto are provided by the Riverside County Fire Department (RVC Fire). Services include fire response, public safety, medical emergencies, and natural disaster response. The nearest fire station, Fire Station 25, is located 0.6 mile southeast of the project site (RVC Fire 2025).

Police services for the City of San Jacinto are provided through a contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. The department's primary objective is to deliver general law enforcement services, ensuring safety and security for residents throughout the community, as well as specialized teams that address issues specific to the area. The nearest police station, the San Jacinto Sheriff's Station, is located 0.85 mile southeast of the project site (San Jacinto 2025b).

DISCUSSION

- a) *Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause*

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significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?

Police protection?

Schools?

Parks?

Other public facilities?

No Impact. Demand for fire, police, park, and school services are generally tied to residential and/or employee population growth. The proposed project would not increase the student or employee population at the project site; therefore, the project would not increase the project area's population. Once constructed, the proposed improvements would serve the existing San Jacinto HS. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate additional demand for fire, police, or park facilities in the project area, nor would it increase demand for schools within the District boundaries. Thus, the proposed project would not increase the need for public services, and there would be no impact.

XVI. Recreation

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. The demand for such parks is generally determined by the population of the parks' service areas. Typically, the demand for parks is created by the development of new housing and/or actions that generate additional population. The proposed project would not result in an increase in students or staff at the school and would not increase population in the surrounding community. The proposed project is intended to serve the existing San Jacinto HS population and would not add park users to existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, no impact would occur.

- b) *Would the proposed project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

No Impact. The proposed project includes lighting improvements at existing recreational facilities but does not involve the construction of new facilities or the expansion of recreational facilities. The proposed project would serve San Jacinto HS's existing student population and would not increase the school's enrollment or local population. Therefore, no impact would occur.

XVII. Transportation

Would the project:

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

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DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Installation of the proposed lighting fixtures would generate small numbers of worker commute trips and heavy truck trips. With the exception of construction vehicle trips during the temporary construction phase, the proposed project would not result in the generation of increased vehicle trips. The proposed project would not result in the addition of new events on the campus and would not increase student or staff capacity.

The proposed project's construction traffic would not displace bus stops or impact public transit bus services on the surrounding roadways. The proposed project would not change the operation or use of bicycle lanes or any sidewalks or school crosswalks at roadways or intersections. Project operation would not block or remove, or otherwise interfere with, the safety or performance of the circulation system and would not interfere with bus services operating near the project site. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- b) ***Would the proposed project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?***

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in the addition of new events on the campus and would not increase student or staff capacity. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in increased vehicle trips that would have the potential to affect vehicle miles traveled in the project area, and there would be no impact associated with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not add or alter any on- or off-site access or circulation features that would create or increase any design hazards or incompatible uses. Access to the school site would continue to be provided by the existing driveways on Tiger Lane and Idyllwild Drive. No site access would change during project construction or operation. The project would not include any roadway improvements in the public right-of-way, and all improvements within the school site would be consistent with the criteria of the California DSA. The proposed project would not change the land use of the school, increase the capacity, or change the attendance boundaries, and would therefore not increase traffic on or around the campus. The proposed project would not alter the use of the campus or drop-off/pick-up locations, and no new incompatible uses would be introduced. As the existing street network accommodates existing vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle activity, the proposed project would not substantially increase

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hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) *Would the proposed project result in inadequate emergency access?*

No Impact. As described in Section 3.17(c), the proposed project would not add or alter any on- or off-site access or circulation features. Therefore, access and circulation features at the project site would continue to accommodate emergency ingress and egress by fire trucks, police units, and ambulance/paramedic vehicles. All access features are subject to and must satisfy State Fire Marshal design requirements. Additionally, the proposed project would be required to go through DSA's development review and permitting process and would be required to incorporate all applicable design and safety standards. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access, and no impact would occur.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☒

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

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

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

No Impact. The project site at San Jacinto HS is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, National Register of Historic Places, California State Historical Landmarks, or Points of Historical Interest or in a local register of historical resources (NPS 2025a, 2025b; OHP 2025a, 2025b). The project site does not meet any of the historic resource criteria and does not meet the definition of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA. The project site does not contain any tribal cultural resources listed on any of the registers of historic resources, and the nearest historical resource is the Estudillo Mansion approximately 0.85 mile south of the project site. Due to the developed nature of the project site and surrounding area, the proposed project would not impact a tribal cultural resource that is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources, National Register of Historic Places, California State Historical Landmarks, or Points of Historical Interest or in a local register of historical resources. Therefore, there would be

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no impacts to tribal cultural resources that are listed or eligible for listing on federal, state, or local registers.

- ii) **A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.**

Less-Than-Significant Impact. In accordance with PRC Section 21080.1(d), a lead agency is required to provide formal notification of intended development projects to Native American tribes that have requested to be on the lead agency's list for receiving such notification. The formal notification is required to include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. Pursuant to AB 52, the District mailed and emailed tribal consultation letters on June 5, 2025, inviting the one tribe on their AB 52 list to consult on the project—the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The tribe did not request to consult during the 30-day AB 52 consultation request window, and the District did not receive any response from the tribe. Therefore, no potential for tribal cultural resources to occur were identified.

In addition, implementation of the proposed project would require limited earthwork, which includes trenching and installing the proposed light poles. The proposed project does not contain any subterranean development and would not require extensive excavation. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would ensure that any impacts to cultural resources, including discovery of human remains that may be of tribal descent, would be less than significant. Given no consultation was requested, no identification of potential tribal cultural resources was raised, and no request for mitigation was raised with the consulting tribe, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant.

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XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Water supply and wastewater collection services are currently provided to the campus by the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). EMWD provides potable water, recycled water, and wastewater services to an area of approximately 555 square miles in western Riverside County. EMWD receives imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). EMWD has the ability to meet current and projected water demands through 2045 during normal, historic single-dry, and historic multiple-dry year periods using imported water from Metropolitan with existing supply resources (EMWD 2021a). Approximately half of the water used in EMWD's service area is imported by Metropolitan. Through the

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implementation of local supply projects and increased water use efficiency, EMWD has been able to maintain a balance of local and imported water even as new connections have been added.

The project site is serviced by the San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility (SJVRWF). The plant performs primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of wastewater. The SJVRWF has a current capacity of 14 million gallons per day (mgd), with a maximum capacity of 27 mgd, and it currently treats approximately 7 mgd (EMWD 2021b).

Electric power is provided to the project site by Southern California Edison (SCE).

Natural gas is provided to the project area by Southern California Gas Company (SCG).

The City of San Jacinto is serviced by Verizon telephone for landline requirements and Frontier Cable for cable service.

DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is currently served by existing utilities infrastructure, including stormwater drainage facilities. Demand for water, wastewater, electricity, gas, and telecommunications facilities are generally tied to residential and/or employee population growth. Demand for stormwater drainage facilities are tied to the creation of impervious surface area. The proposed project would not result in the addition of new events on the campus and would not affect student or staff capacity population; nor would the project substantially increase the impervious surface area of the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expanded utilities infrastructure that could cause significant impacts, and impacts would be less than significant.

- b) ***Would the proposed project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As outlined in the EMWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the total demand for water in 2025 would be 102,600 acre-feet per year (AFY), which would increase to 123,000 AFY by 2045. However, EMWD would have a supply of 145,930 AFY in 2025 and a supply of 187,100 AFY in 2045 (EMWD 2021a). This provides an estimated surplus of 43,330 AFY in 2024 and a surplus of 61,100 AFY in 2045. Water use for the project site could increase by a nominal amount during construction of the proposed project; however, this would

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be temporary and not result in a substantial increase in water demand. Additionally, the proposed project would not result in the addition of new events on the campus and would not increase student or staff capacity. Thus, impacts related to water supplies would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility has typical daily flows of 7 mgd, a current capacity of 14 mgd, and an ultimate capacity of 27 mgd. Thus, the plant currently has an additional capacity of 7 mgd, with future additional capacity of 13 mgd. As stated in Section 3.19(a), the proposed project would not result in an increase student or staff capacity and would therefore not increase demand for wastewater treatment services. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect wastewater treatment capacity and there would be no impact.

- d) ***Would the proposed project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project does not require demolition. However, relatively small amounts of construction debris would be generated during construction activities for the proposed project. The proposed project would not increase the capacity of sporting events or increase the student or employee population of the campus; therefore, the proposed project would not generate increased amounts of solid waste during operation.

Solid waste generated during construction would be hauled to the Lambs Canyon Landfill, operated by the Riverside County Waste Management Agency, by a waste disposal firm contracted by the City or the project contractor. The landfill has a design capacity of 39,681,513 cubic yards with a site life through the year 2032 (CalRecycle 2025). The project will also be required to comply with the provisions of AB 939 to divert refuse from the waste stream in order to meet designated goals for diverted waste. Therefore, the proposed project would not adversely impact landfill capacity or impair attainment of solid waste reduction goals, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As described in Section 3.19(d), the proposed project would not increase solid waste generation during operation. All solid-waste-generating activities in the state are subject to the requirements in Section 5.408.1 of the California Green Building Standards Code, which requires construction activities to recycle or reuse a minimum of

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65 percent of the non-hazardous construction waste. Implementation of the proposed project would be consistent with all State regulations, as ensured through the DSA's permitting process. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

XX. Wildfire

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

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- b) *Would the proposed project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*
- c) *Would the proposed project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?*
- d) *Would the proposed project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

No Impact. These significance criteria apply to projects in or near state responsibility areas or a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHZS). The project site is in a local responsibility area and in a developed area. The project site is not in or near a state responsibility area, nor is it in a Very High FHZS. The nearest Very High FHZS is approximately 2.5 miles north, in the San Jacinto Mountains (CalFire 2024). Therefore, no impact would occur.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐

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Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

- a) ***Does the proposed project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section 3.4, *Biological Resources*, the project site is in an urbanized setting and is developed with a school use. Vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping. No native vegetation is present on the project site; as such, candidate and special-status species are not expected to occur. Additionally, no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities or wetlands exist on the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not degrade the quality of the environment with implementation of identified federal, state, and local regulations and mitigation measures. Additionally, as discussed in Section 3.5, *Cultural Resources*, the proposed project is not anticipated to impact any historic resources. However, due to the limited ground-disturbing activities involved in the proposed project and the potential to uncover previously undiscovered archaeological, paleontological, and/or tribal cultural resources, Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and GEO-1 shall be implemented to mitigate potential impacts associated with ground-disturbing activities. With implementation of these mitigation measure, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact to archaeological, paleontological, and tribal cultural resources.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

- b) ***Does the proposed project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. There is one other planned project proposed on the campus at this time, which consists of the modernization of classroom buildings. The proposed projects would occur in different portions of the campus. Significant cumulative impacts in the project area are not anticipated with the implementation of both projects. Similar projects at nearby schools would not have an impact on the proposed project and the project site, and the proposed projects at the San Jacinto HS campus are similarly not expect to impact any off-site resources or sites. Therefore, all impacts are individually limited and would not result in any cumulatively significant impact.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed in the previous analyses, the proposed project would not result in significant direct or indirect adverse impacts or result in substantial adverse effects on human beings. The proposed project would not result in any significant and unavoidable impacts, nor would it result in any hazards. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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5. LIST OF PREPARERS

LEAD AGENCY

Korey Lawson, Director of Facilities & Operations

Mary Elder, Facilities Project Manager

Jenna Jones, Facilities Assistant

PLACEWORKS

Addie Farrell, Principal

Alexis Mena, Associate Principal

Alen Estrada-Rodas, Senior Associate

John Vang, Senior Associate

Chris Shields, Senior Associate

Lexie Zimny, Associate

Itzeel Padilla, Project Planner

Natalie Phan, Planner

Cary Nakama, Graphic Artist

Gina Froelich, Senior Editor

Laura Muñoz, Document Specialist

5. LIST OF PREPARERS

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