



INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION



Environmental Checklist Form

1. Project Title: Soboba Line J Storm Drain Project
2. Lead Agency Name and Address: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
23906 Soboba Road
San Jacinto, CA 92583
3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Christian Aceves, Environmental Director
(951) 654-5544 Ext.4154

Prepared By: Acorn Environmental
4. Project Location: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Reservation in
Riverside County, California, along portions of
Poppet Flats Road, crossing Castile Canyon Road
5. Project Sponsor: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
23906 Soboba Road
San Jacinto, CA 92583
6. General Plan Designation: *N/A: Reservation is not subject to local land use
policies.*
7. Zoning: *N/A: Reservation is not subject to local zoning
ordinances.*
8. Project Description: To construct approximately 4,473 linear feet of
stormwater drainage pipelines and associated
outfalls to protect residences from flooding.
9. Surrounding Land Uses: The surrounding environment consists primarily of
rural residential development in addition to limited
tribal commercial development within the
Reservation. Regional access is provided by State
Route 74 (SR-74) south of the site. Local access is
provided by Soboba Road and Castille Canyon Road.

10. Other Agencies Whose Approval is Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

Local Agencies: Southern California Association of Governments is providing grant funding.

State Agencies: None. The Proposed Project is located entirely on a Tribal Reservation and state resource agencies do not have oversight, consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15277.

Federal Agencies: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approval of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit

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

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is a California Native American Tribe pursuant to PRC Section 21073 and the Project occurs entirely on the Tribe's Reservation. Accordingly, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is considered the only California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area and the requirements to consult with Native American tribes under AB52 and PRC Subdivision 21080.3 are presumptively met.

Section 1 | Project Description

1.1 PROJECT PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Tribe) is a federally recognized tribe of Luiseño people in Riverside County, California with approximately 1,600 members and governed by a tribal council consisting of five elected tribal members. The Soboba Indian Reservation was established by the US government in San Jacinto on June 18, 1883. The Reservation includes 8,320 acres in the lower reaches of the San Jacinto Mountains, near the City of San Jacinto. The Tribe has received a \$6.1-million grant from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to support the development of a stormwater management system that will allow for the critical development of new housing, protection of existing and new housing structures, prevention of serious erosion of hillsides, prevention of damage to private and tribal properties and improvements, reduction in the flow of mud, silt, and debris into the San Jacinto River and its tributary streams, and improvement of traffic circulation during heavy rains. Once completed, these improvements will improve the quality of life on the Reservation in the face of ongoing climate change.

There are currently no unoccupied homes on the Reservation, despite growing demand for housing. The Proposed Project would improve the area's suitability for development of housing to provide housing security for the Tribal member families with a current need for a home. The Proposed Project aims to address flooding concerns caused by heavy rainfall – including increased microburst events – that has impacted existing homes and stopped future home development from an area of planned tribal housing.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Proposed Project is located entirely within the boundaries of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Reservation in Riverside County and adjacent to the City of San Jacinto, California (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Project Site falls within Section 32 of Township 4 South, Range 1 East. The Project Site is approximately 13.77 acres which includes the pipelines, inlets, the area of the outfall structures, and a 50-foot buffer to account for temporary construction staging areas along the pipeline route (**Figure 3**). The entirety of the Project Site is located on the Tribe's 8,320-acre Reservation. This IS will refer to the entire proposed storm drain infrastructure improvement area as the Project Site as depicted in **Figure 3**.

1.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Proposed Project would construct various inlet structures, stormwater conveyance pipelines, and stabilized outlet structures. As shown on **Figure 3**, Line J-1 collects stormwater from the upper slopes and conveys it south towards Line J. Line J-1 is comprised of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) in increasing sizes while Mainline J is proposed to be 8-foot wide by 8-foot tall reinforced concrete box (RCB). In total, the stormwater conveyance infrastructure is approximately 4,473 linear feet comprised of:

- **Main J:** ±2,500 feet of 8-foot by 8-foot RCB,
- **Line J-1:** ±556 feet of 36-inch diameter RCP,
- **Line J-1:** ±637 feet of 48-inch diameter RCP,
- **Line J-1:** ±320 feet of 54-inch diameter RCP, and
- **Three laterals:** ±460 linear feet of 24-inch RCP.

Two inlet structures are proposed in addition to 11 manholes along the system. A drop inlet with grate and trash rack is proposed at the upstream end of Line J-1. A detention basin inlet with grate would be located at the upstream terminus of Main J. Earthen berms and dikes would be graded as needed around each inlet to intercept and temporarily detain stormwater runoff before directing it into the enclosed storm drain system.

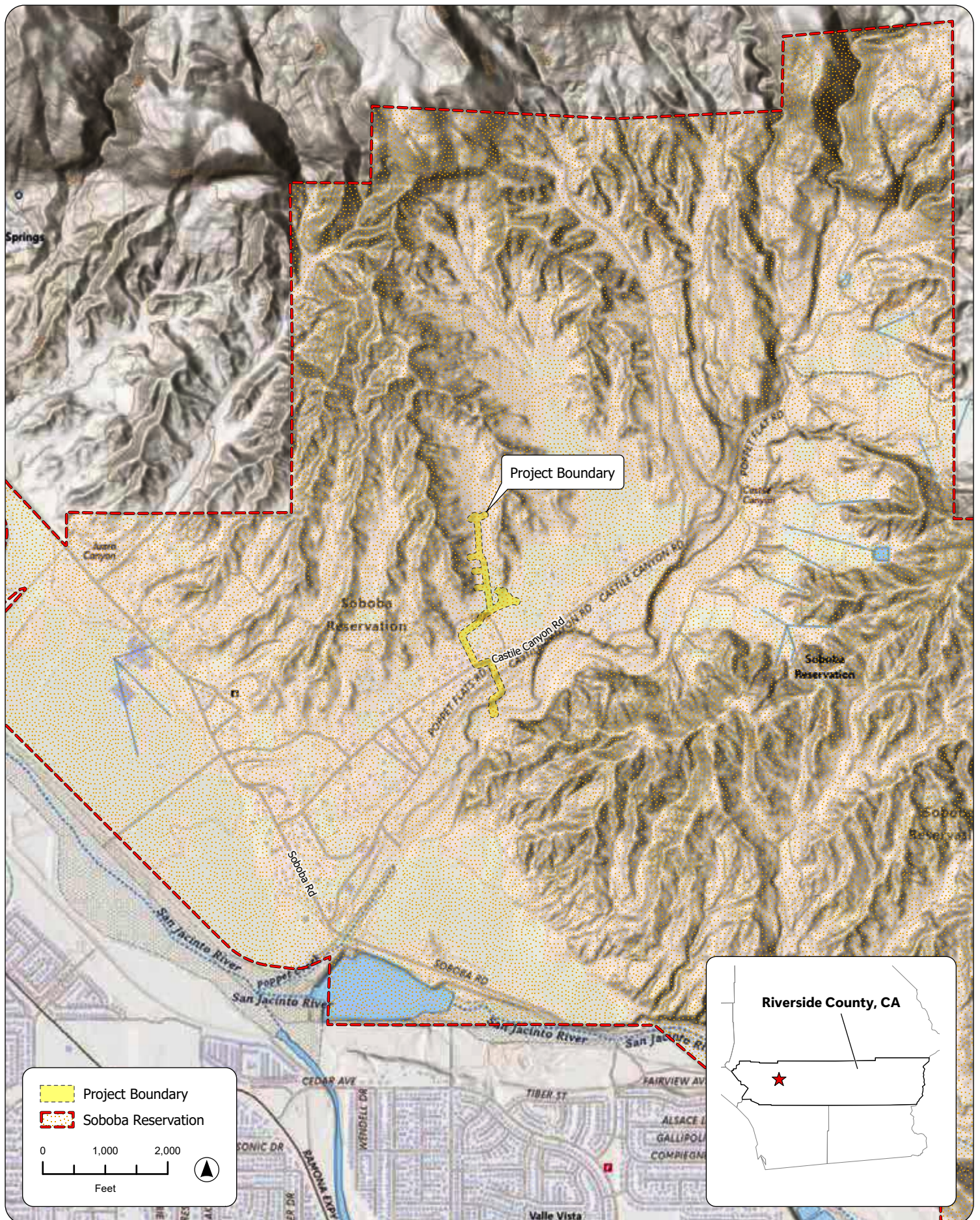
At the downstream end of the system, an outlet structure and riprap-lined open channel would be constructed to dissipate flow energy and reduce the potential for erosion where stormwater is discharged toward Poppet Creek. The stabilized outlet is approximately 50 feet laterally from and 15 feet in elevation above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Poppet Creek.

1.4 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction is anticipated to start in the Fall of 2026 and last approximately four months. Construction activities would involve mobilization, construction staking, utility locating and coordination, clearing and grubbing, grading, and open-cut excavation along the proposed storm drain alignment. Trenches would be excavated and shored as necessary to install the RCB and RCP. Construction of the underground facilities would generally include preparing the trench subgrade and pipe bedding, placing and connecting the reinforced concrete box and pipe sections, constructing associated inlets and connection structures, and backfilling and compacting the completed trenches. Existing paved surfaces disturbed by trenching would be removed and replaced following completion of the underground improvements.

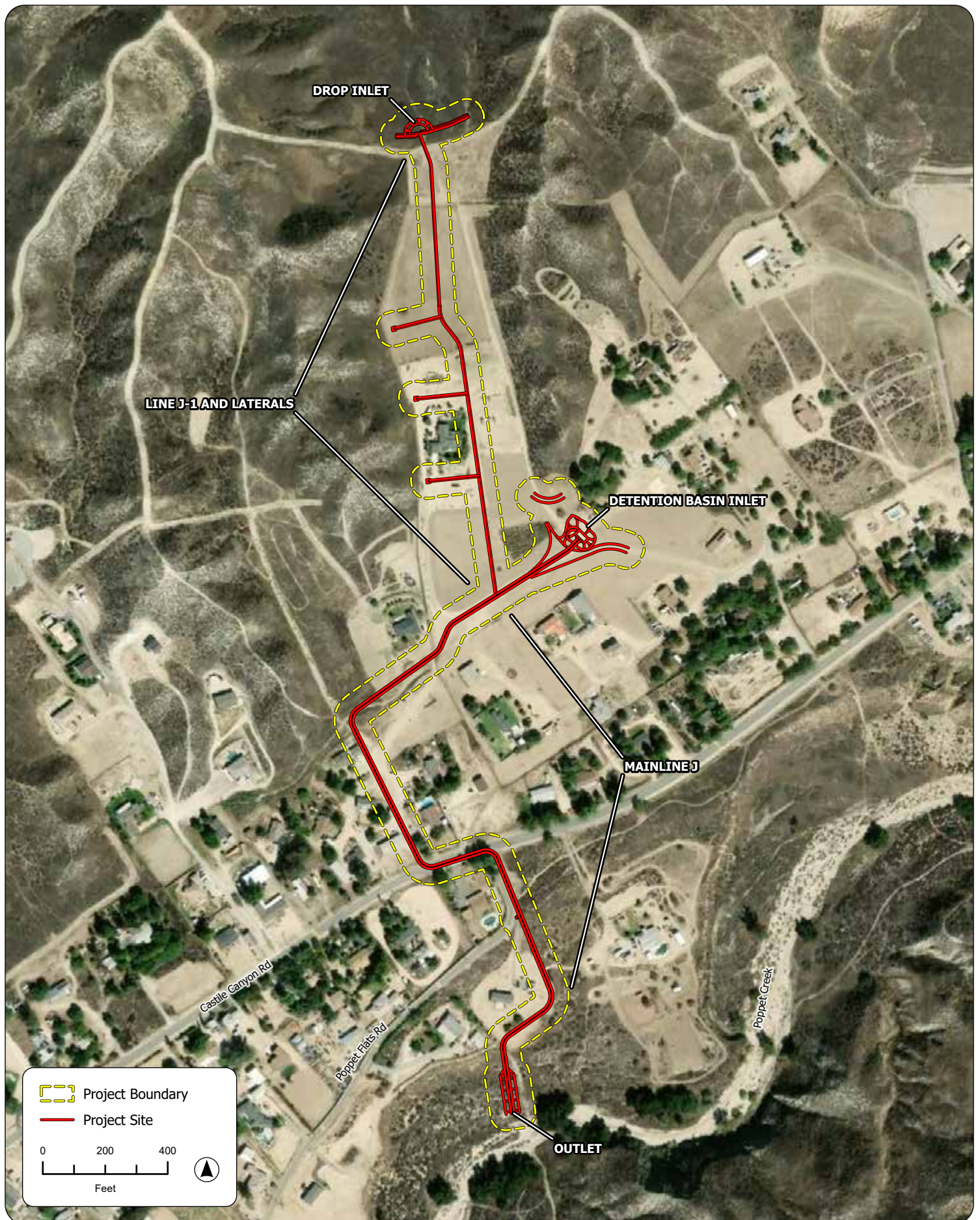


Figure 1
Regional Location



SOURCE: "San Jacinto, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T4S R1E, Sections 29 & 32, San Bernardino Baseline & Meridian; ESRI, 2026; Acorn Environmental, 8/20/2026

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity



SOURCE: ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; ERSC Engineering, 7/21/2026;
Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 3
Aerial Site Plan

Construction would also include grading and earthwork for training dikes, one earthen berm with an inlet, and temporary detention basin with an inlet. Construction of these features would involve excavation, placement and compaction of earthen fill, concrete work, installation of inlet and outlet structures, placement of riprap, and finish grading.

Construction would proceed in segments along the storm drain alignment to limit the amount of open trench at any one time. Construction equipment may include excavators, backhoes cranes, bulldozers, front-end loaders, motor graders, dump trucks, concrete delivery trucks, compactors, water trucks, and asphalt paving equipment.

Following installation of the drainage improvements, affected roadways would be restored. Construction best management practices (BMPs), as outlined in **Table 1-1**, would be implemented to control fugitive dust, erosion and sedimentation, construction-related runoff, equipment leaks and spills, and noise. Equipment and materials would be staged within approved construction limits and designated temporary staging areas in adjacent graded areas.

Table 1-1: Environmental Commitments and Best Management Practices

Resource Area	Environmental Commitments and Best Management Practices
Aesthetics	Upon completion of construction activities, all temporarily disturbed areas shall be revegetated and returned to their pre-project condition. Trenches will be backfilled and compacted, and the original ground contours restored. Paved areas will be repaved. Unpaved areas will be reseeded with a native seed mix and mulch applied (or other similar soil stabilization measures will be implemented).
Air Quality	The following dust suppression measures will be implemented during construction to control the production of fugitive dust (particulate matter 10 microns in size [PM₁₀]) and prevent wind erosion of bare and stockpiled soils: ▪ Control of fugitive dust will be consistent with best available control measures identified within Table 1 of SCAQMD District Rule 403. ▪ Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads. ▪ Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Any haul trucks that would be traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered. ▪ Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent paved roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ▪ Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour (mph). ▪ The following practices describe exhaust emission control from diesel powered fleets working at a construction site. California regulations limit idling from both on-road and off-road diesel-powered equipment. CARB enforces idling limitations and compliance with diesel fleet regulations. ○ Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [CCR, Title 13, sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site. ○ Provide current certificate(s) of compliance for CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets Regulation [CCR, Title 13, sections 2449 and 2449.1]. ○ Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

Resource Area	Environmental Commitments and Best Management Practices
Biological Resources	▪ Pets shall not be allowed on site during construction. ▪ Waste receptacles shall be made available within the Project Site and shall be properly maintained, with regular trash removal. All trash and food items should be promptly contained within closed, wildlife-proof containers. These should be regularly removed from the Project Site to reduce the attractiveness of the area to ravens and other predators. ▪ Construction equipment shall be cleaned prior to use in the Project Site and before leaving the site in order to prevent the spread of invasive or noxious species to the Project Site. When applicable, weed-free dirt, mulch, gravel, and other materials should be used. ▪ No construction activity shall take place at night. ▪ At the end of each workday, all trenches shall be filled or tightly covered. For trenches that must remain open, animal escape mechanisms shall be installed. This may consist of putting boards in trenches or creating 45-degree angle sides to trenches so that animals may crawl out if they fall in. ▪ Prior to backfilling, all trenches will be checked for small mammals. If detected, backfilling will be postponed until the mammal leaves on its own accord via a ramp as described in CM 3. ▪ Last connected pipe of the day or any open pipe should have entrance covered with plywood and/or capped to stop animals from entering.
Hazardous Materials	Personnel will follow BMPs for filling and servicing construction equipment and vehicles. BMPs that are designed to reduce the potential for incidents/spills involving hazardous materials include the following. ▪ Fuel, oil, and hydraulic fluids will be transferred directly from a service truck to construction equipment to reduce the potential for accidental release. ▪ Catch-pans will be placed under equipment to catch potential spills during servicing. ▪ Refueling will be conducted only with U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) approved pumps, hoses, and nozzles. ▪ All disconnected hoses will be placed in containers to collect residual fuel from the hose. ▪ Vehicle engines will be shut down during refueling. ▪ Refueling will be performed away from bodies of water to prevent contamination of water in the event of a leak or spill. ▪ Service trucks will be provided spill containment equipment, such as absorbents. ▪ Should a spill contaminate soil, the soil will be put into containers and disposed of in accordance with local, State, and federal regulations. ▪ All containers used to store hazardous materials will be inspected at least once per week for signs of leaking or failure.
Hydrology and Water Resources	On Tribal trust land, the Tribe must enroll in the USEPA's 2022 Construction General Permit. In conjunction with enrollment under this permit program, a SWPPP, Erosion Control Plan, and a Hazardous Materials Management/Spill Response Plan must be created and implemented during construction to avoid or minimize the potential for erosion, sedimentation, or accidental release of hazardous materials. BMPs included within the SWPPP must include, but will not be limited to, the following: ▪ Limiting grading activities to immediate construction areas. ▪ Employing temporary erosion control measures (e.g., silt fences, fiber rolls, vegetated swales). ▪ Stabilizing disturbed areas through paving or revegetation. ▪ Stabilizing construction area entrances and exits with large-diameter rock. ▪ Developing a spill prevention and countermeasure plan for proper storage, collection, and disposal of potential pollutants.

Resource Area	Environmental Commitments and Best Management Practices
	▪ Ensuring proper storage and handling of petroleum products. ▪ Providing sanitary facilities and disposal facilities for construction workers. ▪ Using wheel wash or rumble strips and sweeping paved surfaces to remove tracked soil.
Noise	The following measures will be enacted to minimize noise disturbances during construction: ▪ All construction vehicles or equipment, fixed or mobile, shall be equipped with properly operating and maintained mufflers and acoustical shields or shrouds in accordance with manufacturers' specifications. ▪ Loud stationary construction equipment shall be located as far away from sensitive receptor areas as feasible. To the extent feasible, existing barrier features (structures) shall be used to block sound transmission between noise sources and noise sensitive land uses. ▪ Maintenance of construction equipment and machinery, including noise reducing components such as mufflers, silencers, covers, guards, vibration isolators, etc., shall be performed regularly to reduce excess noise. ▪ Construction equipment and machinery that produce reduced noise and vibration levels shall be utilized to the extent feasible. ▪ Construction equipment and machinery shall only be operated by trained and qualified personnel. ▪ Haul trucks shall be operated in accordance with posted speed limits. ▪ The Tribe shall monitor construction noise and vibration and will designate a disturbance coordinator (such as an employee of the general contractor or the project manager for the Tribe), post the coordinator's contact telephone number conspicuously around the Project Site, and provide the number to nearby sensitive receptors. The disturbance coordinator shall receive all public complaints, be responsible for determining the cause of the complaints, and implement any feasible measures to alleviate the problem.
Traffic	The Tribe shall ensure that a traffic management plan is designed and implemented to handle traffic disruptions during construction that ensures safety and minimizes disruptions to traffic flow. The contractor shall be responsible for developing and executing the plan as part of the construction bid package. The following strategies could be implemented as part of the traffic management plan: ▪ Establish work zones with barriers, cones, and signs to direct traffic safely around the site. ▪ Implement detours and communicate alternate routes in advance. ▪ Schedule lane closures during off-peak hours and post clear notifications. ▪ Use trained flaggers to manage traffic flow through the construction area. ▪ Enforce temporary speed limits with clearly marked signs. ▪ Provide safe walkways for pedestrians with barriers separating them from vehicles. ▪ Regularly inform the public about traffic changes through various media. ▪ Monitor traffic patterns and adjust detours or lane closures as needed.
Utilities and Service Systems	The following waste management practices will be implemented during the construction period to reduce landfill disposal and promote sustainable construction practices: ▪ Recyclable materials such as wood, metal, concrete, and asphalt will be separated and recycled to the maximum extent feasible. ▪ Waste containers will be clearly labeled and placed around the site for proper sorting. ○ Regular monitoring will ensure compliance, with reports documenting waste reduction efforts.

Section 2 | Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

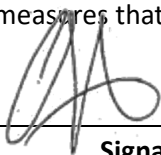
The environmental factors checked below could result in potentially significant impacts if mitigation measures are not implemented. As discussed on the following pages, where potentially significant impacts are identified, feasible mitigation was identified to reduce the impacts to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, potentially significant impacts that are mitigated to “Less Than Significant” are shown here.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ Aesthetics | ☐ Agricultural/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

08/26/26

Date

2.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is within the Tribe's Reservation in the foothills on the western side of the San Jacinto Mountains. The region features a mix of river terraces and fan-shaped deposits of sediment from canyons and gullies that flow into the river. Elevation ranges from about 1,730 to 1,880 feet above sea level, with the land gently sloping southward toward the San Jacinto River floodplain.

The Proposed Project will extend through the Tribe's Reservation, generally following existing roadways south before discharging into a river bench above Poppet Creek. The primary scenic views near the Project Site are the San Jacinto foothills and mountains, and the San Jacinto River that flows at the base of the foothills approximately 0.8 miles south of the Project Site. The Project Site includes mostly disturbed roadways and local roads, with short segments of the proposed storm drain traveling through coastal scrubland. The surrounding land uses are rural residential and open space on tribal reservation lands. Further north and east are state and federal lands (San Bernardino National Forest). Light emitting sources in the vicinity of the Project Site include residential homes and businesses on the Reservation and traffic from local roads.

The closest State scenic highway that is officially designated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is State Route (SR) 74, which is located approximately 4.2 miles southeast of the Project Site (Caltrans, 2026). Views from SR 74 include the San Jacinto River and Mountains. The Project Site is not visible from SR 74.

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact. The potential visual impacts of the Proposed Project would be limited to the construction phase. Scenic vistas near the Project Site, including the San Jacinto River, are located more than 0.8 mile away from active construction activities and not clearly visible from the Project Site. Therefore, the movement and presence of construction equipment, excavated materials, and staging areas are not expected to temporarily alter or affect scenic vistas. Additionally, once the Proposed Project is completed, storm drain infrastructure would be underground or have a low profile and the area of temporary disturbance would be restored to its original condition, thus having no long-term impact on scenic vistas. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not substantially impact local scenic vistas and there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project location and setting provide the context for determining the type of changes to the existing visual environment and potential degradation of the existing visual character or quality of the site. As described above, the Project Site and vicinity consist of paved and local roadway and vegetation landcover. There are no designated scenic vistas, highways, or historic buildings located within or adjacent to the Project Site, and upon completion of construction activities, any temporarily disturbed areas would be revegetated and returned to their pre-project condition. The limited removal of vegetation would not substantially alter the scenic characteristics of the Project Site as the existing character would be restored following construction. Therefore, no impacts related to scenic resources would occur.

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

No Impact. All of the Proposed Project components would be either underground or have low profiles that would not alter the visual character or quality of the Project Site. Furthermore, the Proposed Project is located entirely on the Tribe's Reservation. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to be visible from public vantage points and the existing visual character would not be degraded. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would involve the installation of storm drain infrastructure, a majority of which would be subterranean. Pursuant to the BMPs for biological resources in **Table 1-1**, construction activities would be limited to daylight hours and therefore no temporary lighting impacts would occur during the construction phase. No permanent sources of light or glare would be constructed that could adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The State of California developed the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) to provide data to decision makers for use in planning for the present and future of California's agricultural land resources. Prime farmland is a designation applied to lands with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term agriculture. Farmland of Statewide Importance is a designation applied to lands that are similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as large slopes or the diminished ability to store soil moisture. Farmland of Local Importance is land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by the County's board of supervisors. Unique farmland is comprised of lesser quality soils used for the production of the State's leading agricultural crops (California Department of Conservation [DOC], 2026a). According to the FMMP, the Project Site is identified as a combination of Farmland of Local Importance, Grazing Land, and Other land by the DOC (DOC, 2026b). The Project Site has not been farmed in recent years and is not currently used for agricultural purposes.

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact. The Project Site is designated by the FMMP as mostly Other land, as well as Grazing Land and Farmland of Local Importance. The Project Site is not actively farmed, but a small portion of the site near

one of the proposed inlets is used for cattle grazing. This area would not be permanently converted and would be able to be used for cattle grazing upon completion of the Proposed Project. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in the conversion of any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use. Therefore, no impact to farmland resources would occur due to the Proposed Project.

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

No Impact. The Project Site does not contain applicable agricultural zoning or lands under a Williamson Act contract. The Proposed Project is entirely within the Tribe's Reservation and County zoning and Williamson Contracts do not exist. The Proposed Project would not conflict with the existing zoning for agricultural use or Williamson Act contract lands; therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project Site and vicinity do not contain zoning for forest land or timberland. Additionally, County zoning does not apply to the Project Site. The Proposed Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production; therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project may result in impacts to some vegetation, the majority of which is landscaping or coastal scrub, and the majority of the construction activities would occur in ruderal/disturbed areas within or adjacent to roadways. No forest land exists in the vicinity of the Project Site. Furthermore, upon completion of construction activities, any temporarily disturbed areas would be revegetated and returned to their pre-project condition. Therefore, no impact to forest land would occur.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would provide for improved storm drain infrastructure to reduce negative impacts to the Tribe's Reservation due to flooding. No planted agricultural or forest land exists in the vicinity of the Project Site, although a small area is currently used for cattle grazing and would remain as grazing lands following completion of construction. Any temporarily disturbed areas would be restored following installation and the surrounding vegetation would be maintained. The Proposed Project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or a significant conversion of forest land to non-forest use; therefore, there is no impact.

2.3 AIR QUALITY

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

Environmental Setting

Climate and Meteorology

The Project Site is located in western Riverside County within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. Air quality conditions in the SCAB are under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). According to the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) adopted by the SCAQMD for the SCAB, the worst air quality problem in the nation occurs in the SCAB. With very light average wind speeds, the basin atmosphere has a limited capability to disperse air contaminants horizontally. Furthermore, the vertical dispersal of air pollutants in the SCAB is hampered by the presence of a temperature inversion in the layers of the atmosphere near the surface of the Earth, which holds air pollutants near the ground and results in high concentrations of air pollution, especially in the inland areas of the SCAB. In winter, fine particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) are significant pollution problems due to low-level inversions and air stagnation, while ozone levels are lower. In summer, longer daylight and stronger sunlight increase smog production from hydrocarbons and NOx, though carbon monoxide (CO) is less problematic due to better ventilation (Riverside County, 2018).

Attainment Status

Both USEPA and California Air Resources Board (CARB) use ambient air quality monitoring data to designate areas according to their attainment status for criteria air pollutants. The purpose of these designations is to identify the areas with air quality problems and initiate planning efforts for improvement. The three basic designation categories are nonattainment, attainment, and unclassified. An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not exceed the established standard. In most cases, areas designated or redesignated as attainment must develop and implement maintenance plans, which are designed to ensure continued compliance with the standard. In contrast, a “nonattainment” designation indicates that a pollutant concentration has exceeded the established standard. Finally, an “unclassified” designation indicates that insufficient data exist to determine attainment or nonattainment.

As described in **Table 2-1**, the SCAQMD portion of the County is currently designated as nonattainment for State ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} standards. Furthermore, it is classified as a serious nonattainment for federal PM_{2.5} standards, extreme nonattainment for federal ozone standards and attainment (maintenance) for federal CO, NO_x, and PM₁₀ standards. The SCAQMD portion of the County is designated as an attainment or unclassified area for all other federal and State ambient air quality standards.

Table 2-1: Western Riverside County Area Quality Attainment Status - State and National

Pollutant	California Standard	Federal Standard
Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Extreme)
CO	Attainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
NO _x	Attainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
SO _x	Attainment	Attainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Nonattainment (Serious)

Source: CARB, 2023; USEPA, 2026a

PM₁₀: Particulate matter with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller

PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller

SO_x: sulfur oxides

Sensitive Receptors

Some receptors are considered more sensitive than others to air pollutants. Schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes are considered to be relatively sensitive to poor air quality because children, elderly people, and the infirm are more susceptible to respiratory distress and other air quality related health problems. Residential areas are considered sensitive to poor air quality because people usually stay home for extended periods of time, with greater associated exposure to ambient air quality. Recreational uses are also considered sensitive due to the greater exposure to ambient air quality conditions because vigorous exercise associated with recreation places a high demand on the human respiratory system.

In the vicinity of the Project Site, sensitive receptors consist primarily of residences located adjacent to or within close proximity of the Project Site along most segments of the Proposed Project.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. The SCAQMD portion of the County where the Project Site is located is currently designated nonattainment for State ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} standards. Furthermore, it is designated serious nonattainment for federal PM_{2.5} standards, extreme nonattainment for federal ozone standards, and attainment (maintenance) for federal CO, NO_x, and PM₁₀ standards. SCAQMD is responsible for formulating and implementing the air quality plan for the basin. The applicable plan is the 2022 AQMP, which is intended to attain the 2015 8-hour ozone standard of 70 ppb. Consistency with the AQMP is evaluated based on whether a project complies with applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations and aligns with regional growth projections used in the AQMP, which are based on population, housing, and employment forecasts. Inconsistency with the 2022 AQMP would be considered a cumulatively adverse air quality impact. The Proposed Project does not include components that would directly induce population or employment growth but would instead accommodate existing and planned growth on the Reservation. Further, the Reservation is not considered part of the County, and no off-Reservation growth is anticipated to occur as a result of the Proposed Project. In addition, as described in **Impact b)** below, construction emissions associated with the Proposed Project would not exceed applicable SCAQMD

significance thresholds. The Proposed Project would also comply with applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations, including Rule 403, which requires implementation of fugitive dust control measures during construction. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The SCAQMD establishes significance thresholds to assess the regional impact of project-related air pollutant emissions in the SCAQMD, presented in **Table 2-2**. Therefore, project-specific emissions that exceed SCAQMD thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants would be expected to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the County is in nonattainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards.

Table 2-2: SCAQMD Air Quality Thresholds of Significance (Construction)

Criteria Pollutant	Emissions Threshold (lbs./day)
NO _x	100
VOC	75
PM ₁₀	150
PM _{2.5}	55
SO _x	150
CO	550
Lead	3

Source: SCAQMD, 2023

Construction emissions associated with development of the Proposed Project were calculated with the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) 2022.1 (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association [CAPCOA], 2022). Model assumptions and CalEEMod output files are provided in **Appendix A**. Construction is anticipated to begin in fall of 2026 and last for four months. The Proposed Project would result in construction emissions associated with excavation, grading, installation of the storm drain facilities, and other construction activities. Results of the CalEEMod analysis are shown in **Table 2-3** and further detailed in **Appendix A**. Construction emissions generated by the Proposed Project would be less than the applicable SCAQMD thresholds for criteria pollutants. Therefore, construction impacts would be less than significant.

Table 2-3: Project Construction Emissions (lbs./day)

Summary Report	NO _x	VOC	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
2026	25.35	3.10	31.44	0.06	1.88	1.14
2027	7.26	0.89	11.78	0.01	0.54	0.32
Maximum Daily Emissions	25.35	3.10	31.44	0.06	1.88	1.14
<i>SCAQMD Threshold</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>55</i>
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: **Appendix A**

Once constructed, the Proposed Project would not generate ongoing operational emissions, as the Proposed Project consists of a stormwater management system that would passively convey stormwater.

Therefore, operational emissions were not quantified and there are no emissions to compare against established thresholds.

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

Less than Significant. In the vicinity of the Project Site, sensitive receptors consist primarily of residences located adjacent to or in close proximity to most segments of the Proposed Project. During construction, sensitive receptors may be affected by the temporary generation of fugitive dust emissions. Compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires implementation of fugitive dust control measures during construction and is enforced by SCAQMD staff, would reduce these impacts. As discussed in **Impact b)**, the Proposed Project's construction and operational emissions are below SCAQMD thresholds of significance for all criteria air pollutants and would not result in a significant impact to nearby sensitive receptors.

Construction-related activities could result in the generation of toxic air contaminants (TACs), specifically diesel particulate matter (DPM), from vehicle trips and off-road equipment exhaust emissions, with the potential to affect nearby sensitive receptors. However, construction would be temporary, lasting only four months, which is an extremely short duration compared to the long-term exposure periods (e.g., 30 years or more) typically associated with health risk impacts from TACs. Further, construction activities would not occur continuously at the same location throughout the four-month construction period. Rather, construction would proceed in segments along the storm drain alignment to limit the amount of open trench at any one time. Because DPM emissions would be limited to the four-month construction period and construction activities would not remain directly adjacent to any individual sensitive receptor for the entire duration, the Proposed Project would not result in long-term exposure of sensitive receptors to DPM. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including diesel exhaust emissions, would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. Common facilities known for producing odors include wastewater treatment plants, sanitary landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, and petroleum refineries. The Proposed Project involves the installation of stormwater drainage pipelines and associated outfalls and does not involve land uses generally considered significant odor emitters. During construction, exhaust from construction equipment and the use of asphalt and other construction materials may generate temporary odors. However, construction activities would be short term, equipment would operate intermittently and in different locations, and any associated odors would dissipate quickly. There would be a less-than-significant impact.

2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Online databases, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), were queried to identify potential threatened, endangered, rare, or special-status species within U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles. These searches identified regional species of special concern with potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project Site. After biological surveys were conducted, each species' specific habitat requirements were compared to actual site conditions and the potential for occurrence was then determined. Raw data returned from the database queries is provided in the Biological Resources Technical Memorandum, along with additional detail about the methodology for this analysis.

Habitat Types

The Project Site contains ruderal/developed and coastal scrub habitat/vegetation types. These habitat types are discussed below. Representative photos of the Project Site are presented in **Appendix B**, and the extent of the habitats are shown on **Figure 4**.

Ruderal/Developed

Much of the Project Site is developed with residences, driveways, and roads, some of which are paved with asphalt, while others are armored with gravel. Landscaping is also prevalent and consists of a wide variety of plants. Other areas are in a ruderal state, and are dominated by non-native grasses and weedy forbs. The upper end of the alignment has been converted to a fenced cattle yard.

Coastal Scrub

A small patch of coastal scrub habitat occurs on the southern end of the storm drain alignment near Poppet Creek. This habitat has been degraded by offroad vehicle use, animal grazing, and weed maintenance/vegetation clearing. The original Riversidean sage scrub vegetation community has been reduced and invaded by annual grasses and thistles, however, there are still remnants of the native scrub community.

Special-Status Species

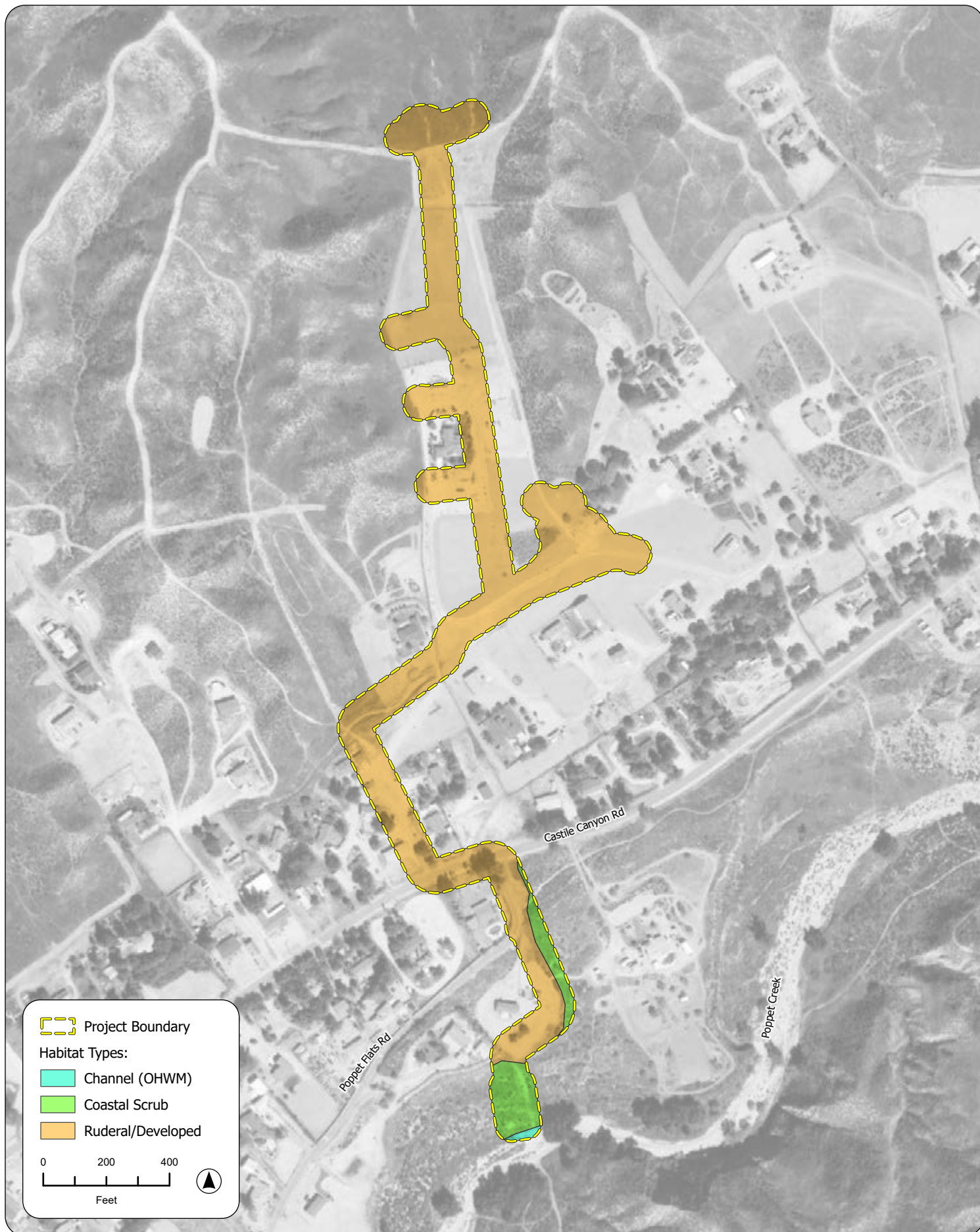
For the purposes of this assessment, “special status species” has been defined to include those species that are listed as Endangered or Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or formally proposed candidates for listing, or listed by the California Native Plant Society as Rank 1 or 2. A USFWS species list, CNDDDB search, and CNPS list were generated and a Technical Memorandum prepared to identify impacts to species with the potential to occur on the Project Site. As discussed further in **Appendix B**, the database searches returned 8 special-status mammals, 8 special-status reptiles and amphibians, 1 special-status fish, 7 special-status birds, 4 special-status insects or invertebrates, and 12 special-status plants with the potential to occur within the vicinity of the Project Site. However, most of the species have no or low potential to occur within the Project Site. The urbanized portions of the Project Site have no potential to harbor State or federal special-status species. However, the small patch of coastal scrub habitat near the proposed outfall above Poppet Creek has a low potential to harbor certain listed species, including:

▪ **Mammals:**

- San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) FESA Endangered
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) FESA Threatened
- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), (foraging habitat only) – SSC
- Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) (foraging habitat only) – SSC
- Southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*)
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*)
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)

▪ **Reptiles and Amphibians:**

- Southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*) Proposed FESA Threatened
- Arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) FESA Endangered
- Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) – SSC
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) – SSC
- Red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*) – SSC
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) – SSC



SOURCE: ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; ERSC Engineering, 7/21/2026;
Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 4
Habitat Types

- **Birds:**
 - Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) – Federally Protected
 - Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) – SSC
 - Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) FESA Threatened
 - Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) FESA Endangered
- **Insects and Invertebrates:**
 - Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) – CESA Endangered
- **Plants:**
 - Chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*) – CRPR 1B.2
 - Jaeger's milk-vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*) – CRPR 1B.1
 - Smooth tarplant (*Centromadiapungens* ssp. *Laevis*) – CRPR 1B.1
 - Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) – CRPR 1B.1
 - Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) FESA and CESA Endangered
 - White rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) – CRPR 2B.2

Species with no potential to occur are not discussed further herein; refer to Attachment D of **Appendix B** for additional information.

Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

The Project Site is adjacent to, and partially within, designated critical habitat for San Bernardino kangaroo rat. The critical habitat boundary corresponds roughly to the river corridor or Poppet Creek. Critical habitat for arroyo toad occurs approximately 1 mile south of the Project Site along the floodplain of the upper San Jacinto River. There is no National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) critical habitat or essential fish habitat within the Project Site (NMFS, 2026a; NMFS, 2026b).

Surface Water Resources

The NWI reported no water features within the Project Site, although one riverine feature is mapped 30 feet to the south of the end of the proposed storm drain alignment: Poppet Creek. The Project Site was subjected to a formal delineation of waters of the U.S. during a previous study, and a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination was obtained from the USACE (**Appendix B**). This delineation determined that there were no jurisdictional water resources within the Project Site. Poppet Creek occurs approximately 30 feet south of the Proposed Project. At the ordinary highwater mark, the channel of Poppet Creek is about 100 feet wide and only several feet deep. It is distinguished from upland areas by a pronounced shelf, the lack of coastal scrub vegetation, and the presence of a sandy floor. Flow in the channel is intermittent.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. As described above, while the database queries identified special-status plant and wildlife species with potential to occur within the larger vicinity of the Proposed Project, no special-status plants or wildlife were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the Project Site (**Appendix B**). However, there is low potential for several species to occur near the area

of the proposed outfall structure above the Poppet Creek corridor. This area has degraded coastal scrub habitat, which is marginally suitable for kangaroo rats, non-aquatic reptiles, and burrowing owls. The field survey did not detect any special-status species or mammal burrows that would be utilized by special status species in this area. Other portions of the Poppet Creek corridor are more likely to harbor sensitive species because they have undisturbed coastal scrub habitat and are subject to fewer human activities and disturbance. There is a low potential for these animals to utilize the portion of the Project Site that contains degraded coastal scrub habitat near the proposed outfall structure, or to migrate into the Project Site during construction (**Appendix B**). To ensure that they are not directly impacted by project activities, **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** will require pre-construction surveys and the erection of wildlife exclusion fencing to ensure no special-status animals are impacted by construction activities.

During the nesting season (February–August), there is potential for bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA) to nest in nearby trees, poles, and brush within the urban setting. Direct impacts on nesting birds could occur during construction if active nests of special-status or migratory birds are destroyed in the work area. Indirect impacts from human activity and noise can result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings or otherwise lead to the abandonment of nests or young, if active nests are present in the immediate vicinity of the work area (typically 250 feet for passerines or 500 feet for raptors). Active nests could be present between February 1 and August 31. If construction activities occur outside the breeding/nesting period, no impacts on active nests are expected. Impacts on special-status and migratory birds would be significant if nesting activity is disrupted. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** would reduce the potential for adverse impacts on special-status and nesting and migratory birds during construction by requiring preconstruction nesting bird surveys and the establishment of protective buffers, if nests are observed. Additionally, **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** would require a qualified biologist to conduct a worker environmental awareness training to further protect sensitive species that may occur regionally in the vicinity of the Project Site. With mitigation, impacts to special status species would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. There is no undisturbed sensitive habitat present in the vicinity of the Project Site. Coastal scrub is present in the area of the proposed outfall structure above Poppet Creek, although the habitat was identified as degraded during the biological survey (**Appendix B**). The Proposed Project would result in a small amount of temporary impacts to the coastal scrub habitat. While the Proposed Project will return all temporarily disturbed areas to their preconstruction condition, this area is in a degraded condition and does not feature many native species in its pre-project state. Therefore, **Mitigation Measure BIO-4** requires a habitat restoration plan be implemented to restore coastal scrub habitat in the ground disturbance area and improve the native species composition in the area of the proposed outfall. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

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

Less than Significant. As discussed further in **Section 3.10**, the potential for indirect impacts to water quality from construction would be less than significant with consideration of the necessary USEPA Construction General Permit and site-specific SWPPP and BMPs. There are no wetlands or jurisdictional

water features within the Project Site, although Poppet Creek (Cowardin Class R4BA) is located 30 feet south of the Proposed Project. Flow in the Creek is intermittent and the creek bed is often disturbed by vehicular traffic. The Proposed Project would not directly interfere or alter the flow of Poppet Creek, nor would it require removal, filling, or hydrological interruption during construction or operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. No designated wildlife corridors exist within the Project Site. While Poppet Creek may provide limited and localized corridors for wildlife movement, the surrounding area is largely developed the components of the Proposed Project would be below ground. The Proposed Project would restore any impacted surfaces to pre-project conditions and the storm drain infrastructure would not fragment any habitat. No aspects of the Proposed Project would not block wildlife movement; therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Lands within the Tribe's Reservation are not subject to local municipal policies or ordinances. Additionally, the Tribe does not have Tribal ordinances related to biological resources that would be applicable to the Proposed Project. Although not subject to local policies or ordinances, the Proposed Project would not involve tree removal or other actions that would be inconsistent with local policies and ordinances that would otherwise apply to off-Reservation lands. There would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project Site does not overlap with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State Habitat Conservation Plan as the Project Site is entirely within the Reservation. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys and Exclusionary Fencing

Prior to initial ground disturbance within suitable habitat, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction clearance survey for San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat, Stephens' kangaroo rat, and the focal aquatic species. For purposes of this measure, a qualified biologist is an individual with demonstrated education, training, and field experience sufficient to conduct the assigned surveys, accurately identify the focal species and their sign, and implement the required avoidance measures. Any capture, handling, or relocation shall be performed only by personnel possessing all permits or other authorizations required by applicable law.

Once the pre-construction surveys confirm that kangaroo rats and aquatic species are not present, the construction crew shall immediately install animal exclusion fencing to separate construction areas from the Poppet Creek channel. The fencing shall be constructed out of plastic weed cloth or construction

fabric, shall be keyed into the ground, and shall be supported by stakes and wire mesh, as needed. Fencing shall also be opaque, a minimum three feet in height, and installed with a smooth material such that it cannot be climbed. Construction staff shall also make regular inspections during the construction period to ensure the integrity of the fence.

BIO-2: Nesting Bird Surveys

If construction activities occur during the general nesting season (February 15 to September 1), a preconstruction nest survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of proposed construction areas within 7 days of initiating ground disturbance. If active nests are identified, the qualified biologist shall determine a suitable avoidance buffer based on the needs of the species observed. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged. Avoidance buffers may vary in size depending on habitat characteristics, project-related activities, and disturbance levels.

BIO-3: Worker Environmental Awareness Training

All construction personnel shall receive worker environmental awareness training before they enter the construction site. The training program shall include, at a minimum, descriptions of the focal species (San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat, Stephens' kangaroo rat, southwestern pond turtle, and arroyo toad), and how to identify and avoid these focal species. Personnel shall be trained to halt work in the event that one of these focal species is observed within the work area and allow the individual to leave the work site on its own. Personnel shall be instructed to limit work activities to the designated construction areas and to properly store equipment and materials in the designated laydown area. A qualified biologist shall make regular inspections during the construction periods when grading and other ground disturbance activities are occurring to ensure best management practices are being adequately followed.

BIO-4: Habitat Restoration Plan

A Habitat Restoration Plan (Plan) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist, restoration ecologist, or botanist to restore coastal scrub habitat in the ground disturbance area at the proposed outfall structure. The Plan shall be implemented immediately after completion of construction activities. Periodic weeding and supplemental water may be necessary, and such maintenance activities such occur on a quarterly basis until plants are established. All plantings should be sourced locally and only native coastal scrub species shall be used. Success criteria of no less than 80 percent shall be established, and re-planting will occur if success criteria are not met.

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

The Tribe is a federally recognized tribe of Luiseño people with approximately 1,600 members and governed by a tribal council consisting of five elected tribal members. The Soboba Indian Reservation was established by the US government in San Jacinto on June 18, 1883. The Reservation includes 8,320 acres in the lower reaches of the San Jacinto Mountains, near the City of San Jacinto. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is considered the only California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project, meeting the requirements for consultation with Native American tribes under AB52 and PRC Subdivision 21080.3. The Band's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) prepared a Cultural Resources Memorandum outlining their review of the Project Site for cultural resources (Soboba THPO, 2026). The THPO's review included the 2025 Historic Properties and Cultural Resources Inventory Report prepared for the Soboba Septic to Sewer Project, as well as a Due Diligence Pedestrian Survey for Cultural Resources conducted on August 11th and 17th, 2026. Additionally, a record search was conducted of the Band's Confidential Database of Historic Properties and Cultural Resources. All investigations resulted in no cultural resources identified within the Project Site alignment.

Discussion of Impacts

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The cultural resources investigations reviewed by the THPO did not identify any cultural resources within the Project footprint, and the THPO determined that there is an extremely low potential for impacts to cultural resources resulting from the Proposed Project. During construction, excavation would be limited to the storm drain infrastructure alignment. Although the potential is low, ground-disturbing activities could result in the inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified historical resources. **Mitigation Measure CR-1** outlines procedures for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, including the immediate cessation of earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1**, impacts to historical or cultural resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Cultural Resources Memorandum provided by the THPO states that no known cultural resources exist within the Proposed Project area and that there is an extremely low potential for impacts to cultural resources. As discussed above and further detailed under Mitigation Measures below, implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1** would reduce the potential impacts on archaeological resources as a result of inadvertent discoveries. Impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Soboba Tribal Archaeologist and Tribal GIS Specialist conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Site and did not identify cultural resources within the Project alignment. Although no human remains are known to occur within the Project Site, ground-disturbing activities could result in the inadvertent discovery of previously unidentified human remains. **Mitigation Measure CR-2** establishes procedures to be implemented in the event that human remains are encountered, including the immediate cessation of activities that could affect the discovery. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-2**, impacts related to the disturbance of human remains would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

CR-1: Inadvertent Discovery

If cultural resources (archaeological, historical, or tribal resources) are inadvertently unearthed during excavation or other ground disturbing activities, the contractor shall cease all earth-disturbing activities within a 100-foot radius of the area of discovery. The Soboba Band shall retain a tribal monitor and a qualified professional archaeologist to evaluate the significance of the find and appropriate course of action. Ground-disturbing activities within the 100-foot radius shall not resume until the discovery has been appropriately evaluated and treated and authorization to resume work has been provided by the Tribe.

CR-2: Human Remains

In the event that human remains or suspected human remains are discovered during construction activities, all activities shall cease immediately, and the discovery shall be secured and protected from further disturbance. The Soboba THPO or other appropriate Tribal official designated by the Tribe shall be immediately notified. Native American human remains and associated cultural items discovered on Tribal lands shall be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations at 43 CFR Part 10, including the discovery procedures in 43 CFR §10.5. Activities that could affect the discovery shall not resume until authorized by the appropriate Tribal official in accordance with applicable Tribal and federal requirements. Human remains determined not to be Native American shall be treated in accordance with applicable law and Tribal procedures.

2.6 ENERGY

Would the project	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The production of electricity requires the conversion of energy stored in natural resources such as water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar radiation, certain minerals (for nuclear power), and geothermal energy. Energy consumed in the vicinity of the Project Site is currently attributed to vehicles traveling on local roadways, the use of electricity and natural gas in nearby residences, and electricity used for other land uses such as the nearby casino, schools, and commercial buildings. Production of energy and energy use both result in pollution and depletion of these renewable and nonrenewable resources.

San Jacinto Power is a Community Choice Aggregation provider for the City of San Jacinto and is serviced by Southern California Edison (SCE), which also serves the Reservation. The Tribe has a 1-megawatt solar photovoltaic system, in which the Tribe receives credit for electricity fed back into the grid through an agreement with SCE.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. Construction of the Proposed Project would occur over approximately 4 months and would result in a short-term increase in the consumption of oil-based energy resources (e.g., gasoline and diesel) associated with construction equipment and construction-related vehicle trips. This temporary energy use would cease upon completion of construction.

The Proposed Project consists of storm drain infrastructure improvements and does not include permanent lighting or other components that would require ongoing energy use. Operation of the Proposed Project would not generate regular vehicle trips or require substantial energy consumption, aside from occasional inspection and maintenance activities. As a result, the Proposed Project would not result in significant operational energy use, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project consists of storm drain infrastructure improvements and would not conflict with any state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The Tribe's existing solar

project provides power to the local grid that would power any electrical equipment that may be needed to construct or support maintenance of the storm drain system. The Proposed Project would therefore have no impact.

2.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault (CGS, 2002). The Project Site is within the San Jacinto Fault Zone (SJFZ), one of the most seismically active fault zones in Southern California. Major geological features of the Project Site include the San Jacinto Mountains rising on the northeast, and the San Jacinto Valley and River on the southwestern side.

On-site elevations range from approximately 1,730 to 1,880 feet above mean sea level. The topography of the Project Site consists of gentle to moderate southward slopes draining to Poppet Creek and thence the San Jacinto River, transitioning to rolling foothill terrain in the surrounding area. No dissected ridgelines or steep escarpments occur within the Project Site boundaries.

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, six mapped soil units occur within a 100-foot buffer of the Project Site: Badland (BaG); Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (HcC); Hanford coarse sandy loam, deep, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (HcC2); Metz loamy fine sand, gravelly sand substratum, 0 to 5 percent slopes (MgB); Riverwash (RsC); and San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (SeD2). These soils reflect the Project Site and a 100-foot buffer; the area of disturbance likely does not contain Riverwash or Badlands soils (NRCS, 2026). The mapped soils generally reflect coarse-textured alluvial deposits associated with alluvial fans, floodplains, and drainage features in the vicinity. The Hanford, Metz, and San Emigdio soils consist predominantly of sandy loam, fine sandy loam, loamy sand, and locally gravelly materials derived from alluvial parent materials. These soils are generally well to excessively drained, have relatively low shrink-swell potential due to their coarse textures, and exhibit moderately rapid permeability (NRCS, 2026). The Project Site is situated in southern California within the SJFZ, a major right-lateral strike-slip fault. The SJFZ zone encompasses various segments with the potential to subject the Project Site to ground shaking from seismic activity, including the Casa Loma, Clark, and Claremont faults, which run northwest/southeast. The Project Site is adjacent to the Claremont fault but is not within the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as designated by the California Geologic Survey (CGS). The nearest fault with historic displacement is the Casa Loma Fault, located approximately 3 miles southwest of the Project Site. The Claremont and Casa Loma faults converge to form the Clark fault, located approximately 3.3 miles south of the Project Site. Additionally, the Hot Springs fault is located approximately 0.8 miles north of the Project Site (CGS, 2026).

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:**
- (i) **rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?**
 - (ii) **strong seismic ground shaking?**
 - (iii) **seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**
 - (iv) **landslides?**

Less than Significant. The Project Site is adjacent to the Claremont fault and is in close proximity to three other active faults within the SJFZ. The Proposed Project is not within a designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and is not subject to A-P Zoning Act regulations per California PRC, Chapter 7.5, § 2621.5(b) and § 2621.6(a). The Proposed Project is located in a seismically active area with the potential for significant ground shaking. Portions of Riverside County are susceptible to liquefaction, which is a secondary effect of strong seismic shaking. The Riverside County Mapping Portal has mapped the liquefaction susceptibility of the Project Site as moderate, indicating it is in a zone where significant rise in groundwater could increase liquefaction susceptibility (Riverside County Mapping Portal, 2023). A large magnitude earthquake along the Claremont fault or other nearby segments within the SJFZ could potentially cause local ground rupture effects, strong seismic ground shaking, or liquefaction that may damage the proposed storm drain system. However, the Proposed Project does not include the construction of habitable structures and therefore there is no potential for injury or death. Landslide risk is typically associated with high slopes and unstable soils, and heavy rains or strong seismic shaking events

can induce landslides. While the Proposed Project is located in a seismically active area with the potential for significant ground shaking, the Project Site is not mapped as having significantly unstable soils and is identified as having less than moderate susceptibility to landslides as mapped by the USGS (USGS, 2026a). The proposed storm drain routes do not cross areas of steep slopes. As such, the potential for the Proposed Project to exacerbate the risk of landslides in the Project area, or be impacted by a landslide, is less than significant. The risk of loss, injury, or death due to seismic related conditions is therefore less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The soils on the Project Site are classified as having low runoff potential, which results in a lower risk of erosion due to their ability to quickly absorb water. All construction activities that disturb soil have an inherent risk of erosion if appropriate BMPs are not established. As detailed in **Section 2.10** and **Table 1-1**, BMPs will be implemented to further minimize erosion, dust, and other soil disturbances during construction. Additionally, the Tribe is required to enroll in the USEPA's 2022 Construction General Permit on tribal trust land, which will include measures to control runoff over exposed soils. Construction would be temporary in nature and after surface restoration techniques will be employed after segments of storm drain construction are completed, including restoring all surfaces and roadways to pre-project conditions. With the immediate revegetation of disturbed soils and the implementation of BMPs, the area will be stabilized and resistant to soil mobilization and transport soon after construction. Therefore, the Proposed Project would have a less-than-significant impact on soil erosion and loss of topsoil.

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

Less than Significant. The Project Site has stable soils with a low potential for geologic hazards such as landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, or collapse. However, the surrounding area includes known liquefaction hazards and a potentially active fault runs adjacent to the site. As a result, project construction involving open-cut trenching could exhibit instability or collapse if improperly managed. Trench excavations that involve vertical or near vertical walls and could exhibit instability and the potential for collapse as a result of loose or unstable soil and geologic materials. Potential trench instability hazards would be addressed through conformance with applicable safety and construction standards. These standards include criteria related to trench slope limitations and dimensions, the use of appropriate shoring, shielding, and benching to provide trench stability, and restrictions on adjacent uses (e.g., heavy equipment use). Conformance with these construction standards, as well as the project's proposed construction methods, would avoid or reduce potential impacts related to trench stability to a less than significant level. As a result, the Proposed Project would have a less-than-significant impact.

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

No Impact. The soils on the Project Site have low linear extensibility ratings and are not considered expansive soils (NRCS, 2026). Consequently, the Proposed Project would not be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the UBC and would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would not utilize septic tanks or an alternative wastewater disposal system. Therefore, the Proposed Project would have no impact due to soils incapable of adequately supporting septic systems.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project Site is located entirely within the Tribe's Reservation and thus is considered the ancestral land of the Tribe. The Tribe prepared an environmental report for their recent septic-to-sewer project, which identified the Project Site as an area with high fossil risk geology (Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, 2025). A paleontological study was conducted for the septic-to-sewer project that included reviews of geologic maps and scientific literature, and a records search at the WSC to identify any known paleontological resources within 2.5 miles of the new sewer lines, which also encompassed the Project Site. While no known paleontological resources were discovered within the studied area, the Pleistocene and Pliocene deposits underlying portions of the Project Site are well known to produce significant paleontological resources across southern California. Furthermore, paleontological resources were noted from similar geologic units to those mapped within the septic-to-sewer alignment, and thus the Project Site, during an online search of the UCMP database and during a review of published scientific literature. As such, there is a potential to encounter paleontologically significant fossils across the Project Site should proposed excavations extend to impact native Pleistocene- and Pliocene-age deposits. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures GEO-1** and **GEO-2**, which mandate the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (PRMTP) prior to any Project-related ground disturbance, and paleontological surveys in areas where excavations will impact portions of the Project Site mapped as Pleistocene older alluvial gravel, sand of low terrace remnants (Qoa), or the Bautista beds (QTs), unanticipated discoveries during construction can be appropriately managed. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-1: Paleontological Mitigation Plan

Prior to ground disturbance activities, the Tribe shall retain a qualified paleontologist to prepare a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP). Information to be contained in the PMP, at a minimum and in addition to other industry standards and Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards, are as follows:

- Description of the level of monitoring required for all initial earth moving activities in the project area.
- Identification and qualifications of the qualified paleontological monitor to be employed for grading operations monitoring.
- Identification of personnel with authority and responsibility to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow for recovery of large specimens.
- Means and methods to be employed by the paleontological monitor to quickly salvage fossils as they are unearthed to avoid construction delays.
- Procedures and protocol for collecting and processing of samples and specimens.

- Fossil identification and curation procedures to be employed.
- Identification of the permanent repository to receive any recovered fossil material.

2.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Gases that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced climate change include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxides (N₂O), fluorinated gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Water vapor is excluded from the list of GHGs because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are primarily determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation.

GHGs are emitted by both natural processes and human activities. Of these gases, CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O are emitted in the greatest quantities from human activities. Emissions of CO₂ are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH₄ results from off-gassing are associated with agricultural practices and landfills. N₂O is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizers that contain nitrogen, fossil fuel combustion, and other chemical processes. In addition to natural sources, human activities are exerting a substantial and growing influence on climate by changing the composition of the atmosphere and the ocean, and by modifying the land surface through deforestation and urbanization that reduces carbon capture and decreases albedo. GHGs are typically quantified in terms of “carbon dioxide equivalent” (CO₂e), a common measure used to compare the emissions of various GHGs based on their global warming potential. This measure is usually presented in metric tons (MT) and is expressed as MT CO₂e.

In Riverside County, the primary source of GHG emissions is on-road transportation, accounting for approximately 43% of total emissions. Agriculture is the second largest source, contributing approximately 25%. Residential energy use accounts for approximately 13%, while commercial/industrial energy use contributes approximately 10%. Solid waste accounts for approximately 5%, and the remaining emissions are associated with off-road sources, water and wastewater, and aviation (approximately 4% combined) (County of Riverside, 2026).

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. The 2019 Riverside County CAP establishes a screening threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e/year to identify small projects that are considered less than significant and would not require mitigation (County of Riverside, 2026). Based on guidance from the SCAQMD, total construction GHG emissions resulting from a project should be amortized over the lifetime of a project, which is defined as 30 years (SCAQMD, 2008). Construction GHG emissions associated with development of the Proposed Project were calculated using CalEEMod version 2022.1 (CAPCOA, 2022). GHG emissions associated with the Proposed Project would result primarily from construction activities associated with excavation, grading, installation of the storm drain facilities, and other construction activities. The Proposed Project is not expected to generate ongoing operational emissions, as it consists of a stormwater management system designed to passively convey stormwater. Therefore, operational emissions were not quantified and there are no emissions to compare against established thresholds. Total GHG emissions from the Proposed Project's four-month construction duration are detailed in **Table 2-4** and are approximately 217.51 MT CO₂e total or 7.27 MT CO₂e amortized, below the 3,000 MT CO₂e/year screening threshold established by the Riverside County CAP. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Table 2-4: Total Estimated Construction GHG Emissions (MT CO₂e/year)

Summary Report	Emissions
2026	217.51
2027	0.62
Total Construction Emissions	218.13
<i>Amortized Construction Emissions</i>	<i>7.27</i>
<i>2019 Riverside CAP Threshold</i>	<i>3,000</i>
Thresholds Exceeded?	No

Source: **Appendix A**

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

No Impact. As discussed above, the Proposed Project would result in construction GHG emissions below the 3,000 MT CO₂e/year screening threshold, as established by the Riverside County CAP, and negligible operational GHG emissions. As such, the Proposed Project would not result in emissions that would adversely affect state-wide attainment of GHG emission reduction goals as described in AB 32 and SB 32. AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, established a statewide goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, while SB 32 extended California's climate goals by requiring a reduction in statewide GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Project emissions would therefore have a less than cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change impacts, and the Proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. No impact would occur.

2.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The Project Site extends through a Tribal residential neighborhood with rural housing and scattered open space. The surrounding area has historically maintained these uses. There are no records indicating past industrial or commercial activities involving hazardous materials within the project area. Comprehensive reviews of the Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC) EnviroStor (DTSC, 2026) and USEPA Envirofacts (USEPA, 2026b) databases confirmed the absence of any hazardous material incidents or dischargers in the immediate vicinity. There are no known hazardous materials within the alignment of the Project Site, including storage tanks or waste dumps, as it is located primarily within existing roads and open space. There are some commercial uses within two miles of the Project Site that would involve the routine use, transport, and storage of hazardous materials, but there are no known industrial land uses near the Project Site. The absence of industrial activities and the predominance of residential land use have contributed to a low potential for hazardous material presence.

Several sensitive receptors, mainly Tribal residences, are located within a quarter-mile of the Project Site. The Project Site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or within an airport land use plan. It is also not within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is Hemet-Ryan Airport, located approximately 7.3 miles southwest of the Project Site.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. Construction of the Proposed Project would require the temporary use of common hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, solvents, and adhesives associated with use and maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment. These materials would be used in small quantities and handled in accordance with all applicable federal and Tribal regulations governing the storage, transport, and use of hazardous materials. No bulk storage of hazardous materials would occur and refueling and equipment maintenance would occur within designated staging areas, following standard construction BMPs, including spill prevention and response procedures. These practices would prevent accidental releases from migrating beyond the work area or posing a hazard to the public or environment. The Proposed Project is a stormwater collection system and would have no long-term operations that would introduce ongoing transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials use would be limited to short-term construction activities and would cease upon completion of the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. Construction of the Proposed Project would require the use of some hazardous materials associated with construction vehicles and equipment. Accidental releases of hazardous materials during construction activities could occur due to equipment failure, human error, or unforeseen incidents. Such releases could have significant environmental and health impacts if not promptly addressed. Spills or leaks of hazardous materials could contaminate soil and water resources, including the San Jacinto River, posing risks to aquatic life and water quality. Additionally, exposure to hazardous materials could harm construction workers and nearby residents, particularly sensitive receptors such as schools. To ensure these impacts are less than significant, construction contractors would be required to implement standard BMPs for hazardous materials handling, refueling, storage, and spill response, and comply with all applicable federal and Tribal regulations. The construction site will be equipped with spill response kits, and workers will be trained in their use. Given the absence of existing contamination in the Project Site, combined with the implementation of standard construction BMPs, the Proposed Project would not result in reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Noli Indian School and Soboba Preschool are located approximately 0.5 and 0.8 miles from the Project Site, respectively. While construction activities would use small amounts of hazardous

materials, the use and transport would be conducted in accordance with all applicable regulations. The Project Site is not within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, there is no impact.

d) Would the project 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?

No Impact. The Proposed Project is not located on any hazardous materials site listed pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 (Cortese List). There are no records indicating past industrial or commercial activities involving hazardous materials within the project area. There are no known hazardous materials on the Project Site, including storage tanks or waste dumps, as it is located primarily within existing roads and open space. There are some commercial uses nearby the Project Site, such as the Soboba Casino Resort and the Roadrunner Express Gas Station, that were developed within the last five years. There are no known industrial land uses near the Project Site. The absence of industrial activities and the predominance of residential land use have contributed to a low potential for hazardous material presence. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The nearest airport to the Proposed Project area is the Hemet-Ryan Airport, located approximately 7.3 miles to the southwest. There are no airports within two miles of the Project Site; therefore, the Proposed Project would not be subject to a safety hazard or excessive noise related to an airport. There would be no impact.

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

Less than Significant. Construction and installation of the Proposed Project would occur within and adjacent to various roadways and could result in temporary lane closures. Full road closures are not anticipated, and roads would remain open to traffic in both directions during construction. However, traffic diversions and detours may result from temporary lane closures. Therefore, implementation of traffic management for the Proposed Project as discussed in **Table 1-1** would allow for maintained access to hospitals, emergency response centers, school locations, communication facilities, highways and bridges, or airports from the Reservation. As such, the Proposed Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and this impact would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. During construction, the operation of equipment could create sparks that could ignite the vegetation on or adjacent to the Project Site. Examples of construction equipment that could ignite a fire and thus increase wildfire risk include power tools, pavement saws, and acetylene torches. However, implementation of BMPs in **Table 1-1** would reduce the probability of igniting a fire during construction. These BMPs include the prevention of fuel being spilled and putting spark arresters on equipment having the potential to create sparks. There are no operational activities associated with the

Proposed Project and therefore no long-term fire risk. Therefore, the risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires is less than significant.

2.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located within the San Jacinto River Watershed and the Laborde Canyon (Middle San Jacinto) and Poppet Creek (Upper San Jacinto) subwatersheds. The San Jacinto River Watershed covers 780 square miles and includes Lake Elsinore, the largest natural freshwater lake in Southern California, located at the lowest point within the watershed. This system is all part of the larger Santa Ana River Basin (Lake Elsinore and San Jacinto Watersheds Authority, n.d.). The Project Site is split between the Middle and Upper San Jacinto subwatersheds, which experiences precipitation and temperature patterns typical of central Riverside County. The area averages 12.5 inches of annual rainfall, with temperatures averaging 75°F. Seasonal variations include mild winters with average temperatures around 52.3°F and hot summers averaging 97.8°F (City of San Jacinto, 2026). The San Jacinto River is not listed on the State's 303(d) list for

impaired water bodies, which means there are no Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) or Basin Plan requirements for this water body or its tributary, Poppet Creek (SWRCB, 2024).

The San Jacinto River is the major drainage feature in the area and generally flows southeast to northwest. Poppet Creek, Castille Canyon, and Juaro Canyon are major tributaries that drain the hillsides above and through the Reservation before joining the San Jacinto River. In addition to these larger natural channels, the Tribe maintains a network of drainage ditches, culverts, and pipelines to move stormwater around built components on the Reservation. These stormwater conveyance improvements and the Proposed Project were contemplated in a Master Drainage Plan (MDP) Report, prepared in July 2018, that identifies areas with drainage deficiencies and appropriate flood mitigation plans.

The entire Project Site is within Flood Zone X, which is identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as an area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by a levee from 100-year flood (FEMA, 2026).

The Project Site is located within the San Jacinto groundwater subbasin, which is primarily recharged by the San Jacinto River and its tributaries, along with supplemental recharge from the State Water Project and reclaimed water via infiltration ponds. This groundwater basin, spanning 188,000 acres in western Riverside County, plays a critical role in the region's water supply. EMWD operates a groundwater recharge and storage program within the San Jacinto Basin.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. Ground-disturbing construction activities and the use of construction equipment could result in discharge of sediment to local waterways that could indirectly impact water quality. The staging areas where equipment and chemicals will be stored have been intentionally sited away from surface waters to minimize the potential for accidental releases, should they occur, to enter receiving waters. To minimize the potential for construction activities to result in water quality impacts, the Tribe will implement BMPs in compliance with the USEPA 2022 Construction General Permit from the USEPA for the approximately 13.77 acres of the Project Site on the Reservation. Under this permit, the contractor would prepare and implement a SWPPP that identifies site-specific BMPs to prevent pollutants from being discharged into stormwater and to ensure runoff is controlled and treated before leaving the site. With adherence to required stormwater BMPs under the SWPPP, potential water quality impacts would be minimized and confined to the construction area.

In the operation phase, the Proposed Project will improve water quality by reducing erosion and encouraging settling and infiltration during storm events. With the BMPs outlined in **Table 1-1**, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project would not require the use of or interfere with groundwater supplies. The construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not require the use of groundwater, and no significant change in impervious surfaces would occur that would impair

groundwater recharge. The installation of stormwater conveyance infrastructure is proposed primarily within existing local roadways and open space and is not expected to significantly alter groundwater recharge rates. Consequently, the Proposed Project will not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge, and the impact is less than significant.

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

- (i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site? (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? (iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?**

Less than Significant. Construction activities have the potential to cause erosion and siltation, but these impacts would be avoided or reduced to less-than-significant levels through conformance with the USEPA Construction General Permit. As described in **Table 1-1**, the Proposed Project will implement specific BMPs, adhere to project-specific SWPPPs, and implement erosion control measures to ensure no significant impacts occur due to the proposed earthmoving, grading, and trenching activities. When construction is complete, the existing surfaces will be restored; as a result, there will be no change in drainage patterns and no streams or rivers will be altered. Therefore, with these measures in place, the risk of substantial erosion or siltation is less than significant.

As discussed above and within **Table 1-1**, the Proposed Project will implement a SWPPP and stormwater BMPs to control stormwater runoff during construction activities. During project operations, the stormdrain infrastructure would reduce runoff and improve flood mitigation on and off of the Project Site. Changes to impervious surfaces would be limited. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project would not significantly increase the amount of impervious surface and would not increase the amount or rate of stormwater runoff. The Proposed Project involves the improvement of storm drain infrastructure to direct runoff and reduce ongoing flooding and erosion hazards. **Table 1-1** includes the development of a SWPPP to manage stormwater runoff effectively. By implementing BMPs, the project will ensure that runoff water does not exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems and does not provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, the impact is less than significant.

The Proposed Project is designed to direct flood flows through the proposed stormwater conveyance infrastructure for release to a natural drainage channel, Poppet Creek. The Proposed Project would maintain natural hydrological functions, but it would reduce the impacts of flooding on existing and planned housing. Consequently, the Proposed Project will not significantly impede or unintentionally redirect flood flows, ensuring the impact is less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The Project Site and staging areas are located within Flood Zone X as discussed above. Additionally, the Proposed Project includes measures to protect water quality, such as BMPs and compliance with the USEPA 2022 Construction General Permit, during construction. There are no long-

term risks of pollutant release because no above-ground structures are proposed. The Project Site is not located in a tsunami or seiche zone. The risk of pollutant release due to project inundation in flood hazard zones is less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project will comply with all applicable regulations designed to protect stormwater quality. The Proposed Project would not use groundwater and therefore would not impact the ongoing management of the underlying groundwater basin. The Proposed Project's design, BMPs, and Construction General Permit will ensure compliance with water quality control and sustainable groundwater management plans. Therefore, the impact is less than significant.

2.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project result in:	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located entirely within the Tribe's Reservation in Riverside County, California, and primarily consists of existing paved and unpaved roadways and lands vegetated with ornamental landscaping and coastal scrub. The County designates the Project Site and immediate vicinity as Indian Lands zoned Rural Residential, although the Project Site is a tribal Reservation and therefore County designations do not apply. The Tribe's land use planning documents designate the Project Site as Rural Residential – Low Density and Commercial Recreation. Regional access to the Project Site is provided by SR-74, located approximately 4.2 miles southeast, and local access is provided by Soboba Road and Castille Canyon Road.

Discussion of Impacts

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Proposed Project would not physically divide an established community. It would construct storm drain infrastructure and associated improvements to improve the Reservation's resilience against flood damage. These improvements would not create barriers to movement; therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project is located entirely within the Reservation and is not subject to County land use regulations, designations, or zoning. The Tribe has sole jurisdiction over land use and planning of the Project Site. The Proposed Project is consistent with the Tribe's Land Use map, the design recommendations of the MDP Report, and would not conflict with any applicable regulations adopted for avoiding environmental effect. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation. There would be no impact.

2.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project result in:	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 of value to the region and the residents of the state	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

CGS is responsible for the classification and designation of areas within California containing or potentially containing significant mineral resources. The CGS classifies lands into Aggregate and Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) 1 through 4 based on guidelines adopted by the California State Mining and Geologic Board, as mandated by the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975. The Project Site is classified as MRZ-3 which consist of areas containing known or inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance. While CGS designates the Project Site as MRZ-3, indicating that the significance of mineral deposits is unknown, the San Jacinto Valley Area Plan does not identify any mineral resources on the Project Site (Riverside County, 2015; Riverside County, 2021). Therefore, the Project Site does not contain any known State or locally designated mineral resources.

Discussion of Impacts

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

No Impact. The Project Site is not identified as containing any mineral resources according to CGS and regional planning documents. The proposed storm drain system is primarily within existing paved and local roadways and would be restored to existing conditions following construction. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. As such, there would be no impact.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project is not identified by any land use plans or Tribal plans as a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. No impact would occur.

2.13 NOISE

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located in western Riverside County on the Tribe's Reservation. The surrounding area includes mainly residential households with some scattered institutional, commercial, and recreational land uses. The existing noise environment is influenced by several factors, including traffic on local roadways, nearby commercial activities, and natural ambient sounds. Ambient noise levels in the project area are typical of suburban and semi-rural environments. The noise levels can vary depending on the time of day, with higher levels typically occurring during daytime hours due to increased traffic and human activities.

To estimate the ambient noise environment, typical ambient noise levels for suburban and semi-rural areas, as well as any available data from noise measurements conducted in similar environments, can be used. Typical ambient noise levels in residential areas typically range from 45 to 55 A-weighted decibels (dBA) during the daytime and from 35 to 45 dBA during the nighttime (Caltrans, 2013). Sensitive Receptors

On the Reservation, single family residences, schools, and churches are considered sensitive receptors. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project Site include residences directly adjacent to the Project Site, Soboba Preschool, Noli Indian School, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and Kut Poki Church.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending upon the nature or phase (e.g., demolition/land clearing, grading and excavation) of construction. Typical noise levels for individual pieces of construction equipment are listed in **Table 2-5**. This table indicates that typical construction activities could generate maximum noise levels up to 85 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. However, actual noise levels would vary based on the specific type, number, duration of equipment in use, and distance to the sensitive receptors. Due to the linear nature of the storm drain infrastructure installation, elevated noise levels at any one location would be temporary and would move along the alignment as construction progresses.

Table 2-5: Typical Construction Noise Levels

Construction Equipment	Maximum Noise Level at 50 ft (dBA)	Construction Equipment	Maximum Noise Level at 50 ft (dBA)
Crane (mobile or stationary)	85	Tractor	84
Dozer	85	Generator (less than 25 kilo-volt-amperes)	70
Excavator	85	Backhoe	80
Grader	85	Compressor (air)	80
Paver	85	Front end loader	80
Scraper	85	Pickup truck	55
Jackhammer	85	Flat Bed truck	84
Concrete pump truck	82	Dump truck	84

Source: FTA, 2018

The Tribe does not have any established noise standards or ordinances applicable to the Project Site. Noise reduction BMPs as outlined in **Table 1-1** would reduce the impacts from temporary noise production. Therefore, although temporary increases in ambient noise levels would occur, impacts would not exceed would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project would not generate noise during operation, as it consists of storm drain improvements that do not involve vehicular traffic or large equipment once operational. Due to no noise being produced during operation, this impact would be less than significant.

- b) **Would the project generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?**

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Proposed Project involves construction activities that could generate ground-borne vibration, including excavation, use of heavy machinery such as pavement saw cutters and jackhammers, compactors, and microtunneling operations. Sensitive receptors are adjacent to the Project Site and subsequently could experience construction-related vibrations. However, there are no specific vibration standards applicable to the Project Site. According to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, humans notice vibration at

approximately 65 vibration decibels (VdB). The threshold for annoyance occurs approximately at 80 VdB while damage for typical buildings may start to occur at vibration levels of 100 VdB. **Table 2-6** provides the vibration levels for equipment commonly used in construction projects at a reference distance of 25 feet.

Table 2-6: Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Vibration Level at 25 feet [VdB (rms)]
Vibratory Roller	94
Hoe Ram	87
Large bulldozer	87
Loaded trucks	86
Jackhammer	79
Small bulldozer	58

Source: FTA, 2018
rms: root mean square

All construction vibrations would be below the structural damage threshold (100 VdB) at 25 feet or greater. However, the majority of the equipment listed exceeds the human annoyance threshold (80 VdB) at 25 feet (FTA, 2018). Given that sensitive receptors are adjacent to the Project Site, vibration could be an issue when high-vibration equipment is used. Construction activities within 100 feet of sensitive receptors could cause potential annoyance. This is a potentially significant impact. BMPs in **Table 1-1** require locating stationary equipment as far as practicable from sensitive receptors and the designation of a Tribal disturbance coordinator during construction. In addition, **Mitigation Measures NOI-1** requires the use of equipment with vibrations at or below 100 VdB within 100 feet of buildings or employing setbacks or buffers. With incorporation of mitigation, the impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project would not generate groundborne vibration or groundborne noise during operation, as it consists of storm drain infrastructure improvements that do not involve vibrating mechanical equipment once constructed. Therefore, there is no impact during operation.

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

No Impact. The Project Site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or within an airport land use plan. It is also not within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is Hemet-Ryan Airport, located approximately 7.3 miles southwest of the Project Site. As the Proposed Project is primarily focused on upgrading storm drain infrastructure and would not introduce new noise sources that would exacerbate existing airport noise, there will be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

NOI-1: Construction Vibration

The following mitigation measures are recommended for reducing potential construction noise and vibration impacts to sensitive receptors:

- Loud or high-vibration generating stationary construction equipment shall be located as far away from residential receptor buildings as feasible.
- Construction equipment and machinery that produce reduced vibration levels shall be utilized to the extent feasible.
- The contractor shall monitor construction noise and vibration and will designate a disturbance coordinator, post the coordinator's contact telephone number conspicuously around the Proposed Project area, and provide the number to nearby sensitive receptors. The disturbance coordinator shall receive all public complaints, be responsible for determining the cause of the complaints, and implement any feasible measures to alleviate the problem.

2.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial 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 housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The entirety of the Project Site is located on the Tribe's Reservation. Currently, the Soboba Band has an enrollment of over 1,600 tribal members, which includes both on and off-Reservation members. In 2013, the Tribe initiated master planning activities for current and future needs of Tribal members. This resulting Master Plan Use identified Planning Area-6 (PA-6), where the Project Site is located, as one of the areas suitable for future housing development in close proximity to existing neighborhoods and within walking and biking distance (between 0.5 miles to 3.2 miles) to Soboba's economic drivers, community centers, parks, church, convenience store and a 10-acre shopping center owned by the Tribe. PA-6 is estimated to accommodate up to 203 new housing units once the flood risk is alleviated.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project does not include the construction of new homes or businesses that would directly result in growth, although it would provide storm drain infrastructure that would make the project area more suitable for future housing development as well as protect existing homes. Future development of up to 203 additional housing units within PA-6 is planned growth that the Tribe is able to accommodate. No off-Reservation construction or alterations are proposed, and no off-Reservation growth is anticipated to occur as a result of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would not induce

substantial unplanned population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would not displace any existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing. No impact would occur.

2.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The Soboba Fire Department (SFD) is responsible for providing fire and emergency services to the Soboba Reservation and is located within a mile of the Project Site. SFD employs a total of 26 staff members working in three shifts to ensure round-the-clock coverage. The department responds to approximately 1,430 incidents annually (Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, 2026). The SFD has a mutual aid agreement with the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD). The RCFD, in cooperation with Cal Fire, is responsible for providing fire and emergency services in the County in addition to hazardous material emergency services. The RCFD responds to more than 150,000 service calls per year (RCFD, 2021). Station 72 is the nearest County fire station to the Project Site, approximately 1.4 miles south.

Public safety on the Soboba Reservation is ensured through the joint efforts of the Soboba Department of Public Safety and the Riverside County Sheriff's Office. The Soboba Department of Public Safety provides law enforcement and first responder services to the Project Site. Additionally, the Tribe contracts with the Riverside County Sheriff's Office for patrol services. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department, located 2.4 miles south, provides County service to the Project Site.

The Project Site is served by the San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD), which oversees 17 schools with approximately 10,280 students (National Center for Education Statistics, 2026). There are two schools located on the Reservation within the vicinity of the Project Site: Soboba Preschool and Noli Indian School. Soboba Preschool serves exclusively Native American students but falls under the jurisdiction of the SJUSD. Noli Indian School is tribally controlled and operates under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Education (Bureau of Indian Education, 2026). Noli Indian School serves exclusively Native American students grades 6 through 12 and represents approximately 27 tribes (JCJ Architecture, 2026).

The Soboba Parks and Recreation Department offers a variety of services and recreational opportunities, including the Soboba Springs Golf Course. Recreational resources near the Project Site include Belicia Park, Durango Park, Rancho Park, Mistletoe Park, and Salee park, although these are not within the Reservation. The Soboba Sports Complex is located on the Reservation. The San Bernadino National Forest lies to the east of the Project Site.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Fire protection?

Less than Significant. Development of the Proposed Project would not directly result in increased population or new structures that would require fire protection, although the future development of housing has been planned for by the Tribe. Any additional fire services for the future development has been accounted for in the Tribe's housing plan and the SFD will have sufficient capacity to serve the additional housing. Impacts would be less than significant.

Police protection?

Less than Significant. Development of the Proposed Project would not directly result in increased population or the need for additional police protection services, but as discussed above, the Tribe's housing plan anticipates the construction of additional housing and on-Reservation police protection will be able to accommodate any increased need for police services. Impacts would be less than significant.

Schools?

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project is not anticipated to induce significant population growth that would require additional school facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios for the public, although there will be future development of housing. This potential growth has been accounted for in the Tribe's housing plan. There would be less-than-significant impacts.

Parks?

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project would not directly result in significant increased population in the region that would require additional park facilities to be constructed. The nearest park is Belicia Park, approximately 1.6 miles southwest of the Project Site, off the Reservation. No additional parks or

recreational facilities would be needed to support the operation of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would allow for the future development of additional Tribal housing, although this growth has been anticipated in the Tribe's housing plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

Other public facilities?

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project has been planned to improve storm drain infrastructure in order support the flood-resiliency of existing Tribal housing and future planned Tribal housing. Any additional public facilities that may be required for future development of Tribal housing have been accounted for in the Tribe's housing plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

2.16 RECREATION

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

As described in **Section 2.15**, the Soboba Parks and Recreation Department offers a variety of services and recreational opportunities. In addition, the Reservation includes ball fields and extensive areas of open space that provide for recreational activities. Additional off-Reservation recreational opportunities are provided by the Riverside County Recreation and Park Districts. Recreational resources near the Project Site include Durango Park, Rancho Park, Belicia Park, Mistletoe Park, and Sallee park. The San Bernadino National Forest lies to the east of the Project Site.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project would storm drain infrastructure that would improve the resiliency against flooding for existing Tribal housing as well as planned future Tribal housing development. The improved conditions which will allow for the future development of housing on the Reservation could marginally increase local use of recreational facilities nearby. However, residents already have access to parks in the area under existing conditions and substantial physical deterioration of local parks and other recreational facilities is not expected to result from the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project does not explicitly include a residential or commercial component that could result in

increased use of existing parks or recreational facilities as the primary purpose of the Proposed Project is to provide improved stormwater flow. Therefore, impacts are considered less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project involves the improvement of storm drain infrastructure and would does not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The Proposed Project would not result in increased population or the need for additional recreational facilities that could have an adverse impact on the environment. Therefore, no impact would occur.

2.17 TRANSPORTATION

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is situated at the northern end of the San Jacinto Valley in western Riverside County. The entire Project Site is within the Tribe's Reservation. Primary local roadways are Castile Canyon Road, Soboba Road, and Poppet Flats Road. Castile Canyon Road and Poppet Flats Road are both two lane roads within the Reservation. The Project Site does not include any major arterial roadways, although Castile Canyon Road provides local access to many residents on the Reservation. Lake Park Drive contains a bridge across the San Jacinto River that provides the main access point between the City of San Jacinto and the Reservation. The primary roadway providing regional access to the Project Site is SR-79. SR-79 is a major north-south highway in Riverside County that connects with Interstate 10 (I-10) to the north and Interstate 15 (I-15) to the south. The traffic patterns in the area are typical of a semi-rural setting, featuring a mix of local residential and commercial traffic. Peak traffic times are primarily influenced by local commuting patterns. Roads within the area vary in capacity, with some categorized as major arterials and others as local streets. While the existing traffic volume is generally at acceptable levels, certain periods may see congestion, particularly during peak hours or special events in the region.

Public transit services in the area are provided by regional agencies such as the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA). RTA offers minimal bus routes in the vicinity, although they provide "GoMicro" on-demand shuttle services that can access the Reservation via the Soboba Casino Resort. There is no public transportation that provides direct access to the Project Site. There is no existing cycling lane near the Project Site.

Impact Assessment

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project involves the construction of stormwater conveyance infrastructure primarily within or adjacent to existing roadways and previously disturbed areas. Project construction activities would generate a temporary contribution of additional vehicle trips to the local circulation system. Specifically, project construction traffic would be associated with ingress/egress for applicable construction equipment (e.g., backhoes/trenchers), daily trips for construction workers and support vehicles (pickups and water/haul trucks), and material/equipment deliveries. Staging areas will be identified off of the roadway in adjacent graded areas by the contractor throughout the Project Site so that materials can be delivered to the site during off-peak traffic hours and equipment not in use can be temporarily parked within the staging areas, minimizing the number of truck and haul trips required. Minor congestion may occur due to the partial road closures that will be necessary during construction of infrastructure within the roadways. Temporary road closures would occur only on the Reservation, and would not impact any public roads. Construction vehicles would likely use Castile Canyon Road, Poppet Flats Road, and other local roadways to access various points of the alignment. The addition of project construction trips to these roadways would not disrupt the circulation system. Construction would occur over approximately four months and would occur over the linear layout of the project. Construction trips would be spread over time and area and would not be concentrated at any one location. The Proposed Project will implement necessary traffic management plans during construction to minimize disruptions and ensure the safety and efficiency of the circulation system as discussed in **Table 1-1**. The Proposed Project would not result in long-term traffic generation, with operational traffic to be limited to minimal trips related to periodic maintenance. With inclusion of BMPs in **Table 1-1**, traffic-related impacts during construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b) relates to evaluating the transportation impacts of land use and transportation project based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The Proposed Project does not include any changes in land use that would significantly increase VMT. Over time, the Proposed Project will facilitate additional housing on the Reservation; however, this growth is anticipated and such growth would be limited and not expected to significantly increase VMT. Instead, the Proposed Project is aimed at upgrading existing stormwater infrastructure, and will not lead to increased development off the Reservation or a significant increase in traffic volumes. Temporary increases in traffic due to construction activities will be managed through traffic control measures, minimizing any potential impact. Therefore, the project would not conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b), and the impact is less than significant.

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

No Impact. The construction and installation of the storm drain infrastructure will involve excavation and trenching activities along and adjacent to existing roadways, which would be returned to existing conditions following construction. No permanent alteration to the roadway geometry would occur. Additionally, construction activities will be managed to avoid creating dangerous conditions or introducing

incompatible uses. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to increase hazards due to geometric design features or incompatible uses. There would be no impact.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant. During construction, temporary lane closures and detours may be required, which could affect emergency access. However, the Proposed Project will incorporate traffic management plans that include coordination with local emergency service providers to ensure that emergency access is maintained at all times, as described in **Table 1-1**. These plans will include measures such as notifying emergency service providers of construction schedules, providing alternative routes, and ensuring that access to all inhabited properties is preserved. Consequently, the Proposed Project will not result in inadequate emergency access, and impacts are expected to be less than significant.

2.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

Environmental Setting

This section analyzes the potential impacts of the Proposed Project on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), both identified and undiscovered, in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which requires consultation between lead agencies and Native American tribal organizations during the CEQA process. PRC Subdivision 21080.3.1 requires a lead agency to provide formal notification to a tribal representative of California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is a California Native American Tribe pursuant to PRC Section 21073

and the Project occurs entirely on the Band's Reservation. Accordingly, the Band is considered the only California Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project area and the requirements to consult with Native American tribes under AB52 and PRC Subdivision 21080.3 are presumptively met.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:**
- (i) **Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k); (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 with Mitigation. The Soboba THPO reviewed the cultural resources information associated with the Proposed Project, including previous cultural resources investigations, a due diligence pedestrian survey of the Project alignment conducted in August 2026, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Confidential Database of Historic Properties and Cultural Resources. No cultural resources were identified within the Project right-of-way, and the THPO determined that there is an extremely low potential for the Proposed Project to affect Tribal Cultural Resources (Soboba THPO, 2026). Nevertheless, ground-disturbing construction activities could result in the inadvertent discovery of a previously unidentified TCR. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1** would require work to immediately cease within a 100-foot radius of any cultural resource discovery and would provide for evaluation and appropriate treatment of the resource in coordination with the Tribe. Therefore, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

See **Mitigation Measure CR-1** in **Section 2.5**.

2.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is the primary provider of water, wastewater service, and recycled water services for its 558-square mile service area in western Riverside County and northern San Diego County. EMWD uses several sources of water to serve its customers, including surface water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP), as well as local groundwater resources. Water is provided to the Project Site directly through the Soboba Water Department via a historic, cooperative partnership with EMWD.

The EMWD 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) was prepared in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656. The 2025 UWMP evaluates current and projected water demands, supplies, and water service reliability through 2050 (EMWD, 2025). Population and growth projections used in the UWMP incorporate forecasts from the Southern California Association of Governments and the San Diego Association of Governments, reflecting EMWD's service area in Riverside County as well as recent expansion of its wholesale service area into San Diego County. The 2025 UWMP identifies the available water supply and demand through the year 2045, which determined that it will have sufficient water supply to meet projected retail and wholesale demands from 2030 through 2050 under normal-year, single-dry-year, and five-consecutive-

dry-year conditions. The 2025 UWMP further concludes that EMWD anticipates having sufficient supplies to meet demands under all evaluated water-year conditions through 2050 (EMWD, 2025).

EMWD also provides regional wastewater collection, treatment, and recycled water services within the surrounding San Jacinto Valley. EMWD currently provides wastewater service to approximately 268,000 customers and treats approximately 49 million gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater at its regional water reclamation facilities through 1,813 miles of sewer pipelines (EMWD, 2026). The San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility (SJVRWRF) has a treatment capacity of approximately 14 million gpd and historically has treated approximately 7 million gpd. The Project Site is located entirely within the Reservation and is not currently directly served by EMWD's municipal wastewater collection system, although the Tribe is currently implementing a septic-to-sewer conversion project to establish a centralized gravity sewer system within the Reservation that connects to EMWD regional treatment facilities. Wastewater generated within the Reservation will be conveyed from the Tribal collection system to EMWD's regional wastewater system and ultimately treated at the SJVRWRF, located approximately 6.2 miles west of the Project Site. Until the septic-to-sewer project is fully constructed, the existing developments on the Reservation primarily rely on septic systems.

Solid waste services on the Reservation are coordinated by the Tribe and its Tribal Environmental Department. Residents of the Reservation receive curbside solid waste collection from CR&R Environmental Services, an off-Reservation solid waste contractor. The Tribe also maintains containers existing on-Reservation transfer-station site for bulk waste, and the Tribal Environmental Department collects and transports hazardous materials as necessary. The closest landfills to the Project Site are Lamb Canyon, located approximately 8.3 miles northwest, and Badlands, located approximately 17 miles northwest. Electrical infrastructure on the Reservation is provided in coordination with SCE. Natural gas infrastructure serving development on the Reservation has historically been coordinated between the Tribe and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). The Project Site does not receive natural gas services and would not require a connection.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) Would the 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. The Proposed Project is the installation of storm drain infrastructure to improve flood resilience on the Reservation for both existing neighborhoods and planned future development. The storm drain itself is consistent with the Tribe's MDP Report, and future construction of approximately 203 new housing units within PA-6 on the Reservation would be completed in accordance with Tribal planning documents. The Proposed Project itself would not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded utilities, and any future residential development and its utility needs are accounted for in existing Tribal development plans. The Proposed Project will not necessitate the relocation or construction of water pipelines, wastewater pipelines, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Consequently, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project is not a water-demand generating project, as it is related entirely to stormwater conveyance; however, it could allow for future development of housing units on

the Reservation. Future residential construction is planned growth that would not exceed regional population growth estimates, and EMWD is projected to have sufficient water supplies during normal, dry, and multiple dry years until 2050, even with the anticipated future population growth in its service area. Minimal water may be needed during construction, but this would be limited to short-term (construction-related) uses such as dust suppression. Given the minor nature of these uses and prior consideration of future population growth on the Reservation, it is anticipated that the project's water requirements would be met through existing capacity or recycled water, resulting in less-than-significant impacts.

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project would not include the construction of any wastewater-generating uses. EMWD, which provides wastewater services to the project area, is actively involved in the execution of a septic-to-sewer conversion for the Reservation. The new sewer system will connect to the EMWD regional sewer system, and sewage will be directed to the San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility, which has a current capacity of 14 million gpd. The Proposed Project involves primarily short-term construction activities and future population growth on the Reservation has been considered throughout the planning process for the septic-to-sewer project as well as the Proposed Project. Furthermore, the wastewater treatment plant has sufficient capacity to handle additional flows that may occur in the reasonably foreseeable future. Therefore, existing wastewater treatment plant capacity is adequate for the anticipated current and future flows, and impacts related to wastewater treatment would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project would not generate solid waste during operation. Minor amounts of solid waste would be generated during construction activities only, and the amount would not exceed landfill capacities. As described above, solid waste is taken to the Reservation transfer station and from there would likely be transported and disposed of at either the Badlands Sanitary Landfill or the Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill. The Badlands Landfill has a remaining capacity of 4,900,000 cubic yards and a maximum permitted throughput of 5,000 tons per day, while the Lamb Canyon Landfill has a remaining capacity of 14,540,000 cubic yards and a maximum permitted throughput of 5,000 tons per day (CalRecycle, 2026a; CalRecycle, 2026b). Both of these landfills have sufficient capacity to accommodate the minimal amount of project-related waste. Therefore, associated impacts from project implementation would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would generate minimal solid waste and would not affect landfill capacity. During construction, debris such as excavated soil and asphalt would be produced. This solid waste would be delivered to a recycling facility or disposed of at a permitted landfill. Although the Tribe is not required to comply with the State's AB 939, the Integrated Waste Management Act, which mandates that cities and counties divert a minimum 50 percent for solid waste disposal in landfills, in recognition of the importance of waste reduction a BMP has been added to **Table**

1-1 ensuring that materials are recycled to the maximum extent feasible and that landfill disposal is minimized throughout the construction period. Consequently, at least half of the potential construction waste would be diverted from landfills. The remaining waste is expected to be within the capacity of the permitted landfills serving the project area. Therefore, less-than-significant impacts related to solid waste would occur.

2.20 WILDFIRE

Would the project:	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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Wildfire risk is determined by vegetation types and fuel loads, topography, climate, and weather patterns. The Project Site is situated at the northern end of the San Jacinto Valley, in the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains. This location features a mix of river terraces and fan-shaped deposits of sediment from canyons and gullies that flow into the river. Elevation ranges at the Project Site from approximately 1,730 feet to 1,880 feet above mean sea level with the land sloping toward Poppet Creek and the San Jacinto River floodplain. While flatter areas along the San Jacinto River may slow the spread of fires, natural canyons and steeper slopes can direct fire movement, potentially posing challenges for wildfire management. Tribal trust lands are located in Federal Responsibility Areas, meaning the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing wildfires is primarily the responsibility of a Federal agency and the lands do not receive a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) designation. While the Project Site does not have a FHSZ designation, the surrounding off-Reservation areas are designated as a range of no fire hazard to very high fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ), indicating a potentially significant risk for wildfires.

Historically, the Project Site and its surroundings have been susceptible to wildfires. In 2006, the Esperanza Fire burned 41,173 acres in the hills north of the Project Site, illustrating the potential for large-scale fire events in the region (USDA, 2006). Both natural causes, such as lightning, and human activities contribute to the occurrence of wildfires in this area.

Climate and weather patterns also play a crucial role in wildfire risk. The Middle San Jacinto River watershed averages 12.5 inches of annual rainfall, with temperatures averaging 75°F. Seasonal variations include mild winters with average temperatures around 52.3°F and hot summers averaging 97.8°F (City of San Jacinto, 2026). These hot, dry summers increase the risk of wildfires by drying out vegetation, making it more susceptible to ignition. Wind conditions can further exacerbate wildfire spread.

Fire protection services for the project area are provided by the SFD. Additionally, the Tribe has a mutual-aid agreement with the RCFD and cooperation with CAL FIRE. The nearest Riverside County fire station, Station 72, is located approximately 1.4 miles south of the Project Site, ensuring a rapid response time to the project area (see **Section 2.15**). The SFD has established response protocols for wildfire incidents and participates in mutual aid agreements to ensure comprehensive coverage.

Discussion of Impacts

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

Less than Significant. The Proposed Project involves constructing underground stormwater conveyance infrastructure. Construction of the infrastructure would cross some roadways and would result in temporary lane closures. Full road closures are not anticipated, and the rights-of-way would remain open to traffic in both directions during construction. Construction would be temporary and follow the storm drain alignment, reducing the construction time in any one location, including roadways. Implementation of a traffic management plan for the Proposed Project as discussed in **Table 1-1** would ensure adequate access is maintained between nearby residences and hospitals, emergency response centers, school locations, communication facilities, highways and bridges, or airports. Operational activities are minimal, the proposed stormwater conveyance infrastructure is underground, and therefore there would be no impacts after construction is complete. Therefore, the overall impact on emergency response and evacuation plans will be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant. Construction activities such as welding, grinding, and the use of motorized equipment increase the risk of accidental fire ignitions, especially during the hot, dry summer months. However, implementation of BMPs in **Table 1-1** would reduce the probability of igniting a fire during construction. These BMPs include the prevention of fuel being spilled and putting spark arresters on equipment having the potential to create sparks. Operational activities are minimal, the proposed stormwater conveyance infrastructure is underground, and therefore they would not pose a significant fire risk. Consequently, the risk of exposing project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrollable spread of wildfire is less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. The construction activities will require the establishment of temporary staging areas, but no additional infrastructure such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, etc. would be required for the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would result in underground

stormwater conveyance and would not require infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk, and this impact is less than significant.

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

Less than Significant. After completion of construction, the Project Site would be returned to existing conditions via surface restoration techniques that will include restoring all surfaces and roadways to pre-project conditions by planting grasses and native vegetation in unpaved areas and repaving roadways or golf cart pathways. Additionally, the improved storm drain infrastructure would reduce the effects of flooding or landslides as a result of runoff, post fire instability, or drainage changes. The Proposed Project would not be constructed in the immediate vicinity of residences that could expose persons to post-fire slope instability occurring outside of the Project Site. Therefore, the impact of exposing people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes is less than significant.

2.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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 of Impact

- a) **Does the project have the potential to 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 with Mitigation. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the Proposed Project would have a less-than-significant impact on the environment. In addition, the Tribe has committed to implement numerous construction BMPs as outlined in **Table 1-1**. Due to high levels of existing disturbance, low habitat quality, and habitat fragmentation, there is low probability of impacting biological resources. However, the proposed outlet structure will be near special-status wildlife habitat in the Poppet Creek corridor. As such, **Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-4** would be implemented during construction to reduce impacts to biological resources to less than significant. Portions of the Project Site overlies Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits which are considered to have high paleontological sensitivity, and therefore **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** would be implemented during construction of the Proposed Project to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. Although no cultural resources have been identified within the Proposed Project alignment and the risk is considered low, there is always a possibility that unknown cultural or tribal cultural resources may be inadvertently unearthed during ground-disturbing activities. Accordingly, **Mitigation Measure CR-1** and **CR-2** require work to halt within 100 feet until any finds can be properly evaluated.

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

Less than Significant. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(i) states that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of a project are cumulatively considerable. The Proposed Project would have the potential to result in impacts to the environment, but these impacts, in addition to being fully mitigated, are primarily related to construction and are therefore short-term and temporary. There are no significant long-term operation impacts of the Proposed Project. Where applicable, the Initial Study identifies mitigation measures to potential environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Project. Potential cumulative impacts resulting from the Proposed Project are therefore considered less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation. The analyses of environmental issues contained in this Initial Study indicate that the Proposed Project is not expected to have substantial impact on human beings, either directly or indirectly, with the exception of short-term impacts related to construction. BMPs will be enforced to ensure that fugitive dust during the construction period is managed and minimized, reducing this potential impact to less than significant. Although noise impacts would be less-than-significant there are potentially significant vibrational impacts associated with the temporary construction activities. **Mitigation Measure NOI-1** will reduce potential vibrational impacts to sensitive receptors to less than significant.

The impacts of the Proposed Project have been analyzed in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines; each topic has been found to have either no impact, a less than significant impact, or a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. Therefore, with the implementation of the mitigation measures noted above, the Proposed Project would not result in any environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly.

Section 3 | List of Preparers

Lead Agency: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

23906 Soboba Road, San Jacinto, CA 92583

- Christian Aceves, Environmental Director
- Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist

Acorn Environmental

5170 Golden Foothill Pkwy, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

- Josh Ferris, Project Director
- Annalee Sanborn, AICP, Project Manager
- Jennifer Wade, Biology Team Lead
- Geo Graening, Senior Biologist
- Katie Francisco, Environmental Analyst
- Emma Miller, Environmental Analyst
- Kimberlina Gomez, Biologist
- Dana Hirschberg, GIS Analyst

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Appendix A

Soboba Line J Air Quality Detailed Report

Soboba Line J Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Soboba Line J
Construction Start Date	9/1/2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50000
Precipitation (days)	23.6000
Location	33.77972306941403, -116.89648327267537
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5622
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.45

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Road Construction	0.84700	Mile	3.87000	0.00000	0.00000	—	—	Assumes 10 ft buffer around pipeline

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.67849	3.09946	25.3347	31.4430	0.06020	1.08689	0.79549	1.88238	0.99998	0.14104	1.14102	—	6,973.78	6,973.78	0.28316	0.07275	1.60062	7,004.14
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.67128	3.09154	25.3508	30.8794	0.06350	1.08689	0.79549	1.88238	0.99998	0.14104	1.14102	—	7,063.86	7,063.86	0.27708	0.07347	0.04156	7,091.41
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.67398	0.56715	4.73956	5.70997	0.01146	0.19614	0.15041	0.34655	0.18045	0.02674	0.20719	—	1,308.32	1,308.32	0.05097	0.01353	0.13209	1,313.76

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.12300	0.10351	0.86497	1.04207	0.00209	0.03580	0.02745	0.06325	0.03293	0.00488	0.03781	—	216.608	216.608	0.00844	0.00224	0.02187	217.508

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year

2.2.1. Total Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Includes both onsite and offsite emissions.

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.67849	3.09946	25.3347	31.4430	0.06020	1.08689	0.79549	1.88238	0.99998	0.14104	1.14102	—	6,973.78	6,973.78	0.28316	0.07275	1.60062	7,004.14
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.67128	3.09154	25.3508	30.8794	0.06350	1.08689	0.79549	1.88238	0.99998	0.14104	1.14102	—	7,063.86	7,063.86	0.27708	0.07347	0.04156	7,091.41
2027	1.05930	0.89388	7.25807	11.7848	0.01495	0.27917	0.26142	0.54059	0.25684	0.06128	0.31811	—	1,890.33	1,890.33	0.07058	0.02278	0.02181	1,898.91
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.67398	0.56715	4.73956	5.70997	0.01146	0.19614	0.15041	0.34655	0.18045	0.02674	0.20719	—	1,308.32	1,308.32	0.05097	0.01353	0.13209	1,313.76
2027	0.00207	0.00175	0.01422	0.02316	0.00003	0.00055	0.00050	0.00105	0.00050	0.00012	0.00062	—	3.70545	3.70545	0.00014	0.00004	0.00071	3.72290
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.12300	0.10351	0.86497	1.04207	0.00209	0.03580	0.02745	0.06325	0.03293	0.00488	0.03781	—	216.608	216.608	0.00844	0.00224	0.02187	217.508

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
2027	0.00038	0.00032	0.00260	0.00423	0.00001	0.00010	0.00009	0.00019	0.00009	0.00002	0.00011	—	0.61348	0.61348	0.00002	0.00001	0.00012	0.61637

2.2.2. Onsite Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.52413	2.96125	25.1750	29.0994	0.05997	1.08644	0.45602	1.44857	0.99953	0.04924	1.03863	—	6,494.74	6,494.74	0.26346	0.05269	0.00000	6,517.03
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.52413	2.96125	25.1750	29.0994	0.06350	1.08644	0.36213	1.44857	0.99953	0.03910	1.03863	—	6,682.69	6,682.69	0.27108	0.05422	0.00000	6,705.63
2027	0.97354	0.81805	7.17958	10.7806	0.01495	0.27917	0.00000	0.27917	0.25684	0.00000	0.25684	—	1,619.50	1,619.50	0.06569	0.01314	0.00000	1,625.05
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.64536	0.54177	4.70588	5.34542	0.01144	0.19610	0.06747	0.26356	0.18041	0.00728	0.18769	—	1,223.38	1,223.38	0.04963	0.00993	0.00000	1,227.58
2027	0.00191	0.00160	0.01405	0.02110	0.00003	0.00055	0.00000	0.00055	0.00050	0.00000	0.00050	—	3.16927	3.16927	0.00013	0.00003	0.00000	3.18014
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.11778	0.09887	0.85882	0.97554	0.00209	0.03579	0.01231	0.04810	0.03292	0.00133	0.03425	—	202.545	202.545	0.00822	0.00164	0.00000	203.240
2027	0.00035	0.00029	0.00256	0.00385	0.00001	0.00010	0.00000	0.00010	0.00009	0.00000	0.00009	—	0.52471	0.52471	0.00002	< 0.00005	0.00000	0.52651

2.2.3. Offsite Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

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Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.15435	0.13821	0.15968	2.34362	0.00022	0.00045	0.43336	0.43381	0.00045	0.10194	0.10239	—	479.043	479.043	0.01970	0.02006	1.60062	487.115
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.14714	0.13029	0.17575	1.77999	0.00022	0.00045	0.43336	0.43381	0.00045	0.10194	0.10239	—	442.992	442.992	0.00716	0.02078	0.04156	449.405
2027	0.08576	0.07584	0.07848	1.00421	0.00000	0.00000	0.26142	0.26142	0.00000	0.06128	0.06128	—	270.838	270.838	0.00488	0.00964	0.02181	273.856
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.02862	0.02538	0.03367	0.36454	0.00002	0.00004	0.08295	0.08299	0.00004	0.01946	0.01950	—	84.9416	84.9416	0.00134	0.00360	0.13209	86.1801
2027	0.00017	0.00015	0.00017	0.00206	0.00000	0.00000	0.00050	0.00050	0.00000	0.00012	0.00012	—	0.53618	0.53618	0.00001	0.00002	0.00071	0.54275
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.00522	0.00463	0.00615	0.06653	< 0.00005	0.00001	0.01514	0.01515	0.00001	0.00355	0.00356	—	14.0630	14.0630	0.00022	0.00060	0.02187	14.2681
2027	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00038	0.00000	0.00000	0.00009	0.00009	0.00000	0.00002	0.00002	—	0.08877	0.08877	< 0.00005	< 0.00005	0.00012	0.08986

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2026)

3.1.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.43764	0.36774	3.21774	3.47584	0.00453	0.18920	—	0.18920	0.17407	—	0.17407	—	490.424	490.424	0.01989	0.00398	—	492.107
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.45602	0.45602	—	0.04924	0.04924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01079	0.00907	0.07934	0.08571	0.00011	0.00467	—	0.00467	0.00429	—	0.00429	—	12.0926	12.0926	0.00049	0.00010	—	12.1341
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01124	0.01124	—	0.00121	0.00121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00197	0.00165	0.01448	0.01564	0.00002	0.00085	—	0.00085	0.00078	—	0.00078	—	2.00207	2.00207	0.00008	0.00002	—	2.00894

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00205	0.00205	—	0.00022	0.00022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.1.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03530	0.03175	0.02943	0.53853	0.00000	0.00000	0.09803	0.09803	0.00000	0.02298	0.02298	—	103.434	103.434	0.00438	0.00355	0.35038	104.953
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00083	0.00073	0.00088	0.01054	0.00000	0.00000	0.00238	0.00238	0.00000	0.00056	0.00056	—	2.37490	2.37490	0.00004	0.00009	0.00373	2.40689
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00015	0.00013	0.00016	0.00192	0.00000	0.00000	0.00043	0.00043	0.00000	0.00010	0.00010	—	0.39319	0.39319	0.00001	0.00002	0.00062	0.39849

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.2. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2026)

3.2.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.52413	2.96125	25.1750	29.0994	0.05997	1.08644	—	1.08644	0.99953	—	0.99953	—	6,494.74	6,494.74	0.26346	0.05269	—	6,517.03
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.36213	0.36213	—	0.03910	0.03910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.52413	2.96125	25.1750	29.0994	0.05997	1.08644	—	1.08644	0.99953	—	0.99953	—	6,494.74	6,494.74	0.26346	0.05269	—	6,517.03

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.36213	0.36213	—	0.03910	0.03910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.32828	0.27584	2.34507	2.71063	0.00559	0.10120	—	0.10120	0.09311	—	0.09311	—	604.989	604.989	0.02454	0.00491	—	607.066
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03373	0.03373	—	0.00364	0.00364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05991	0.05034	0.42798	0.49469	0.00102	0.01847	—	0.01847	0.01699	—	0.01699	—	100.163	100.163	0.00406	0.00081	—	100.507
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00616	0.00616	—	0.00066	0.00066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.2.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.15297	0.13757	0.12754	2.33365	0.00000	0.00000	0.42481	0.42481	0.00000	0.09957	0.09957	—	448.214	448.214	0.01899	0.01540	1.51830	454.798
Vendor	0.00138	0.00064	0.03214	0.00997	0.00022	0.00045	0.00856	0.00901	0.00045	0.00236	0.00281	—	30.1019	30.1019	0.00067	0.00465	0.08232	31.5872
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.14581	0.12969	0.14223	1.76976	0.00000	0.00000	0.42481	0.42481	0.00000	0.09957	0.09957	—	412.141	412.141	0.00645	0.01612	0.03943	417.146
Vendor	0.00134	0.00060	0.03353	0.01023	0.00022	0.00045	0.00856	0.00901	0.00045	0.00236	0.00281	—	30.1239	30.1239	0.00067	0.00465	0.00213	31.5290
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01352	0.01201	0.01448	0.17246	0.00000	0.00000	0.03897	0.03897	0.00000	0.00913	0.00913	—	38.8780	38.8780	0.00060	0.00150	0.06109	39.4017
Vendor	0.00012	0.00006	0.00314	0.00094	0.00002	0.00004	0.00079	0.00083	0.00004	0.00022	0.00026	—	2.80488	2.80488	0.00006	0.00043	0.00329	2.93886
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00247	0.00219	0.00264	0.03147	0.00000	0.00000	0.00711	0.00711	0.00000	0.00167	0.00167	—	6.43670	6.43670	0.00010	0.00025	0.01011	6.52340
Vendor	0.00002	0.00001	0.00057	0.00017	< 0.00005	0.00001	0.00014	0.00015	0.00001	0.00004	0.00005	—	0.46438	0.46438	0.00001	0.00007	0.00055	0.48656
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.3. Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade (2026)

3.3.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.29623	2.76349	24.5996	26.4024	0.06350	0.96758	—	0.96758	0.89017	—	0.89017	—	6,682.69	6,682.69	0.27108	0.05422	—	6,705.63
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.27361	0.27361	—	0.02954	0.02954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.27092	0.22714	2.02189	2.17006	0.00522	0.07953	—	0.07953	0.07316	—	0.07316	—	549.262	549.262	0.02228	0.00446	—	551.147
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02249	0.02249	—	0.00243	0.00243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Off-Road Equipment	0.04944	0.04145	0.36899	0.39604	0.00095	0.01451	—	0.01451	0.01335	—	0.01335	—	90.9367	90.9367	0.00369	0.00074	—	91.2487
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00410	0.00410	—	0.00044	0.00044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.3.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13459	0.11971	0.13129	1.63363	0.00000	0.00000	0.39213	0.39213	0.00000	0.09191	0.09191	—	380.438	380.438	0.00595	0.01488	0.03639	385.058
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01101	0.00978	0.01180	0.14047	0.00000	0.00000	0.03174	0.03174	0.00000	0.00743	0.00743	—	31.6654	31.6654	0.00049	0.00122	0.04976	32.0919
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00201	0.00179	0.00215	0.02564	0.00000	0.00000	0.00579	0.00579	0.00000	0.00136	0.00136	—	5.24256	5.24256	0.00008	0.00020	0.00824	5.31317
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.4. Linear, Paving (2026)

3.4.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.00414	0.84375	7.36931	10.7602	0.01495	0.30376	—	0.30376	0.27946	—	0.27946	—	1,619.24	1,619.24	0.06568	0.01314	—	1,624.79
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03537	0.02972	0.25958	0.37903	0.00053	0.01070	—	0.01070	0.00984	—	0.00984	—	57.0376	57.0376	0.00231	0.00046	—	57.2334

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00646	0.00542	0.04737	0.06917	0.00010	0.00195	—	0.00195	0.00180	—	0.00180	—	9.44323	9.44323	0.00038	0.00008	—	9.47564
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.4.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08973	0.07981	0.08752	1.08908	0.00000	0.00000	0.26142	0.26142	0.00000	0.06128	0.06128	—	253.625	253.625	0.00397	0.00992	0.02426	256.705
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00315	0.00280	0.00337	0.04013	0.00000	0.00000	0.00907	0.00907	0.00000	0.00212	0.00212	—	9.04725	9.04725	0.00014	0.00035	0.01422	9.16910
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00057	0.00051	0.00062	0.00732	0.00000	0.00000	0.00166	0.00166	0.00000	0.00039	0.00039	—	1.49788	1.49788	0.00002	0.00006	0.00235	1.51805
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.5. Linear, Paving (2027)

3.5.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.97354	0.81805	7.17958	10.7806	0.01495	0.27917	—	0.27917	0.25684	—	0.25684	—	1,619.50	1,619.50	0.06569	0.01314	—	1,625.05
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00191	0.00160	0.01405	0.02110	0.00003	0.00055	—	0.00055	0.00050	—	0.00050	—	3.16927	3.16927	0.00013	0.00003	—	3.18014

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Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.00035	0.00029	0.00256	0.00385	0.00001	0.00010	—	0.00010	0.00009	—	0.00009	—	0.52471	0.52471	0.00002	< 0.00005	—	0.52651
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.5.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08576	0.07584	0.07848	1.00421	0.00000	0.00000	0.26142	0.26142	0.00000	0.06128	0.06128	—	248.978	248.978	0.00353	0.00948	0.02181	251.913
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00017	0.00015	0.00017	0.00206	0.00000	0.00000	0.00050	0.00050	0.00000	0.00012	0.00012	—	0.49340	0.49340	0.00001	0.00002	0.00071	0.49981
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00003	0.00003	0.00003	0.00038	0.00000	0.00000	0.00009	0.00009	0.00000	0.00002	0.00002	—	0.08169	0.08169	< 0.000005	< 0.000005	0.00012	0.08275
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	9/1/2026	9/13/2026	5.00000	9.00000	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Linear, Grading & Excavation	9/14/2026	10/31/2026	5.00000	34.0000	—
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	11/1/2026	12/13/2026	5.00000	30.0000	—
Linear, Paving	Linear, Paving	12/14/2026	1/1/2027	5.00000	13.0000	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	87.0000	0.43000
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.000000	8.00000	6.00000	0.82000

Soboba Line J Detailed Report, 8/18/2026

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	87.0000	0.43000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	148.000	0.41000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Rubber Tired Loaders	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	150.000	0.36000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	423.000	0.48000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.000000	8.00000	6.00000	0.82000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	37.0000	0.48000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	14.0000	0.74000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	148.000	0.41000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Plate Compactors	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	8.00000	0.43000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Pumps	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	11.0000	0.74000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Rough Terrain Forklifts	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	96.0000	0.40000

Soboba Line J Detailed Report, 8/18/2026

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	423.000	0.48000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.000000	8.00000	6.00000	0.82000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	367.000	0.29000
Linear, Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	81.0000	0.42000
Linear, Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	89.0000	0.36000
Linear, Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	3.00000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Linear, Paving	Signal Boards	Electric	Average	1.000000	8.00000	6.00000	0.82000
Linear, Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Worker	7.50000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Vendor	0.00000	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Worker	32.5000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Vendor	1.000000	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Worker	30.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Vendor	0.00000	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Worker	20.0000	18.5000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Paving	Vendor	0.00000	10.2000	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Paving	Hauling	0.00000	20.0000	HHDT
Linear, Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	—	—	3.87000	0.00000	0.00000
Linear, Grading & Excavation	—	—	3.87000	0.00000	0.00000
Linear, Drainage, Utilities, & Sub-Grade	—	—	3.87000	0.00000	0.00000

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	117.403	531.983	0.03300	0.00400
2027	29.3508	531.983	0.03300	0.00400

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	26.1200	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	3.55000	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	34.9200	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters

Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	3	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
AQ-Ozone	93.6279
AQ-PM	17.9465
AQ-DPM	3.52209
Drinking Water	40.1024
Lead Risk Housing	26.6919
Pesticides	43.4483
Toxic Releases	11.8405
Traffic	15.0375
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00000
Groundwater	0.00000
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	4.93713
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00000
Solid Waste	59.1753
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	76.5204
Cardio-vascular	93.1331
Low Birth Weights	38.4911
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	55.7960
Housing	3.26996

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Linguistic	33.9423
Poverty	69.4849
Unemployment	70.9006

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	48.35108431
Employed	7.827537534
Median HI	51.76440395
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	35.41639933
High school enrollment	25.6255614
Preschool enrollment	90.94058771
Transportation	—
Auto Access	83.51084306
Active commuting	9.713845759
Social	—
2-parent households	31.83626331
Voting	32.49069678

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	97.0101373
Park access	6.467342487
Retail density	2.96419864
Supermarket access	13.02450917
Tree canopy	2.989862697
Housing	—
Homeownership	81.57320672
Housing habitability	68.17656872
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	74.22045425
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	23.81624535
Uncrowded housing	62.77428461
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	32.06723983
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	31.2
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	18.3
Cognitively Disabled	21.0
Physically Disabled	22.7
Heart Attack ER Admissions	4.8
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	32.4
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	40.5
Elderly	41.5
English Speaking	92.3

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Foreign-born	7.9
Outdoor Workers	61.1
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	78.4
Traffic Density	4.3
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	59.6
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	46.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	34.0000
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	39.0000
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

8.1. Justifications

Screen	Justification
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	See Project Description. Cranes assumed for pipeline installation.
Construction: Paving	Assumed 25% of Project Site would require re-paving.

Appendix B

Biological Resources Technical Memorandum: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians' Line J Stormwater Conveyance Project



5170 Golden Foothill Parkway
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
O: 916-235-8224 | w: www.acorn-env.com

Biological Resources Technical Memorandum: Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians' Line J Stormwater Conveyance Project

August 2026

Introduction

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Band) is a federally recognized tribe of Luiseño people in Riverside County, California with approximately 1,600 members. The Reservation includes 8,320 acres in the lower reaches of the San Jacinto Mountains, near the City of San Jacinto. The Band has received a \$6.1-million grant from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to support the development of a stormwater management system that will allow for the critical development of new housing, protection of existing and new housing structures, prevention of serious erosion of hillsides, prevention of damage to private and tribal properties and improvements, reduction in the flow of mud, silt, and debris into the San Jacinto River and its tributary streams, and improvement of traffic circulation during heavy rains. Once completed, these improvements will improve the quality of life on the Reservation in the face of ongoing climate change.

The purpose of this analysis was to inventory biological resources at a reconnaissance-level effort; identify some potential biological resources regulatory constraints to development and potential project-related impacts; and to identify mitigation measures and other recommendations to reduce the significance of these impacts.

Project Location and Description

The Proposed Project is located within the boundaries of the Reservation in Riverside County within Section 32 of Township 4 South, Range 1 East (see Figures 1 and 2 in **Attachment A**). The Project Site referenced in this report is a maximum of 13.7 acres, which includes the pipelines, inlets, and outfall structures with a 50-foot buffer to account for temporary staging areas along the pipeline route. The Proposed Project would construct various inlet structures, stormwater conveyance pipelines, and stabilized outlet structures. Line J-1 collects stormwater from the upper slopes and conveys it south towards Line J. Line J-1 is comprised of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) in increasing sizes while Mainline J is proposed to be 8-foot wide by 8-foot tall reinforced concrete box (RCB). In total, the stormwater conveyance infrastructure is approximately 4,473 linear feet comprised of:

- **Main J:** ±2,500 feet of 8-foot by 8-foot RCB,
- **Line J-1:** ±556 feet of 36-inch diameter RCP,
- **Line J-1:** ±637 feet of 48-inch diameter RCP,

- **Line J-1:** ±320 feet of 54-inch diameter RCP, and
- **Three laterals:** ±460 linear feet of 24-inch RCP.

Two inlet structures are proposed in addition to 11 manholes along the system. A drop inlet with grate and trash rack is proposed at the upstream end of Line J-1. A detention basin inlet with grate would be located at the upstream terminus of Main J. Earthen berms and dikes would be graded as needed around each inlet to intercept and temporarily detain stormwater runoff before directing it into the enclosed storm drain system. At the downstream end of the system, an outlet structure and riprap-lined open channel would be constructed to dissipate flow energy and reduce the potential for erosion where stormwater is discharged toward Poppet Creek. The stabilized outlet is approximately 50 feet laterally from and 15 feet in elevation above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of Poppet Creek.

Construction is anticipated to start in the Fall of 2026 and last approximately four months. Construction activities would involve mobilization, construction staking, utility locating and coordination, clearing and grubbing, grading, and open-cut excavation along the proposed storm drain alignment. Trenches would be excavated and shored as necessary to install the RCB and RCP. Construction of the underground facilities would generally include preparing the trench subgrade and pipe bedding, placing and connecting the reinforced concrete box and pipe sections, constructing associated inlets and connection structures, and backfilling and compacting the completed trenches. Existing paved surfaces disturbed by trenching would be removed and replaced following completion of the underground improvements.

Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located within the Western Transverse Ranges geographic subregion, which is contained within the Southwestern California geographic subdivision of the larger California Floristic Province (Baldwin et al., 2012). The climate is in Zone 19 “Southern California Interior Valley Thermal Belts,” which is an interior climate that is only partially influenced by the ocean. This region has a Mediterranean-type climate, characterized by distinct seasons of hot, dry summers and wet, moderately cold winters (Sunset Western Garden Collection, 2026). The Project Site is at the boundary of two ecological subsections: 1) San Jacinto Foothills – Cahuilla Mountains; and 2) San Jacinto Mountains (County of Riverside, 2003).

The topography of the Project Site is an alluvial fan and river canyon at the base of the foothills on the western flank of the San Jacinto Mountains. The elevation ranges from approximately 1,725 to 1,880 feet above sea level. The land uses of the Project Site are: rural residential, cattle range, and open space. The surrounding land uses are rural residential; urban residential; commercial; open space; state and federal land (San Bernardino National Forest); and grazing land. USDA maps the soil types in the Project Site as sandy loams.

Methods

Database Queries

A list of special-status plant and animal species that have occurred within the Project Site and vicinity was compiled based upon the following:

- Informal consultation with USFWS by generating an electronic Species List (Information for Planning and Conservation website at <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>);
- A spatial query of the CNDDDB using an appropriate buffer distance; and

- A query of the California Native Plant Society's database Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition).
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) digital maps (<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>)

The results of the database queries are presented in **Attachment B**.

Biological Field Surveys

Dr. G.O. Graening conducted an aquatic resources delineation on February 7 and April 18, 2024 for a separate project on the Tribe's Reservation that encompassed the current Project Site. The Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination was received from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on January 30, 2026. An additional biological survey was completed for the Proposed Project by Dr. Graening and Christian Aceves (Environmental Department Director, Soboba Reservation) on August 6, 2026. Survey efforts emphasized the search for any special-status species or habitats that had documented occurrences, in databases queried, within the survey area or vicinity. Field glasses were used to assist in the ocular surveys. Wildlife signs—tracks, feathers and shedding, burrows, scat, etc.—were interpreted to detect species not actually seen. All visible fauna and flora observed were recorded in a field notebook and identified to the appropriate taxon. Where detected, the location of any special-status species was georeferenced with a geographic positioning system receiver with accuracy of 1 meter or better.

Habitat Mapping

Habitat types occurring in the Project Site were mapped on aerial photographs, and information on habitat conditions and the suitability of the habitats to support special-status species was also recorded. The Project Site was also informally assessed for the presence of potentially jurisdictional water features, including riparian zones, isolated wetlands and vernal pools, and other biologically-sensitive aquatic habitats.

Results

Protected Species Reported in Databases

The CNDDB was queried, and any reported occurrences of special-status species were plotted in relation to the Project Site boundary using GIS software (see Figure 6 in **Attachment A**). The CNDDB reported no special-status species occurrences in the Project Site; Southern Mixed Riparian Forest is mapped within the Project Site. Adjacent to the Project Site, the CNDDB did report white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) in the Poppet Creek corridor. Within a 5-mile buffer of the Project Site boundary, the CNDDB reported several additional special-status species occurrences, summarized in the table in **Attachment D** along with any additional CNPS species.

The USFWS' IPaC Trust Resource Report System identified the following species with potential in the greater project area (see **Attachment B**):

- San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) Endangered
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) Threatened
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) Threatened
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) Endangered
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) Endangered
- Southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*) Proposed Threatened

- Arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) Endangered
- Mountain yellow-legged frog (Southern California DPS; *Rana muscosa*) Endangered
- Western spadefoot (Southern DPS; *Spea hammondi*) Proposed Threatened
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys gabrielino*) Proposed Threatened
- Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) Proposed Threatened
- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*) Endangered
- Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) Threatened
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) Endangered
- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) Endangered
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*) Endangered
- Slender-horned spinyflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) Endangered

One critical habitat for a federally-listed species occurs within a portion of the Project Site: San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat. The critical habitat boundary corresponds roughly to the river corridor of Poppet Creek. The overlap is a few hundred feet and it occurs on the very southern end of the proposed stormwater line at its terminus (Figure 5 in **Attachment A**).

Vegetation Types and Plants Present

The vast majority of the Project Site is urbanized, with only a small patch of natural vegetation occurring on the southern terminus of the alignment. Site photos are provided in **Attachment C**. No special-status plant species were detected during the field survey. Two vegetation communities occurring in the Project Site were mapped (see Figure 7 in **Attachment A**) and described below: ruderal/developed and coastal scrub.

Ruderal/Developed

Much of the Project Site is developed with residences, driveways, and roads, some of which are paved with asphalt, while others are armored with gravel. Landscaping is also prevalent, and consists of a wide variety of plants including ornamental pines, pepper tree (*Schinus sp.*), and various fruit trees. Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is also common. Other areas are in a ruderal state, and are dominated by non-native grasses and weedy forbs such as wild oats (*Avena spp.*), bromes (*Bromus spp.*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), moonflower (*Datura sp.*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). The upper end of the alignment has been converted to a fenced cattle yard.

Coastal Scrub

A small patch of coastal scrub habitat occurs on the southern terminus of the alignment near Poppet Creek. This habitat has been degraded by offroad vehicle use, animal grazing, and weed maintenance/vegetation clearing. The original Riversidean sage scrub vegetation community has been reduced and invaded by annual grasses and thistles. However, there are still remnants of the native scrub community, particularly California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Other native species present are desert sand verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *villosa*), bur ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), and California broomsage (*Lepidospartum squamatum*).

Wildlife Habitat and Animals Present

Few animals were present during the survey due to hot and dry weather conditions. The following animals were detected during the survey: cat (*Felis catus*); coyote (scat) (*Canis latrans*); fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*); and ants (Formicidae). No special-status animal species were detected during the field

survey. No active bird nests were detected. However, the trees and shrubs in the Project Site provide potential nesting habitat.

Surface Water Resources

The USFWS National Wetland Inventory reported no water features within the Project Site, although one riverine feature is mapped 30 feet to the south of the terminus of the proposed alignment: Poppet Creek (Cowardin Class R4SBA). The Project Site was subjected to a formal delineation of waters of the U.S. during a previous study, and a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination was obtained from the USACE (Acorn Environmental, 2025). This delineation determined that there were no jurisdictional water resources within the Project Site. Poppet Creek occurs approximately 30 feet south of the Proposed Project. At the ordinary highwater mark, the channel of Poppet Creek is about 100 feet wide and only several feet deep. It is distinguished from upland areas by a pronounced shelf, the lack of coastal scrub vegetation, and the presence of a sandy floor. Flow in the channel is intermittent.

Effects Assessment

As a result of the database searches discussed above, 8 special-status mammals, 8 special-status reptiles and amphibians, 1 special-status fish, 7 special-status birds, 4 special-status insects or invertebrates, and 12 special-status plants have the potential to occur within the vicinity of the project site. The urbanized portions of the Project Site have no potential to harbor State or federal special-status species. However, the small patch of coastal scrub habitat near the proposed outfall above Poppet Creek has a low potential to harbor certain listed species, as discussed below. See **Attachment D** for a complete table of special-status species and their potential to occur in the project site.

Listed Mammals

San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) requires alluvial fan sage scrub and coastal sage scrub habitats on sandy, gravelly, or loamy soils within active or historical river floodplains and wash terraces. Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) requires open, semi-arid annual grasslands and sparse coastal sage scrub. The only portion of the Project Site that has natural vegetation is the few hundred feet on the southern and terminal end near Poppet Creek. This area has degraded coastal scrub habitat, which is marginally suitable for kangaroo rats. The field survey did not detect mammal burrows or kangaroo rats in this area, and kangaroo rats are unlikely to be present. Other portions of the Poppet Creek river corridor are more likely to harbor kangaroo rats because they have undisturbed coastal scrub habitat and are subject to fewer human activities and disturbance. To ensure that there will be no impacts to kangaroo rats during construction, avoidance measures will be implemented that require pre-construction surveys, the erection of wildlife exclusion fencing, and worker environmental awareness training. With the implementation of these avoidance and minimization measures, the Proposed Project will have no effect on San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat or Stephens' kangaroo rat.

No other mammals have the potential to occur within the project site due to the limited and degraded habitat conditions.

Listed Bird Species

The southern portion of the Project Site is located within the corridor of Poppet Creek, but vegetation is sparse and unsuitable at this location. Many of the listed bird species, such as tricolored blackbird, western

yellow-billed cuckoo, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher require riparian and riverine habitats with complex vegetative cover, such as willow thickets or riparian tree canopy. The Project Site does not contain any riparian or riverine habitats, and therefore there is limited to no potential for these species to be impacted by the Proposed Project. Burrowing owl is a ground-nesting bird that utilizes burrows in arid settings, including coastal scrub, and therefore there is a low potential for burrowing owl to utilize the portion of the Project Site that contains degraded coastal scrub habitat. Raptors such as golden eagle could use the Project Site for foraging but there is no suitable nesting habitat. A pre-construction nesting bird survey will ensure that nesting birds are not indirectly impacted by noise and vibration associated with construction activities. With the implementation of this avoidance measure, the Proposed Project will have no effect on Coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, or other special-status bird species.

Listed Aquatic Species

The proposed outfall structure is located 50 feet laterally from and 15 feet in elevation above the OHWM of Poppet Creek, which will be avoided by construction. There is no suitable aquatic habitat for southwestern pond turtle, arroyo toad, mountain yellow-legged frog, western spadefoot, or Santa Ana speckled dace within the proposed work area. There is a remote possibility that aquatic animals could migrate into the Project Site during construction. To ensure that aquatic animals are not directly impacted by project activities, the avoidance measures will be implemented including pre-construction surveys, the erection of wildlife exclusion fencing, and worker environmental awareness training. In addition, the Tribe must comply with the USEPA's Construction General Permit including implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevent Plan which will protect water quality during construction. In the operation phase, the Proposed Project will improve water quality by reducing erosion and encouraging settling and infiltration during storm events. With the implementation of these avoidance and minimization measures, the Proposed Project will have no effect on southwestern pond turtle, arroyo toad, mountain yellow-legged frog, western spadefoot, or Santa Ana speckled dace.

Listed Reptiles

Southern California legless lizard, red diamond rattlesnake, Coast horned lizard, and California glossy snake are non-aquatic special-status reptiles that utilize burrows in arid settings, including coastal scrub. There is a low potential for these animals to utilize the portion of the Project Site that contains degraded coastal scrub habitat near the proposed outfall structure, or could migrate into the Project Site during construction. To ensure that they are not directly impacted by project activities, avoidance measures will be implemented including pre-construction surveys, the erection of wildlife exclusion fencing, and worker environmental awareness training. With the implementation of these avoidance and minimization measures, the Proposed Project will have a less-than-significant impact upon special-status animals.

Listed Invertebrate Species

Project implementation will have no effect on Monarch butterfly because there are no milkweed host plants, grasslands, or significant nectar resources within the Project Site. Since there are no vernal pools or ephemeral wetlands within the Project Site, project implementation will have no effect on Riverside fairy shrimp or vernal pool fairy shrimp. No impacts are expected to Crotch's bumblebee, as the existing scrub habitat is degraded and there are no suitable nectar resources within the Project Site.

Listed Plant Species

Listed plant species occur in the vicinity of the Project Site, but these species occur in specialized habitats that do not occur in the Project Site. Nevin's barberry requires sandy soils in canyon bottoms. San Diego ambrosia occurs in the outer edges of vernal pools, and in alkali playas and river terraces. San Jacinto Valley crownscale occurs in seasonally dry saline and alkaline wetlands. Slender-horned spineflower occurs in sandy or silty alluvial soils on floodplains, washes, and stream terraces. The Project Site has sandy loam soils, but not silt, sand, or alkaline soils, and the vast majority of the work area is already developed or disturbed. Furthermore, habitat restoration will occur after project implementation. The newly-created coastal scrub habitat will benefit special-status plants and regionally occurring special-status animal species and non-listed wildlife that occurs in the Poppet Creek corridor. Implementation of the Proposed Project will have no effect on Nevin's barberry, San Diego ambrosia, San Jacinto Valley crownscale, slender-horned spineflower, or other special-status plants.

Critical Habitat

The critical habitat boundary for San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat corresponds roughly to the river corridor of Poppet Creek. Within the Project Site, the overlap is a few hundred feet and it occurs on the very southern end of the proposed stormwater line at its terminus. This area contains some degraded coastal scrub habitat, which is marginally suitable for kangaroo rats. Other portions of the Poppet Creek corridor are more likely to harbor kangaroo rats because they have undisturbed coastal scrub habitat and are subject to less human disturbance. Implementation of the Proposed Project will cause temporary ground disturbances within the critical habitat designation during trenching and pipeline burial. The Proposed Project will return all temporarily disturbed areas to their preconstruction condition; however, this area is in a degraded condition and does not feature many native species. Therefore, it is recommended that a habitat restoration plan be implemented to restore coastal scrub habitat in the ground disturbance area and improve the native species composition in the area of the proposed outfall. Project implementation will not introduce any new buildings or significant hardscape in critical habitat. Therefore, project implementation will have no effect on critical habitat for San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat.

Migratory Birds

The Project Site contains suitable nesting habitat for various migratory bird species because of the presence of trees, poles, and brush. Migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. If ground clearing and tree felling is performed in the future during the bird nesting season (February through August), a pre-construction nesting bird survey is recommended. If active nests are present in the Project Site during construction of the project, the appropriate wildlife agency should be consulted to develop measures to avoid "take" of active nests prior to the initiation of any construction activities. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Measure 1: Preconstruction Surveys and Exclusionary Fencing

Prior to initial ground disturbance within suitable habitat, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction clearance survey for San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat, Stephens' kangaroo rat, and

the focal aquatic species. For purposes of this measure, a qualified biologist is an individual with demonstrated education, training, and field experience sufficient to conduct the assigned surveys, accurately identify the focal species and their sign, and implement the required avoidance measures. Any capture, handling, or relocation shall be performed only by personnel possessing all permits or other authorizations required by applicable law.

Once the pre-construction surveys confirm that kangaroo rats and aquatic species are not present, the construction crew shall immediately install animal exclusion fencing to separate construction areas from the Poppet Creek channel. The fencing shall be constructed out of plastic weed cloth or construction fabric, shall be keyed into the ground, and shall be supported by stakes and wire mesh, as needed. Fencing shall also be opaque, a minimum three feet in height, and installed with a smooth material such that it cannot be climbed. Construction staff shall also make regular inspections during the construction period to ensure the integrity of the fence.

Measure 2: Nesting Bird Surveys

If construction activities occur during the general nesting season (February 15 to September 1), a preconstruction nest survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of proposed construction areas within 7 days of initiating ground disturbance. If active nests are identified, the qualified biologist shall determine a suitable avoidance buffer based on the needs of the species observed. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged. Avoidance buffers may vary in size depending on habitat characteristics, project-related activities, and disturbance levels.

Measure 3: Worker Environmental Awareness Training

All construction personnel shall receive worker environmental awareness training before they enter the construction site. The training program shall include, at a minimum, descriptions of the focal species (San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat, Stephens' kangaroo rat, southwestern pond turtle, and arroyo toad), and how to identify and avoid these focal species. Personnel shall be trained to halt work in the event that one of these focal species is observed within the work area and allow the individual to leave the work site on its own. Personnel shall be instructed to limit work activities to the designated construction areas and to properly store equipment and materials in the designated laydown area. A qualified biologist shall make regular inspections during the construction periods when grading and other ground disturbance activities are occurring to ensure best management practices are being adequately followed.

Measure 4: Habitat Restoration Plan

A Habitat Restoration Plan (Plan) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist, restoration ecologist, or botanist to restore coastal scrub habitat in the ground disturbance area at the proposed outfall structure. The Plan shall be implemented immediately after completion of construction activities. Periodic weeding and supplemental water may be necessary, and such maintenance activities such occur on a quarterly basis until plants are established. All plantings should be sourced locally and only native coastal scrub species shall be used. Success criteria of no less than 80 percent shall be established, and re-planting will occur if success criteria are not met.

Literature Cited

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Author / Surveyor

G.O. Graening, Ph.D., M.S.E.

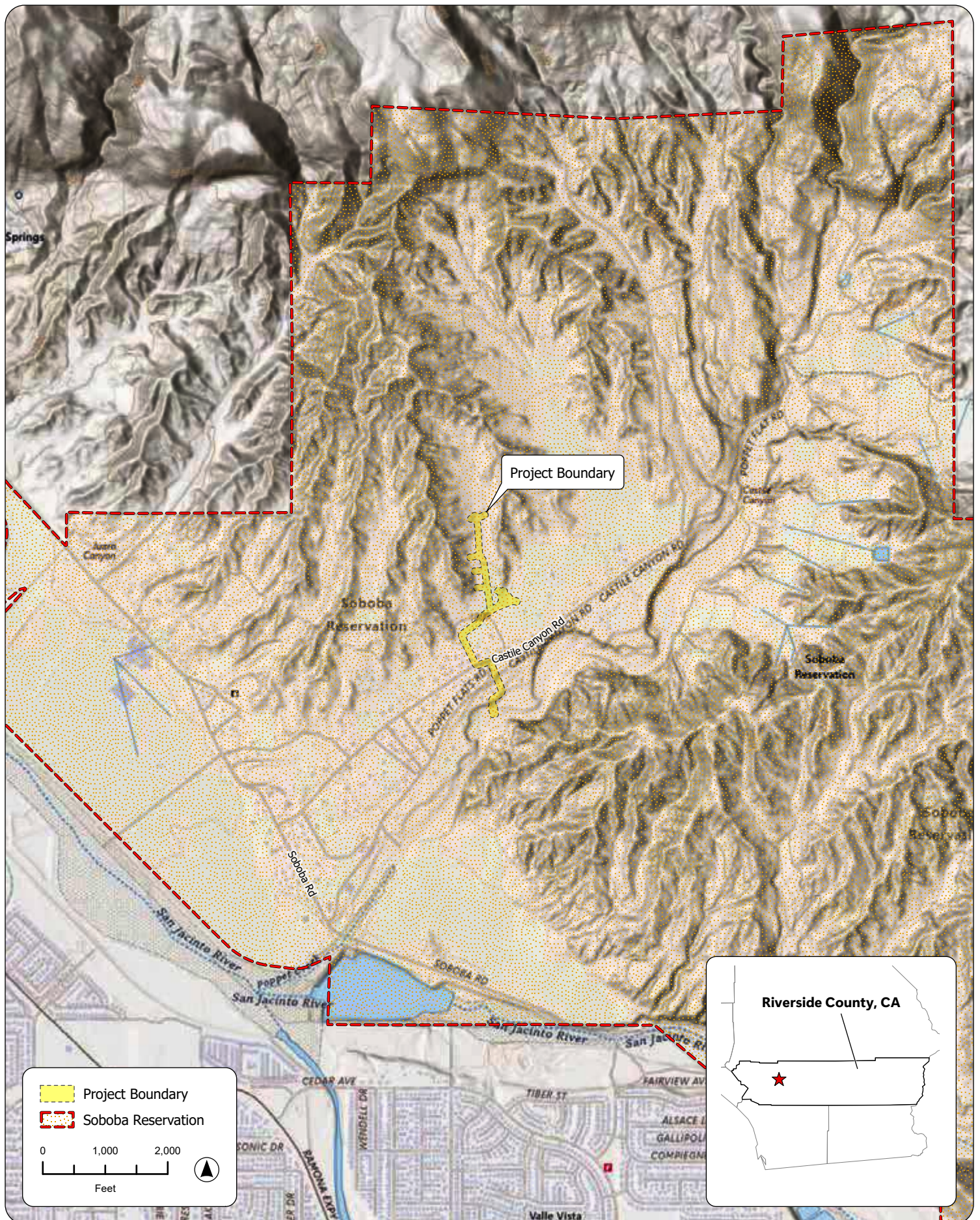
G. O. Graening holds a Doctorate in Biological Sciences and a Master of Science in Biological Engineering, and is a certified arborist (International Society of Arboriculture). Dr. Graening has 30 years of experience in environmental assessment and research, including the performance of numerous wetland delineations and aquatic restoration projects. Dr. Graening also served as an adjunct professor of biology at California State University Sacramento for 10 years and was an active researcher in the area of conservation biology and groundwater ecology.

Attachment A

Figures

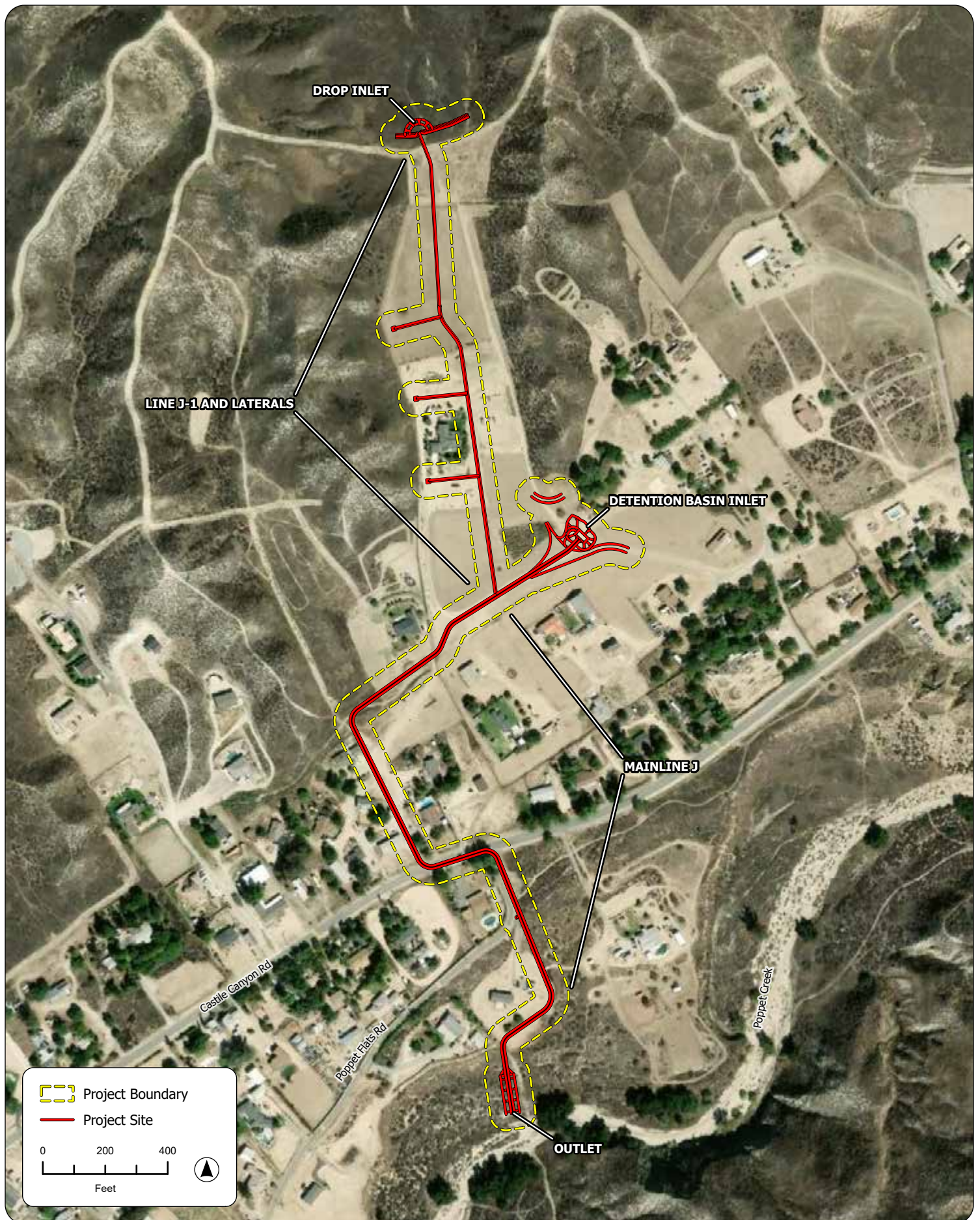


Figure 1
Regional Location



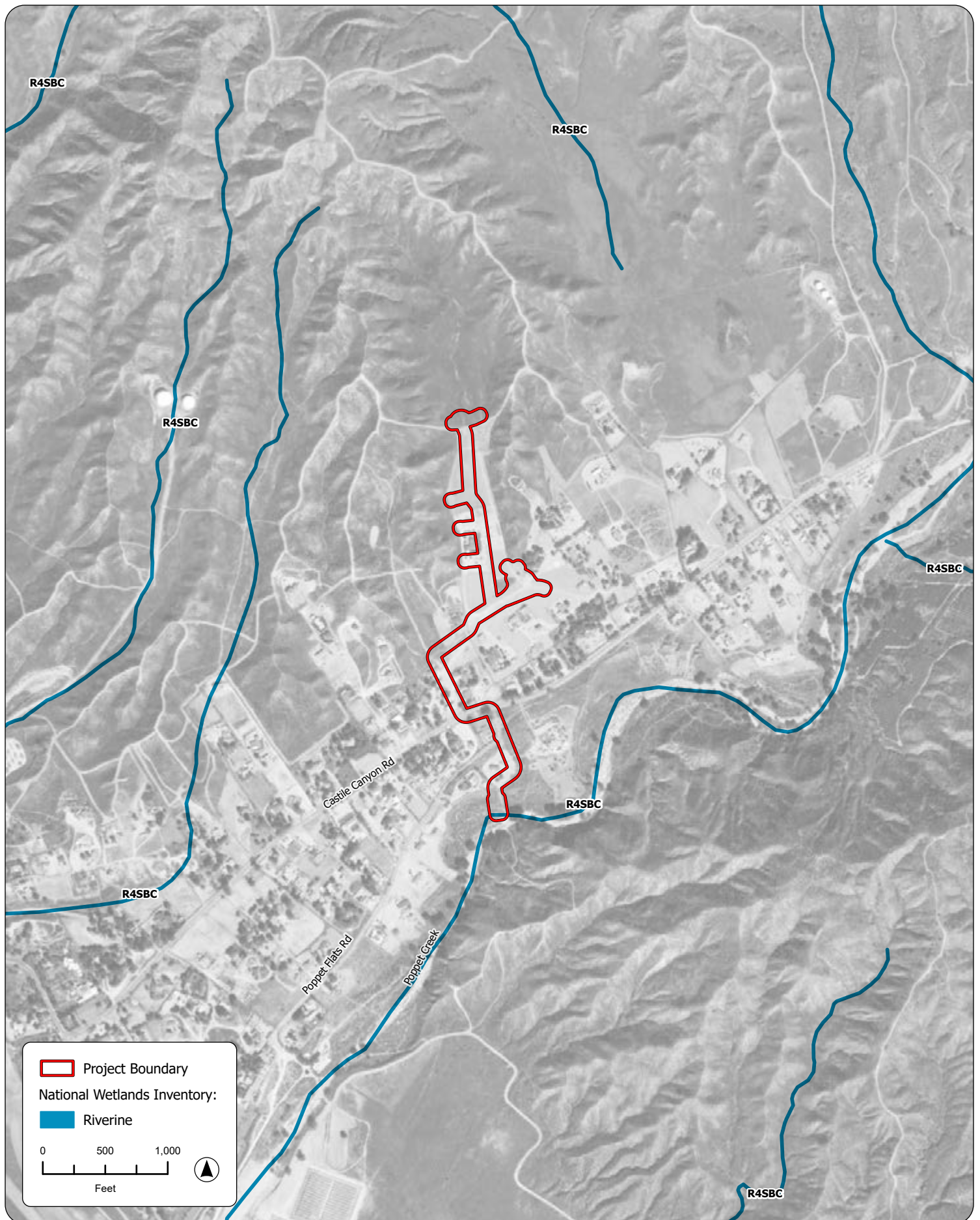
SOURCE: "San Jacinto, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T4S R1E, Sections 29 & 32, San Bernardino Baseline & Meridian; ESRI, 2026; Acorn Environmental, 8/20/2026

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity



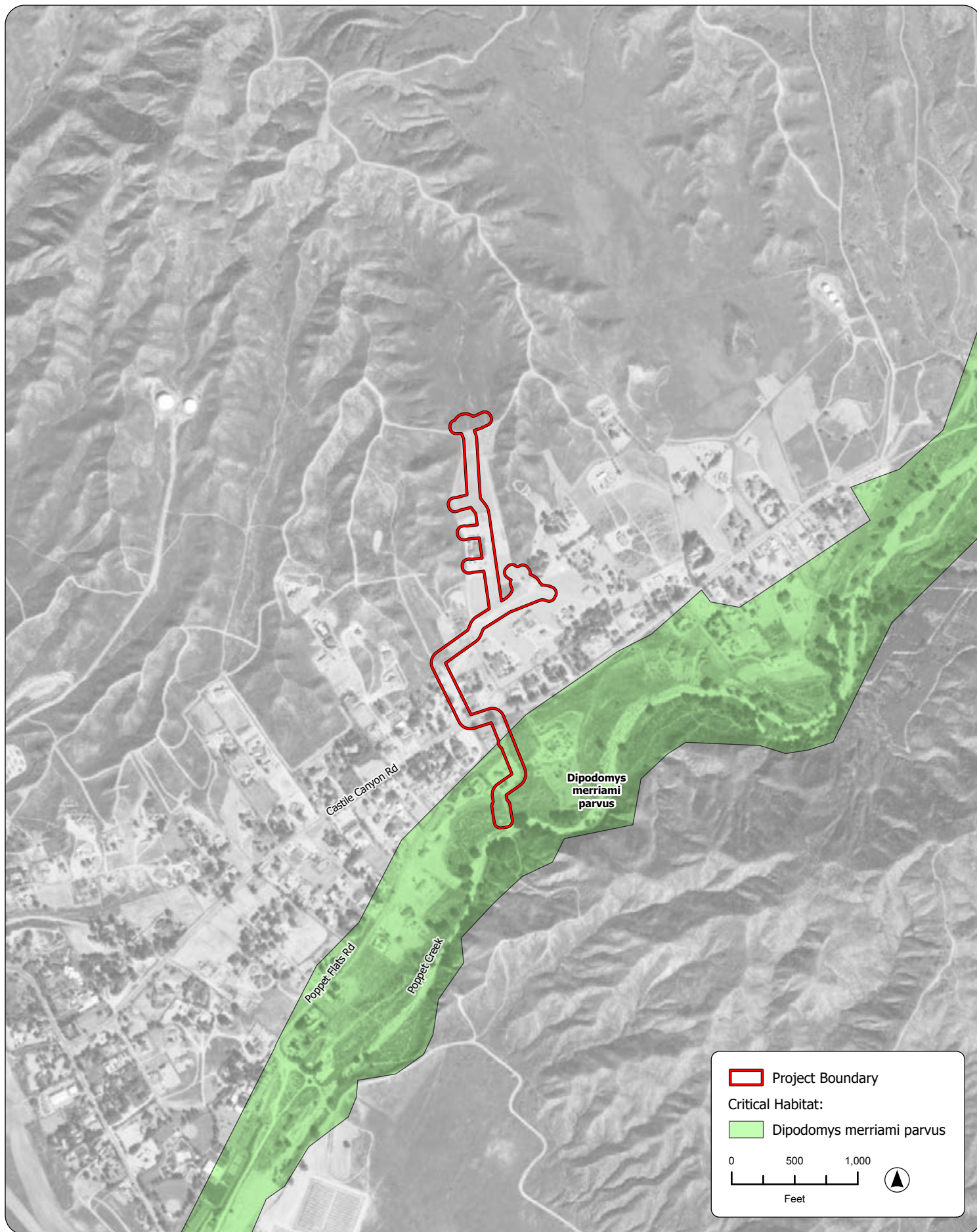
SOURCE: ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; ERSC Engineering, 7/21/2026;
Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 3
Aerial Site Plan



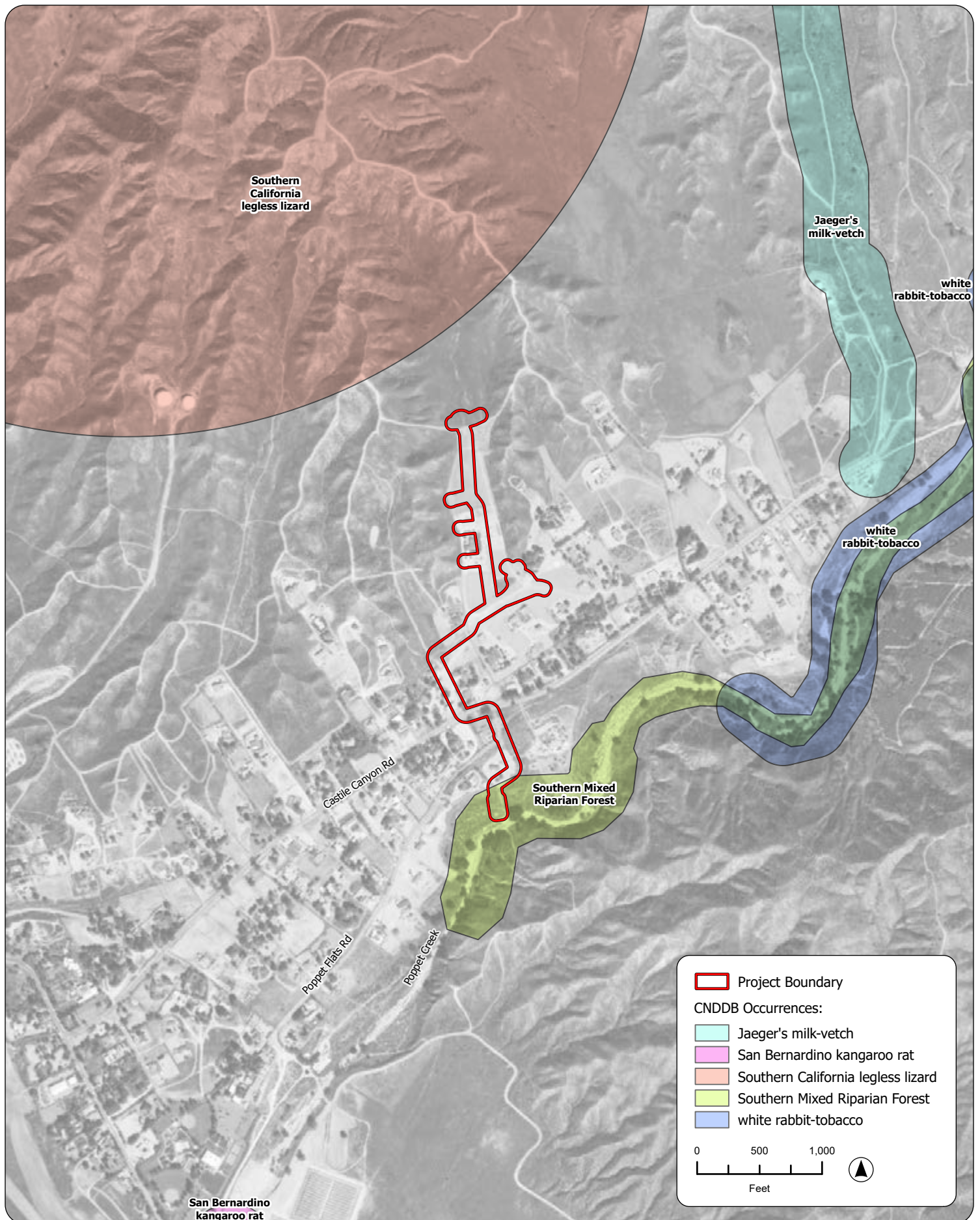
SOURCE: USFS, 5/7/2025; ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 4
National Wetlands Inventory



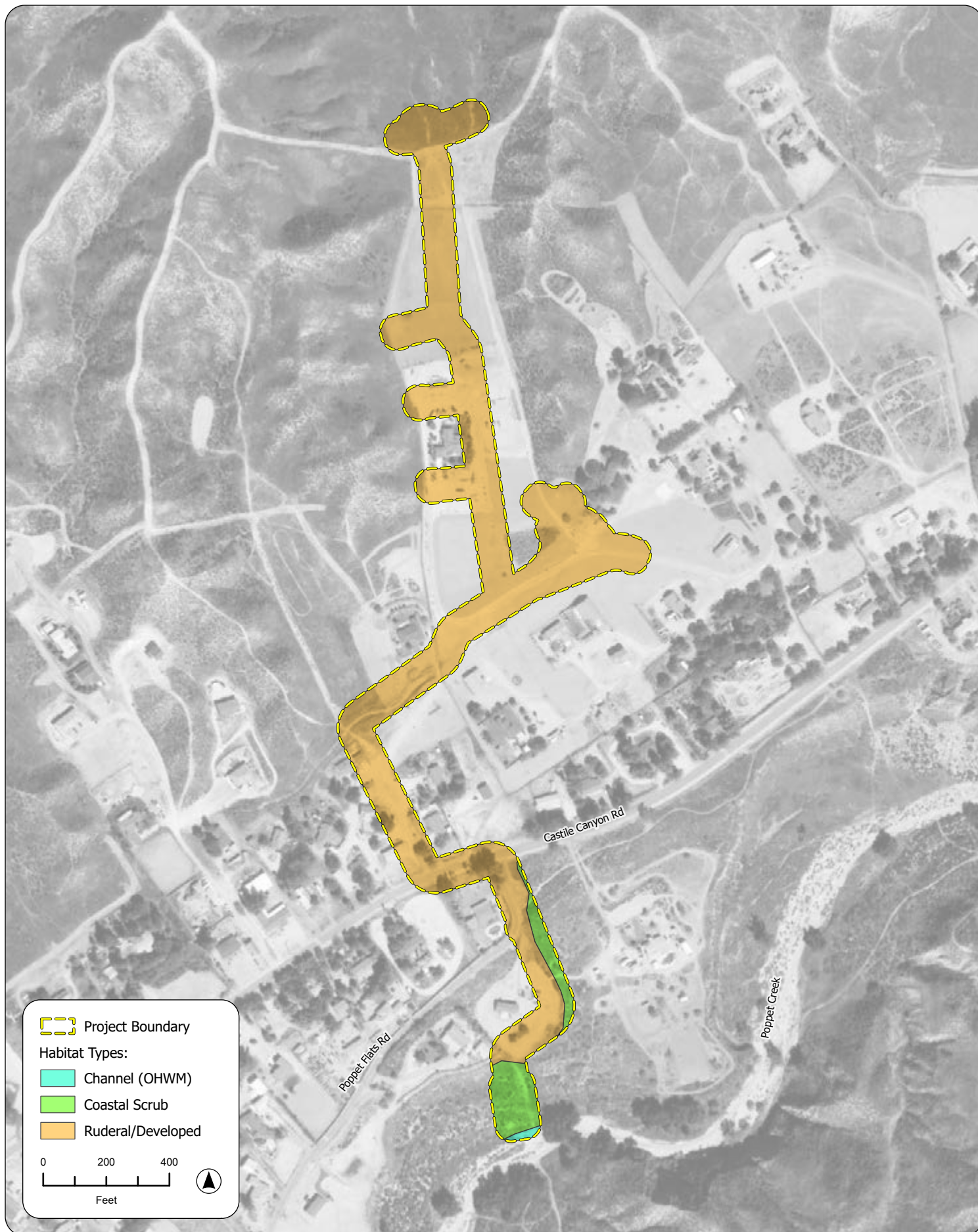
SOURCE: USFWS, 2025; ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 5
Critical Habitat



SOURCE: USFS, 5/7/2025; ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 6
CNDDDB Occurrences



SOURCE: ESRI, 2026; Vivid Aerial Photograph, 10/7/2025; ERSC Engineering, 7/21/2026;
Acorn Environmental, 8/17/2026

Figure 7
Habitat Types

Attachment B

Species Lists



CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

12 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , Quad is one of [3311678]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	GENERAL HABITATS	MICROHABITATS	LOWEST ELEVATION (FT)	HIGHEST ELEVATION (FT)
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	S2	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes	Sandy	245	5250
<i>Allium marvinii</i>	Yucaipa onion	Apr-May	None	None	S2	1B.2	Chaparral (clay, openings)		2495	3495
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Dec-Jun	None	None	S1	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	1200	3200

<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	May-Jul	None	None	S4	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland	Granitic, Rocky	330	5580
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewelflower	(Feb)Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	S4	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	Granitic, Sandy	295	7220
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Apr-Sep	None	None	S2	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Alkaline	0	2100
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spineflower	May-Aug	None	None	S3	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	Granitic	985	6235
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	Apr-Jun	None	None	S2	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	900	4005

<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	Mojave tarplant	(Jan-May)Jun-Oct	None	CE	S3	1B.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub	Mesic	2100	5250
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	Sep-May	None	None	S3	2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub	Mesic	0	3985
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	S2	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	Gravelly, Sandy	0	6890
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	Mar-Jun	None	None	S3	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland		165	4265

Showing 1 to 12 of 12 entries

Go to top

EFH Mapper Report

EFH Data Notice

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by textual descriptions contained in the fishery management plans developed by the regional fishery management councils. In most cases mapping data can not fully represent the complexity of the habitats that make up EFH. This report should be used for general interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.

Query Results

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds: Latitude = 33° 47' 6" N, Longitude = 117° 6' 12" W

Decimal Degrees: Latitude = 33.785, Longitude = -116.897

The query location intersects with spatial data representing EFH and/or HAPCs for the following species/management units.

EFH

No additional Essential Fish Habitats (EFH) were identified at the report location.

Freshwater Pacific Salmon EFH

No freshwater Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) were identified at the report location.

Atlantic Salmon

No Atlantic Salmon were identified at the report location.

HAPCs

No Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) were identified at the report location.

EFH Areas Protected from Fishing

No EFH Areas Protected from Fishing (EFHA) were identified at the report location.



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Jacinto (3311678))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G3	S2	SSC
<i>Allium marvinii</i> Yucaipa onion	PMLIL02330	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> San Diegan legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
<i>Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri</i> Jaeger's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F6G1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i> American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i> Mojave tarplant	PDAST4R0K0	None	Endangered	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland</i> Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S3	
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPB08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i> Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	

Record Count: 38



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385
Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901



In Reply Refer To:

08/11/2026 14:49:37 UTC

Project Code: 2026-0130150

Project Name: Soboba Reservation Line J Stormwater Line

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A biological assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a biological assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a biological assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

<https://www.fws.gov/service/esa-section-7-consultation>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0130150

Project Name: Soboba Reservation Line J Stormwater Line

Project Type: Stormwater Discharge

Project Description: stormwater improvement, consisting of stormwater trunkline and 2 drop inlets

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.78258055,-116.9004536321727,14z>



Counties: Riverside County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 17 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered
Stephens' kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> (incl. <i>D. cascus</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Threatened

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLN PQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Threatened
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLN PQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Endangered
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLN PQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Endangered

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys pallida</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLN PQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Arroyo (=arroyo southwestern) toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3762 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLNPQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	
Mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i> Population: Southern California DPS There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8037 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLNPQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Endangered
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> Population: Southern DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLNPQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Proposed Threatened

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys gabrielino</i> Population: Santa Ana No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4124	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLNPQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Proposed Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLNPQ/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Endangered

NAME	STATUS
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/SLWP2PCSKJEGJCDRANEVHZLNPO/documents/generated/11337.pdf	Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025	Endangered
San Diego ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered
San Jacinto Valley crownscale <i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. However, no <i>actual</i> acres or miles were designated due to exemptions or exclusions. See Federal Register publication for details. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4353	Endangered
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060#crithab	Final

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: G.O. Graening
Address: 708 Misty Ridge Circle
City: Folsom
State: CA
Zip: 95630
Email: gggraening@gmail.com
Phone: 9164525442

Attachment C

Site Photos

Photo series starting at the terminus of Line J and walking upgradient to the inlets of Line J.



Looking north from channel bottom of Poppet Creek toward the proposed outfall of Line J.



Looking north at the point where Line J will discharge into the trapezoidal infiltration channel.



Looking south (and downgradient) from the discharge point of Line J toward Poppet Creek.



Looking northeast at the Line J alignment where it bends around the residence.



Looking north along the Line J alignment toward Poppet Flats Road.



Looking south (and downgradient) at Castile Canyon Road along the Line J alignment as it turns toward Poppet Flats Road.



Looking west at Castile Canyon Road along the Line J alignment



Looking north along the Line J alignment from Castile Canyon Road towards a private driveway.



Looking northeast from a new private driveway along the Line J alignment towards the junction with Line J-1.



Looking northeast along the Line J alignment towards the beginning of the line (the drop inlet and basin)



Looking north along the Line J alignment N at split to the Line J-1 segment



Looking north along the Line J alignment along a driveway and residence.



Looking north along the segment J-1 alignment toward the cattle corral.



Looking north along the segment J-1 alignment toward the beginning of the line (the drop inlet and basin)

Attachment D

Special-status Species and Potential to Occur

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur within the Project Area
Mammals			
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	No Potential for roosting; habitat not present. Low Potential for foraging; limited to portions of project site containing scrub habitat near Poppet Creek.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings. Roosting sites limited. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	No Potential for roosting; habitat not present. Low Potential for foraging; limited to portions of project site containing scrub habitat near Poppet Creek.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	FE; SE	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	Low Potential to occur in scrub habitat near Poppet Creek, but habitat is degraded in immediate vicinity of project site and area is subject to human disturbance.
Stephens' kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FT; ST	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass & filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	Low Potential to occur in scrub habitat near Poppet Creek, but habitat is degraded in immediate vicinity of project site and area is subject to human disturbance.
western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. prefers low to moderate shrub cover. feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions & orthopteran insects.	Low Potential to occur in scrub habitat near Poppet Creek, but habitat is degraded in immediate vicinity of project site and area is subject to human disturbance.
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles basin. Open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Low Potential to occur in scrub habitat near Poppet Creek, but habitat is degraded in immediate vicinity of project site and area is subject to human disturbance.
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Badgers dig burrows in friable soil for cover. Frequently reuse old burrows, although some may dig a new den each night, especially in summer.	Low Potential to occur in scrub habitat near Poppet Creek, but habitat is degraded in immediate vicinity of project site and area is subject to human disturbance.
Reptiles and Amphibians			
Southwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys pallida</i>	PT	Eggs are buried within upland habitat within 500 meters of aquatic habitat where disturbance is low, typically from May to July. Hatching occurs from approximately three months to over five months from oviposition, and some hatchlings overwinter within the nest. Will aestivate a portion of the winter up	Low Potential. May occur in Poppet Creek below the proposed outfall structure however direct impact area is outside of Creek.

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur within the Project Area
		to 500 meters from aquatic habitat.	
Southwestern Arroyo toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	FE	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	Low Potential. Project site is not with a known occupied area. Project implementation will not disturb river or riparian habitat.
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsii</i>	SSC	Common in several habitats but especially in coastal dune, valley-foothill, chaparral, and coastal scrub types. Found primarily in areas with sandy or loose organic soils or where there is plenty of leaf litter.	Low Potential. Existing scrub habitat is degraded. Project implementation requires very little disturbance to marginal habitat.
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	SSC	Arid or semi-arid open environments featuring loose sandy or loamy soils for burrowing, with access to subterranean shelter such as rodent burrows or rocky washes to accommodate their nocturnal and burrowing lifestyle.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.
Red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus ruber</i>	SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Low Potential. Existing scrub habitat is degraded. Project implementation requires very little disturbance to marginal habitat.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC	Open areas with loose, sandy or porous soils for burrowing, sparse low-growing native scrub or chaparral vegetation for cover, and an abundant local population of native harvester ants for food.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.
Mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE	Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino mountains only. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	PT	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Birds			
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in central valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FP	Large, open or semi-open landscapes with sparse vegetative cover, access to abundant small-to-medium mammalian prey, and undisturbed cliffs or tall trees for nesting.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SSC	Burrowing owls build nests in underground burrows, typically excavated by other burrowing animals such as prairie dogs, ground squirrels and tortoises. Burrowing owls live in flat open habitats with sparse vegetation, short grass, and bare soil such as prairies, grasslands, desert and sagebrush steppe environments. Burrowing owls are opportunistic predators with insects and small mammals make up the majority of their diets.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT; ST	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, w/ lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	No Potential. Project implementation will not disturb trees or riparian habitat.

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur within the Project Area
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE	Riparian woodlands in southern California.	No Potential. Project implementation will not disturb trees or riparian habitat.
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT; SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 ft in southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Low Potential. Existing scrub habitat is degraded. Project implementation requires very little disturbance to marginal habitat.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE; SE	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, baccharis, mesquite.	No Potential. Project implementation will not disturb trees or riparian habitat.
Insects and Invertebrates			
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	CE	Inhabits grassland and scrub areas. Nests underground, often in abandoned rodent dens. May overwinter under leaf litter or in soft soil.	Low Potential. Existing scrub habitat is degraded. Project implementation requires very little disturbance to marginal habitat.
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	PT	Grasslands with nectar resources.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	FE	Vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Fishes			
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys Gabrielino</i>	PT	Typically live in cool headwaters of perennial streams and rivers in the mountains north and east of Los Angeles with summer temperatures that typically stay below 20 degrees Celsius.	No Potential. No suitable habitat present.
Plants			
Chaparral sand-verbena <i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i>	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub. sandy areas. 245-5250 feet.	Low Potential to occur in portions of project site containing scrub habitat. Existing habitat is degraded. Project implementation requires very little disturbance to marginal habitat.
Yucaipa onion <i>Allium marvinii</i>	1B.2	Chaparral. clay soils. 2495-3495 feet	No Potential. Outside of the suitable elevation range for this species.
San Diego Ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	FE	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes), Disturbed areas (often), Loam (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes). 65 - 1360 feet.	No Potential. Outside of the suitable elevation range for this species.
Jaeger's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri</i>	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland; dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 1200-3200 feet.	Low Potential to occur in portions of project site containing scrub habitat. Existing habitat is degraded. Project implementation requires very little disturbance to marginal habitat.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE, 1B.1	Playas, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Dry, alkaline	No Potential. No suitable habitat present, outside of

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur within the Project Area
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>		flats in the San Jacinto River valley. 1300-1640 feet.	suitable elevation range for this species.
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE	Large evergreen shrub native to Southern California, grows 5 to 15 feet tall, featuring spiny blue-green leaves, spring yellow flowers, and edible red berries that attract birds. Requires sandy soils in canyon bottoms.	No Potential. Not observed in project site.
Smooth tarplant <i>Centromadiapungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils. 0-2100 feet.	Low Potential. Alkaline soils are limited to the northern portion of the project site that is disturbed and denuded of vegetation.
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 veg types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils. 900-4005 feet.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.
Mojave tarplant <i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	1B.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Mesic soils. 2100-5250 feet.	No Potential. Outside of the suitable elevation range for this species.
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE, SE, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associations include <i>encelia</i> , <i>dalea</i> , <i>lepidospartum</i> , etc. 650- 2500 feet.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub. Mesic soils. 0-3985 feet.	No Potential. No mesic soils within the project site.
White rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland. Gravelly, sandy soils. 0-6890 feet.	Low Potential. Degraded habitat is present in project area.

The following describes the criteria used for the probability of a special status species' occurrence:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.