Appendix 4

Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 2.86 ACRES OF LAND ON BEHALF OF CHIQUITO GRID, LLC, FOR THE PROPOSED CHIQUITO GRID BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS) FACILITY, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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This document entitled *CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 2.86 ACRES OF LAND ON BEHALF OF CHIQUITO GRID, LLC, FOR THE PROPOSED CHIQUITO GRID BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS) FACILITY, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,* was prepared by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. for the account of *Hecate Grid, LLC* (the "Client"). Any reliance on this document by any third party is strictly prohibited. The material in it reflects Stantec's professional judgment in light of the scope, schedule and other limitations stated in the document and in the contract between Stantec and the Client. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the document was published and do not take into account any subsequent changes. In preparing the document, Stantec did not verify information supplied to it by others. Any use which a third party makes of this document is the responsibility of such third party. Such third party agrees that Stantec shall not be responsible for costs or damages of any kind, if any, suffered by it or any other third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this document.

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Cover page: Overview of Project Area from the northwest corner, view south.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On February 15, 2022, Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. (Stantec) conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment on behalf of Chiquito Grid, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hecate Grid LLC (Hecate), of approximately 2.86 acres of land located within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 380-150-019 and 380-150-020 for the proposed Chiquito Grid Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) facility, located in the City of Wildomar, in Riverside County, California. This archaeological study was conducted in support of Hecate for the proposed construction of the Chiquito Grid BESS facility located within APN 380-150-019 and 380-150-020.

The proposed Project will require entitlement permits from the City of Wildomar and is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements regarding the Project's potential impacts on cultural resources. As part of CEQA compliance, a cultural resources investigation was conducted to determine potential impacts of the proposed Project on any significant cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The archaeological investigation consisted of an archival records search of the entire approximate 2.86-acre Project Area, a surrounding ½-mile Study Area, and intensive pedestrian survey of 2.86 acres, as well as a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento. The archaeological study did not identify any cultural resources more than 50-years in age, and no additional studies are recommended at this time. Based on the findings in this study the proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of cultural resources as defined in Section 15064.5.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This investigation was conducted to meet the potential CEQA requirements regarding cultural resources on lands proposed for development. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 etc.) requires that before approving most discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine any significant adverse environmental effects that may result from activities associated with such projects (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). CEQA explicitly requires that the initial study examine whether the project may have a significant effect on "historical resources" and "unique archaeological resources." Under these requirements, a cultural resources inventory was conducted to determine impacts of the proposed Project on cultural resources potentially eligible for nomination to the CRHR.

CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) (1970) established that historical and archaeological resources are afforded consideration and protection by CEQA (14 CCR Section 21083.2, 14 CCR Section 15064). CEQA Guidelines define significant cultural resources under three regulatory designations: historical resources, tribal cultural resources, and unique archaeological resources. These designations permit for a fair amount of overlap.

A historical resource is a "resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR"; or "a resource listed in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code"; or "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]). Historical resources automatically listed in the CRHR include California cultural resources listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Registered Historical Landmarks from

No. 770 onward (PRC 5024.1[d]). Locally listed resources are entitled to a presumption of significance unless a preponderance of evidence in the record indicates otherwise.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are similar to the traditional cultural property designation within the National Historic Preservation Act guidance. These can be sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a Tribe. To qualify as a TCR, it must either be 1) listed on or eligible for listing on the California Register or a local historic register or, 2) or is a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines should be treated as a TCR (PRC Section 21074). TCRs can include "non-unique archaeological resources" (see "unique archaeological resource" below) that, rather than being important for "scientific" value as a resource, can also be significant because of the sacred and/or cultural tribal value of the resource. Tribal representatives are considered experts appropriate for providing substantial evidence regarding the locations, types, and significance of tribal cultural resources within their traditionally and cultural affiliated geographic area (PRC Section 21080.3.1(a)).

Under CEQA, a resource is generally considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. A resource must meet at least one of the following criteria (PRC 5024.1; 14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. Title 14, CCR Section 4852(b)(1) adds, "is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States."
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past. Title 14, CCR Section 4852(b)(2) adds, "is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history."
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; or represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values. Title 14, CCR 4852(b)(3) allows a resource to be CRHR eligible if it represents the work of a master.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Title 14, CCR 4852(b)(4) specifies that importance in prehistory or history can be defined at the scale of "the local area, California, or the nation."

Historical resources must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (14 CCR 4852[c]).

An archaeological artifact, object, or site can meet CEQA's definition of a unique archaeological resource even if it does not qualify as a historical resource (PRC 21083.2[g]; 14 CCR 15064.5[c][3]). An archaeological artifact, object, or site is considered a unique archaeological resource if "it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria (PRC 21083.2[g]):

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

Public Resources Code 5097.98. This section discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains. The NAHC, upon notification of the

discovery of human remains is required to contact the County Coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

Health and Safety Code 7050.5. This code establishes that any person, who knowingly mutilates, disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location without authority of law is guilty of a misdemeanor. It further defines procedures for the discovery and treatment of Native American human remains.

The *Project Area* is comprised of two adjacent parcels (APN 380-150-019 and 380-150-020) that are part of the proposed Chiquito Grid BESS facility development, for a total of approximately 2.86 acres. It is expected that any potential adverse impacts arising from any proposed development activities will be contained within this acreage. The *Study Area* for this Project consists of the Project Area and a ½-mile radius surrounding the Project Area.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Hecate proposes to develop an 80-megawatt BESS Project near the southwestern edge of the City of Wildomar limits. The Project Area is comprised of approximately 2.86 acres of land located within APN 380-150-019 and 380-150-020. It is expected that any potential adverse impacts arising from any proposed development activities will be contained within this acreage. The Study Area for this project consists of the Project Area and a ½-mile radius surrounding the Project Area.

The Project Area is north of the intersection of Clinton Keith Road and Grand Avenue, and south of Interstate 15 (I-15). The Project proposes to interconnect to the existing Southern California Edison (SCE) 115-kilovolt Tenaja Substation, located directly to the west. Ground disturbing activities may include vegetation removal, light excavation, grading, and leveling to accommodate the construction and subsequent maintenance of the constructed facility.

The Project would likely consist of several battery storage containers or cabinet series. Each series would consist of bi-directional inverters, a transformer, and a battery enclosure or an interconnected series of cabinets. Each container would be self-enclosed, housing batteries, fire detection and suppression systems, controls, and cooling units. The Project will store and deliver electricity to the grid through a Generator Interconnection Agreement (GIA) with SCE. Hecate will lease the land, then build and commission the Project. The Project will be owned and operated by Hecate.

Major equipment or Project components would include:

- battery modules assembled in racks inside enclosures monitored by a Battery Management System (BMS)
- bi-directional inverters
- battery chiller units
- fire detection/ suppression systems
- gas detection
- electrical switching equipment and auxiliary power panels
- computer and telecommunications equipment
- transformers
- switchgear or medium-voltage outdoor circuit breakers
- control enclosure
- security lighting and signage
- perimeter wall or fence

4.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Area is located within the southwestern portion of the City of Wildomar, in Riverside County (Figure 1). The Project Area is north of the intersection of Clinton Keith Road and Grand Avenue, and south of I-15. The Project site boundary runs along Clinton Keith Road to the southeast. Specifically, the Project Area is located within an un-sectioned portion of Rancho La Laguna Land Grant, as depicted on the Wildomar, CA (1997) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). Review of 2021 aerial imagery indicates that APN 380-150-019 and 380-015-020 are vacant and undeveloped. The Project vicinity has undeveloped land to the east, residential areas to the south, a private ranch to the west, and a retail business and Murrieta Creek to the north. In addition, the proposed Chiquito Grid BESS site and its surrounding area with current land use is shown on aerial imagery (Figure 3).

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The Project Area is situated within the southwestern portion of Riverside County, with the Santa Ana Mountains located to the south and west. The Santa Ana Mountains are a relatively short peninsular mountain rage, located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province is a nearly 900-mile-long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The total width of this province is approximately 225 mi, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west.

This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into the older metamorphic rocks. It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (> 65 million years ago) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous sedimentary deposits.

Specifically, within this province, the Project is located on the Perris Block, a fault-bounded structural block that extends from the southern foot of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). It is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006). Prior to the Late Pleistocene (~126,000 years ago), the Perris Block was tectonically tilted eastward, elevating and exposing older granitic rocks on the west side (Jurupa Hills) and allowing Pleistocene sediments to accumulate on the east side, filling the eastern San Bernardino, Lakeview, Perris, and San Jacinto Valleys.

This portion of Riverside County experiences extremes in temperature and topography. The area experiences summers that are hot, arid and clear, while winters are long, cool and partly cloudy. Temperatures generally vary between low 40s and high 90°F. Temperatures rarely drop below the mid-30s or above 100°F. Elevation within the Project Area is approximately 1,210 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Biological habitats within the vicinity of the Project Area are comprised primarily of common plant species and vegetation communities found in the inland areas of southern California including well-established communities comprised of native and non-native shrub and herbaceous species. Vegetation communities include Arroyo Willow Thicket (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance), Goodding's Willow - Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest (*Salix gooddingii - Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance), Smartweed - Cocklebur Patches (*Polygonum lapathifolium – Xanthium strumarium* Herbaceous Alliance), Red Brome or Mediterranean Grass Grassland

(*Bromus rubens- Schismus [arabicus, barbatus]* Semi-Natural Alliance), Eucalyptus – Tree of Heaven – Black Lotus Groves (*Eucalyptus spp. - Ailanthus altissima - Robinia pseudoacacia* Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance), and Hardstem and California Bulrush Marshes (*Schoenoplectus [acutus, californicus]* Herbaceous Alliance).

6.0 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Regional human occupation chronologies for parts of southern California and the Southwest have been employed for this locality (Elsasser 1978; Warren and Crabtree 1978). Such sequences are generally based on the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, pottery, or beads. The most recent chronological clarification of the prehistory of the southern California area has been presented by Sutton (2010) and Sutton and Gardner (2010). The more recent chronology is presented below.

6.1 Archaeological Background

The earliest period of human occupation in southern California is referred to by various terms, including Clovis, Paleoindian, and Early Systems Period. This is a time believed to have commenced about 12,000 years ago Before Present (BP), lasting until about 10,000 years BP. While some scholars have championed the idea of a Pre-Projectile Point Tradition predating this time, it is not considered here, as there are no documented sites of this age near the current Study Area. The following cultural periods reflect human adaptations that occurred among prehistoric societies in inland California. While these are broad generalizations, there appear to be similarities among various populations in southern California, particularly in the inland areas.

Prehistoric chronological sequences for the area can be represented by the Encinitas Tradition and the Del Rey Tradition. The Encinitas Tradition is characterized by an abundance of grinding implements (manos and metates), rough core and flaked stone and bone tools, and shell ornaments but few projectile points and hunting implements (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Subsistence focused on collecting rather than hunting with faunal remains, varying by site, including marine mammals, fish, shellfish, and land animals (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has four regional expressions: The Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange county areas, the La Jolla in the coastal San Diego area, Pauma in inland San Diego areas, and the Greven Knoll in inland Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside County areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8-25).

6.1.1 Greven Knoll Phases

Greven Knoll Phase I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) is characterized by manos and metates (though no mortars and pestles), large projectile points, hammerstones, flexed inhumations and few cremations (Sutton and Gardner 2010:25, 8). Greven Knoll I groups seem to have been influenced by Mojave Desert groups based on similarities in material culture (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The "Cogstone Point" Site, located in the Prado Basin near the Study Area, contained manos, metates, discoidals, cogstones, Pinto-style points but no scrapers, as is common in Greven Knoll I sites. Shell artifacts are also rare at sites dating to this phase of Greven Knoll.

Greven Knoll Phase II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) shared many similarities with Greven Knoll I but is differentiated by an increase in percentages of manos and a decrease in percentages of flaked stone points and bone tools (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8,29). Pinto-style points are still found but Elko-style points become more common. Many Greven Knoll II sites also contain Greven Knoll I components, indicating little change in settlement patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010:30). There are at least seven Greven Knoll II sites located in the Prado Basin (Sutton and Gardner 2010:30).

Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP), formerly known as Sayles Complex, is characterized by abundant manos and metates, Elko-style points, scraper planes and choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles and an absence of shell artifacts (Sutton and Gardner 2010:8, 32). Flexed inhumations under rock cairns and yucca and other seeds are also noted during this phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8, 32).

The Greven Knoll Phases were replaced in the Study Area at about 1,000 BP by new cultural traditions with Takic influences moving east from the coastal areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010:34). Known as the Del Rey Tradition this period represents the development of the Gabrielino culture in southern California (Sutton 2010). The Del Rey Tradition is divided into three phases for this area and referred to the Angeles Phases.

6.1.2 Angeles Phase

Angeles Phase IV (1,000 to 800 BP) is characterized by Cottonwood-style arrow points, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytillus* shell disk beads, imported pottery and possibly ceramic pipes. Population increases lead to fewer but larger permanent settlements as well (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase V (800 to 450 BP) is characterized by an increase in both size and number of steatite ornaments and vessels, and more elaborate effigies (Sutton 2010). This phase also saw the development of the mainland Gabrielino dialect and a decline in exploitation of marine resources with an increase in use of small seeds (Sutton 2010). Settlement shifted from woodlands to open grasslands (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase VI (450 to 150 BP) reflects cultural patterns into the post-contact period (roughly AD 1542). One of the most noticeable changes would likely have been the extreme population loss due to disease and missionization of the native populations. *Olivella* shell beads drilled with metal needles, glass beads, and metal tools as well as locally made ceramics and the use of domesticated animals were noted in Angles VI (Sutton 2010).

6.2 Ethnography

The Project Area is located within the ethnographic boundaries of the Luiseño. The term Luiseño derives from the mission named San Luis Rey and has been used in California to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which also includes Serrano and Kitanemuk, is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan family (Bean and Shipek 1978:550).

The territory of the Luiseño comprised nearly 1,500 square miles of coastal California and extended from Agua Hedionda Creek in the south to Aliso Creek in the north. Their boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, along Elsinore Fault Valley, Palomar Mountains, and through the valley of San Jose (Kroeber 1976).

Villages were located in diverse ecological zones typically located along valley bottoms, streams, or coastal strands near mountain ranges. Each village area contained many named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings, and each place was owned by an individual, family, the chief, or by the group collectively (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

The principal game included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice and ground squirrels, antelope, and valley and mountain quail and other birds. Trout and other fish were caught in mountain streams. Acorns were the most important single food source, and villages seem to have been located near water resources necessary for the leaching of acorns. Grass seeds were the next most abundant food source (Bean and Shipek 1978:552). Seeds were parched, ground, and

cooked as a mush in various combinations. Additional food sources included various greens, cactus pods, yucca buds, and bulbs, roots, and tubers. Tools for food acquisition, storage, and preparation included an inventory made from widely available materials. Hunting tools included shoulder-height bows with fire-hardened wood or stone-tipped arrows, curved throwing sticks, rabbit nets, slings, and traps. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow unshaped basin metates. The same granites were made into shaped or unshaped mortars and pestles for pounding acorns or small game (Bean and Shipek 1978). Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, storage, and serving. Food was cooked in wide-mouthed clay jars over fireplaces or in earth ovens wrapped with clay or leaves. Other utensils for food preparation included wooden food paddles, brushes, tongs, tweezers, steatite bowls, and wooden digging sticks (Bean and Shipek 1978).

6.3 History

Post-contact history for California is generally divided into three specific periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848– present).

6.3.1 Spanish Period (1769-1822)

The Spanish began colonizing Alta California with the Portola expedition of 1769-1770, which involved a two-pronged approach via the sea voyage and a difficult land route from Baja California. As a result, the earliest historical account of travel through the Study Area is commonly credited to the 1774 Spanish expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza, who was en-route from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey, California, for the purpose of supplying the mission and military communities. During this journey the group passed through the San Bernardino Valley on its way to Mission San Gabriel.

The Spanish and later, Mexican governments encouraged settlement of California by the establishment of large land grants called *ranchos.* These land titles (concessions) were government issued, permanent, unencumbered property-ownership rights, which were devoted to raising cattle and sheep. Subsequently, Spain made about 30 land concessions between 1784 and 1821. This had an irreparable impact on the indigenous population of the region, which was severely reduced by European diseases introduced by the Spanish explorers. This process of disposition proved relatively easy as the settlers, sometimes forcibly, removed Indian families and communities (Wallace 1978). Subsequently, the Padres began recruiting and converting neophytes to work mission lands.

6.3.2 Mexican Period (1822-1848)

After the Mexican Revolution (1810–1821) against the Spanish crown, all Spanish holdings in North America (including both Alta and Baja California) became part of the new Mexican republic. With the onset of the Mexican Period, an era of extensive land grants was begun, in contrast to the Spanish colonization through missions and presidios. Most of the land grants to Mexican citizens in California (Californios) were in the interior, granted to increase the population away from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had concentrated their settlements.

Mexico's independence from Spain and the Secularization Act of 1833 led to the dissolution of mission properties and a population explosion that signaled the end of the mission system. Many of the local Indians had become accustomed to the Mission way of life and were not prepared for the aftermath. It became common practice for large land grants to be issued to those friendly to the Mexican cause. The Comisionados, who were placed in charge of the land transfer, took

advantage of the situation and became the powerful land holding class known as the Rancheros. Portions of the Study Area are located within portions of Rancho La Laguna, which was a 13,339-acre Mexican land grant given in 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Julian Manriquez. The grant was subsequently sold to Abel Stearns in 1851, and Stearns sold Rancho Laguna to Augustin Machado in 1858 (Cowan 1956).

6.3.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, California became a territory of the United States. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill near Sacramento and the resulting Gold Rush era influenced the history of the state and the nation. The rush of tens of thousands of people to the gold fields also had a devastating impact on the lives of indigenous Californians, with the introduction and concentration of diseases, the loss of land and territory (including traditional hunting and gathering locales), violence, malnutrition, and starvation. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

6.3.75 Lake Elsinore and Wildomar

The Transcontinental Railroad opened the Pacific coast to settlement. Its completion in 1869 allowed land speculators, miners, developers, farmers, and vacationers to swarm into California. Although the new line's tracks did not pass through Lake Elsinore (then known as La Laguna), the new interest in and accessibility of California land meant increased development in the planning area. The first colony in the area surrounding La Laguna associated with this new rail-induced population boom sprang up in what is now part of the City of Riverside.

The region saw little growth during the 1860s and 1870s. In 1883, Franklin Heald, along with William Collier and Donald Graham, purchased Rancho La Laguna from Don Juan Machado (the son of Augustin Machado) and founded the town of Elsinore, which was named after the famed Danish castle/town from Shakespeare's Hamlet. In 1884, a temporary railroad depot was established in what was to become the City of Wildomar. In 1885, Collier and Graham purchased Heald's one-third portion of land in the area of Wildomar and established the townsite which would become part of Riverside County along with its creation in 1893 out of lands formerly part of San Diego and San Bernardino counties. The rail line through Wildomar was abandoned by 1935 due to numerous washouts and left Wildomar largely isolated until the completion of the I-15 in 1985.

6.4 Current and Previous Land Use

The current Project Area is located within two undeveloped adjacent parcels (APN 380-150-019 and 380-150-020) in the City of Wildomar. The Project Area is north of the intersection of Clinton Keith Road and Grand Avenue, and south of I-15. The Project site boundary runs along Clinton Keith Road to the southeast. The Project site is within land that is zoned as General Commercial (C-1/C-P) (City of Wildomar 2018). A review of aerial photography shows that APN 380-150-019 and 380-150-020 have not previously been developed. Grand Avenue and Clinton Keith Road both existed by 1938 and sparce development appears in the area by 1978. Significant residential and commercial development within the surrounding area occurred between 1994 and 2009.

7.0 METHODOLOGY

Cultural resource investigations reported herein consist of a records search conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Heritage Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at University of California, Riverside (UCR), a Sacred Lands file search with the NAHC in

Sacramento, and an intensive 100% pedestrian survey of the entire approximate 2.86-acre Project Area. Provided below is the methodology used during the current study.

7.1 Records Search

An archival records search of the entire Study Area was conducted by EIC staff on January 19, 2022. The archival records search entailed a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, built environment resources, traditional cultural properties, as well as a review of all known cultural resource survey reports, excavation reports, regional overviews, and management plans within the Study Area.

7.1.1 Cultural Resource Studies

The record search returned two negative reports pertaining to previous studies within the Project Area (Perez 2015; Doolittle and Hogan-Conrad 2007) and 33 reports pertaining to previous studies conducted within the Study Area (Table 2).

Table 1. Summary of Cultural Resource Studies Previously Conducted Within the Study Area

Author	Year	Title	Report Type	Results	Location	Report Reference No.
Jean A. Salpas	1984	Mitigation of Archaeological Sites on Tract 14836 and Tract 14889 Arco Development/Joaquin Ranch	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-00346
Paul G. Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Joaquin Ranch (Tentative Tract #10459) in the County of Riverside, California	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-00349
Brooke S. Arkush	1989a	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Grading-Tracts 21370, 21371, and 24342	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-00351
Brooke S. Arkush	1989b	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of 5 Acres Within Tentative Tract 21370 Located Northwest of Murrieta in Southwestern Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-00352
Robert M. Beer and Nancy A. Whitney-Desaultels	1990	Letter Report: Archaeological Resource Assessment Bear Creek Project Tract No. 23879	Literature Review	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-00354
Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	1987	Archaeological Assessment Form: TP 22611	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-02121

Keller, Jean S.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of Change of Zone 5328/Plot Plan 10,893 Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-02535
Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc.	1992	Archaeological Survey Report for Riverside County, Murrieta Creek Flood Control Project	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-03496
White, Robert S.	1995	An Archaeological Assessment of the Wildomar MDP Lateral Project Located in the Community of Wildomar, Unincorporated Riverside County	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-03956
Keller, Jean A.	2001	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 29836, GPA 549/CZ6559, 16.07 Acres of Land Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-04510
Keller, Jean A.	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-130-015, -016, 10.46 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-04655
Peak and Associates, Inc.	2003	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Pipeline, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-04877
Leslie Nay Irish, Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, and Hugh M. Wagner	2004	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report for the Palomar Office Plaza, APN 380-170-020, Wildomar, County of Riverside, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-04945
Keller, Jean A.	2004a	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31896	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-05369
Keller, Jean A.	2004b	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31895	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-05370
Keller, Jean	2004c	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 29845	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-05378

Dahdul, Mariam	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30939, Gross Ranch Project Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-05757
Dahdul, Mariam	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 30839, Davis Ranch Project, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-05758
Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	2003	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 31353 and Assessor's Parcel No. 369-180-025, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-06024
Keller, Jean A.	2004	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31896 Amended No. 1, +/-4.88 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-06030
Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbet, and John Eddy	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32078, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-06249
Bai Tang, Michael Hogan, Matthew Wetherbee, and Daniel Ballester	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-06400
Keller, Jean A.	2006a	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-07029
Keller, Jean A.	2006b	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-120-012 & 013	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-07033
Anna M. Hoover and Kristie R. Blevins	2006	A Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for APN 380-170-019, 3.5 Acres, Murrieta, County of Riverside, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-07044
de Barros, Philip	2007	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Palomar Plaza a 2.43-Acre Parcel at Palomar Street and Kilgore Land in the Community of Wildomar,	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-07250

		Riverside County, California				
Curt Duke	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 08035A, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-07251
Crull, Scott	2008	An Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for PM 32159, with APNS: 380-170-019 & -20-A +_ 13.11-Acre Parcel Located in the Murrieta Area, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Monitoring Report	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-07525
Christopher Doolittle and Susan Hogan-Conrad	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Tenaja Substation City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Project Area	RI-08479
Jay K. Sander	2011	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Poles Project: Murrieta and Unicorporated Riverside County, California; WOs 6088-4800/1-4811 and 6088-4800/1-4824	Archaeological Field Study	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-08680
Jean A. Keller	2014	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 380-170-020 23151 Palomar Street, Wildomar, California	Archaeological Assessment	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-09289
Josh Smallwood	2016	Architectural Survey of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 369-021-031, -035, -036, -039, and -044 and Evaluation of a Historic-period Residence and Associated Structures on APN 369-021-035, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Architectural Evaluation	Positive	Within Study Area	RI-09499
Don C. Perez	2015	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Banbury/ Ensite #26934 (290506) 22800 Grand Avenue Wildomar, Riverside County, California 92595 EBI Project #6115004284	Literature Review	Negative	Within Project Area	RI-09759
Brian F. Smith	2014	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the North Ranch Project, Tentative Tract Map No. 32535,	Archaeological Monitoring Report	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-09783

		City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)				
Wayne H. Bonner and Arabesque Said	2010	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04635-C (Bear Creek Storage), 32575 Clinton Keith Road, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Literature Review	Negative	Within Study Area	RI-10517

7.1.2 Archaeological Resources

The records search revealed that no previously recorded resources were recorded within the current Project Area. However, four resources, consisting of three prehistoric and one historic built environment resource, were previously documented within the Study Area. The records search did not identify any cultural resources that are listed or eligible for listing on local, State, or federal registers (California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR] or National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) within the Study Area. A summary of resources previously recorded within a ½-mile of the current Project Area is provided below.

Table 2. Summary of Known Cultural Resources Previously Documented Within the Study Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Component	Description
P-33-001273	CA-RIV-001273	Site	Prehistoric	AP02. Lithic Scatter AP16 (other). Mano
P-33-001281	CA-RIV-001281	Site	Prehistoric	AP16 (other). Two Manos
P-33-010986	-	Other	Prehistoric	AP02. Lithic Scatter
P-33-024864	-	Building, Structure	Historic	HP02. Single Family Property HP33. Farm/Ranch

Resource CA-RIV-001273 (P-33-001273) was originally recorded by M. Sutton et al. in 1977 and again by Brooke Arkush in 1989 as a prehistoric lithic scatter with one identified mano (Arkush 1989a; 1989b; Chase 1978). Resource CA-RIV-001281 (P-33-001281) was recorded by G. Varner in 1977 as a prehistoric site consisting of two manos (Beer and Whitney-Desaultels 1990; Chase 1978). P-33-010986 by N. Harris in 2000 as a prehistoric lithic scatter (Peak and Associates, Inc. 2003). P-33-024864 was recorded by Josh Smallwood in 2016 as a as a historic building consisting of a single family property and farm/ranch associated with the Wong parcel at 22940 Palomar Street (Smallwood 2016).

7.2 Native American Notification/Sacred Lands File Search

California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94(a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC in Sacramento to hold records of Native American sacred sites and burial sites in the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC also holds records of individuals that have particular expertise and knowledge of Native American resources. On March 14, 2022, Stantec on behalf of Hecate, contacted the NAHC and requested a Sacred Lands file search and contact list for the entire Study Area. As of the date of submittal for this report, the response from NAHC had not yet been received. Upon receipt of the Sacred Lands file search and contact list, Stantec will submit notification letters to the provided contacts. A copy of the NAHC request form is included as Appendix C.

7.3 Field Methods

On February 15, 2022, a Stantec archaeologist conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart. Per the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995) guidelines, Stantec examined surface and subsurface exposures for physical manifestations of human activity greater than 45 years in age. Documentation included field notes and photographs.

Photographs were taken to document the environment within the Project Area and surrounding areas. Spatial data was collected using Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Collector app and uploaded to ArcGIS on-line for post-field data processing and analysis. The extent of the survey coverage was drawn on the Wildomar, CA (1995) USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (see Figure 2).

8.0 SURVEY RESULTS

An intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area was conducted on February 15, 2022. Temperature was 55°F, partly cloudy with scattered showers and a light breeze. Ground visibility was decent in most areas with some spots covered by vegetation. Conditions within the Project Area included an open dirt field with occurrences of bioturbation and uneven surfaces with sparse short grasses and weeds. The average ground visibility was between 25-75%. Pedestrian survey was conducted using approximately 15-meter transects across the entire Project Area. No cultural resources were observed during the survey.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

As part of the current archaeological study, approximately 2.86 acres of land were inventoried to determine whether significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed Project. The survey did not identify any archaeological resources that could indicate human activities older than 50 years of age; therefore, no significant impacts to previously documented or undiscovered cultural resources are expected as part of the proposed Project.

The methods and techniques used by Stantec are considered adequate and satisfactory for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources visible at the ground surface. However, there is always a possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be found during construction and/or earth disturbing activities. In the event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities, all work must stop, and a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted immediately. Further, in the event that any human remains are encountered or in the event that unassociated funerary objects or grave goods are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further work shall continue at the location of the find until the County Coroner has made all the necessary findings as to the origin and distribution of such remains pursuant to Public Code Resources Code Section 5097.98.

Based on the findings in this study the proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change to the significance of cultural resources as defined in Section 15064.5. Therefore, no additional cultural resources studies are recommended or required at this time.

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