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REGARDING: FINAL PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE IDYLLWILD STEWART EXTENDED STAY LODGES PROJECT APNs 563-250-017, -028, AND -031 (CUP190065), LOCATED ON ±3.73 ACRES EAST OF IDYLLWILD ROAD IN THE UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY OF IDYLLWILD, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (USGS IDYLLWILD, CA 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE) (L&L PROJECT WSCS-19-738)

L & L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) is pleased to present the attached Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report for your use. The attached report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Riverside Cultural Resources Guidelines. A confidential version of this report was simultaneously submitted to the County of Riverside in accordance with our existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County.

Please review this report for accuracy of the facts and return any comments to us for incorporation. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and please feel free to contact us at 909-335-9897, should you have any questions or comments. It has been a pleasure working with you!

Sincerely,
L&L Environmental, Inc.



Leslie Nay Irish
CEO

**PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE
IDYLLWILD STEWART EXTENDED STAY LODGES PROJECT
APNS 563-250-017, -028, AND -031 (CUP190065), LOCATED ON ±3.73 ACRES
EAST OF IDYLLWILD ROAD IN THE UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITY OF IDYLLWILD,
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

*Idyllwild, CA USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Township 5 South, Range 3 East, Section 7*

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of WSCS Design, completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Stewart Extended Stay Lodges Project (the “Project”) on ±3.73 acres of land, APNs 563-250-017, -028, and -031, in the unincorporated community of Idyllwild, Riverside County, California. WSCS Design proposes construction of an extended stay motel with 11 new buildings and 40 new lodging units in addition to the existing motel, paved entryways and parking lots, sidewalks with curbs, ADA ramps, and pathways. The Project area is east of State Route 243 and north of Pine Crest Avenue in Section 7 of Township 5 South, Range 3 East as shown on the USGS *Idyllwild, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map.

This technical report documents efforts to identify historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) §5020.1(j) and complies with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to assess a Project’s potential to impact historical resources during Project construction, operation, and/or maintenance. These efforts include a cultural resources records search, background research, coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes and organizations, a geoarchaeological assessment, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project area.

The Project area lies within the town of Idyllwild, a California Point of Historical Interest, and portions of the Project area (APN 536-250-031 and the eastern portion of APN 563-250-028) were originally included in the Idyllwild Mountain Park Tract Subdivision 3. Residential buildings were constructed on neighboring parcels between 1927 and 1953 but no structures were built within the Project area until 1978. The only clear evidence of historic land use within the Project area relates to the borrow pit site (WSCS-01H) in the northern portion of the Project area (APN 562-250-017). One (1) isolated find of historic ceramics (ISO-01H) and a sparse and diffuse scatter of historic glass and ceramics (WSCS-03H) that may be associated with Idyllwild Dairy were also recorded within the Project area, but the date of the resource’s deposition could not be correlated with manufacturing dates associated with the artifacts identified.

All three (3) cultural resources were evaluated and recommended not eligible for the CRHR. Furthermore, none of the resources possess characteristics, qualities, or attributes that would contribute to the significance of Idyllwild Dairy or the town of Idyllwild, should the dairy or town ever be evaluated and found eligible for the CRHR. Thus, WSCS-01H, WSCS-03H, and ISO-01H do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA and they require no further consideration

during this study. In addition, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering in situ historic age and prehistoric archaeological resources during Project construction.

As a result of these findings, L&L recommends that the County of Riverside include the industry standard provisions for **unanticipated discovery of human remains** and **unanticipated discovery of cultural resources** (see below) as conditions of approval for the Project. No additional cultural resource technical studies are required prior to Project construction and, with implementation of these standard provisions, L&L concludes that development of the Project will have no impact on cultural resources. Based on L&L's findings mitigation monitoring is not warranted and is not recommended by L&L. While mitigation monitoring is not recommended based on level of surface disturbance, lack of observed artifacts associated with CA-RIV-416, absence of evidence for potential buried deposits/midden, and limited Holocene soils, L&L recommends the following industry standard provisions for the unanticipated discovery of human remains and cultural resources be included as conditions of approval for the Project.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency should be notified immediately.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources, as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

1.0) INTRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.1) Introduction

L&L Environmental (L&L), at the request of WSCS Design, completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Stewart Extended Stay Lodges Project (the “Project”) on ±3.73 acres of land (APNs 563-250-017, -028, and -031) in the unincorporated community of Idyllwild, Riverside County, California. WSCS Design proposes construction of an extended stay motel with 11 new buildings and 40 new lodging units in addition to the existing motel, paved entryways and parking lots, sidewalks with curbs, ADA ramps, and pathways. The purpose of this technical report is to provide the County of Riverside with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and therefore result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a cultural resource records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and conducted a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

1.2) Project Location

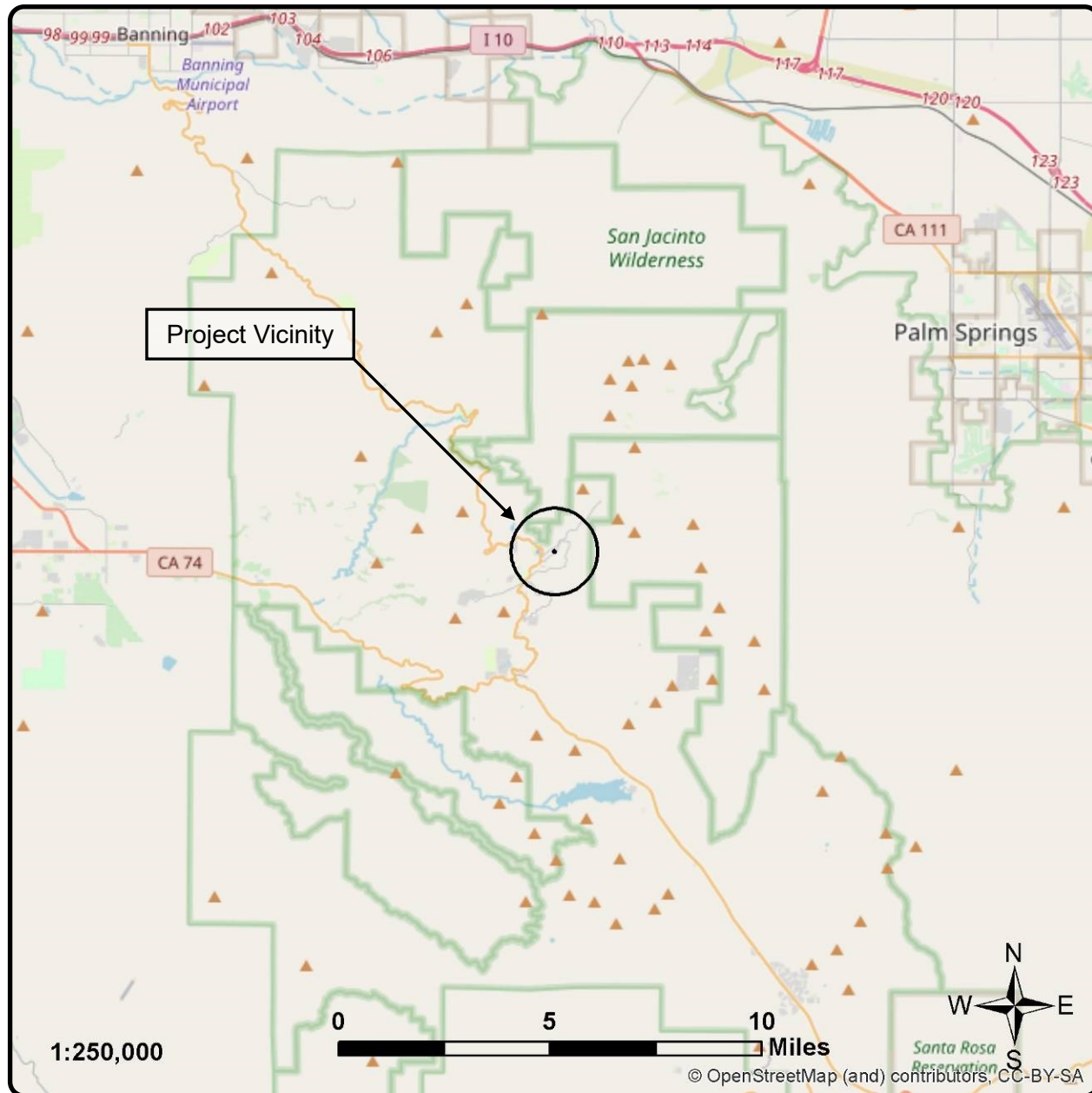
The proposed Project is generally situated in the west-central portion of Riverside County, California, east of State Route 243 and North of Pine Crest Avenue in the unincorporated community of Idyllwild. It is in a low density residential and commercial area within a forest setting. The community of Idyllwild is surrounded by San Bernardino National Forest and Mount San Jacinto State Park. The site is generally bounded as follows: to the west by State Route 243 and a portion of Mount San Jacinto State Park, with low density residential and commercial areas beyond; to the east by low density residential and commercial property; and to the north and south by low density residential and commercial property (Figure 3). Specifically, it lies within Section 7 of Township 5 South, Range 3 East as shown on the USGS *Idyllwild, CA 7.5'* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2).

1.3) Project Description

The Project proposes construction of a 40-room extended stay motel in addition to the existing motel, paved entryways and parking lots, sidewalks with curbs, ADA ramps, and pathways on a ±3.73-acre site. Eleven (11) units are proposed within APN 563-250-028 to the east of the existing structures. Another 16 units are planned for APN 563-250-031 (and 13 units on APN

563-250-017 (Figure 4). The motel will have two (2) stories and be approximately 24 feet high. The Project is currently in the design phase and is subject to change because of on-going CEQA compliant technical studies, Native American coordination, and feedback from the County of Riverside and other applicable agencies. The vertical limits of the Project, as it relates to the maximum depth of subsurface excavations and other ground-disturbing activities, will range from 0 to 8 feet on the deepest hillside. The above ground vertical limits of the Project associated with the height of proposed buildings and architectural elements extends to a maximum of 30 feet.

The Project area is currently used for commercial lodging and the Project proposes an expansion of the motel's lodging capacity through improvements and new construction. There will be no change in land use and the buildings and grounds will remain consistent in appearance and aesthetics, blending in with the look, feel, and charm of the town of Idyllwild. Buildings and structures will be no more than 30 feet in height and while new construction may impose on existing viewsheds from State Highway 243; natural topography and tree cover will partially preserve viewsheds from neighboring properties. As such, the Project area limits were confined to the direct impact area consisting of the three (3) parcels proposed for development and improvement.



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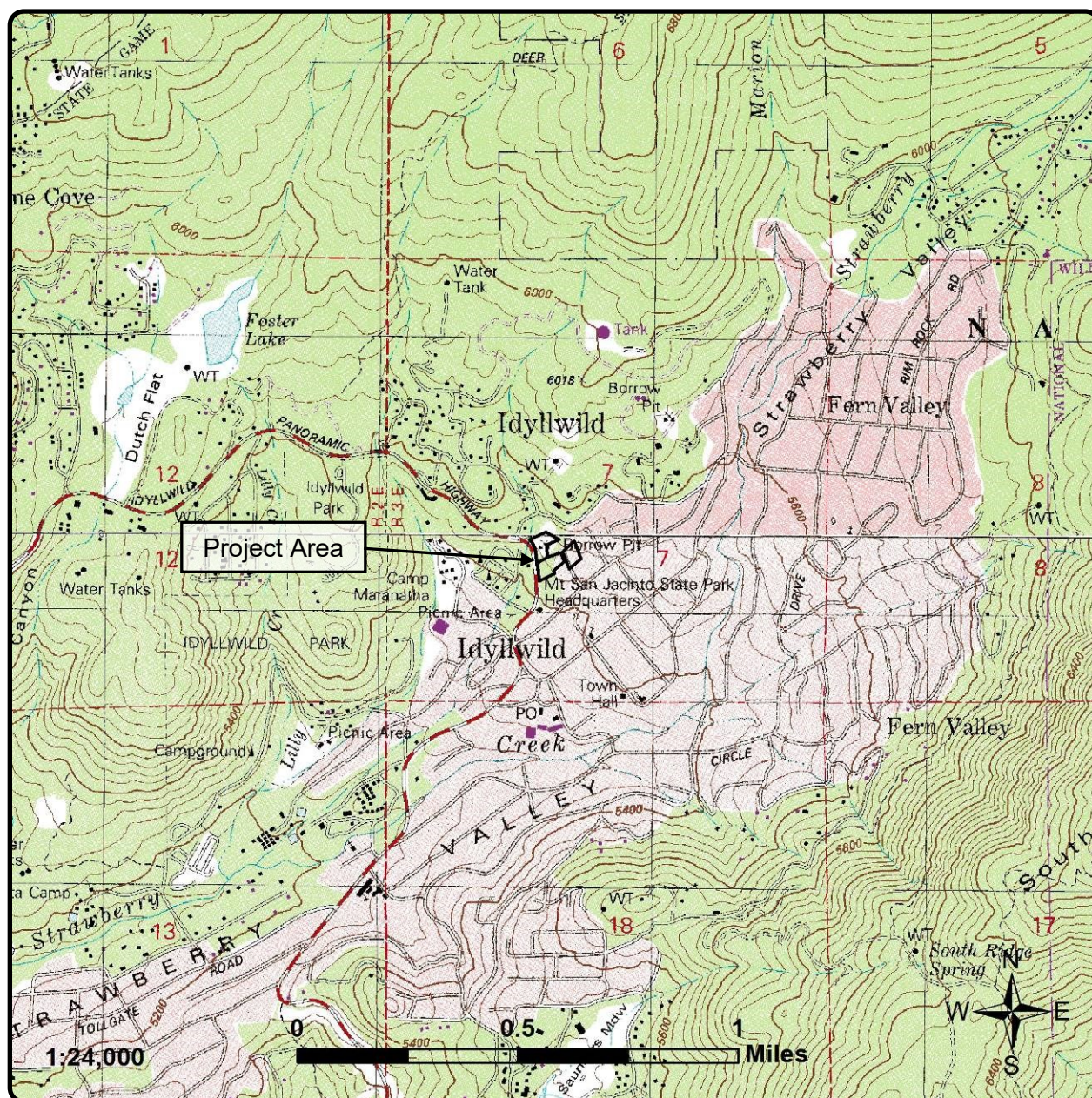
BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

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Figure 1

Project Vicinity Map

Idyllwild Stewart Extended Stay Lodges,
County of Riverside, California



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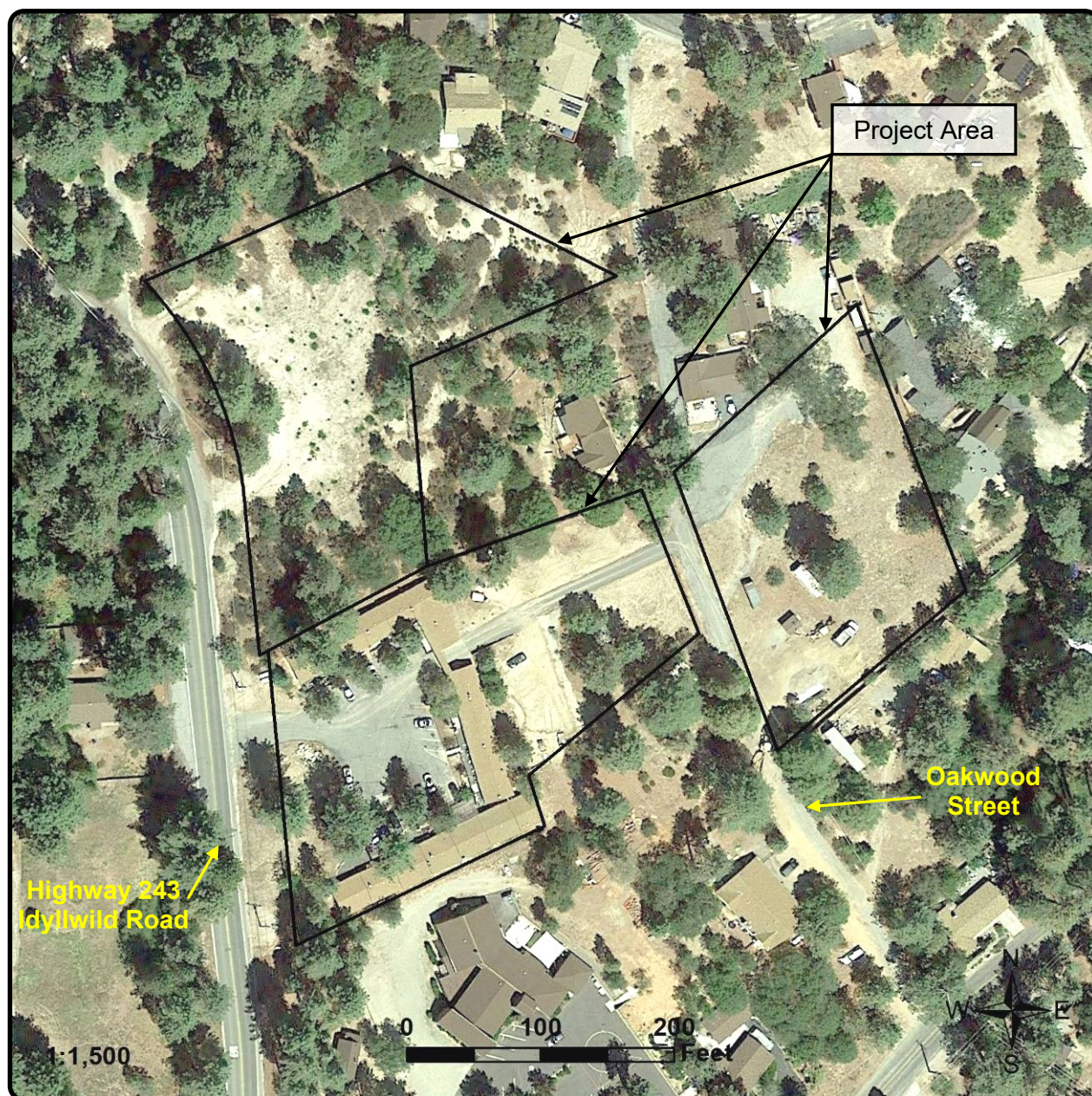
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Figure 2

Project Location Map

USGS Idyllwild [1988] quadrangle,
Section 7 of Township 5 South, Range 3 East)

Idyllwild Stewart Extended Stay Lodges,
County of Riverside, California



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BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL
INVESTIGATIONS AND MONITORING

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Figure 3

Aerial Photograph

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, August 2018)

Idyllwild Stewart Extended Stay Lodges,
County of Riverside, California



Figure 4. Development Plan

1.4) Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) was completed by EIC Information Officer Eulices Lopez on January 27, 2021 (Appendix B). L&L Principal Archaeologist John Eddy, M.A., RPA, completed the historic records review, geoarchaeological assessment, and authored the report. L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean performed the pedestrian survey of the Project area on February 18, 2021. L&L CEO/Principal Leslie Irish provided quality control oversight. Professional qualifications for key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

1.5) Environmental Setting

1.5.1) Existing Land Use and Topography

The Project area is in the San Jacinto Mountains, the northernmost mountain range in the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province, which extends 1,500 kilometers from the southern tip of the Baja California Peninsula. More specifically, the Project area is within the unincorporated community of Idyllwild, which is in a small valley along Strawberry Creek near the base of Tahquitz Mountain.

Lands surrounding the Project area are generally characterized as mixed low-density residential and commercial developments. An existing motel (previously the Apple Blossom Inn) with parking lot is present in the western portion of APN 536-250-028 and a paved road runs east through the eastern portion of the parcel, north of a large shed and bare dirt area used for overflow parking, connecting the motel parking lot to Oakwood Street (Figure 3). APN 536-250-017 is currently vacant, but according to USGS topographic maps dating from 1981 to present the parcel at one time served as a borrow pit (Figure 2). APN 536-250-031 is mostly bare dirt used for parking and includes a paved driveway in the northwest corner and one structure that houses the Oakwood Well (Figure 3). Two (2) occupied residences are present north and east of the Project area. A mixture of disturbed and undisturbed open space, commercial, and residential developments are present to the south, north, west, and east.

Idyllwild is recognized as a Unique Community within the Riverside Extended Mountain Area Plan (REMAP), which defines the various types of land use designations applied to unincorporated County land (Riverside 2015). The Project area is zoned Village Tourist Residential (R-3a), with land use designations that include medium density residential (MDR). The Project area is not within a specific plan.

The Project area gradually to steeply increases in elevation as it trends away from Highway 243 to the east, with elevations ranging from 5,461 feet (1,665 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) at the southwest corner of Parcel 017 to 5,523 feet (1,683 meters) AMSL at the northeast corner of Parcel 031. A north to south trending mapped blue-line stream is present adjacent to the northwest corner of Parcel 017. No drainages were observed onsite. The Project area is partially developed and heavily disturbed by vegetation removal, off highway vehicular travel, and activities associated with a historic borrow pit (Appendix C: Photographs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9).

1.5.2) Soils and Geology

Surface soils mapped within APNs 563-250-028, -031, and the southeast portion of -017 are identified as Wind River-Oak Glen Families association (KoD), 2 to 15 percent slopes, and consist of sandy loam (NRCS 2020). Soils mapped in the northwest portion of APN 563-250-017 consist of Pacifico-Preston families complex (DdDE), 2 to 30 percent slopes, loamy coarse sand. Contact with weathered bedrock occurs at a depth of approximately 20 inches in Pacifico-Preston soils, four (4) feet in Windy River soils, and at depths greater than five (5) feet in Oak Glen soils.

The Project area is underlain by Pleistocene-age Quaternary alluvial-fan deposits (Qoa), slightly to moderately consolidated, moderately dissected clay, silt, sand, and gravel (Dibblee and Minch 2008). Alluvial sediments within the Project area were likely deposited by overflow from Strawberry Creek and are described as generally uplifted and deformed.

1.5.3) Vegetation and Wildlife

Jeffrey Pine Forest and Willow Thickets and Mesic Meadow habitats were observed within the Project area; however much of the Project area in APNs 563-250-028 and -031 is disturbed and developed. Jeffrey pines (*Pinus jeffreyi*) are the most common trees onsite. Other trees observed include canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), and white fir (*Abies concolor*). Perennial shrubs observed include manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* species), California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica* ssp. *californica*), and southern honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *denudata*). Native understory plants observed on the less disturbed portions of site include (but are not limited to) Wright's buckwheat (*Eriogonum wrightii* var. *membranaceum*), slender buckwheat (*Eriogonum gracile*), California yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), lotus (*Acmispon* species), leafy fleabane (*Erigeron foliosus*), sapphire woollystar (*Eriastrum sapphirinum*), sticky lessingia

(*Lessingia glandulifera* var. *glandulifera*), perennial cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium thermale*), and Parish's milkvetch (*Astragalus douglasii* var. *parishii*).

Non-native and ornamental plants observed onsite include common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), ornamental perennial sweet pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*), ornamental plum (*Prunus* species), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*).

Within the borrow pit area, conspicuous plants previously observed included red willow and arroyo willow (*Salix laevigata* and *S. lasiolepis*), California dock (*Rumex californicus*), Hooker's evening primrose (*Oenothera elata* ssp. *hookeri*), seep monkeyflower (*Erythranthe guttatus*), lesser paintbrush (*Castilleja minor* ssp. *spiralis*), cotton batting (*Pseudognaphalium stramineum*), creek clover (*Trifolium obtusiflorum*), and toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*). Most of the willows were small and scattered throughout the basin of the pit. Communication from the Project proponent indicates that the area is maintained annually.

Montane woodland habitat of the San Jacinto Mountains is home to numerous avian, reptilian, and mammalian species including rabbit, quail, racoon, bobcat, mountain lion, gray fox, coyote, deer, and black bear. Wildlife identified within the Project area included several species of birds and mammals. Bird species observed included common raven (*Corvus corax*), woodpeckers, hawks, turkey vultures, mourning doves, mountain quail, chickadees, sparrows, hummingbirds, nuthatches, and thrushes. Mammal species included Merriam's chipmunk (*Neotamias merriami*) and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*).

1.5.4) Water Resources

No rivers, streams, or ephemeral drainages exist within the Project area. However, the borrow pit may have seasonally ponded water based on its topography and botanical characteristics. Ponding water was not observed, but wetland indicator plants were present. Strawberry Creek, a USGS mapped north to south trending blue-line stream, lies approximately 2,000 feet south of the Project area.

2.0) CULTURAL SETTING

2.1) Prehistoric Setting

Little is known about the prehistory of the San Jacinto Mountains leading one researcher to refer to the entire northern Peninsular Ranges as an “archaeological enigma” (Sutton 2011:44). In the absence of a cultural framework for the geographic region researchers often borrow from frameworks established for coastal (e.g., Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; King 1990; Sutton 2010; Sutton and Gardner 2010), desert (Warren 1984; Love and Dahdul 2002; Schaefer and Laylander 2007; Sutton et al. 2007), or inland valley regions (e.g., O’Connell et al. 1974; Grenda 1997; Goldberg et al. 2001; Sutton 2011, 2015). The following section provides a brief discussion of the prehistoric setting for the San Jacinto Mountains that borrows heavily from the general frameworks offered by Goldberg et al. (2001) for Diamond Valley Reservoir, O’Connell et al. (1974) for Perris Valley Reservoir, Grenda (1997) for Lake Elsinore, and Warren (1984) for the greater southern California desert region. Additional information related to the prehistory of southern California can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), Raab and Jones (2004), Jones and Klar (2007), Arnold (2010), and Sutton (2015).

The prehistoric framework proposed by Goldberg et al. (2001) consists of seven (7) distinct periods: Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Saratoga Springs; Late Prehistoric; and Protohistoric. A reassessment of the sequence is proposed in light of ongoing research into the antiquity and distribution of late-period projectile point styles (e.g., Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched), dynamic changes in regional social networks in the inland valleys during the Medieval Warm Interval (e.g., Eddy 2013), and changes in prehistoric settlement activity during the Archaic to Late Prehistoric transition in central western Riverside County. The revised central cultural sequence replaces Paleoindian, a term first used by Roberts (1940) and proffered by Moratto (1984), with Paleoarchaic after Beck and Jones (1997), Jennings (1957, 1964), Willig (1988), and Davis et al. (2012) and identifies the Saratoga Springs Period, adopted from Warren’s (1984) Mojave Desert sequence, as a potential Occupational Hiatus (ca. 1,500 to 1,200 BP), while the start date for the Late Prehistoric is pushed back several hundred years to approximately 1,200 BP. The revised sequence further differentiates the Late Prehistoric Period into Medieval Warm and Post-Medieval Warm Intervals and divides the period into three (3) distinct phases (Phase I [1,200 to 750 BP]; Phase II [750 to 575 BP]; and Phase III [575 to 410 BP]).

2.1.1) Paleoarchaic Period (~12,000 to 9,500 BP)

The earliest period of human occupation in southern California dates to the late Pleistocene-Holocene transition in coastal and desert settings. This is often referred to as the Paleoindian Period (e.g., Roberts 1940; Moratto 1984), which is commonly applied to the earliest cultures across North America. This period is also referred to as Period I: Hunting (Wallace 1978), Paleocoastal (Braje et al. 2013), San Dieguito (Warren 1968, 1984; Sutton and Gardner 2010), Lake Mojave (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986), and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Cressman 1940a, 1940b, 1942, 1986; Bedwell 1970, 1973).

Others (e.g., Beck and Jones 1997; Davis et al. 2012) argue the existence of a Paleoarchaic tradition accounts for the stemmed and nonfluted projectile point culture(s) of the Far West and distinguish it from the Paleoindian tradition, which they equate with fluted point cultures, most notably Clovis. Davis et al. (2012:53) identify significant differences in the organization of Paleoarchaic and Paleoindian lithic technologies that challenge the idea of a clear evolution from fluted to nonfluted lithic reduction technologies, as implied within the Clovis first model.

Paleoarchaic sites may be associated with the remains of extinct megafauna. The period is also distinguished by a distinct lithic tool assemblage composed of percussion-flaked scrapers and knives and large, well-made, fluted, leaf-shaped, or stemmed projectile points (e.g., Lake Mojave, Silver Lake) as well as crescentics, heavy core/cobble tools, hammerstones, bifacial cores, choppers, and scraper planes. Both Warren (1984) and Wallace (1978:27) suggest that the absence of milling tools commonly used to process seeds and other plant materials indicates big game subsistence focus. The early occupants of southern California's deserts were most likely nomadic large-game hunters, while those occupying the coastline and islands were entrenched within a maritime economy that included large mammals, fish, and shellfish.

Pleistocene megafauna perished abruptly between 13,000 and 10,000 BP as the climate warmed and became more arid. Human populations responded to the changing environmental conditions by diversifying their subsistence base to include a variety of faunal and floral resources (Warren 1980, 1984).

2.1.2) Early Archaic Period (9,500 to 7,000 BP)

The Early Archaic Period represents the earliest accepted evidence of human occupation in the vicinity of the San Jacinto Mountains. Archaeological remains associated with this time period are often associated with and characterized by an abundance of metates and manos and a paucity of projectile points and faunal remains, suggesting a transition in subsistence focus from

large game hunting to plant resource procurement. Evidence of this transition, which Wallace (1955) subsumed under “Period II: Food Collecting,” was noted along southern California’s coastline at approximately 8,500 BP and associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968; Sutton and Gardner 2010), with a slightly earlier date of 9,000 BP proposed for central and northern California (Fitzgerald and Jones 1999:86). In southern California’s inland valleys, the appearance of metates and manos date to as early as 9,400 BP (Horne and McDougall 2008).

The Encinitas Tradition, which Sutton and Gardner (2010) divide into inland and coastal manifestations and four (4) distinct cultural patterns (Topanga and La Jolla along the coast; Pauma and Greven Knoll for inland areas) is characterized by a rather generic and flexible subsistence strategy (e.g., Hale 2001:165) employed by small groups of highly mobile hunter-gatherers with a heavy reliance upon plant resources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:5). Material culture attributes of the Encinitas Tradition, as originally defined by Warren (1968), include abundant metates and manos, crude core and flake tools, shell ornaments, bone tools, and a paucity of projectile points.

Few archaeological sites date to the Early Archaic in Riverside County. The majority of these contain scant evidence of Early Archaic, mostly dated off obsidian hydration rind measurements, suggesting ephemeral site use by small, highly mobile groups. This seems to support the idea that ephemeral use of the inland valleys during the Paleoindian period continued into the Early Archaic. However, at least two (2) sites (CA-RIV-5786 and -6069) contain evidence of semi-sedentary residential occupations where site reuse was anticipated, suggesting a predictable availability of water and other critical resources (Goldberg et al. 2001). These sites are found invariably near large, drought-resistant, inland water sources, and may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round.

2.1.3) Middle Archaic Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP)

Settlement activities intensified in the inland areas of cismontane southern California during the Middle Archaic Period as conditions in the interior deserts deteriorated (Goldberg et al. 2001). Paleoecological and paleohydrological evidence suggests maximum aridity in the desert regions between approximately 7,000 and 5,000 B.P., with amelioration returning at approximately 5,500 B.P. and continuing through 4,000 B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995). The Pinto Period (ca. 7,000 to 4,000 or 3,500 B.P), which succeeded the Lake Mojave Period in the Mojave Desert, represents an adaptive response to changing climatic conditions evident in prehistoric subsistence practices, placing higher emphasis on the exploitation of plants and small animals

than the preceding period, although hunting of large game animals continued with similar intensity (Warren 1980, 1984).

Sutton and Gardner's (2011) Greven Knoll I complex for the San Bernardino Mountains and inland valleys, while problematic for its lack of consistency, does identify Pinto material traits among Greven Knoll sites. These traits led Kowta (1969:39) and later Sutton and Gardner (2010:26) to suggest the San Bernardino Mountains and inland valleys were influenced by Pinto groups occupying the Mojave Desert to the north. This influence may have permeated into the lower Colorado Desert as well as the San Jacinto Mountains.

Archaeological investigations in Diamond Valley identified at least 19 archaeological components associated with the Middle Archaic Period. Several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris, including temporally diagnostic artifacts (Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents), at least nine (9) complex lithic scatters likely representing resource extraction and processing sites, and one (1) human burial covered with large rocks and ground stone artifacts, were recorded. In addition, evidence of ephemeral Middle Archaic use is present at several sites in the form of isolated radiocarbon-dated features and/or sparse scatters of obsidian debitage dated by obsidian hydration methods. More intensively used residential components occur along alluvial fan margins, while less intensively used areas are situated on arroyo bottoms or upland benches (Goldberg et al. 2001).

CA-RIV-5045, also known as the Diamond Valley Pinto Site, evinces purely Pinto and Lake Mojave materials in well-stratified, radiometrically defined cultural deposits. In addition to the numerous Pinto-style projectile points recovered, deposits contained abundant and diverse faunal assemblages, an extensive array of flaked stone tools and ground stone implements, and intact cultural features assignable to specific periods of occupation. Radiometric data, feature types, and artifact/ecofact assemblage characteristics indicate that CA-RIV-5045 was occupied most intensively between 6,200 and 5,600 B.P., when it is believed to have functioned as a wintertime residential base (McDougall 2001).

The density of Middle Archaic Period sites in Diamond Valley compared to the previous period suggests land-use and settlement activities intensified (Goldberg et al. 2001). Similar evidence of intensification was observed by Grenda (1997) at the Lake Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798/H) sometime after 4,800 B.P. The distribution and variety of sites (i.e., residential bases, temporary camps, and a variety of ephemeral resource extraction and processing sites) suggest that Middle Archaic inhabitants of the inland valleys likely conformed to a rest-rotation collecting

strategy that included warm-season residential movements through a series of resource procurement camps (otherwise known as the seasonal round), followed by longer-term residential settlements during the midwinter ebb (Goldberg and Horne 2001). A key feature of rest-rotation collecting is reliance on stored foods during the interval of winter sedentary occupation. Logistic mobility, or the collection and transport of critical resources to the home residential base, also played an important role in resource procurement, especially during the winter when stored foods were likely consumed.

2.1.4) Late Archaic Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP)

Analysis of Late Archaic sites in nearby Diamond Valley suggests groups changed to a semisedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, especially refuse deposits, in Late Archaic components suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of southern California after ca. 3,100 B.P. (Horne 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2,100 B.P. likely exacted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift toward greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of the Late Archaic mimicked the preceding Middle Archaic. New tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Influence from the Colorado Desert was apparent in the appearance of Obsidian Butte obsidian at Late Archaic assemblages in Diamond Valley (Robinson 2001a:413). The influence of desert culture that was apparent during the Middle and early part of the Late Archaic period, as evinced by the presence of Pinto and Elko-style dart points, waned toward the end of the Late Archaic, and later, Phase I of the Late Prehistoric Period. For instance, the Rose Spring projectile point style, prevalent in the Mojave Desert north and west of the Mojave River, was not found in association with Late Archaic or Phase I Late Prehistoric Period sites in Diamond Valley (Robinson 2001b). In fact, Rose Spring-style points are rare throughout the inland valleys. Further, the Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition was also marked by a decrease in use of Coso Obsidian (Robinson 2001a), suggesting access to Mojave Desert resources was restricted, perhaps resulting from the growth of competing social networks (e.g., the stone bead interdependence network [Eddy 2013]).

2.1.5) Late Archaic/Late Prehistoric Transition (1,500 to 1,200 BP)

Chronometric data from archaeological sites in Diamond Valley includes a 450-year gap in the human occupation record. Similar gaps were noted at Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974) and Lake Elsinore (Grenda 1997), suggesting a potential occupational hiatus of the inland valleys between the end of the Late Archaic (1,500 B.P.) and advent of the Medieval Warm Interval (1,200 B.P.) A similar occupational hiatus between 1,350 and 1,150 BP is noted in chronometric data from residential sites in Coachella Valley. The evidence suggests the inland valleys and lower desert witnessed a period of sporadic non-intensive use as these once viable areas were abandoned for other locations with greater availability and predictability of natural resources and water.

Late Archaic populations occupying canyons and desert oases of the northwestern Colorado Desert, as well as the Diamond, San Jacinto, and Moreno Valleys, could have migrated into the Peninsular Ranges (e.g., Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains; Wilke 1978) or north into the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert. Movement southeast into the lower Colorado River is not likely due to the absence of Patayan I ceramics, produced as early as 1,250 BP in the lower Colorado River area (Schroeder 1952; Waters 1982:281), from Coachella Valley deposits radiocarbon dated as early as 1,100 BP. Patayan ceramics (i.e., evidence of interaction with the lower Colorado River), did not arrive in the Coachella Valley or the Peninsular Ranges until 950 BP (Dahdul et al. 2011:98; May 1978:4; Palette and Schafer 1994:7; Schaefer 1994:5).

While inland valley and lower desert areas were apparently vacated, populations were aggregating near predictable and reliable sources of water in other areas of southern California. In the Mojave Desert and southwestern Great Basin, population aggregation coincides with the early part of the Saratoga Springs Period (Wallace and Taylor 1959; Wallace 1977, Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) associated with Rosegate-series and Eastgate-series projectile point styles, as well as morphologically distinct large triangular projectile points, later classified as Saratoga Springs points (Wallace 1988). These points may represent the advent of the bow and arrow weapons system, which was used alongside the former atlatl weapons system for some time. Others working in the Mojave Desert (e.g., Gardner 2002, 2006; Sutton 1996; Sutton et al. 2007; Sutton and Jackson 1993) refer to this period as Rose Spring and place the start date as far back as 1,800 B.P.

A shift toward sedentism during the Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs Period led to the development of extensive residential occupations established near springs, creeks, and lakeshores (Sutton 1996). In some instances, these occupations were equipped with

permanent living structures (Sutton 1990, 1991). Between 1,500 and 1,100 B.P., large village sites with well-developed midden deposits appeared in the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1981), at the Bickel Site north of Antelope Valley (McGuire et al. 1981), at Rustler Rockshelter in the Mojave national preserve (Davis 1962; Sutton 2005), and possibly at the Saratoga Springs site in Death Valley (Wallace and Taylor 1959). In the northwestern Colorado Desert, a Late Archaic Period occupation near Seven Palms (CA-RIV-2642; Dahdul et al. 2011) and another below the high shoreline of Lake Cahuilla (CA-RIV-6797; Brock 2002) persisted until approximately 1,350 B.P., when the area was apparently abandoned.

Adaptive responses to changing environmental conditions associated with the Medieval Warm Interval and the diversion of the Colorado River back into the Salton Trough led to repopulation and intensive occupation of the northwestern Colorado Desert. Coinciding with this settlement shift in the desert, populations reoccupied the inland valleys around 1,200 B.P.

2.1.6) Late Prehistoric Period (1,200 to 410 BP)

The initial date of the Late Prehistoric Period in southern California is a topic of some debate. It is commonly associated with the appearance of a unique suite of artifacts that include Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-Notched (DSN) projectile points and ceramics dated to approximately 800 BP (Warren 1984:424; Goldberg et al. 2001). Others (Dahdul et al. 2011; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968) push the advent of the Late Prehistoric Period as far back as 1,500 B.P., coeval with the Saratoga Springs/Rose Springs Period in the Mojave Desert. We suggest a more satisfactory date of 1,200 BP, coinciding with the re-intensification of land-use in inland valleys following a potential 300-year occupational hiatus.

The Late Prehistoric Period may be divided into three (3) distinct phases spanning the time before and during the Medieval Warm Interval – Phase I: 1,200 to 750 BP, Phase II: 750 to 550 BP, and Phase III: 550 to 410 BP.

Phase I of the Late Prehistoric Period (1,200 B.P. to 1,050 B.P.) is associated with the reoccupation of the inland valleys and northwestern Colorado Desert prior to the onset of the Medieval Warm Interval and the aggregation of populations near reliable water sources during the climatic interval, a pattern that peaked during Phase II (750 and 550 BP). Phase III follows the end of the Medieval Warm Interval and is characterized by the transition toward fewer more permanent residential sites (see Horne 2001) that continued into and after the arrival of Europeans, which marks the beginning of the Protohistoric Period (i.e., 410 BP).

Characteristic artifacts of the Late Prehistoric Period, in general, include large triangular

projectile points, sometimes referred to as Saratoga Springs points or perhaps more appropriately ancestral Cottonwoods, that transition into standard Cottonwood points, higher frequencies of millingstones (e.g., unshaped handstones, mortars, and pestles), incised stones, and shell beads. Brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics, and Desert Side-notched points do not typically occur until the Protohistoric. During this time, access to Coso obsidian was restricted to the northern Mojave Desert, possibly associated with the Numic Spread (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Lamb 1958; Sutton 1994) resulting in increased use of cryptocrystalline silicates to the south and east. In the inland valleys, locally available lithic materials (e.g., quartz, Bedford Canyon metavolcanics) were supplemented by obsidian obtained from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County near the southern end of Salton Sea.

2.1.7) Protohistoric Period (410 to 150 BP)

The Protohistoric Period marks the arrival of the Spanish in Alta California and the impact of European influence on native populations. Although the Spanish did not formally enter the San Jacinto Mountains until centuries later, Native Americans in the area were aware of Europeans and even acquired some European goods through trade networks well before European colonization began. Such influences may be found when European and Mexican-made materials are encountered in Protohistoric archaeological deposits. Such discoveries may contribute to analyses of trade networks, political relationships between groups, and shifts in emphasis on subsistence resources.

The Protohistoric Period witnessed an increase in usage of obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source near the southern end of Salton Sea, which was exposed between high stand intervals of Lake Cahuilla sometime between 350 and 300 B.P. and again between 250 to 150 B.P. Furthermore, Desert Side-notched points spread further inland where they are often found in Protohistoric archaeological deposits along with more common Cottonwood Triangular points. Late in the period, European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

Climatic conditions of the Little Ice Age, beginning in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period, continued into the Protohistoric Period and supported development of various productive plant communities and ecotones to sustain local populations almost year-round. The use of plant food increased, as did the intensity of the processing effort. Faunal data from this period demonstrates a decrease in faunal diversity, signifying both a reduction in diet breadth and greater dependency on specific animals, namely lagomorphs (McKim 2001).

Lower temperatures during the Little Ice Age coupled with inadequate sources of fuel wood suggest procurement of fuel may have become an increasingly important element of logistical provisioning. Toolstone distribution patterns indicate that local materials, such as Bedford Canyon metavolcanics and quartz vein deposits, were supplemented by desert materials (obsidian and chert), which gained prominence during this period while other relatively closer sources of exotic raw materials from the west (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, metavolcanic rock, and Piedra de Lumbre “chert”) were little used, suggesting that territorial boundaries, at least to the west, had become established.

Hunting efficiency increased through use of bow and arrow and widespread exploitation of hard nuts and berries, as well as the re-intensification of acorn use (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles in Diamond Valley assemblages), provided reliable and storable food resources. Village sites dating to the Protohistoric Period in Diamond Valley contained deeper refuse-laden midden deposits, suggesting permanent habitation. Settlement became almost completely sedentary, with many small residential sites within larger village territories that included resource gathering and processing areas. These would have been the villages and rancherias noted by early non-native explorers of the region (True 1966, 1970).

Land-use intensification strategies during the Protohistoric Period mirror changes at the end of the Late Archaic Period, when climatic degradation inducing resource stress on local populations may have triggered a shift from rest-rotation collecting to a semisedentary settlement strategy. If the environment during the Protohistoric Period was just as productive as Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period, what other factors would account for the development of more intensive land-use strategies during the Protohistoric? It has been suggested that the shift to a fully sedentary settlement strategy during the Protohistoric was not a response to environmental degradation, but rather, resource stress resulting from a population increase that started in Phase III of the Late Prehistoric Period (Goldberg 2001).

Increased population in the inland valleys may have led to competition for food, water, and other natural resources (fuel). Resource stress could not be alleviated through territorial expansion and/or resource niche-width expansion as it was during the Late Archaic and Phase I and II of the Late Prehistoric. Increasing territorial circumscription would require longer occupation of residential bases, reducing logistical movements between seasonal bases. Rather, occupation of permanent villages and increasing population likely led to territoriality over critical resources, precluding opportunities for territorial expansion and/or leading to confrontations and all-out inter-village conflict. An increase in the frequency of projectile points and the strategic placement of residential sites on elevated bedrock surfaces overlooking the floor of Diamond

Valley lends some support to this theory (Goldberg et al. 2001). Alternatively, trade and ceremonial gatherings with other groups may have helped maintain social relationships, ensured food resources during stressful times, and sustained populations.

The Hakataya influence in coastal and inland Southern California regions appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric Period, when extensive trade networks along the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley apparently broke down and large village sites were abandoned (Warren 1984:427). Warren (1984:428) suggests that disruption in trade networks may have resulted from the movement of the Colorado River basin Chemehuevi populations southward across the trade routes.

2.2) Ethnohistoric Context

The ethnohistory of the Cahuilla Indians is documented in several ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1908, 1925), Hooper (1920), Strong (1929), Bean (1972, 1978), Heizer (1978) and Bean et al. (1991). The following is a summary of Cahuilla ethnohistory summarized from Bean et al. (1991).

The San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains were occupied by the Cahuilla people at the time of Spanish arrival in 1769. The Cahuilla were organized into at least 12 differed patrilineal clans, which owned large spans of territory that included multiple ecological zones at high and low elevations. This allowed the Cahuilla people to exploit a wide range of plant and animal resources in different seasons (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla clans operated within a hierarchical politico-religious structure, each with one or more ceremonial units that served as a “symbolic representation of the sociopolitical reality of the group” (Bean et al. 1991:5). These groups were part of a ritual congregation connecting autonomous groups to the broader socio-political, religious, and economic networks.

The Cahuilla were hunter-gatherers for the most part and may have incorporated agriculture into their subsistence foci prior to European contact. Among the animals the Cahuilla hunted were pronghorn sheep, mule deer, rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks, desert tortoise, rats, and mice. The Cahuilla often organized communal rabbit hunts prior to ceremonial gatherings to provide food for guests and participants. When available, the Cahuilla also hunted fish and birds along the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla.

Cahuilla material culture included an array of utilitarian and ceremonial objects. Cahuilla were well known for their woven baskets. They were also expert potters and used ceramics to craft

many different items for storage, cooking, and other uses. Stone and wood implements were integral to daily Cahuilla life. Wooden mortars and pestles were used to process mesquite beans and other seeds and plant materials, as were stone manos and pestles used with stone mortars, metates, and bedrock slicks. Cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline silicates, metavolcanics, and obsidian, among other stone materials, were worked into knives, blades, scrapers, and projectile points to tip wood arrows. Wood was utilized for bow construction, pestles and mortars, arrow shafts, throwing sticks, digging sticks, and flutes. The Cahuilla also utilized various parts of animals (e.g., bone and tendons) and plants (e.g., mescal fiber sandals) in everyday life. Ceremonial objects included shell beads, feathers, gourd rattles, crystals, wands, and various items that made up the ceremonial bundle.

Cahuilla settlements congregated around the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. As the lake receded, the Cahuilla moved their villages and adapted their subsistence practices (Wilke 1976). Villages were also located in or near the mouth of canyons and valleys in areas that could supply many of their food resources within a 5-mile area (Bean 1972:73-74). Village sites at elevations above 5,000 feet were rare. This would include Strawberry Valley, where the current Project area resides at an elevation of more than 5,500 feet. Such high elevation locations were utilized for hunting and gathering of plant resources.

2.3) Historic Context

In 1819, Mission San Gabriel had established an *asistencia* at San Bernardino. A second outpost was established near Beaumont in 1824 and given the name *San Gorgonio*, with the aim of guarding the well-known, but little used, Cocomaricopa Trail. This trail probably dates back to very ancient times and was an Indian trading route between the Colorado River tribes and the Southern California coast. In 1821, a Cocomaricopa chief arrived at Mission San Gabriel on a trading mission from Tucson. His route took him through San Gorgonio Pass. The outpost also staked a Mission claim to stock raising in the area. The latter outpost was apparently little used for many years and the Cahuilla were relatively unaffected by these Spanish incursions, compared to their more coastal brethren.

Rancho San Jacinto Viejo was the most remote rancho associated with Mission San Luis Rey, and the rancho was, like all others during the Mexican and Spanish periods, established for cattle production. Once the Mission system collapsed, the lands were taken through various means into private landholdings. The primary effects on aboriginal tribes during this period was the collapse of traditional economic systems, spiritual belief systems, and outbreaks of alien disease, such as smallpox.

Once California was ceded to the United States, American influence and commerce in the San Jacinto Mountains grew relative to the rate of growth in the Los Angeles Basin. The San Jacinto Mountains lack high quality deposits of precious metals, but they were an excellent source of raw wood material. Efforts to use that resource began with the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through San Geronimo Pass in 1875. Vast numbers of ties were required and milling outfits (with their associated logging roads) were setup in flatter areas amidst the pine forests (Robinson and Risher 1993). The camps were usually found above the 5,000-foot level but were often moved or closed after short periods due to the high financial risk involved and lack of secondary markets for wood. The region became homesteaded, with numerous small areas ranched by small landholders, following the old Mission stock raising model.

Efforts to log the San Jacinto Mountains led to establishment of permanent roads through the area and eventual use of certain desirable places (beginning about 1889), such as Strawberry Valley and Idyllwild, for recreation. Pine Cove was first established as a logging camp and stage stop and numerous sites (some recorded, but most unrecorded) associated with historical logging operations can be found nearby. The modern highway through Pine Cove follows the original wagon road, except for a stretch north of the community that crosses Marion Ridge. The original road location, now commonly known as the "*Old Banning-Idyllwild Highway*", serves as the access road to the study area.

Eventually, two (2) primary routes for vacationers from the west were established: a Hemet-Idyllwild track and the *Old Highway*. Both held stagecoach runs during the vacationing season. The Banning route was formally established in 1910 for wagon and automobile traffic (Robinson and Risher 1993), but most of this route followed logging roads that had been established some years before. The road from Banning to Idyllwild was improved in the mid-1930s and efforts to pave the road were underway in 1950. Today, the Pine Cove - Idyllwild areas serve a small permanent base of mountain residents and are swamped by touring flatlanders on weekends. Tourism has been the primary focus of the area ever since the abovementioned roads were improved to handle motor vehicle traffic.

3.0) REGULATORY SETTING AND METHODS

3.1) Regulatory Setting

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both historical resources and unique archaeological resources. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as some California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) and Points of Historical Interest (CPHIs).

Properties of local significance designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are, therefore, presumed historical resources for purposes of CEQA (PRC, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). A lead agency should consider such resources potentially eligible for the CRHR unless the resource was demolished, lost substantial integrity, or if a preponderance of evidence exists demonstrating the resource is not eligible for listing.

Lead agencies also have a responsibility to evaluate potential historical resources not previously designated under a local preservation ordinance or identified in a historical resources inventory against the CRHR criteria prior to determining the project's overall effect on the environment under CEQA (PRC, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria are used to evaluate the significance of potential historical resources for the proposed project. An effect is considered significant if the proposed project impacts the specific qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP and/or the CRHR.

3.1.1) State Significance Criteria

Generally, a resource is considered significant under CEQA if it possesses sufficient integrity and demonstrates eligibility under at least one (1) of the following criteria (California Code of

Regulations 15064.5):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
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; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

As noted above, lead agencies must also consider whether a project will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which 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:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that 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; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

3.1.2) Local Regulations

The Project area totals ±3.73 acres and is located within the unincorporated community of Idyllwild (Figures 2 and 3). This report was prepared with reference to the Riverside County Planning Department Cultural Resource Review website (Riverside 2020a) and Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work (Riverside 2020b). This study also considers the Idyllwild Downtown Historic District guidelines as discussed below.

Riverside County Guidelines for Cultural Resources Review

The County of Riverside has created a series of guidelines and task lists for regional archaeologists to follow when completing cultural resources assessments that are based upon the parameters of CEQA (Riverside 2020a and 2020b). The County has identified four (4) phases of archaeological assessments and resultant reports:

Phase I: Initial Survey

Phase II: Test or Evaluation

Phase III: Data Recovery

Phase IV: Monitoring and Final Mitigation

According to the County Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Standard Scopes of Work (Riverside 2020b), the Phase I report should consist of initial records, map, or literature searches, an SLS with the NAHC, information scoping with the tribes recommended by the NAHC, systematic field survey, cultural resource recordation, and evaluation (if possible). If cultural resources are detected during the Phase I inspection, these must be recorded on DPR 523 Forms and must be evaluated for significance during the environmental compliance process. If cultural resources are found during Phase I and cannot be evaluated unless additional work is conducted, a Phase II (Test or Evaluation) study could be recommended.

The Phase II study is recommended by the County to gather additional information about detected cultural resources for identification and evaluation purposes in order to complete the environmental review process. If the results of a Phase II test or evaluation fail to find a resource significant or eligible for listing in the CRHR or that is unique, then this Phase II study may constitute sufficient mitigation for a resource.

Phase III studies are recommended if a resource would be destroyed in the future or if significant value can be obtained from the resource. These studies generally occur when a resource has been found significant through the Phase II test and evaluation process and the resource is threatened by impending destruction.

A Phase IV report is required to present any information recovered as a result of mitigation monitoring programs and is intended to ensure compliance with project conditions and to complete the archaeological data available for a specific resource or project area.

When completing these CEQA-level studies, the County has instructed regional archaeologists to adhere to specific rubrics for creating phased reports. The requirements for a Phase I or initial survey archaeological report are found on the County Planning website (Riverside 2020a). The current Phase I report outline mirrors the OHP recommended ARMR report format and includes sections to discuss project area location, current conditions, background history, and findings. There are also sections to present methods, records search results, pedestrian survey results, discussion of resources detected, and recommendations for additional work, where necessary.

The County additionally requires paperwork regarding notifications to the Planning Department

of forthcoming archaeological reports and significance checklists for specific project areas. All phased archaeological reports created for Riverside County review must be signed by a current Riverside County certified archaeologist. For an archaeologist to maintain their registry status, the archaeologist or consulting firm must maintain a current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the County.

Riverside County Landmarks

To be eligible for consideration as a Riverside County Historic Landmark, a historic resource must be nominated through the following application and approval process.

A. Historical resources that may be considered by nomination include:

- Historical resources found eligible for local, state, or national landmark status during CEQA cultural review.
- Historical resources found as eligible for local, state, or national landmark status during a historic resource survey.
- A historic resource or district already designated under a municipal or county preservation or landmark ordinance. (Riverside County Historic Preservation Districts are established by a different set of criteria under Riverside County Ordinance 578 and are not established under the criteria and procedures contained in this document).
- Nominations for historic resources not already having some level of landmark designation, or found to be eligible for such, will be reviewed under criteria established below in Section IV, Types of Historical Resources and Criteria for Listing.

VI. Types of Historic Resources and Criteria for Listing: The typology and criteria listed below are consistent with those developed by the California Office of Historic Preservation but have been modified for local application at the county level.

A. Types of resources eligible for nomination:

- A. Building: A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity.

- B. Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possessed historical, cultural, or archaeological value. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event. Nor is it required that a building, structure, or object marked the site at the time of its historic significance, occupation, or activity. Examples include trails, landscape features, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, and rock art.
 - C. Structure: The term “structure” is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, flumes, roads, bridges, and tunnels.
 - D. Object: The term “object” is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic or commemorative in nature, relatively small in scale, and associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects that are located in museums are not eligible for landmark listing. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.
 - E. Historic Districts: A geographic area designated as containing multiple historic resources that collectively have a special character or value – historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, community, or aesthetic. A district must meet at least one of the criteria discussed below in Section B.
- B. Criteria for evaluating the significance of historic resources: To be considered a historic resource eligible for landmark listing, the resource must be at least 45 years of age at the time of nomination. A historic resource must be significant under one or more of the following criteria in order to qualify for listing as a Riverside County Historic Landmark.
- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Riverside County’s history and cultural heritage.
 - 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of Riverside County or its communities.
 - 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, Riverside County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values.

- 4) It has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in Riverside County, state of California, or national prehistory or history.

Integrity: Historical resources that have been preserved, rehabilitated, or restored according to the U. S. Secretary of Interior's standards for integrity will be given the highest consideration in the approval process.

Reconstructed buildings will not be considered for landmark status unless they are more than 45 years old and embody traditional building methods and techniques or they exhibit high artistic values in the execution of the reconstruction.

3.2) Methods

The purpose of this technical report is to provide the County of Riverside with information necessary to determine whether the Project would cause an adverse change to a historical resource, as defined in PRC §5020.1(j) and, therefore, result in a significant impact to the environment under CEQA. To accomplish this objective, L&L completed a historical resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, coordinated with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals, and conducted a systematic survey of the entire Project area.

This investigation included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the Project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLS for the Project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Non-collection Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area.
- Evaluation of the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, including the potential to impact buried cultural resources with no surface expression.
- Development of recommendations associated with impacts to cultural resources following guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Setting.

3.2.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

EIC Information Officer Eulices Lopez completed the cultural resources records search of the Project area on January 27, 2021 at the EIC located on the campus of the University of Riverside, California. The records search included a review of EIC maps (Appendix B) to identify previously recorded resource records and historical resource studies on or within a one-mile radius of the Project area. In addition, the records search included a review of the NRHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE), and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

3.2.2) Historic Records Review

L&L reviewed pertinent General Land Office (GLO) maps and records on file with the BLM (BLM 2020) and archival topographic maps and aerial photographs of the Project area were also reviewed (NETR 2020). In addition, parcel records and maps available through the County of Riverside Property Information Website were also reviewed.

3.2.3) Native American Coordination

L&L notified the NAHC of the Project and requested a record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLS) on September 21, 2020. The NAHC responded in writing on September 25, 2020, reporting positive findings and recommending that local Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals identified on the attached NAHC list be contacted for more information (Appendix D). L&L contacted the tribes, organizations, and individuals in writing on September 29, 2020 (Appendix D). The letters provided a description of the Project and its location and requested information regarding Native American resources within or near the Project area. As of the date of this report, L&L received five (5) responses by email and in writing from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Quechan Tribe at Fort Yuma, and the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians. All correspondence completed to date is presented in Table 3 of this report and is included in Appendix D.

3.2.4) Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of a cultural resource pedestrian survey is to assess the condition of previously recorded resources, identify historic resources and/or unique archaeological resources, and to assess the Project's potential to impact historic resources. The Project area was surveyed on February 18, 2021 by L&L archaeologist William Gilleen utilizing the block-

transect method with east-west trending transects. Transect intervals measured no more than 15 meters and the Project area was surveyed in its entirety (100 percent). During the survey, digital photographs were taken to document current conditions.

In the event cultural resources 50 years of age or older are detected during the survey, efforts would be made to measure, photograph, and map the resources in the field. Resource locational data would be recorded using a GPS device using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). All data obtained in the field would be recorded onto appropriate DPR 523 Forms.

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Cultural Resources Records Search

The results of the records search indicate that no previous cultural resource survey has occurred within the Project area. However, at least 28 area-specific studies were completed within a half-mile radius. The reports include pedestrian survey, an analysis of materials collected from the surface of a historic refuse scatter, and results of archaeological monitoring programs. No archaeological excavation reports were identified within the scope of the records search. The details of these reports are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-00240	1977	No	Preliminary Cultural Resource Review and Archaeological Survey for the San Jacinto Mountain Area Water Study: Clean Water Grant Project C-06-1374.	Diane Everett and Ken Hedges, San Diego Mesa College
RI-00737	1979	No	An Archaeological Survey of the Frank Lloyd Wright Property Idyllwild, California	Clifford V. F. Taylor, Archaeological Consulting & Technology, Inc., San Diego
RI-03542	1992	No	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Deer Springs Trail Reroute	Marilyn Mlazovsky, San Bernardino National Forest
RI-03869	1994	No	Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Paint Room Disposal	Marilyn Mlazovsky, San Bernardino National Forest
RI-04232	1997	Yes	San Bernardino National Forest Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Foster Lake Land Exchange.	San Bernardino National Forest
RI-04747	2004	No	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project in Riverside County, California, Site CA-8567A, Idyllwild	Erika Thai, Earthtouch, Inc.
RI-04776	2003	No	Letter Report: Monitoring Bug Tree Removal Project	James J. Schmidt, Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.
RI-04966	2003	No	An Archaeological Record Search on the New Rockdale Reservoir, Idyllwild Water District, Idyllwild, County of Riverside, California	Leslie Nay Irish, L&L Environmental, Inc.
RI-05077	2004	Yes	Letter Report: Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 200 Acres at the Riverside County Park in Idyllwild, CA for the National Resources Conservation Service.	Applied Earthworks
RI-05878	2003	No	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Southern California Edison, Bug Tree Removal Project, Idyllwild and Pine Cover Areas.	Compass Rose
RI-06631	2005	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Idyllwild Water District Test Well Nos. 5, 6A, and 6B, Idyllwild Area, Riverside County, California	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Adrian Sanchez Moreno, and Harry Quinn

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-07138	2007	No	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program for Four Poles (2173027E and 312561S on the Reakes 12kV Circuit, 4415820 on the Nations 12kV Circuit, and 1588230E on the Fern 12kV Circuit) on Public and Private Lands in Riverside County, California	Stacey C. Jordan, Jones & Stokes
RI-07263	2007	No	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Pine Cover 12kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, San Bernardino National Forest	James Schmidt, Compass Rose
RI-07414	2007	No	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program for a Total of Eight Poles on the Idyllbrook 2.4 kV (220896S), Saunders 12kV (1861CTW, 218932S, and 2105625E), Pincecone 12 kV (218558S and 1954529W), Fern 2.4 kV (1834248E), and Idyllwild 4 kV (1569934E) Circuits in Riverside County, California	Koji Tsunoda, Jones & Stokes
RI-08197	2008	No	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Allen Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, Riverside County, California	John S. Kessler, Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc.
RI-08220	2007	No	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the David Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, Riverside County, California	John S. Kessler, Olympic Resource Management
RI-08222	2007	No	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Asaro Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, Riverside County, California	John S. Kessler, Olympic Resource Management
RI-08344	2009	No	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 561-032-010 and 5655-091-006, in the Community of Idyllwild, Riverside County, California	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Terri Jacquemain, and Laura Hensley Shaker
RI-08603	2007	No	Letter Report: Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Fulton Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, Riverside County, California.	M. Rogers, and J. Kessler
RI-08778	2011	Yes	Letter Report: Site Recordation and Sensitivity Assessment for Site 33-019861 (CA-RIV-10107) Located near 26040 Boulder Drive, Idyllwild, CA 92549.	CRM Tech
RI-08847	2012	No	Phase IV Archaeological Monitoring for the Idyllwild Playground Project	Larrynn Carver, Idyllwild Community Center
RI-09436	2015	No	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
RI-09655	2014	No	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment VZT Bicknell/ Ensité #22137 (296234) Ridgeview Drive, Unaddressed Parcel Idyllwild, Riverside County, California 92549 EBI Project# 61146784 TCNS Number:120060.	EBI Consulting
RI-09671	2016	No	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visits Results for Cellco Partnership and their Controlled Affiliates doing business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'VZT Bicknell II', 54300 Village Center Rd, Idyllwild, Riverside County, California.	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
RI-10034	2013	No	FEMA, HMGP-DR-1810-CA Riverside County Shake Shingle Roof Replacement Project.	Simpson, Gumpertz, and Heaer

Report #	Date	Rsrcs	Report	Author
RI-10640	2019	Yes	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Red HILL VMP, Riverside County, California.	Cal Fire
RI-10738	2019	Yes	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Point of Rocks Hazardous Fuel Reduction Riverside County, California.	Cal Fire
RI-10778	2019	No	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Idyllwild Community Center Project at 54201 Ridge View Drive in Idyllwild, unincorporated Riverside County, California.	Brian F. Smith & Associates

These and similar studies resulted in the identification of at least 21 previously recorded cultural resources within the scope of the records search. Identified resources include 10 archaeological resources (4 prehistoric, 3 historic, and 2 mixed-component sites with both prehistoric and historic-age material, and 1 possible protohistoric site) and 9 built-environment resources including the Idyllwild Inn, a bridge, a residential complex, an industrial building, and several roads or trails. One (1) additional record obtained from the EIC is a California Point of Historical Interest form for the entire community of Idyllwild, which encompasses the Project area. All other previously recorded cultural resources lie outside the Project area limits.

Prehistoric archaeological resources identified within a 0.5-mile radius include four (4) bedrock milling sites including 33-000416, which is approximately 100 feet west of the Project area on the opposite side of State Route 243. This bedrock milling site contains at least six (6) bedrock outcrop features with 46 mortars and four (4) slicks and represent the remains of a seasonal camp, likely associated with the annual gathering of acorns. The possible protohistoric site contains thermal features, a rock shelter or cave, and a mix of flaked and ground stone artifacts, ceramics (including an effigy with apparent Mexican influence), and blue Russian trade beads. This site may also represent the remains of a seasonal camp or village. Historic archaeological sites include two (2) complex refuse scatters and a rock ring with associated can scatter. The mixed-component sites include a historic camp site with associated features and a prehistoric bedrock milling feature and metate fragment, and a sparse historic refuse scatter with a single prehistoric ground stone fragment. The details of these cultural resources are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.5 Mile Radius	Within ~0.5 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
33-000086	Originally recorded by	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of six (6) bedrock milling	—	●	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.5 Mile Radius	Within ~0.5 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
	Johnston's, no affiliation, 1956. Updated by D. Cowper of the ARU, 1974.	features and two (2) potsherds.				
33-000139	Eberhart, no affiliation, 1951	Possible Protohistoric: Bedrock mortars, cave, thermal features, and various artifacts consisting of ceramics, ground and flaked stone artifacts, a clay effigy exhibiting Mexican influence, and blue Russian trade beads.	●	—	—	No
33-00416	Originally recorded by G. Kingman of the ARU, 1967. Most recently updated by M. Mealy, and R. Pettus of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1999.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of six (6) granitic outcrops with 46 mortars and 4 slicks.	—	—	●	No
33-003666	Originally recorded by Michael Sampson, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1989. Most recently updated by Marla Mealey & Roy Pettus, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1999.	Historic: Complex refuse scatter with ceramics, sun-colored amethyst glass, wire nails, and metal fragments.	—	—	●	No
33-006975	Recorded by C. Purcell, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1979.	Historic (Built Environment): State Route 243 Bridge over Strawberry Creek.	●	—	—	No
33-008401	Recorded by Lee A. DiGregorio, Cleveland National Forest, 1997.	Historic: Complex refuse deposit with tin cans, glass, and ceramic fragments.	—	●	—	No
33-009520	Unknown.	Historic: California Point of Historical Interest for the town of Idyllwild.				
33-009610	Recorded by Marla Mealey and Roy Pettus, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1999.	Mixed Component: Historic wood plank bridge, campsite with two rock ring, storage box, wood pile with logging cable and saw-cut stump, and associated refuse scatter. Prehistoric bedrock slick and metate fragment.	—	●	—	No
33-009611	Recorded by Marla Mealey and	Historic: Fire ring and sparse scatter of church key opened cans.	—	●	—	No

Resource Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~One to 0.5 Mile Radius	Within ~0.5 to 0.25 Mile Radius	Within ~0.25 Mile Radius	Within Project Area?
	Roy Pettus, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1999.					
33-009623	M. Mealy, and R. Pettus of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1999.	Multi-component: A ground stone fragment, a rusted metal bucket, and a rusted bolt.	—	●	—	No
33-013991	Originally recorded by Donald J. Storm, Sequoia National Forest, 2004. Updated by Scott Kremkau, SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built Environment): Residential complex with three large buildings and two smaller structures constructed between 1931 and the 1970s.	—	—	●	No
33-018021	J. Harrison of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2009.	Prehistoric: A single, granitic bedrock outcrop with three (3) mortars.	—	—	●	No
33-019861/ CA-RIV-10107	M. Hogan of CRM Tech, 2011.	Prehistoric: A bedrock milling site consisting of two (2) boulders with mortars.	●	—	—	No
33-020591/ CA-RIV-10492	J. Trampier of the SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built-Environment): A segment of asphalt covered Ridgeview Drive believed to have been constructed circa 1940.	—	●	—	No
33-020592/ CA-RIV-10493	J. Trampier of the SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built-Environment): A segment of asphalt covered North Circle Drive believed to have been constructed circa 1940.	—	—	●	No
33-020593/ CA-RIV-10494	J. Trampier of the SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built-Environment): Two segments of asphalt covered Pine Crest Avenue and Maranatha Drive believed to have been constructed circa 1940.	—	—	●	No
33-020605	J. Trampier of the SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built Environment): Deer Springs Trail.	—	●	—	No
33-020858/ CA-RIV-10782	J. Trampier of the SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built-Environment): Two segments of road, one asphalt covered and one packed earth. The road is visible on the 1944 Palm Springs 15-minute USGS topographic quad.	—	●	—	No
33-020859/ CA-RIV-10783	J. Trampier of the SRI, 2011.	Historic (Built-Environment): A segment of asphalt covered Jameson Drive visible on the 1957 Idyllwild 15-minute USGS topographic quad.	—	—	●	No
33-026108	Recorded by Justin Castells, EBI Consulting, 2015.	Historic (Built Environment): One story vernacular-style industrial building.	—	●	—	No
33-026571	Recorded by K.A. Crawford, Historic Services, 2016.	Historic (Built-Environment): Idyllwild Inn.	—	●	—	No

4.2) Historic Records Review

Historic documents and plat maps available from the BLM GLO website were reviewed for information about historical land use and development within the Project area and general vicinity (BLM 2020). In addition, archival topographic maps dating between 1901 and 1959 and aerial photographs dating between 1972 and 2016 were also reviewed (USGS 1901, 1940, 1959; NETR 2020). Finally, Riverside County Property Information online records were examined for information regarding the Project area.

A review of land patents for Section 7 of Township 5 South, Range 3 East, San Bernardino Base Meridian indicate that the southeast quarter and the eastern half of the southwest quarter along with the northeast quarter and eastern half of the northwest quarter of Section 7, which includes the Project area, were part of a large land grant awarded to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on July 27, 1866, under the auspices of the Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292). By 1880 the area was surveyed by the Department of the Interior's General Land Office, resulting in a detailed topographic map of the section. Little development had occurred in the area (identified simply as "Mountain Valley") aside from a road to the north and south of the Project area and what may be a portion of Crawford's Toll Road constructed in the 1870s. More than a mile to the east, surveyors noted the presence of one (1) small house and to the southwest in Section 8 they noted the location of Bradley Moulton's Sawmill.

By 1901, the area was referred to as "Strawberry Valley" while the town of Rayneta, which included a post office established in 1893, lay to the west (USGS 1901). At least nine (9) structures were mapped in Strawberry Valley at this time. George Hannahs, a lumberman who constructed a sawmill near upper Dutch Flat, built the first hotel in Strawberry Valley and became the first postmaster in 1893, naming Rayneta after his son Raymond. George and Sarah Hannahs also built a summer camp, which they named "Camp Idyllwilde." The name of the town was permanently changed to Idyllwild in 1901.

Several historic roads to the San Jacinto logging camps may be observed on the 1901 USGS 15' *San Jacinto, CA* topographic map and were noted and titled by the 1940 USGS San Jacinto 15' and Palm Springs 15' maps. Historic roads noted in the area include *Red Hill Truck Trail* (#5S10), *San Jacinto Truck Trail* (#5S09), abandoned *Old Banning-Idyllwild Highway* (CA-RIV-6727H), *May Valley Truck Trail* (May Valley Road), and *Old Control Road* (#5S24).

The area witnessed significant development between 1902 and 1939, including the growth of downtown Idyllwild. No topographic maps or aerial photos dating to this historically significant

period of development were available for review during this investigation, but the history of the downtown district is well-documented in a previous study (see Sorell et al. 2009). According to parcel records, at least one (1) residence was constructed near the Project area at this time (Riverside County 2021a). This property, located at 25585 Alderwood Street (APN 563-242-008) and known as Idyllwild Dairy, lies adjacent to and east of the Project area (i.e., APN 563-250-031). The property now contains several buildings, including a large family residence and two (2) cabins one (1) of which is the original creamery building.

Riverside County parcel records indicate that portions of the Project area were within Subsection No. 3, Lots 33, 34, and 36 of the 1913 Idyllwild Mountain Park Tract. This includes the eastern portion of APN 563-250-028 (Lot 36) and APN 536-250-031 (Lots 33 and 34). The western portion of APN 563-250-028 and the entirety of APN 563-250-017 were outside, but adjacent to, the Idyllwild Mountain Park Tract. By 1940, USGS topographic maps depict Oakwood Street along with one (1) building, presumably Idyllwild Dairy, and multiple structures to the south and west. According to parcel records, at least two (2) additional wood framed single-family residences were constructed in the late 1940s on neighboring parcels (Riverside County 2021b and 2021c). This included the residences at 25630 (APN 563-242-018) and 25625 (APN 563-250-002). In 1954, another residence was constructed on a neighboring parcel (APN 563-242-007) at 25575 Alderwood Street (Riverside County 2021d).

Little information could be gleaned from the 1959 topographic maps, which depict roads and little else in the Project vicinity. Similarly, aerial photos dating between 1972 and 2016 lacked sufficient detail and clarity to assess development in the Project vicinity, except for the borrow pit depicted on the 1981 USGS topographic map, which is visible in the 1972 aerial photo, and the motel, constructed ca. 1978 at 25840 Idyllwild Road, which is also visible in the aerial photo taken that same year. Aside from the borrow pit site, which was in use sometime prior to 1972, no buildings, structures, or objects of historic age were observed within the Project area.

However, according to local resident Keith Smith, a building constructed in the 1930s or 1940s did exist in the northern portion of the Project area near the borrow pit (personal communication, March 4, 2021). This building was known as the “Ram’s Den” and would later be used as a party house for visiting Hell’s Angels. The house fell into disrepair and was eventually torn down in the mid to late 1970s. The borrow pit was used as a source of decomposing granite for local construction projects and was mined for many years. According to longtime Idyllwild resident Dennis McDougall, the area was also a large homeless camp that was cleared out recently by the town (personal communication, March 5, 2021).

4.3) Geoarchaeological Assessment

Geologic maps consulted during this study indicate the Project area is underlain by Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits (Qoa). These deposits likely predate the arrival of people in the San Jacinto Mountains, which could have occurred as early as the early Holocene; however, no terminal Pleistocene or early/middle Holocene archaeological sites are known in the San Jacinto Mountains. The earliest known archaeological site in the region lies approximately 21 miles to the east by northeast in San Jacinto Valley. CA-RIV-6069, radiocarbon dated to cal BP 9,475-8,530, is an early Holocene occupation site found at a depth of greater than 2 meters below ground surface. The site contained flaked, ground, and battered stone artifacts, faunal remains and bone artifacts, and some of the earliest ceramics identified in southern California (Horne and McDougal 2008).

No geotechnical studies or archaeological excavation reports were found to verify the presence or absence of deeply buried Holocene age deposits in Strawberry Valley. Considering the age of subsurface alluvial deposits underlying the Project area we presume that Holocene-age soils and sediments are limited to surface and near surface (0-24 inches?) deposits. Prehistoric bedrock milling site and possible seasonal camp CA-RIV-416 lies approximately 100 feet west of the Project area on the opposite side of State Route 243. No artifacts were observed on the surface of this site and the available records do not mention the presence of potential midden soils or buried archaeological deposits. Furthermore, the Project area is mostly disturbed and developed and it is likely that any prehistoric archaeological materials that may have existed were removed. In consideration of these findings, it is unlikely that intact, subsurface prehistoric archaeological deposits would be encountered during Project construction.

Parcels surrounding the Project area were developed between the 1920s and 1940s and there is a substantial historic refuse deposit approximately 400 feet west of the Project area. Regardless, the borrow pit site appears to be the only historic age development that occurred within the Project area. It is possible that historic refuse and/or features may exist on the surface of the Project area; however, it is unlikely that intact, buried, historical-archaeological deposits would be encountered during Project construction.

4.4) Native American Coordination

An SLS was requested from the NAHC on September 21, 2020 and a response was received on September 25, 2020 (Appendix D). The NAHC responded in writing on September 25, 2020, reporting positive findings and recommending that local Native American tribes, organizations,

and individuals identified on the attached NAHC list be contacted for more information (Appendix D). Information scoping letters were sent to the 14 tribes and 21 individuals named by the NAHC on September 29, 2020 (Appendix D).

As a result of the information scoping process, five (5) tribes responded by email and in letters including the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Quechan Tribe at Fort Yuma, and the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians. A sample of the scoping letter, response letters, and copies of all additional correspondence are included in Appendix D and a summary of the detail is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Coordination.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 28, 2020	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter dated October 5, 2020 stating the Project area was within the tribe's Traditional Use Area. They requested the following: a copy of the record search results; a cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist; copies of any cultural resource documents; and the presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities.	Provide tribe with a copy of the final Cultural Resource Assessment report. Tribe requests an approved tribal monitor during earth-moving activities.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded in a letter dated October 5, 2020 stating the Project area was within the tribe's Traditional Use Area. They requested the following: a copy of the record search results; a cultural resources inventory of the Project area by a qualified archaeologist; copies of any cultural resource documents; and the presence of an approved Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities.	Provide tribe with a copy of the final Cultural Resource Assessment report. Tribe requests an approved tribal monitor during earth-moving activities.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	Judy Stapp responded in an email dated September 29, 2020, stating that the tribe had no specific archival information regarding cultural resources in the Project area.	None
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	BobbyRay Esparza responded by email on September 28, 2020, stating that although the Project area is outside the Tribe's reservation boundary it is within the Cahuilla Traditional Use Area. The tribe requests a Cahuilla Native American monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities and to be notified of all project updates moving forward.	Request for Cahuilla Native American monitor during earth-moving activities. Provide project updates.

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Denisa Torrez, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via USPS on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response received.	N/A
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	Jill McCormick responded in an email dated September 28, 2020 stating that the tribe had no comments on the project and deferred comments to more local tribes.	None
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	Jill McCormick responded in an email dated September 28, 2020 stating that the tribe had no comments on the project and deferred comments to more local tribes.	None
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	Deneen Pelton responded in a letter dated September 30, 2020, stating that the project area is not in the tribe's area of historic interest and recommended contacting tribes that are closer to the project area.	None
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	Deneen Pelton responded in a letter dated September 30, 2020, stating that the project area is not in the tribe's area of historic interest and recommended contacting tribes that are closer to the project area.	None
Lovina Redner, Chairperson	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Scott Cozart, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A

Contact Name and Title	Contact Affiliation	Method of Contact and Date	Response	Action(s) Required?
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	Scoping letter sent via email on September 28, 2020	No response to date.	N/A

4.5) Pedestrian Survey

L&L Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S., performed the pedestrian survey within the Project area on February 18, 2021. The Project area was surveyed via the block-transect method with a transect interval of no more than 15 meters. During the survey, north-south trending transects were completed throughout the ± 3.73 -acre Project area. Surface visibility was excellent (100 percent). Photographs of the Project area are included in Appendix C.

During the survey, the borrow pit was recorded as site WSCS-01H along with several large pieces of ferrous metal. A sparse historic glass scatter in the eastern portion of the Project area was also recorded as WSCS-03H. Finally, an isolated occurrence of historic ceramics was also noted (ISO-01H).

4.6) Resources in the Project Area

Three (3) cultural resources that appear to be 50 years of age or older were identified within the Project area. These include the borrow pit site (WSCS-01H), a historic isolated (ISO-01H), and a sparse glass scatter (WSCS-03H). A description of each cultural resource is provided below and the location of these resources in relation to the Project area is depicted on Figure 5. The regulatory significance of all cultural resources identified in the Project area is evaluated against CRHR criteria and the criteria for unique archaeological resources, which is described in Section 3.1.1 of this report.

4.6.1) WSCS-01H (Borrow Pit Site)

This site consists of a borrow pit (Feature 1) and three (3) large pieces of ferrous metal (Locus A). The borrow pit is oval and bowl-shaped measuring approximately 150 feet north to south by 71 feet east to west at the basin. Sidewalls around the pit vary in height from approximately 20 feet along the east side to 6 feet near Highway 243. There is an access to the borrow pit near

the southwest corner that is approximately 12 feet wide. The three (3) large pieces of ferrous metal may be associated with excavation of the borrow pit. Two (2) pieces appear to be portions of scoops or tubs. One (1) appears to be a hopper or barrow with an attached hinged stand. The potential scoops measure 3 feet 4 inches long by 1 foot 11 inches wide, and 3 feet 7 inches long by 1 foot 3 1/2 inches wide, respectively. The potential hopper/barrow measures 3 feet 4 inches long by 2 feet wide, with the hinged stand measuring 4 feet 3 inches long by 3 feet 4 inches wide. This piece was originally painted yellow. Each of the sections are replete with rivets or fasteners and sections also appear to be welded together.

The borrow pit was present by 1972 and its absence from the 1959 USGS topographic may indicate first use of the site sometime between 1960 and 1971. The exact start date of the pit's excavation could not be confirmed during this investigation and the lack of supporting records and documentation also make it difficult to determine what the materials excavated from the pit were used for. Considering its geographic location, the materials excavated from the site were most likely used locally, perhaps for road construction or improvement projects. According to local resident Keith Smith, the material from the pit was utilized for many years.

The site has attained no other distinction than its inclusion as a mapped documented borrow pit on the 1989 USGS quadrangle. It does not appear to be associated with any historically significant person, public works project or private development and it has made no contribution of the history of the town of Idyllwild. In consideration of these findings, site WSCS-01H does not possess characteristics, qualities, or attributes that would contribute to the significance of the town of Idyllwild (33-009520; California Point of Historical Interest 335), if the town were ever evaluated and found eligible for the CRHR. Thus, WSCS-01H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, or 3 individually or as a contributor. The information potential of the site is limited and contributes little to the history of Idyllwild and, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion 4.

Therefore, WSCS-01H is recommended not eligible for the CRHR and would not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. The site does not have potential to answer important scientific research questions or exhibit potential for being a special or particular/unique resource and lacks clear historical association. Thus, the site does not appear to qualify as a unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

4.6.2) WSCS-03H (Glass Scatter)

This site consists of a sparse historic ceramic and glass scatter. Artifacts include white

improved earthenware (N=2) and porcelain ceramic (N=2) fragments, and small shards of sun-colored amethyst (N=1), aqua (N=1), green (N=5), brown (N=2), and clear bottle glass (N=9). One (1) clear bottle base with the number 43 in a circle embossed, two (2) clear glass tumbler shards, a piece of frosted glass, and a glass electrical fuse embossed with 'ROYAL CRYSTAL USA -125 V-' were also noted. A 1 foot long by 1 inch diameter steel pipe was also observed, but this appears to be a modern inclusion.

Artifact manufacture dates range from as early as the late nineteenth century (e.g., sun-colored amethyst glass) through the 1970s or 80s (glass fuse labeled Made in USA) suggesting the deposit may represent a curated waste disposal site, and thus date to the latest period (i.e., 1970s-1980s), or be a repeated use residential disposal site reflecting multiple dates of deposition. The site extends into the Idyllwild Dairy property (APN 563-242-008) and may be associated with refuse disposal activities of the properties previous inhabitants. Unfortunately, potential association between the refuse and the dairy does not help establish the actual date (or dates) of deposition and it is unlikely that depositional dates could be ascertained through additional archaeological research.

Furthermore, the artifacts recorded in site are highly fragmented and widely dispersed with only two (2) small concentrations noted. The surface is heavily disturbed from routine land clearing by heavy machinery, off-road vehicular travel, and miscellaneous land use, including storage. No evidence of intact refuse pits, dumps, privies, burn piles, or other refuse processing or disposal activities that may indicate buried archaeological deposits was observed. Artifacts are likely limited to the surface or in secondary near surface deposits and are no longer in primary depositional context.

In consideration of these findings, site WSCS-03H does not have sufficient historical or depositional integrity to convey historical significance. In addition, the site does not possess characteristics, qualities, or attributes that would contribute to the significance of Idyllwild Dairy or the town of Idyllwild (33-009520; California Point of Historical Interest 335) if the dairy or town were ever evaluated and found eligible for the CRHR. Thus, WSCS-03H does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, or 3 individually or as a contributor. Information potential of the site was exhausted through its recordation and it has made no significant contribution to the history of Idyllwild and, therefore, is not eligible under Criterion 4.

Therefore, WSCS-01H is recommended not eligible for the CRHR and would not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. The site does not have potential to answer important scientific research questions or exhibit potential for being a special or particular/unique resource and

lacks clear historical association. Thus, the site does not appear to qualify as a unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

4.6.3) ISO-01H (Isolated Ceramic Fragments)

The isolate consists of two (2) sherds of white improved earthen ware with a blue polychrome lithographic decoration. The larger sherd measures 1 1/8 inch by 1 1/4 inch by 1/8 inch and the smaller sherd measures 3/4 inch by 3/4 inch by 1/8 inch. The resource was encountered in a vacant lot within the extended stay lodging facility at UTM's 526570 mE 3734401mN (NAD83).

Typically, isolated artifacts are not considered "historical resources" or "unique archaeological resources" under CEQA because they lack association with important persons and events (Criteria 1 and 2), do not possess any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value (Criterion 3), and do not, on their own, possess the quantity or quality of data to address important research questions (Criterion 4). L&L recommends ISO-01H not eligible for the CRHR for the reasons stated above.

5.0) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

L&L performed a Phase I cultural resources assessment to identify, evaluate, and assess the impacts of the proposed development on historical resources in compliance with CEQA. During this investigation, L&L completed a record search at the EIC, historic records background research on the subject property, geoarchaeological assessment, pedestrian survey of the Project area, and coordinated with the NAHC and local Native American groups regarding sacred lands and other Native American resources.

The Project area lies within the town of Idyllwild, a California Point of Historical Interest, and portions of the Project area (APN 536-250-031 and the eastern portion of APN 563-250-028) were originally included in Idyllwild Mountain Park Tract Subdivision 3. Residential buildings were constructed on neighboring parcels between 1927 and 1953 but no structures were built within the Project area until 1978. The only clear evidence of historic land use within the Project area relates to the borrow pit site (WSCS-01H) in the northern portion of the Project area (APN 562-250-017). One (1) isolated find of historic ceramics (ISO-01H) and a sparse and diffuse scatter of historic glass and ceramics (WSCS-03H) that may be associated with Idyllwild Dairy were also recorded within the Project area, but date of the resource's deposition could not be correlated with manufacturing dates associated with the artifacts identified.

All three (3) cultural resources were evaluated and recommended not eligible for the CRHR. Furthermore, none of the resources possess characteristics, qualities, or attributes that would contribute to the significance of Idyllwild Dairy or the town of Idyllwild, should the dairy or town ever be evaluated and found eligible for the CRHR. Thus, WSCS-01H, WSCS-03H, and ISO-01H do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA and they require no further consideration during this study. In addition, the Project area appears to have low sensitivity for encountering in situ historic age or prehistoric archaeological resources during Project construction.

While mitigation monitoring is not recommended based on level of surface disturbance, lack of observed artifacts associated with CA-RIV-416, absence of evidence for potential buried deposits/midden, and limited Holocene soils, L&L recommends that industry standard provisions for the unanticipated discovery of human remains and cultural resources (see Sections 5.1 and 5.2 below) be included as conditions of approval for the Project and that no additional cultural resource technical studies be required prior to Project construction. With the implementation of these standard provisions, L&L concludes that development of the Project will not impact historical resources.

5.1) Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency should be notified immediately.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and PRC Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

5.2) Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site are observed, or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find and to determine whether the resource requires further study. Qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths, and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil and could conceal

material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources, as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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- United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1959. Map: Idyllwild, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1955, field checked in 1959.
- Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*. 11(3): 214-230.
- Wallace, W. J. 1977. A Half-Century of Death Valley Archaeology. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 4(2): 249–258.
- Wallace, W. J. 1978. Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: California, edited by R. F. Heizer, 25-36. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Wallace, W. J. 1988. Old Crump Flat and Ubehebe Craters: Two Rockshelters in Death Valley National Monument. *Monographs in California and Great Basin Anthropology* No. 2, Davis, California.

- Wallace, W. J., and E. Taylor. 1959. A Preceramic site at Saratoga Springs, Death Valley National Monument. *Archaeological Research Associates, Contributions to California Archaeology* 3(2).
- Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1.
- Warren, C. N. 1984. The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. J. Moratto. Academic Press, New York, New York.
- Warren, C. N., R. H. Crabtree. 1986. Prehistory of Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 11, Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. D'Azevedo, pp. 183–193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
- Waters, M. R. 1982. The Lowland Patayan Ceramic Typology. App. G. in *Hohokam and Patayan: Prehistory of Southwestern Arizona*, ed. by Randall H. McGuire and Michael B. Schiffer. Academic Press, New York.
- Wilke, P. J. 1978. Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility* 38. University of California, Berkeley, California.
- Willig, J. A. 1988. Paleo-Archaic Adaptations and Lakeside Settlement Patterns in the Northern Alkali Basin. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, J. L. Fagan, pp. 417-482. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers No. 21. Carson City.

7.0) CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: April 14, 2021 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: John, MA, RPA, L&L Archaeologist

DATE: April 14, 2021 SIGNED: _____

PRINTED NAME: Leslie Nay Irish, CEO, L&L Environmental, Inc.

COUNTY REGISTRATION # 170

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Personnel Qualifications

**John Eddy, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Archaeologist**

John Eddy is the Cultural Resources Program Manager for L&L Environmental, Inc., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Principal Investigator.

Mr. Eddy has practiced cultural resource management for more than fifteen years including more than 10 years managing cultural resource projects and staff in the preparation of bids and proposals, contract negotiation and management, project development and design, budgeting, personnel management, as well as tasks related to the execution of archaeological technical studies (e.g., field survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery excavation, technical writing and editing, consultation, etc.) in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, NEPA, CEQA and other federal, state and local regulations. He has directed and administered professional on-call contracts with state and federal agencies including environmental on-call contracts service contracts with the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) District 8 and District 5 and the Riverside County Transportation Department. As a CALTRANS archaeologist, Mr. Eddy negotiated avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures with multiple agencies and tribes. He is skilled in the development and implantation of National Register evaluations, data recovery plans, mitigation and monitoring plans, treatment plans, historic property preservation documentation reports, site protection plans, site impact reports, cultural landscape assessments, and buried site testing plans and reports.

Mr. Eddy's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve him in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Mr. Eddy directs the cultural resources program, oversees all cultural and paleontological resource related projects and tasks, and provides QA/QC of cultural resource deliverables

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

2020-present – Cultural resources Program Manager/Principal Investigator L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA.
2019 – Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Inc., Colton, CA.
2017-2018 – Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino, Department of Anthropology.
2013-2017 – Senior Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2010-2013 – Associate Archaeologist, Applied Earthworks, Hemet, CA.
2009-2010 – Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2008-2009 – Environmental Planner (Archaeologist), CALTRANS District 8, San Bernardino, CA.
2007-2008 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Colton, CA.
2007 – Archaeologist (GS-09-01), Inyo National Forest, Bishop, CA.
2003-2007 – Project Archaeologist/Native American Liaison, CRM TECH, Riverside, CA.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- RPA Certified (990008)
- U.S. Government, ARPA Permit, Responsible Party
- Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- CALTRANS PQS Principal Investigator (Prehistoric Archaeology)

John J. Eddy, M.A., RPA
Continued

HONORS AND AWARDS

Thesis of the Year Award: *The Early Middle Period Stone Bead Interdependence Network*.
California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, 2013.
Begole Archaeological Research Grant for Geochemical Analysis of Soapstone from San Diego
and Los Angeles Counties, 2008.
Phi Kappa Phi Student Scholarship Award, 2007.
Visiting Researcher, National Science Foundation Funded Program for Solid Samples Research
in the Archaeological Sciences, IRMES, California State University, Long Beach, 2006-
2012.
Book Prize for Academic Excellence, California State University, Northridge, Department of
Anthropology, 2005 and 2006.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology (Public Archaeology), California State University, Northridge, 2013.
B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.
B.A., History, California State University, San Bernardino, 2003.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2014 – *Landscape Preservation: Advanced Tools for Managing Change*, National Preservation
Institute. San Francisco.
2012 – Section 4(f) Compliance for Historic Properties, National Preservation Institute. San
Francisco.
2010 – *Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training*. Riverside, CA.
2010 – *CALTRANS Environmental Academy*, CALTRANS Environmental Staff Development.
Irvine, CA.
2010 – *ESRI ArcGIS II*, Caltrans District 8. San Bernardino, CA.
2009 – *Categorical Exclusions (NEPA) and Categorical Exemptions (CEQA)*. CALTRANS
Environmental Staff Development Los Angeles, CA.
2008 – *CALTRANS Cultural Resource Procedures and Use of the Programmatic Agreement*.
Caltrans Cultural Studies Office (CSO). Sacramento, CA.
2008 – *Advanced GIS Applications*. California State University, Northridge.

PUBLICATIONS

2009 Source Characterization of Santa Cruz Island Schist and Its Role in Stone Bead Exchange
Networks. In Proceedings of the 7th Channel Islands Symposium, February 4-7, 2008,
Oxnard, California.
2008 The Cahuilla Indians: An Ethnological and Archaeological Literature Review. Coachella
Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 4.

Leslie Nay Irish
Principal Project Manager
Cal Trans (CT) 022889

Leslie Irish is the qualifying principal for WBE certification with CALTRANS, with both a State and Federal designation as a 100% WBE and Small Business Enterprise. Ms. Irish has multi-disciplinary experience in environmental, engineering, land development and construction management and administration.

Ms. Irish has more than 25 years of experience as a project manager on public and private NEPA / CEQA projects overseeing the areas of biology, archaeology, paleontology, regulatory services and state and federal level permit processing.

Ms. Irish is a certified to perform wetland / jurisdictional delineations and holds a responsible party permit for performing archaeological and paleontological investigations on (BLM) public lands. She has attended the desert tortoise handling class, passed the practicum and the test and was awarded a certificate. She remains an active participant in the oversight of mitigation monitoring and reporting programs, the installation and monitoring of revegetation programs and the development of project impact mitigation plans. Her principal office duties include a review of all environmental documents authored by the firm; oversight of regulatory permits, agency consultation and negotiations; impact mitigation review; and long-term permit compliance. Her field duties are more limited but include delineations / compliance monitoring and reporting (coordination), constraints analysis, plan for corrective measures and resolution of "problem projects".

Ms. Irish's responsibilities include direct contact with clients/project proponents, scientists and agencies and involve her in all aspects of the project from a request for proposal to project completion. Ms. Irish has a complex understanding of the industry from various perspectives. As a result, she uses her personal understanding of team member positions and responsibilities in her role as the principal management and quality control lead.

CREDENTIALS AND PERMITS

- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation Certification Update, 2015
- ACOE, Advanced Wetlands Delineation and Management, 2001
- ACOE, Wetlands Delineation and Management, 1999, Certificate No. 1257
- U.S. Government, Permit for Archaeology & Paleontology on Federal Lands, Responsible Party
- MOU, County of Riverside, Archaeology, Biology, Paleontology and Wetlands ID/Delineation
- CALTRANS WBE Certification
- Public Utilities Commission, WBE Certified
- WBENC, WBE Certified

EDUCATION

Certificate in Project Management, Initiating and Planning Projects, UC, Irvine, June 20, 2015
Foundations of Business Strategy, Darden School of Business, UVA, Jan 2014
Design Thinking for Business Innovation (audit), Darden School of Business, UVA, Nov 2013
Update, Storm Water Management BMPs, University of California, Riverside Extension, 2005
Certificate, Wetland Delineation & Management, ACOE, 2000 and Advanced Certificate: 2002
Certificate Program, Field Natural Environment, University of California, Riverside, 1993

Leslie Nay Irish

Continued

Certificate Program, Light Construction, Developmental Management, University of California, Riverside, 1987

Certificate Program, Construction Technologies, Administrative Management, Riverside City College, 1987

License B-General and C-Specialties (Concrete/Masonry) and General Law sections, 1986

Core Teaching and Administrative Management, Primary (K-3) and Early Childhood, Cal State, San Bernardino, Lifelong Learning Program, 1973-2005

Behavioral Sciences and Anthropology, Chaffey and Valley Jr./Community Colleges, 1973 – 1976

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

L&L Environmental, Inc. - Principal, Project Manager / Principal in Charge: 1993 - present: Site assessments, surveys, jurisdictional delineations, permit processing, agency consultation/negotiation, impact mitigation, project management, coordination, report writing, technical editing, and quality control.

Marketing Consultant - Principal: 1990 - 1993: Engineering / architectural, environmental, and water resource management consultant.

Warmington Homes - Jr. Project Manager: 1989 - 1990: Residential development, Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.

The Buie Corporation - Processor / Coordinator: 1987 - 1990: The Corona Ranch, Master Planned Community.

Psomas & Associates - Processor / Coordinator- 1986 - 1987: Multiple civil engineering and land surveying projects.

Irish Construction Company – Builder Partner: (concurrently with above) 1979 - 1990: General construction, residential building (spec. housing), and concrete and masonry product construction.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Member, Building Industry Association

Member, Southern California Botanists

Member, Archaeological Institute of America

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Member, California Chamber of Commerce

Member, CalFlora

Member, San Bernardino County Museum Associates

Member, Orange County Natural History Museum Associates

Life Member, Society of Wetland Scientists

1994-97 President, Business Development Association, Inland Empire

1993-94 Executive Vice President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County

2010 Chair of the Old House Interest Group – Redlands Area Historical Society

SYMPOSIA, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

Assembly Bill 52 Tribal Consultation Process Overview. Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural Resources Group. Temecula, CA. October 2015

ACOE Compensatory Mitigation Workshop – Wilshire Blvd Office, July 16, 2015

May 27, 2015, CWA Rule, Update, San Diego CA, October 20-23, 2015

Leslie Nay Irish

Continued

ACOE 2 Day Workshop, Mitigation Rule & Mitigation Checklist, Carlsbad, March 20, 2015
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, update (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG) 2013
Update
Bedrock Food Processing Centers in Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Nexus Geology-Archaeology, Riverside County, TLMA, 2009
Desert Tortoise Handling Class, (DT Consortium / Joint Agencies USFWS/CDFG), 2008
Certificate Granted
Ecological Islands and Processes (vernal pools, alkali wetlands, etc.), Southern California
Botanists, 2004
Low Impact Development, State Water Board Academy, 2004
Inland Empire Transportation Symposium, 2004
Western Riverside County MSHCP Review and Implementation Seminar, 2004
Field Botany and Taxonomy, Riverside City College, 2002
Construction Storm Water Compliance Workshop, BIA, 2002
Identifying Human Bone: Conducted by L&L Environmental, County Coroner and Page
Museum, 2002
CEQA/NEPA Issues in Historic Preservation, UCLA, 2000
CEQA and Biological Resources, University of California, Riverside, 2000
CEQA Law Update 2000, UCLA
Land Use Law/Planning Conference, University of California, Riverside
CALNAT "95", University of California, Riverside
Desert Fauna, University of California, Riverside
Habitat Restoration/Ecology, University of California, Riverside
Geology of Yosemite and Death Valley, University of California, Riverside
San Andreas Fault: San Bernardino to Palmdale, University of California, Riverside
Historic Designations and CEQA Law, UCLA

**William R. Gillean, B.S.
Archaeologist**

Mr. Gillean has gained more than 10 years of archaeological survey, testing, and excavation experience in Arizona, California, and Nevada. His duties at L&L include archaeological mitigation monitoring, Phase I surveys, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) research, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Search (SLS) requests, Native American information scoping, completion of site records, and assisting senior staff with technical reports. He has experience with a wide range of GPS data collectors, photographic equipment, and software programs. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Anthropology with an emphasis in Cultural Resource Management from Cal Poly, Pomona.

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2015-present – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Redlands, CA. Performs field surveys, research, and completes site recordation for projects in southern California. Contributes to technical reports.
- 2013-present – Archaeologist, First Carbon Solutions. Irvine, CA. Performs archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2010-2015 – Archaeologist, Atkins. San Bernardino, CA. Performed field surveys, research, completed site records, contributed to technical reports, assisted with Native American information scoping letters, and coordinated with the NAHC for SLS requests. Performed archaeological mitigation monitoring in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
- 2006-2010 – Archaeologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Skyforest, CA. Performed field surveys, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects throughout the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forests in southern California. Completed site records, authored and contributed to technical reports, conducted archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of fire suppression activities in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, Slide, and Station fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites and performed mitigation monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas during project implementation.
- 2004-2007 – Archaeologist, L&L Environmental, Inc. Corona, CA. Performed field surveys, research, subsurface testing programs, and data recovery projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo Counties, California. Contributed to technical reports and performed archaeological mitigation monitoring.
- 2003-2004 – Field Technician, Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield. Bakersfield, CA. Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40 miles of the Southern California Edison power line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2010 – Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA.
- 2008 – The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA.

EDUCATION

B.S., Anthropology (Cultural Resource Management Emphasis) – 2002, Cal Poly, Pomona, CA

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

EIC Records Search Results

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 124 IC FILE NO.: _____To: Eastern

Information Center

Print Name: William (Bill) Gillean Date: 12-18-2020Affiliation: L&L Environmental, Inc.Address: 721 Nevada St. Suite #307City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92373Phone: 909.335.9897 Fax: 909.335.9893 Email: Wgillean@llenviroinc.comBilling Address (if different than above): 700 E. Redlands Blvd., Suite U-351Billing Email: Bmangum@llenviroinc.com Billing Phone: _____Project Name / Reference: WSCS-19-738.ARSProject Street Address: Vicinity of Idyllwild Road and Oakwood Street, Idyllwild, CA 92549County or Counties: RiversideTownship/Range/UTMs: T5S/ R3E (Section 7)USGS 7.5' Quad(s): IdyllwildPRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☒

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ _____

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Please provide Option A results.

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☒

Notes: _____

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☐ GIS Data ☒ Custom GIS Maps and GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within 0.50 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Report Locations ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSJVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within 0.50 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database ¹		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Report Database ¹		
List (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Include "Other" Reports ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within 0.50 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
Reports ¹	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐
"Other" Reports ²	yes ☐ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☐

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

Within project area Within 0.50 mi. radius**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory³:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**OHP Archaeological Resources Directory^{1,5}:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐**California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

Directory listing only (PDF format)

yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐Associated documentation⁴yes ☐ / no ☐yes ☐ / no ☐

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☐
Ethnographic Information	yes ☐ / no ☐
Historical Literature	yes ☐ / no ☐
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☐
Local Inventories	yes ☐ / no ☐
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☐ / no ☐
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☐
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☐

¹ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

² "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

³ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

⁴ Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

⁵ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.