CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR THE
ROCKPORT RANCH PROJECT
MENIFEE, CALIFORNIA
(GPA 2016-287, CZ 2016-288, SP 2016-286, TR 2016-285)

Prepared for:

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Submitted by:

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December 2017

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

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National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Assessment
Sites: None
USGS Quadrangle: Romoland, and Winchester 7.5'
Area: 79.68 Acres
Key Words: City of Menifee, County of Riverside, Negative Survey

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ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) completed a cultural resource assessment for the proposed Rockport Ranch Development. The assessment included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological survey of the 79.68-acre project parcel.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and related implementing regulations and guidelines. The City of Menifee will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

A records search covering the project area, and a one-mile radius, was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside to provide data on previously recorded cultural resources in the area. The records search results indicate that the project location has not been previously surveyed and no cultural resources have been recorded in the current project area. At least 47 prior cultural investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project area. These investigations have resulted in the recording of 58 cultural resources: 50 prehistoric age (three with historic component also) and eight historic. A historic map did indicate the presence of a historic-age structure within the southeast corner of the project area in 1901.

The current survey was conducted on June 15, 2017 by Andrew R. Pigniolo. Ms. Alicia Olea, of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and Mr. Cameron Linton, of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department, served as Native American Monitors and assisted in the survey. The inventory included an intensive 5 to 10-m interval transect survey throughout the project area. The project area has been heavily disturbed by previous development associated with a dairy on the property. Surface visibility was highly variable depending upon previous development. Some areas were completely paved or covered with concrete and fill base while other areas had been excavated an provided a view of subsurface conditions. Undeveloped areas had moderate weed cover or were completely cleared. Survey visibility averaged approximately 50 percent. Although existing hardscape and landscaping obscured visibility in some areas, native soils were observed across the property and the cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

No cultural resources were observed within the project area. The project location was level and nearby hillside margin ecotone environments probably would have served as more attractive locations for prehistoric occupation. Past soil disturbance was present in many areas providing some indication of subsurface soil conditions. The location of the historic-age structure depicted on the 1901 map was paved and covered with a thin layer of fill, so the potential for subsurface features associated with this structure remains.

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project area. Impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources and significant under the CEQA are not expected to be present. The potential for impacts to buried prehistoric cultural resources is low, based on an absence of cultural material in subsurface cuts observed during the survey. Because the location of the previous historic structure is paved and covered with fill, the potential for subsurface features associated with this structure remains. Cultural resource monitoring by an archaeological monitor during excavation and grading of native soils is recommended only in the southeast corner of the project.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Location and Description

The proposed action is a residential development covering a total of approximately 79.68 gross acres. The project is located within the City of Menifee, in western Riverside County (Figure 1). The project is located east of Interstate 215. It is located south of Old Newport Road and west of Briggs Road. The project location includes the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in Township 6 South, Range 3 West, as shown on the Romoland USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The current cultural resources assessment was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and related implementing regulations and guidelines. The City of Menifee will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. CEQA requires local agencies to take into account the effect of projects on properties included, or eligible for inclusion, in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The archaeological assessment was conducted to determine whether any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

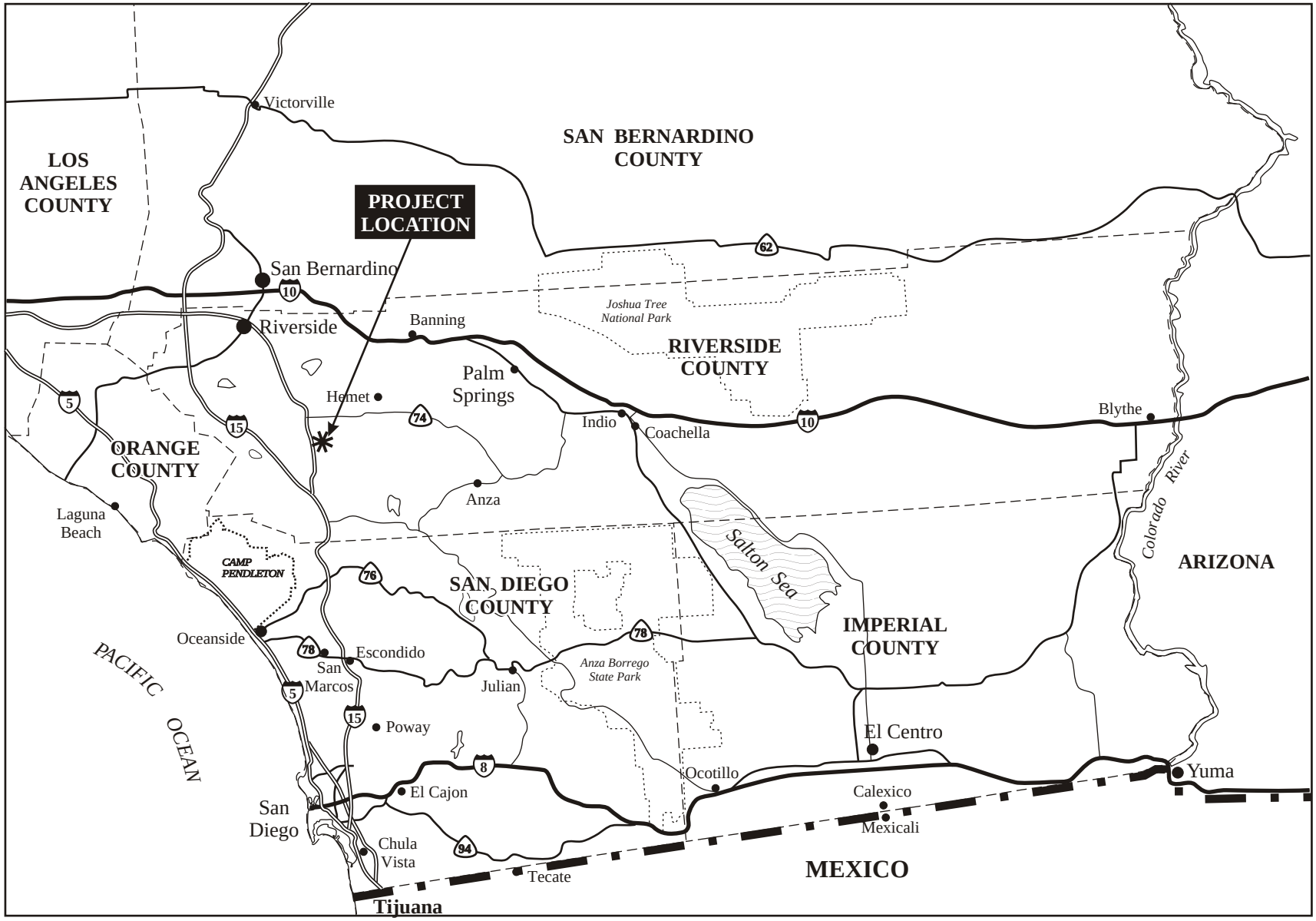
The cultural resource inventory was conducted by Laguna Mountain personnel. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is on the County of Riverside Cultural Resources Consultant List. Mr. Pigniolo has an M.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the southern California region. His resume is included as Appendix A.

Carol Serr coordinated the records search, prepared the report graphics, and formatted the report. Ma. Serr has a B.A. degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 37 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

Alicia Olea of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, San Jacinto, and Cameron Linton of the Pechanga Cultural Resources Department, Temecula, served as Native American Monitors and assisted in the assessment.

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Office of Historic Preservation guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The Introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the survey results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.



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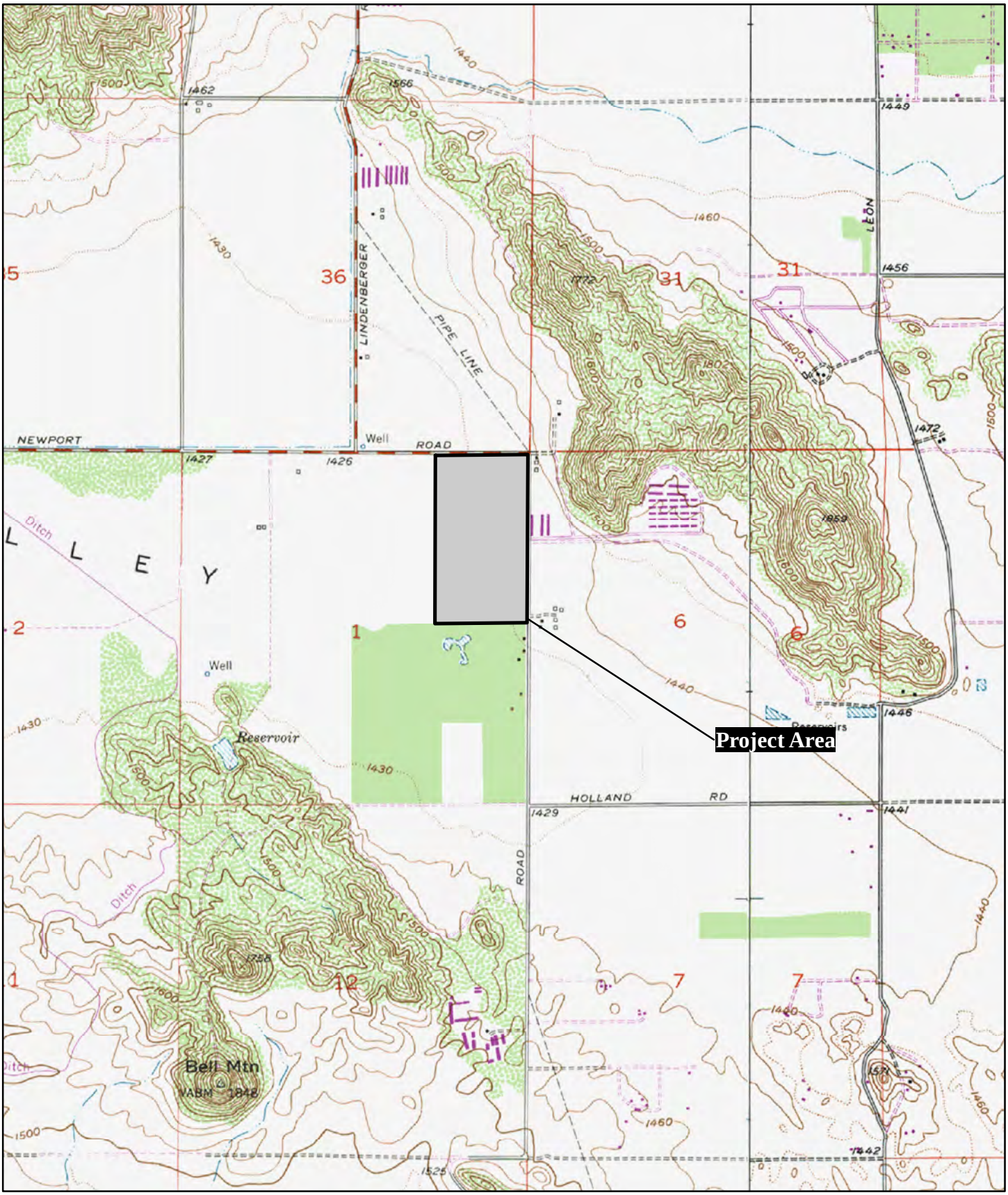
M I L E S

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: USGS 7.5' Romoland & Winchester Quadrangles

Figure 2
Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the western portion of Riverside County within the interior valleys and hills of the region. It is situated on the alluvial valley floor of Menifee Valley. The areas surrounding the project location include moderate density residential development to the west and agricultural lands to the east.

The landscape of the project area is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Mesozoic Era, a granitic batholith was formed inland from the southern California coastline. This batholith was uplifted during the Cenozoic and now forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Santa Anna Mountains to the west of the project area (Morton 2004). The batholith heated and metamorphosed the sedimentary rock above it creating the Bedford Canyon metasedimentry formation.

The project location is underlain by old alluvial fan deposits that are late to middle Pleistocene in age (Morton 2003). They consist of reddish brown, gravel and sand alluvial fan deposits that are indurated, and commonly slightly dissected (Morton 2003).

Soils underlying the project area are varied (NRCS 1971). Soils included Domino fine sandy loam, Domino silt loam, Exeter sandy loam, Exeter very fine sandy loam, and Waukena loam. All these are very deep, well-drained to excessively drained, nearly level soils that occur on alluvial fans and flood plains (NRCS 1971).

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth but Riversidean Coastal Sage Scrub vegetation or grassland may have been initially present in the project area. The project location is currently disturbed and partly developed. It is dominated by non-native weeds and landscape plants. The project location was used for agriculture in the past prior to its use as a dairy.

Animal resources in the region, prior to development of the area, probably included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, rabbit, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was probably relatively abundant in the past.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis,

the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility that may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (BP), the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2000 BP, dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the region occurred around 1500 BP. The Late Prehistoric period is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically as the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The San Luis Rey Complex is divided into two phases. San Luis Rey I is a preceramic phase dating from approximately 2000 BP to 500 BP (True et. al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, olivella beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented.

Ethnohistoric Period

This period refers to the brief time when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. Spanish explorers first encountered coastal villages of indigenous people in 1769 and later established the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798, 4 miles inland from the mouth of the San Luis Rey River. The Shoshonean inhabitants of the region were called Luiseños by Franciscan friars who named the San Luis Rey River and established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Their territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into the Hemet Region, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrielino and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Ipai (northern umeyaay) to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño, belonging to the Takic subfamily of Uto-Aztecan (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey river valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for the leaching of acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted, but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and volcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies, and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals, and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The missions "recruited" the Luiseño to use as laborers and converted them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles farther inland at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates ranged from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s, California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized resulting in political imbalance that caused Indian uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Luiseños left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements.

When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Luiseño were recruited more heavily as laborers and experienced even harsher treatment. Conflicts between Indians and encroaching Anglos finally led to the establishment of reservations for some Luiseño populations, including the La Jolla Reservation in 1875. Other Luiseños were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted Luiseño social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original Luiseño culture still persist today. Certain rituals and religious practices are maintained and traditional games, songs, and dances continue as well as the use of foods such as acorns, yucca, and wild game.

Historic Period

Cultural activities occurring between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of the region is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey Missions. The mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The mission system also introduced horses, cattle, agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families, and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblos of San Diego and Los Angeles were established during this period, and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present) gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted, quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain. Homesteading and dry farming in the valleys of western Riverside County created a boom period and resulted in massive settlement in the late 1800s. Cities such as Riverside developed to support smaller agricultural communities.

Menifee Area History

The Menifee Valley encompasses a large area in the central portion of what was originally San Diego County, but is now western Riverside County. While railroad access was helping to establish settlements in other portions of the region, the Menifee Valley was off the main travel routes and lacked water for irrigation, so it tended to be settled later. The Menifee Valley received its name from Luther Menifee Wilson who came to the area around 1880 and upon finding gold in quartz, claimed the Menifee Quartz Lode (Lech 2004:155). His claims brought others to the area establishing claims and the region soon became known as the Menifee Valley (Lech 2004:155).

Within a few years of the initial mining interest, the area became known for it grain growing potential, mainly as dry farming. One of the initial farmers was Robert Kirkpatrick who, after initially filing for a 640-acre claim, eventually gained control of 3,000 acres continuing large-scale farming well into the 20th Century (Lech 2004:156). William Newport also conducted large-scale farming coming to the valley in 1885. The 1880s saw a general boom in southern California and a number of other families set up small farms in the region during this time (Lech 2004:156).

Families were widely scattered in large farms over the region, so no true townsite was initially established. The boom of the 1880s did see the establishment of a store in 1885 or 1886 and a post office in 1887 (Lech 2004:157). A school was established by 1890, but although attempts were planned, no true townsite was established (Lech 2004:157).

An area northwest of the intersection of Newport Road and Briggs Road was subdivided for a town called "La Belle" by Ira Carpenter, but the area never saw any serious development (Lech 2004:158).

The area of Menifee remained largely rural during the early part of the 20th century. The effect of bust cycles of drought on dry farmers led to the consolidation of many of the smaller farms in the 20th century and the sparse population continued to lack an urban center.

The climate of the region remained as a major asset. Developer Del Webb created a four square mile residential retirement community called Sun City in the Menifee Valley area in 1960. This was one of four similar communities built in the West at the time. This community brought a substantial increase in population to the area, and the further planned community of Menifee Lakes in the late 1980s continued to transform the area from rural agricultural to residential. In 2008, the residents of the communities in the Menifee Valley region voted to incorporate the City of Menifee in Riverside County.

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies conducted prior to performing the field survey of the project. The archival research consisted of a literature and records search at the regional archaeological repository. This information was used to identify previous studies associated with the property and previously recorded resources. A one-mile radius of the project was requested in the record search to determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey vicinity.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside (Appendix B). The records search results indicate that the project area has not been previously surveyed and no recorded resources occur in the current project area. At least 47 cultural investigations have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area, and documented at the EIC, and these are summarized in Table 1.

These investigations have resulted in the recording of 58 cultural resources, shown on Table 2. The majority (n=47) of these resources are prehistoric while eight are historic, and three have both prehistoric and historic attributes present. Copies of historic maps were also examined to supplement the historical research.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Bean et al.	Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section)	1979
Bissell and Brown	Culture Resources Reconnaissance of the Winchester Hills Development Project Located near Winchester, Riverside County, California	2002
Bissell and Morgan	Cultural Resources Reconnaisance of the Winchester Hills Project Area, 2900 Acres in Riverside County, California	1990
Bowles and Salpas	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 12344	1978
Brown	Archaeological Literature Review for the Polley and Sattler Property Located Near Winchester, Riverside County, California	2006
Brown and O'Neil	Archaeological Monitoring for the Pulte Winchester Project, Riverside County, Riverside	2005
CRM Tech	Archaeological Mitigation and Data Recovery Report: Newport Road Extension Project, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California	2004
Dahdul et al.	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Newport Road Extension Project, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California	2003
Desautels	Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Report on the Salt Creek Property Located in the Sun City Area of the County of Riverside	1980
Dibble	An Archaeological Survey of 40 Acres near Sun City, Riverside County, California	1988
Dolittle and Hogan-Conrad	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Valley-Sun 115kV Transmission Reconductor Project, Riverside County, California	2007
Foster et al.	History and Historical Archaeology of the Domenigoni Valley, Testing and Evaluation Report Number 6: Mud, Stone, Rock, and Water Utilization in the Domenigoni Valley	1994
Goodwin	Archaeological Monitoring Program: Lakeridge Project, Community of Menifee, Riverside County, California	2006
Greenwood et al.	History and Historical Archaeology of the Domenigoni Valley, Volume I: Historical Overview and Research Implications, Final Report	1994
Hogan et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract No. 31892, Winchester Ridge Project, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California	2004
Hogan et al.	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report, Sites CA-RIV-4010, -7419, -7420, -7518, and -7519, Winchester Ridge Project, Tentative Tract No. 31892, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California	2004
Hogan et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Winchester Hills Community Facilities District Infrastructure Improvement Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California	2004
Irish et al.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on APN# 334-250-014, Lindenberger Road, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	2003
Irish et al.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report for the Bell Mountain Project South, APNs# 372-080-001 to -006 and Portion of 372-080-007, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	2003
Irish et al.	A Phase II Testing Report on P-33-012435, The Hidden Meadows Quarry Site, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	2006
Irish et al.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Report For, Tract 30948, APNs 372-080-001 to -006 and Portions of 372-080-007, Menifee, Riverside County, California	2006
Irish et al.	An Archaeologicla and Paleontological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for Echo Ridge, APN 334-250-014, Tract 30757, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	2006
Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 30105, 40.01 Acres of Land near Sun City, Riverside County, California	2002
Keller	A Phase I Cultural Resrouces Assessment of Public Use Permit 2013-183 APN 340-040-020	2013

Table 1. Cultural Resources Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Kerridge and Gallardo	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties. Wheatfield Park Extension Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	2016
Love and Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: La Piedra Waterline Project, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California	1999
Love and Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resoruces Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 30422, Menifee East Specific Plan, Menifee Valley, Riverside County, CA	2002
Love et al.	Historical/archaeological Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract No. 29837 near the Community of Menifee, Riverside County, California	2000
Macko	Results of a Records Check and Intensive Survey of Tentative Parcel Map 25602, Menifee Valley, Riverside County, California	1990
Maxon and O'Neil	Cultural Resources Investigation of TT#31629 The Proposed Lexington Development Project, Menifee, Riverside County, California	2005
McKenna	Letter Report: Winchester Valley 85 Review	2003
Mckenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Winchester 212 Project Area in the Menifee Valley Area of Riverside County, California	2005
McKenna	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Stater Bros. Site on Newport Road in the City of Menifee, Riverside Co., California	2013
Peter and Gilmour	Cultural and Palenotological Resources Investigation of the Hamra Property, Riverside County, California	1987
Rogers	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County	1953
Rosenberg and Smith	Results of a Data Recovery Program for the Winchester Ridge Project, Phase 3 Archaeological Assessment, Riverside County, California, APNs: 461-170-002 & -003; Tentative Tract No. 31892	2006
Rosenberg and Smith	Results of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Winchester Ridge Project, County of Riverside, APNs: 461-170-002 & 003; Tentative Tract No. 31892	2007
Sander	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Unincorporated Portion of Riverside County, California	2010
Scientific Resource Surveys	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Eastern Reservoir Studies Project Area, Western Riverside County	1988
Smith	Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277), City of Menifee; County of Riverside, APN 372-080-024	2012
Tang and Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Off-Site Improvements Associated with Tentative Tracts 30976, 31008, 31229, 32027, 32318, and 32873 Near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California	2007
Thal	Request for Shpo Review of Fcc Undertaking for Project Wickered/ca-8564b	2004
White	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility Rv54xc457d (Menifee Fire Station), Menifee, Riverside County, CA	2000
White	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility Rv54xc457a (Chicken Hatch), Menifee, Riverside County, CA	2000
White	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Assessment for Terracon Project No. 64007887 (Menifee), Menifee, Riverside County, California	2001
White and White	An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County	1999
Wood and Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Winchester Valley 155, Menifee Valley Area, Riverside County, CA	2003

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	CA-RIV-	Resource Age	Recorder (Year)
P-33-001164	1164	Prehistoric, Historic	Smith (1977); Banks 1980); McDougall & Bircheff (2002); CRM Tech (2004)
P-33-001352	1352	Prehistoric	Townsend (1976)
P-33-001353	1353	Prehistoric	Townsend (1976)
P-33-001354	1354	Prehistoric	Townsend (1976)
P-33-001355	1355	Prehistoric	Townsend (1976)
P-33-001356	1356	Prehistoric	Toren (1976); Knell (1990)
P-33-001357	1357	Historic, Unknown	Townsend (1976)
P-33-002222	2222	Prehistoric	McDougall & Bircheff (2002)
P-33-003437	3437	Prehistoric	Dibble (1988); Landis (1993); Hoover & Blevins (2002); Hoover (2005)
P-33-003986	3986	Historic	Bissell (1990)
P-33-003987	3987	Prehistoric, Historic	Phiilips & Becker (1990)
P-33-003988	3988	Prehistoric, Historic	Phiilips & Becker (1990)
P-33-003990	3990	Prehistoric	Phiilips & Becker (1990)
P-33-003991	3991	Prehistoric	Knell (1990)
P-33-003992	3992	Prehistoric	Becker (1990)
P-33-003993	3993	Prehistoric	Knell (1990)
P-33-003994	3994	Prehistoric	Phiilips & Becker (1990)
P-33-003995	3995	Prehistoric	Phiilips & Becker (1990)
P-33-003996	3996	Prehistoric	Phiilips (1990)
P-33-003997	3997	Prehistoric	Becker (1990)
P-33-003998	3998	Prehistoric	Phiilips & Becker (1990)
P-33-003999	3999	Prehistoric	Bissell (1990)
P-33-004000	4000	Prehistoric	Becker (1990)
P-33-004001	4001	Prehistoric	Knell (1990)
P-33-004002	4002	Prehistoric	Becker (1990)
P-33-004003	4003	Prehistoric	Becker (1990)
P-33-005202	5202	Historic	Wakefield (1993); McDougall & Bircheff (2002)
P-33-011450	6832	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011451	6833	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011452	6834	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011453	6835	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011454	6836	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011455	6837H	Historic	not provided
P-33-011456	6838H	Historic	not provided
P-33-011591	6904	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011593	6905	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011595	6906	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-011803		Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-012525	7124	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013321	7419	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013376	7439	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013377	7440	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013378	7441	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013379	7442	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013380	7443	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013381	7444	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013382	7445	Prehistoric	not provided
P-33-013750	7518	Prehistoric	Eddy (2004)
P-33-013751	7519	Prehistoric	Eddy (2004)

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)

Primary No.	CA-RIV-	Resource Age	Recorder (Year)
P-33-013752	7520	Prehistoric	Eddy (2004)
P-33-013784	7545	Prehistoric	Porter (2004); Hogan (2005)
P-33-013785	7546	Prehistoric	Porter (2004
P-33-013787	7548	Prehistoric	Porter (2004
P-33-020980	10864	Prehistoric	Kraft (2012)
P-33-014370		Prehistoric	Dahdul (2004); Wilson & Gibson (2012)
P-33-015340		Historic	Goodwin & Fritz (2005)
P-33-015341		Historic	Goodwin (2005)
P-33-015342		Historic	Goodwin (2005)

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that might be affected by the proposed project. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, cultural resources within the project area are most likely to be prehistoric although historic resources exist nearby. The current field survey was conducted to identify any unrecorded resources within the project areas.

B. Survey Methods

The records search conducted at EIC provided site records and reports for the project area and a one-mile radius of the project, along with historic research.

The current survey was conducted on June 15, 2017 by Andrew R. Pigniolo. Alicia Olea of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, San Jacinto, and Cameron Linton of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, served as Native American monitors and assisted in the survey.

The inventory included an intensive 5 to 10-m interval transect survey throughout the project area. The project area has been heavily disturbed by previous development associated with over 30 years of dairy-associated use on the property. Surface visibility was highly variable depending upon previous development. Some areas were completely paved or covered with concrete and fill base while other areas had been excavated and provided a view of subsurface conditions. Undeveloped areas had moderate weed cover or were completely cleared. Survey visibility averaged approximately 50 percent. Although existing hardscape and landscaping obscured visibility in some areas, native soils were observed across the property; thus the cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources, had any been present.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

No cultural resources were observed within the project area. The project location was generally level and nearby hillside margin ecotone environments probably served as a more attractive location for prehistoric occupation than the project area. Native soil had very few rock inclusions. Base fill material appears to have been imported and placed under many of the dairy structures on the site. This fill included Bedford Canyon metasedimentary rock and schist.

Past soil disturbance was present in many areas providing some indication of subsurface soil conditions. Significant excavations on the western side of the property for agricultural waste ponds provided subsurface profiles of the alluvial soils. The potential for impacts to buried prehistoric cultural resources is low, based on an absence of cultural material in subsurface cuts observed during the survey. No evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural material was observed within the project location.

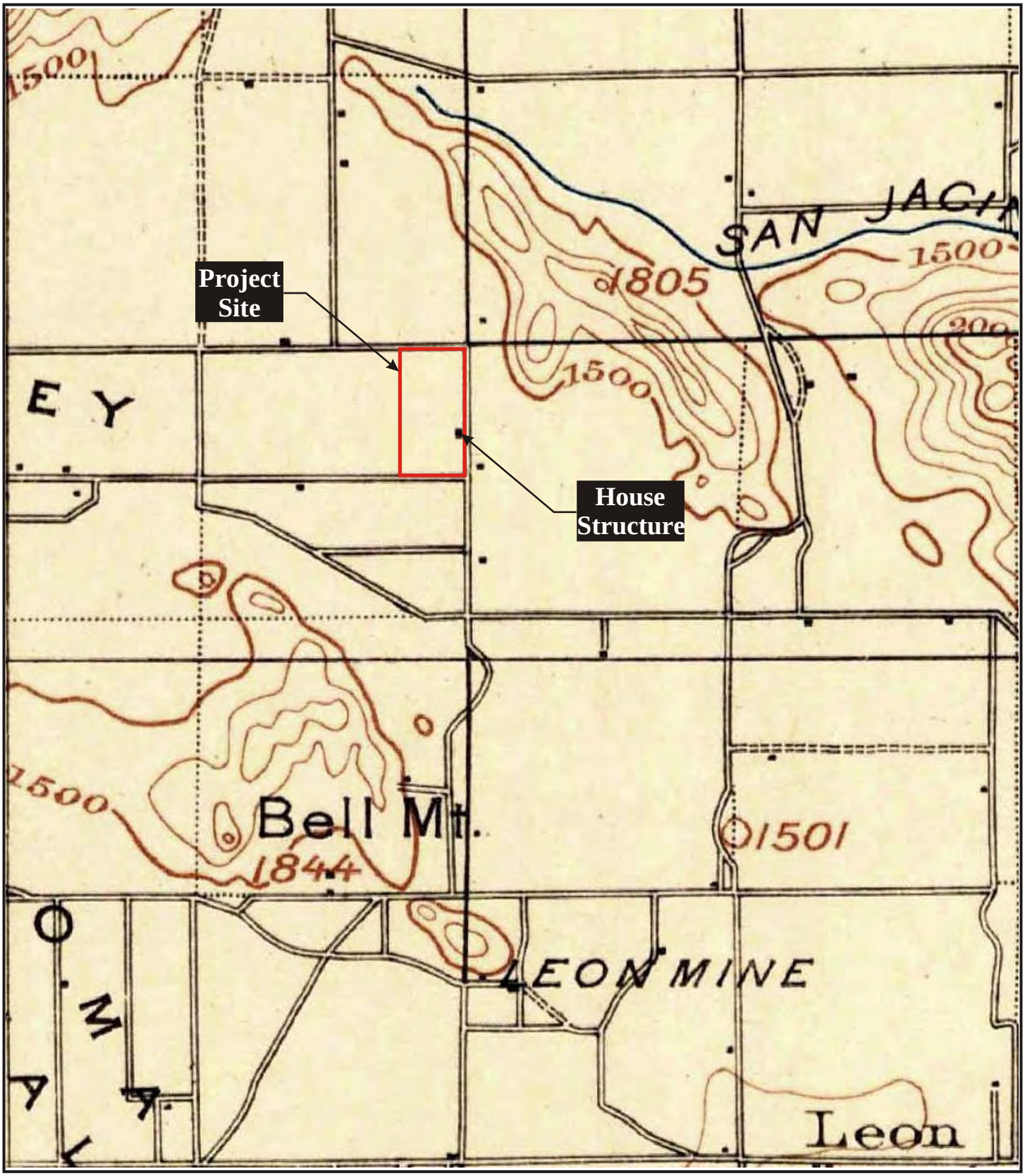
Historic aerial photographs and maps indicate that the project area was used primarily as agricultural land in the past (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR]). U. S. Government Land Office Plat Maps do not show any structures in the project area on maps dating to 1860 and 1880. The land that now encompasses the project area was granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1883 by the federal government (CACAAA 072323). Nearby lands were frequently patented to private individuals in the period between 1889 and 1892, and it is likely the Southern Pacific Railroad Company sold the land to a private party during this period. A structure is plotted in the southeasten portion of the project area, immediately west of Briggs Road, on the 1901 Elsinore 30' USGS Quadrangle map surveyed in 1897-1898 (Figure 3). No information could be found as to the identity of this building, but it probably represents a rural farmhouse.

The structure does not appear on later historic maps of the area from 1948 to present. And as small farms were rapidly consolidated after the turn of the 20th century, the building was probably abandoned and eventually torn down. An aerial photograph from 1967 shows no indication of a structure in the area and the entire project area was fallow but recently plowed agricultural land (Figure 4) (NETR 1967). The 1978 aerial photograph of the area continues to show the project area as open agricultural land (Figure 5) (NETR 1978).

The Abacherli Dairy was a family business initially established by Arnold Abacherli in Chino in 1921 (Spoon 2014). The dairy later moved to Anaheim. Arnold's son, Frank and his wife Shirley, relocated their home and the dairy to Menifee in 1981 (Spoon 2014). The existing residential and commercial structures and associated landscaping in the project area date to this period. They do not appear on the 1985 USGS quadrangle map of the area, but this may be due to the survey date for the map. The current buildings first appear on the 1996 aerial photograph of the project area (Figure 6) (NETR 1996). Frank Abacherli died in 2013 (Spoon 2014). Ron Abacherli, one of five children, ran the dairy until 2014 when it was closed (Spoon 2014).

The existing residential and commercial structures on the property are not of historic age. The trees and landscaping associated with these structures also date from 1981 or after, and do not qualify as heritage trees.

The location of the historic-age structure, plotted on a 1901 topographic map, is paved and covered with a thin layer of fill, so the potential for subsurface features associated with this structure remains.



SOURCE: USGS 30' Elsinore Quadrangle

Figure 3
Project Location on 1901 USGS Map

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0 1250 2500
F E E T

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

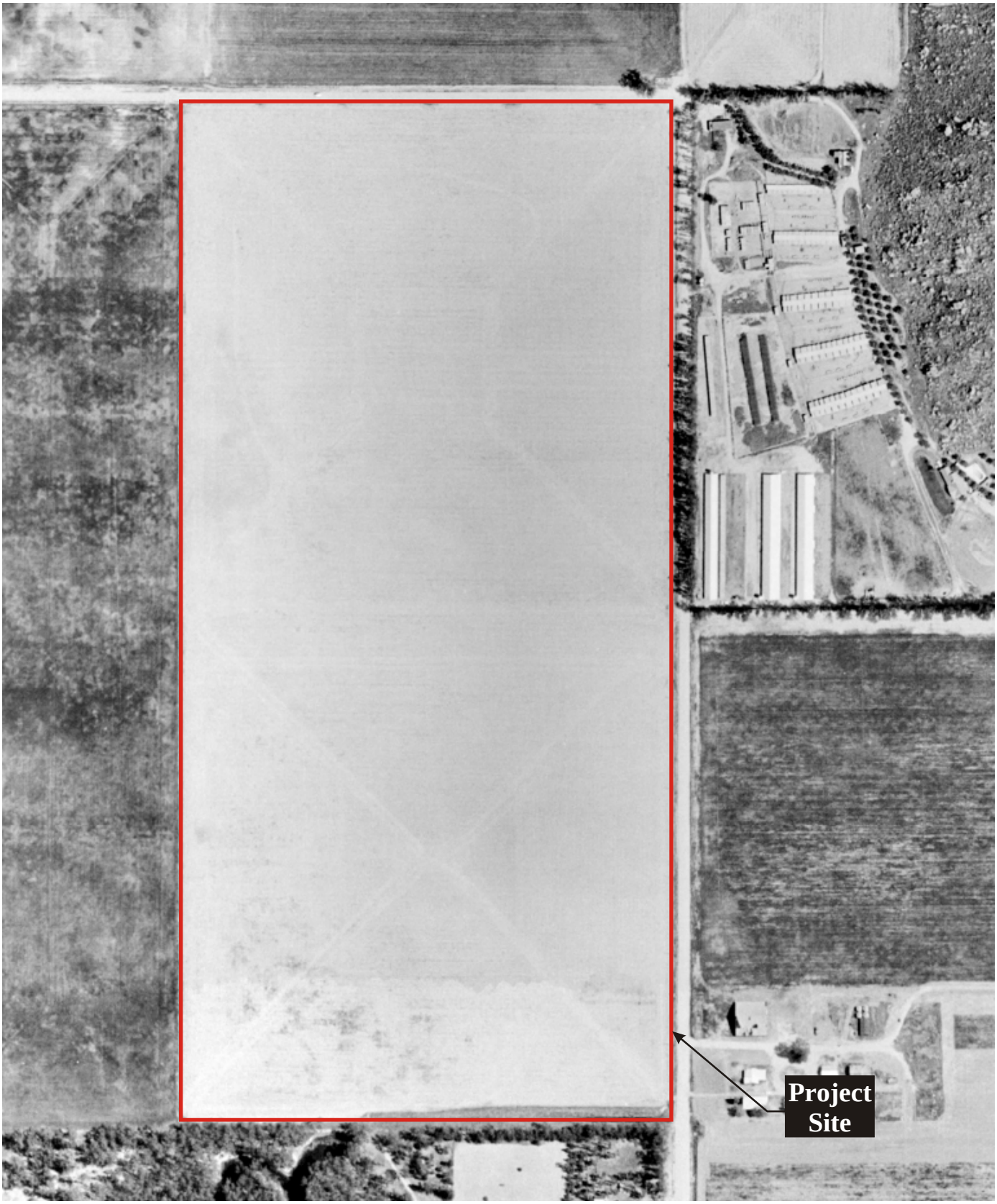

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Figure 4
Project Area Aerial in 1967

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

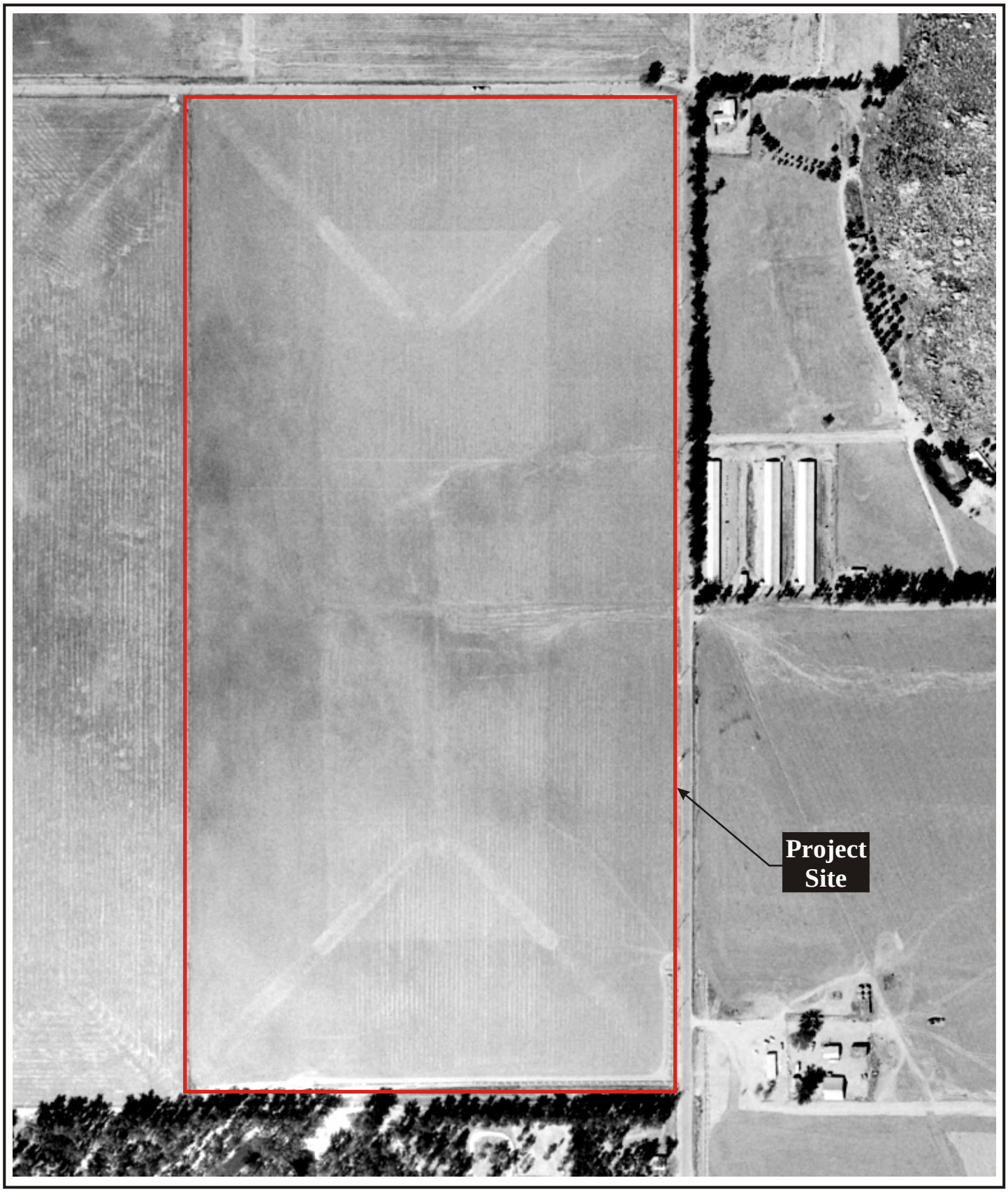

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Figure 4
Project Area Aerial in 1978

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

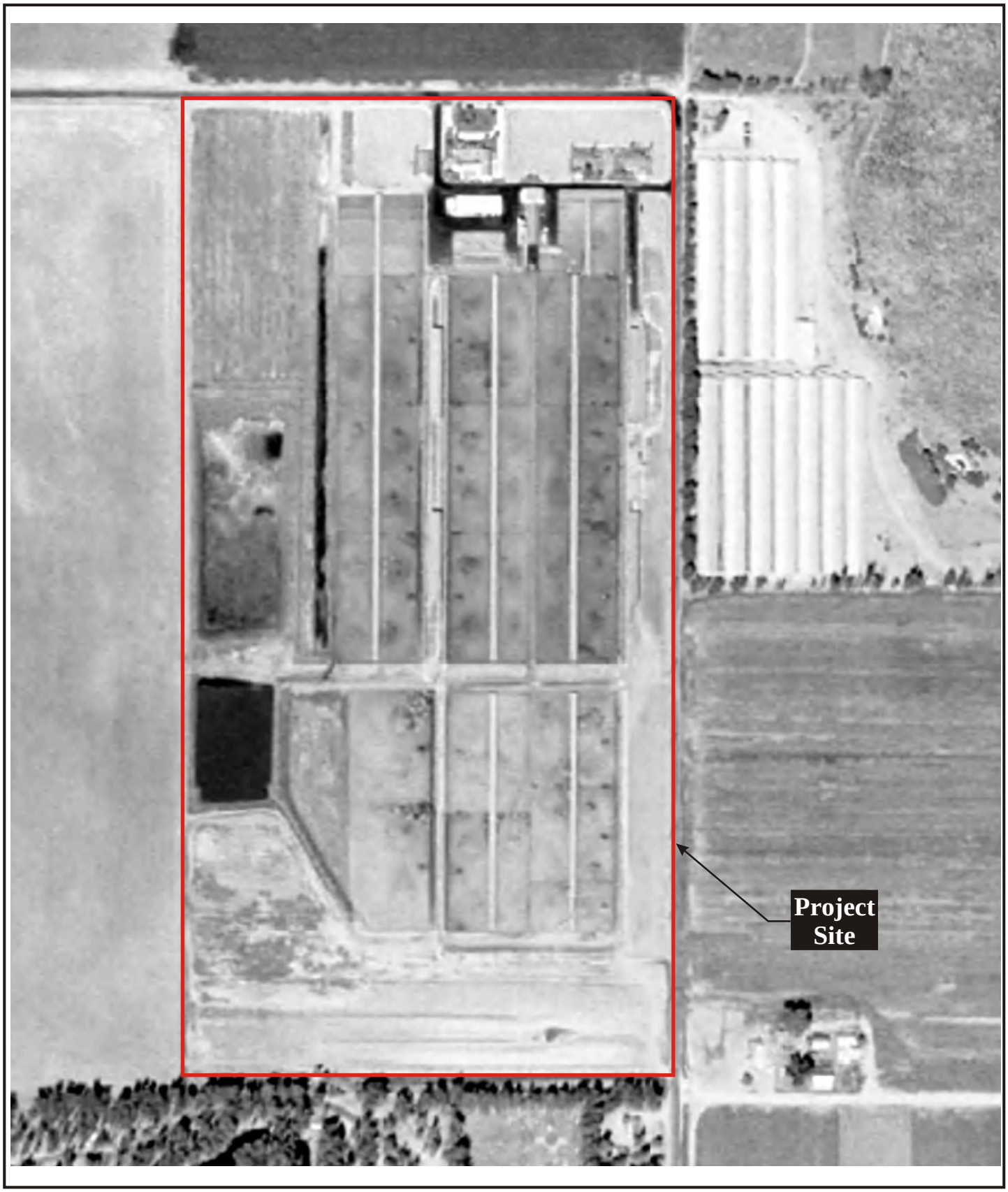

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Figure 5
Project Area Aerial in 1996

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. The cultural resource assessment did not identify any cultural resources within the project location. Impacts to cultural resources eligible for the California Register of Historic Places and significant under the CEQA are highly unlikely to be present. Therefore, no impacts to cultural resources are likely to result from this project. The potential for impacts to buried prehistoric cultural resources is low, based on excavations and soil cuts observed during the survey and the age of the alluvial formation.

Because the location of the previous historic structure on the 1901 30 minute USGS map is paved and covered with fill, the potential for subsurface features associated with this structure remains. Cultural resource monitoring by an archaeological monitor during excavation and grading of native soils only in this portion of the project is recommended.

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Archaeological Records Search Confirmation

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1992-present
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
San Diego County Archaeological Society

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 36 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pigniolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Proposed SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego to Imperial Valley, California *(San Diego Gas and Electric).* Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator and archaeological monitor for this project whose purpose is the installation of a new transmission line corridor running from San Diego to Imperial Valley. This phase of the project included the preliminary reporting of any cultural resources observed during field visits to the proposed impact areas. Mr. Pigniolo recorded sites encountered during monitoring, and collected GPS points and photographs of the sites for future review. Mr. Pigniolo also conducted the cultural resources portion of the environmental training for this project.

Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrift Site *(City of San Diego).* Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrift Site in the community of La Jolla. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

Cultural Resource Survey, Geotechnical Monitoring, and Testing for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*IEC*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and conducted an archaeological survey on an approximately 15-acre study area, in the La Jolla Natural Park area on Mount Soledad above La. In addition to the field survey, geotechnical work was monitored by an archaeologist and Native American monitor. One small prehistoric cobble procurement site (CA-SDI-20843) was tested to determine site significance. Due to surface visibility constraints from dense vegetation, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor during construction excavation and grading was recommended to ensure sensitive features not identified during the survey are not present or impacted by the project.

City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California *(Orion Construction Company.)* Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment.

Cultural Resource Monitoring and Treatment of CA-SDI-20861 for the 1941-1945 Columbia Street Project, City of San Diego, California (*Jeff Svitak Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archival research and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program of building demolition and construction excavation for a multi-family dwelling in the Little Italy community of the City of San Diego. The project consisted of archaeological and historical research prior to fieldwork, archaeological monitoring of foundation removal and construction excavation, and the recovery and analysis of historic artifacts discovered during monitoring. Site CA-SDI-20861 was treated as a significant cultural resource and the recovery and analysis of the cultural material served as mitigation for the project impacts to the site.

Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

Muller Residence Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Evaluation, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California (*Mr. Rolf Muller*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager of a cultural resource survey and testing and evaluation program of a residential parcel proposed for development. The survey indicated the presence of a portion of a prehistoric shell midden within the project area. The testing program indicated a deeply buried archaeological deposit with a high level of integrity. Impact avoidance through redesign was recommended under City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Cultural Resource Monitoring for The San Diego County Administration Center Waterfront Park Project, San Diego, California (*McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a cultural resource monitoring program for the Water Front Park Project at the San Diego County Administration Building in the City of San Diego. The monitoring program included excavation near the dredge fill/native ground contact. Historic maps indicated that the entire project area was located on man-made land created from bay dredge spoils. The monitoring program identified a small historic-age boat that probably sank in the bayfront prior to filling of the area. Based on the current County guidelines, this resource qualifies as significant for its information potential and has been treated as such. The boat was documented and avoided, and left in place.

13th and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California (*WM Builders*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a archaeological/historical resource assessment for a commercial development project in the City of San Diego. The project area is in the downtown portion of San Diego. A records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, records, and city directories was used to assess the potential for buried historic resources within the project area. Potential buried historic resource locations were identified and a testing plan was developed.

U. S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) Native American Consultation Plan, Yuma, Arizona (*Yuma Proving Ground*). Mr. Pigniolo served as principal author of a Native American consultation plan for YPG to provide guidance and information to U.S. Army commanders and Army resource managers at YPG for consultation with Native American groups. Consultation was conducted in a manner that is consistent with federal laws and regulations that mandate consultation and the consultation plan was designed to ensure the participation of Native American groups early in the planning process.

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California (*Legacy 106, Inc*.). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

June 22, 2017
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 027
EIC-RIV-ST-4201

Andrew Pigniolo
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
7696 Engineering Rd., Suite 208
San Diego, CA 92111

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Rockport Ranch Project

Dear Mr. Pigniolo,

We received your request on May 15, 2017, for a cultural resources records search for the Rockport Ranch Project located in Section 1, T. 6S, R. 3W, SBBM, in the Briggs Road area of Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 42 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Four of these studies involved the project area. Five additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Spreadsheet" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour for hard copies, or 15¢/page plus $40/hour and a $25 flat fee for PDFs.

Our records indicate that 58 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Spreadsheet".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Historic Property Directory (HPD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

A copy of the relevant portions of the 1901 USGS Elsinore 30' topographic maps is included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Shaina Ho
Information Officer

Enclosures