



November 14, 2012

Ms. Kerry Willoughby
Ace Environmental, LLC
9976 Peak Lookout Street
Las Vegas, NV 89178

Subject: **Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Vista Towers Candidate 'Ranchita', 27865 Old Mine Road, Ranchita, San Diego County, California.**

Dear Ms. Willoughby:

At the request of Ace Environmental, LLC, Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has conducted a cultural resource records search and site visit for Vista Towers Candidate 'Ranchita', located at 27865 Old Mine Road, Ranchita, CA 92006. The candidate is located in Section 15 of T.11S, R.4E (San Bernardino Base Meridian), as found on the USGS *Ranchita, CA. 7.5'* topographic quadrangle. Vista Towers proposes place antennas onto a new monopine. Associated equipment will be located at grade. Trenching will be required for power and telco.

The purpose of the records search is to identify all previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the area of potential effect, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. It entails a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a half-mile radius of the candidate, as well as a review of all cultural resource survey/excavation reports. The purpose of the site visit is to determine the area of potential effect (APE) associated with the candidate. The lease area and the locations of planned project-related excavations (if any) were visited and photographed. The APE was established with reference to planned-for candidate construction methods, the existing topography and the current level of local urbanization.

On July 30, 2012, MBA archaeologist Sarah Williams, M.A., working under the direct supervision of MBA professional archaeologist Wayne H. Bonner, M.A., conducted the cultural resource records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), which is located at the California State University, San Diego. To identify any historic properties on or near the candidate, a ½ -mile search radius was utilized. MBA examined current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). MBA also reviewed the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for San Diego County to determine any local resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance. In addition, archival maps were inspected for indications of historical structures in the area. On July 31st, 2012, a record search was conducted at the Museum of Man, San Diego, by Museum of Man staff member Karen Lacy.

Bakersfield
661.334.2755

Fresno
559.497.0310

Irvine
714.508.4100

Palm Springs
760.322.8847

Sacramento
916.383.0944

San Bernardino
909.884.2255

San Ramon
925.830.2733

Cultural Resources Records Search Results

The results of the records search indicated that no cultural resources (see Table 1 and 2) have been recorded within the search radius of the candidate. Eleven area-specific survey reports (see Table 3) are on file with the SCIC for the search radius. One addressed the candidate, suggesting that the candidate has been formally surveyed.

Table 1: Known Cultural Resource Located Within 1/2-mile radius of the candidate area

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Distance from the candidate</u>	<u>Resource Description</u>
None		

Table 2: Historic Structures or Features with 1/2-mile radius of the candidate area from the San Diego County HRI, NR, CR, CHL, and/or CHPI inventories

<u>Address</u>	<u>Distance from the candidate</u>	<u>Resource Description</u>
None		

Table 3: Known Cultural Resources Reports Within 1/2-mile radius of the candidate area

	<u>NADB Report Number</u>	<u>Additional Details</u>
1	Cook and Fulmer, 1980 (CookJ58)	Addressed the candidate location.
2	Wahoff and York, 2003	This report does not address the candidate location.
3	Wentworth, 1984	This report does not address the candidate location.
4	Noah and Gallegos, 2008	This report does not address the candidate location.
5	Van Wormer and Doose, 2006	This report does not address the candidate location.
6	Cook and Fulmer, 1981	This report does not address the candidate location.
7	Hector, Moslak and Pallette, 2007	This report does not address the candidate location.
8	Gardner, 2009	This report does not address the candidate location.
9	Cook and Fulmer, 1980 (CookJ24)	This report does not address the candidate location.
10	Barnes, 2003	This report does not address the candidate location.
11	BLM, 2003	This report does not address the candidate location.

<u>USGS Archival Topographic Map</u>	<u>Observations</u>
1960 Ranchita, CA 7.5'	The general area was minimally developed with some roads and structures in the vicinity. Cultural resources are not depicted at the candidate location.
1903 Ramona, CA 30'	The general area was minimally developed with a few roads in the vicinity. Cultural resources are not depicted at the candidate.

Cultural Sensitivity Based On The Record Search Data	
Historic	Low
Prehistoric	Moderate

Cultural Setting:

Four general, but distinctive cultural periods have been identified by Wallace (1955), for the prehistoric occupation of southern California (Early Hunter; Milling Stone; Intermediate; Late).

Early Hunter Period (before 6500 B.C.) sites are characterized by large projectile points, and other stone implements adapted to chase big game animals. The large size and weight of the points suggest that the primary weapon for hunting was the dart, propelled by a spear thrower. Lack of grinding tools, suggest that the inhabitants were not exploiting the plant foods to the extent that later cultures were. They were nomadic in hunters, following the game throughout the seasons. Archaeological sites representing this early period are not common.

The Milling Stone Period (about 6500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) represents a long period of time characterized by small, highly mobile groups of Native Americans. These groups probably had a seasonal round of settlement that included both inland and coastal residential bases. They relied primarily on grasses and seeds for food. Characteristic inland sites include numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones. Shell middens are more common at coastal sites.

The Intermediate Period occurred from approximately 1000 B.C. to A.D. 750. Mortars and pestles first appear in this period, indicating knowledge of acorn leaching. Use of the acorn probably permitted greater sedentism, especially at inland locations. Large projectile points suggest use of spear throwers rather than the bow and arrow. Settlement patterns during this period are not well understood.

The Late Period (A.D. 750 to Historic Contact) saw a more semi-sedentary settlement pattern. Smaller project points suggest introduction of the bow and arrow and less or no reliance on the spear thrower. Large shell middens, indicative of greater exploitation of marine resources, characterize coastal sites.

Tipai/Ipai

1 *References*
 Bean, L.J.
 1972 *Mukat's People*, The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. University of California Press, Los Angeles
 1978 *Cahuilla*. R.F. Heizer, (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California: 575-587. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.*
 Bean, L.J. and Harry Lawton
 1975 *The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California*. Maliki Museum Press, Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning.
 Bean, L.J. and K.S. Saubel
 1979 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian knowledge and usage of plants*. Maliki Museum Press, Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning.
 Kroeber, A.L. and Lucille Hooper
 1978 *Studies in Cahuilla Culture, Classics in California Anthropology no. 4. Malki Museum Press, Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning.*
 Luomala, Katharine . 1978. Tipai/Ipai. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 592-609. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
 Strong, W.D. 1972. *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. Morongo Indian Reservation, Malki Museum Press, Banning.
 Wallace, W.J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3): 214-230.

Among the native people of San Diego County and Northern Baja California, there is a certain resolve in identifying them as a culture group, separate in identity from other Southern Californian tribes and bands. These native people, known today as the Kumeyaay, are unlike other native groups, in that they have had their regional habitation split by the border of Mexico and the United States.

The Kumeyaay have been known by many names according to themselves and history. They previously were designated by prehistoric terms of culture related to regional geography within San Diego and Baja, California specifically Tipai south of the border, and Ipai on the coast and mountain regions. Later during the Spanish occupation within San Diego County, the Kumeyaay were coined Digueno. In many references the Digueno are also designated by geography, coastal, mountain, or desert.

A significant aspect of the Kumeyaay prehistory is that they did not build typical house structures, but simple shelters. Kumeyaay structures were dwellings only built for the winter, and located at low elevations. Ceremonial structures were built for permanence and considered as owned by the village, and a typical summer home required only a windbreak or was located under trees. Most villages were only seasonal campsites and a married couple, children, and occasionally guests shared a dwelling.

Cahuilla

Cahuilla villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale, essentially their environmental surroundings. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams or at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains for protection against the winds. While other Desert Cahuilla settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. Typically, one clan or family occupied several food gathering locations and aggressively guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans.

The desert Cahuilla, belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrielino and Digueno of the southern Californian coast and the Luiseno of Riverside County as well as other desert tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute and Serrano. It is thought the Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact, could have been as numerous as 6000 people in an area over 2400 square feet.

The pottery associated with the Cahuilla has been stylistically and ornamentally compared to that of an ancient Pueblo style, as well as to the Colorado River Indians, the Digueno, Luiseno and Mohave clans. It is constructed in coil form, and then shaped with a polishing stone and wooden paddle, in many cases it has been incised for decoration and then finally sun baked and fired. However, it is suggested that the Cahuilla had four definitive pottery forms; an open bowl or dish, a cooking pot, a small-rimmed vessel and a wider opening rimmed vessel. Although it is not uncommon to find that ladles, trays and pipes were also manufactured. Baskets were also an important item to a Cahuilla clan and typically made in a variety of shapes and sizes, but always produced from a coil of mesquite branches, willow, or palm leaves. Grasses were used in the foundation and the only tools used to manufacture these baskets were either a needle made from the leg bone a deer or a heavy cactus needle set into a wooden handle.

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported the wood ceiling beams and were completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases the floor was slightly subterranean, perhaps for hot summers. Each house was positioned so that a certain level of privacy was attained. It has been noted that Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in the mesquite groves and consequently overlooked when searching for their villages.

Ceremony and ritual was of great importance to the Cahuilla. Deep ceremonial ties existed between the Serrano and the Cahuilla, in many cases the desert Cahuilla are thought to have adopted many of the ceremonial practices they learnt from the Serrano. Frequently practiced ceremonies include multiple rituals for the mourning of the dead, the eagle dance, a separate boys and girls initiation rites ceremony, and a summer and winter solstice celebration.

Establishment of APE and Cultural Resources

On August 9, 2012, archaeologist Sarah Williams, working under the direct supervision of MBA professional archaeologist Wayne H. Bonner, M.A., visited the candidate location for the purposes of establishing the APE (see Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2). Mr. Bonner satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications for a professional archaeologist. The APE was ascertained by examining the planned candidate construction methods, the existing topography and the current level of urbanization. Vista Towers proposes place antennas onto a new monopine. Associated equipment will be located at grade. Trenching will be required for power and telco. Given these parameters, the direct APE is confined to the monopine, equipment, and trench route. The visual Indirect APE is considered all that area within a ½-mile radius of those portions of the candidate once completed.

Direct APE Cultural Resources

The site visit revealed that there are no cultural resources at the candidate location. The candidate is located within an irregular shaped parcel. The proposed candidate will be located in the eastern portion of the property. Trenching will run to the northwest, west then southwest to the point of connection. There is surface visibility is excellent with 85 percent visibility. Soils consist of decomposing granite, and the area had been recently disturbed during the clearing of brush. Part of the trenching route has experienced the removal of soil after the Cedar Fire came through the area.

Visual Indirect APE

The site visit confirmed that there are no NR eligible or listed historic properties located within a half-mile radius of the candidate. It should be noted that an isolate possible mano fragment was observed in the vicinity of the trenching route. It was recorded and submitted to the SCIC. The current site conditions include the following:

- North of the candidate is disturbed and cleared desert land, and relatively minimally disturbed desert land. There are also the occasional residential structure
- East of the candidate is relatively undisturbed desert land. To the northeast is a granitic outcropping which is very weathered.
- South of the candidate is relatively raw desert land, with a few residential structures. A bedrock milling feature was observed in an area south of the trench route. It was recorded and submitted to the SCIC.
- West of the candidate are cleared areas with residential structures and associated out buildings. Beyond are areas of raw desert.

Photographs are attached.

Ground surface visibility is excellent with 65 percent visibility. The topography of the area consists of shallow drainages, and slopes, with graded areas. The nearest water source is an intermittent stream located 0.17 mile south of the candidate. Vegetation in the area consists of chaparral and non native landscaping.

Recommendations

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, MBA has assessed the effects of this candidate on any historic properties. The candidate is located in a in area disturbed by tractor use and where a portion of the area has up to four feet of soil removed following the Cedar fire. The candidate has been previously surveyed with negative results. No previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources are located within ½-mile of the candidate. No NR listed or eligible properties are located within ½-mile of the candidate. An isolate and milling feature were observed during the site visit. Therefore, MBA recommends archaeological/Native American monitoring during construction of Vista Towers candidate 'Ranchita'.

We at MBA appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. If we can be of any further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this letter, please do not hesitate to contact Al Martinez at (714) 508-4100 or via his e-mail, amartinez@brandman.com.

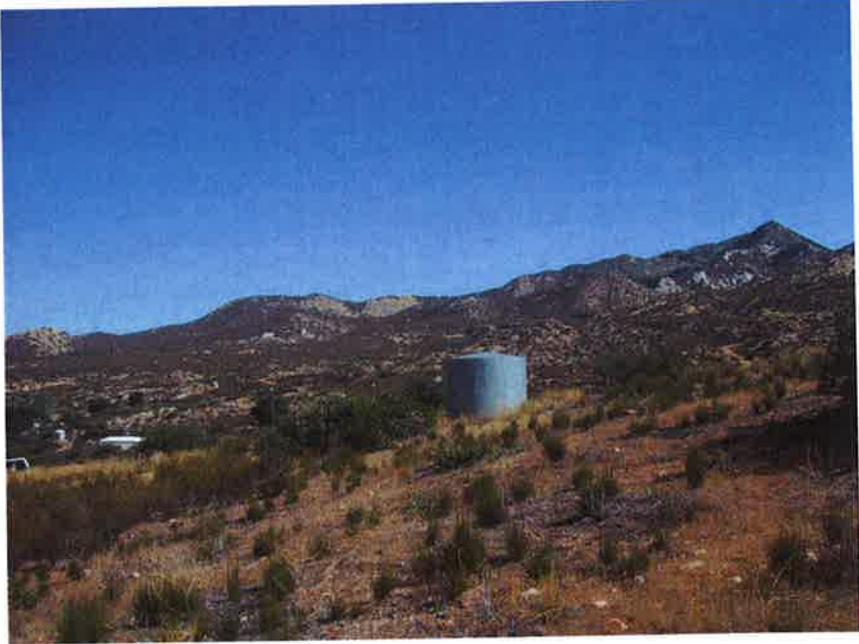
Sincerely,



Wayne H. Bonner, M.A., RPA
Professional Archaeologist
Riverside County Certification No. 102
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602



Sarah A. Williams, M.A.
Archaeologist
Michael Brandman Associates
621 E. Carnegie Drive, Ste.100
San Bernardino, CA 92408



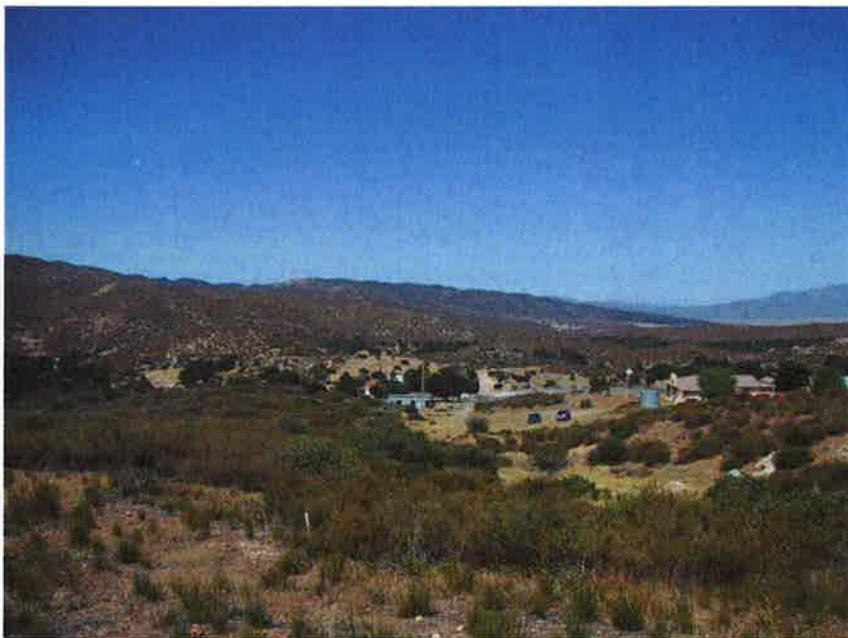
North facing view from the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



East facing view from the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



South facing view from the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



West facing view from the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



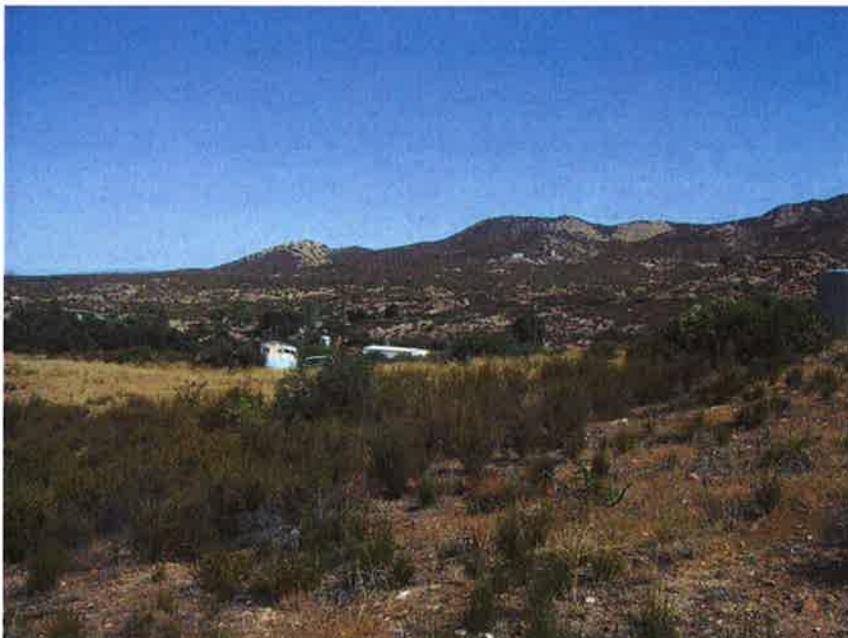
North facing view of the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



East facing view of the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



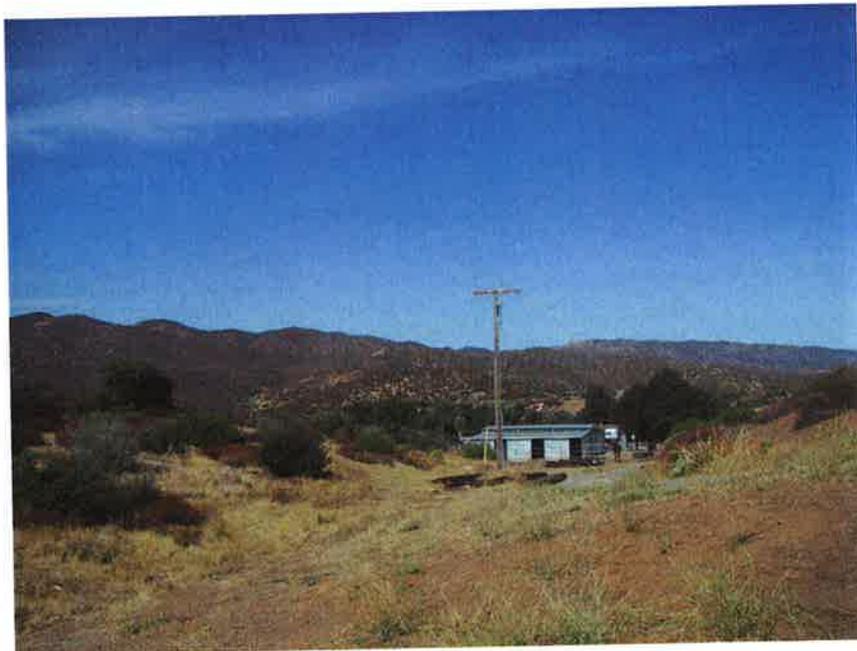
West facing view of the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



Northwest facing view of a portion of the trench cut location



East facing view of a portion of the trenching cut location and staging area



West-Southwest facing view of a portion of the trench cut location



Southwest facing overview of the proposed antenna and equipment shed location



Northeast facing view of the access point from Old Mine Road.

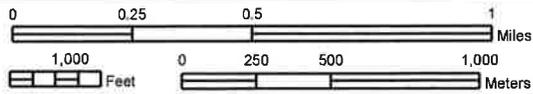
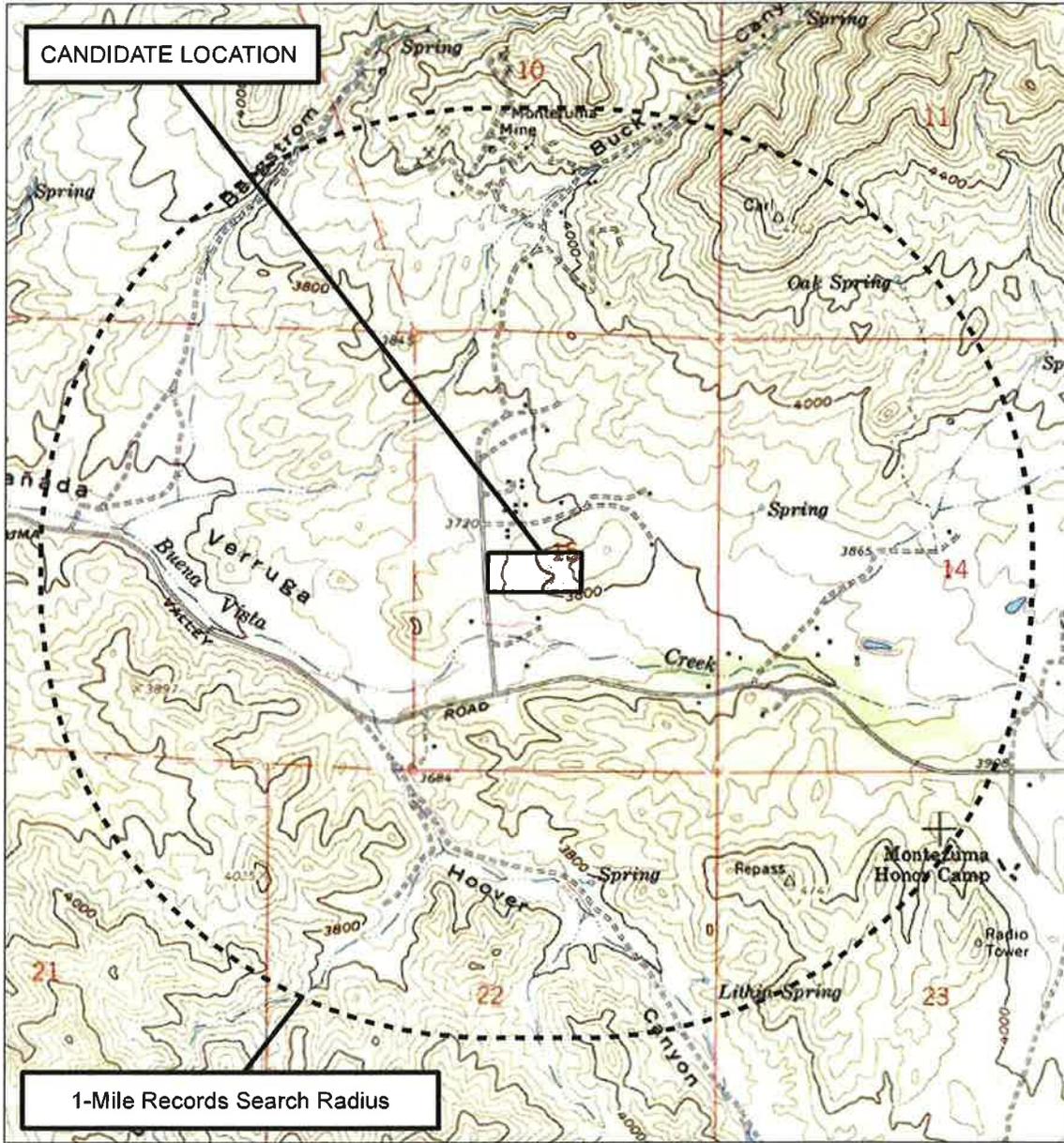


SOURCE: DeLorme Street Atlas 2008



Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 1 Street Map



Source: Topo! @ National Geographic Holdings



WAYNE H. BONNER
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD MONITOR

Mr. Bonner has over 20 years of experience in cultural resources management and has supervised and participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, data recovery, and construction monitoring. He has conducted numerous evaluations of archaeological sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and is well versed in impact assessments and development of mitigation measures. He has documented and mapped hundreds of archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, and has analyzed thousands of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Mr. Bonner has authored and contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents including Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, and Environmental Impact Reports. He also has experience with Sections 106 and 10 of NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA.

Professional Experience (Partial Listing)

- NEPA Compliance/Telecommunication Facilities. Serving as a project archaeologist/historian for a variety of telecommunication providers throughout southern and central California in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the implementation of cellular communication facilities. This project includes the preparation of NEPA compliance documents in accordance with the Federal Communication Commissions regulations pertaining to telecommunication facilities, in particular cultural resource records searches and Phase I surveys, including architectural/historical evaluations, viewshed impact assessments, and construction monitoring.
- Faunal Analyst, Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor. Hollyhills Storm Drain, Los Angeles, California.
- Field director of numerous archaeological surveys and excavations, paleontological surveys and recoveries in Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California. Various Cultural Resource Management Firms.
- Field Director, excavation and mitigation of twelve archaeological sites, Rail Garrison Peace Keeper Project, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.
- Historic archaeology monitoring, Old Santa Fe Railroad Passenger Depot, Los Angeles, California, for MetroRail Project.
- Fossil terrestrial mammal specimen recovery program, Simi Valley Landfill, Ventura County, California.
- Director, Cemetery investigation and predicted burial locations remote sensing Project, Lower Lake Cemetery (CA-Lak-73), Lake County, California.
- Field Director, Excavation of two fossilized whales, Monarch Beach, California.
- Archaeological Field Consultant. Archaeological Survey, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Project Field Director. Test Excavations of LAN-235. Physical Planning and Facilities Development, California State University, Long Beach.
- Director, Rock Art Archives. University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology.
- Site Director. Smithland Pool Project, Illinois. Southern Illinois University in Cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Archaeological Field Consultant. Railroad Relocation Project, Springfield, Illinois. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.
- Archaeological Field and Lab Member. Pajarito Archaeological Research Project, New Mexico. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Archaeological Field and Lab Consultant. Vandenberg Air Force Base Archaeological Project. University of California, Santa Barbara.

Education

Post Graduate Studies, Department of Archaeology University of Reading, England
Certification by the Society of Professional Archaeologists: Archeometric and Natural Science
Certification by the Society of Professional Archaeologists: Field Archaeology
M.A., California State University, Long Beach
Certificate in Archaeology California State University, Los Angeles
Lifetime Teaching Credential, State of California
B.A., California State College, Long Beach

Professional Affiliations

Registry of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)*
(1986/ originally Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA))
Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA)
Society of American Archaeology (SAA)
Society of California Archaeology (SCA)
Rancho de los Palos Verdes Historical Society Museum, archaeological consultant

Publications

Bonner, W. H. 1991. The Animal Bones from Moorgate Nursery Site, Cirencester. Cotswold Archaeological Trust Journal.

Bonner, W. H. 1988. Shellfish Remains and Distributions, In the Bulrush Canyon Project, Excavations at Bulrush Canyon Site (SCA1-137) and Camp Cactus Road Site, Santa Catalina Island. E. Jane Rosenthal (editor). Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 24 (2/3): 74-9.

Bonner, W. H. 1988. Column Sample Analysis: Composition Control, In the Bulrush Canyon Project, Excavations at Bulrush Canyon Site (SCA1-137) and Camp Cactus Road Site, Santa Catalina Island. E. Jane Rosenthal (editor). Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly (2/3): 205-8.

Bonner, W. H. and W. Gilmour. 1988. The Remington Whales Analysis of Two Late Miocene Mysteceti from Orange County, California. Southern California Paleontological Special Issue 8.

Author or co-author of over 100 technical reports involving archaeozoological, archaeological, paleontological, and historical topics. A representative list will be furnished upon request.

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**



1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
caishpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

Dear FCC Applicant:

As of **March 1, 2008** Section 106 submissions for the FCC will not be accepted unless this cover sheet is completed and attached.

Project Name Ranchita
Project Address 27865 Old Mine Road, Ranchita, CA 92066

Based on the information provided on the accompanying FCC Form 620 or Form 621 the following information applies to this project:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There are buildings or structures over 45 years of age within this project's direct/indirect area of potential effect (APE).
<input type="checkbox"/>	There is an archeological site located within this project's direct APE.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A qualified archeologist has determined that the proposed project area is considered moderately to highly sensitive for archeological resources.

If the above boxes are blank, there are no historic properties within the direct or indirect project area. Therefore, pursuant to Stipulation VII.B.2 of the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission* as quoted below, **your Section 106 responsibilities are complete:**

If the SHPO/THPO does not provide written notice to the Applicant that it agrees or disagrees with the Applicant's determination of No Historic Properties Affected within 30 days following receipt of a complete Submission Packet, it is deemed that no Historic Properties Exist within the APE or the Undertaking will have no effect on Historic Properties. The Section 106 process is then complete and the Applicant may proceed with the project, unless further processing for reasons other than Section 106 is required.

Yes, this submission contains an eligibility determination requiring SHPO concurrence.
 Yes, this submission contains tribal response.

This project will: Not Not Adversely Adversely affect Historic Properties.

The qualified project archeologist acknowledges that a pedestrian survey has been completed, a record search has been conducted at the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (IC) and that all submitted information is true.

Archeologist's signature Wayne H. Brown Date October 2, 2012

Please note, this letter pertains only to FCC projects being submitted to the California SHPO for comment.

Sincerely,

Milford Wayne Donaldson

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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November 29, 2012

Reply In Reference To: FCC_2012_1003_001

Wayne Bonner
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

RE: Vista Towers Old Mine Road Telecommunication Facility, 27865 Old Mine Rd.,
Ranchita, New Tower

Dear Mr. Bonner:

Thank you for initiating consultation with me on behalf of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regarding your efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800. You do so under the terms of the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission, September 2004 (PA)*. You are requesting I concur that the above-referenced undertaking will not affect historic properties.

The FCC's licensee or the tower company named as the applicant proposes to construct and operate an unmanned cellular communications facility at the above-referenced address. In addition to your project description, you have submitted maps, photographs, the results of a records search conducted at the regional information center, evidence of Native American consultation, and evidence of public notification.

Having reviewed this information, I concur that the undertaking as described will not affect historic properties. However, based on the heightened level of sensitivity for buried deposits in this area I recommend the following:

- to have a qualified archaeological monitor and the appropriate Native American monitor at the site during ground disturbing activities,
- to excavate the trench(es) slowly so that the monitors can see the buried materials and identify any cultural items before significant damage is done,
- During excavation of the trench(es), an assessment of site stratigraphy (if any is present) will be conducted. This can be accomplished by documenting cultural components visible in the sidewalls of the trench.
- You will stop all work in the vicinity should cultural items be found, until such time as the archaeologist can determine whether it represents a significant deposit or not,

November 29, 2012

FCC_2012_1003_001

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- If the cultural material encountered is determined to be significant, or you encounter human remains, you will cease project activities and notify my office immediately with a description of the finding and the effect from project activities.

Thank you for considering historic properties during project planning. If you have any questions, please contact Michelle C. Messinger, State Historian II of my staff at (916)445-7005 or at MMessinger@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer