



**CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH and SITE SURVEY
-UPDATE-**

**MOBILITIE SITE
BOULDER CREEK
BOULDER CREEK ROAD
DESCANSO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 91916**

PREPARED FOR:
MOBILITIE, LLC
660 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 200
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660

DATED: OCTOBER 27, 2011

PREPARED BY:
ACE ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
9976 PEAK LOOKOUT STREET
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89178
WWW.ACEENVIRONMENTALLC.COM
ACE PROJECT NO. 11-526-153-005

INTRODUCTION

ACE Environmental, LLC (ACE) has completed this Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey-Update Report for Mobilitie, LLC (the Client) for the Boulder Creek Site (herein referred to as the Site or Project area). The purpose of this records search and site survey was to identify previously recorded, as well as inventory and record previously unknown historic properties. Historic properties are commonly referred to as cultural resources, of archaeological type (prehistoric and/or historic), as well as historic architectural resources HARs (buildings, structures, and/or objects [BSOs], inclusive of districts, landmarks and/or contributing elements thereof) within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended; 1992), and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. The Section 106 process entails a cultural resource records search, literature review of previously recorded historic properties located within a ½-mile radius of the Site, and a survey and inventory of the Project area.

The Site consists of a Site visit and survey of a proposed un-manned telecommunications facility located along Boulder Creek Road in the mountainous community of Descanso, San Diego County, California, as Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates; Zone 11S 533107mE/3638452mN. Specifically, Mobilitie proposes the following tasks; (1) construction of a 45-foot-tall faux water tank structure; (2) collocation of 24 panel antennas, two GPS antennas, and one directional antenna within the faux water tank structure; (3) construction of a 12x16x11-foot flat-roofed pre-fabricated equipment shelter adjacent to base of faux water tank structure; (4) construction of 15x12x7-foot CMU block wall equipment closure and housing for backup tank; (5) trenching of power and telco to nearby point-of-service pole (approximately 442-feet; and (6) trenching of coaxial cable between equipment shelter and downpipe of faux water tank structure.

According to information obtained from the San Diego County Assessor's Office (SDCAO), the subject parcel is identified with Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 405-101-04-00.

CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH

On October 12, 2011, Principal Archaeologist/Architectural Historian Shannon L. Loftus, MAHP RPA/RPH, conducted a new/updated cultural resource records search for the Direct and Indirect/Visual APE at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at an off-site campus property affiliated with San Diego State University, San Diego. It was determined that the April 2011 cultural resource records search was inaccurate and in contradiction to the findings of the County San Diego Archaeologist review. When queried, the SCIC informed ACE that the paper-based records search materials are out-dated and the most current archival information is located within the guest-user Geographic Information System (GIS) based software. Thus, during the October 2011 cultural resource records search activities, Ms. Loftus examined the current inventory of recorded cultural resources and prior technical studies as mapped

on the USGS *Tule Springs, 7.5'* (1960; 1960, Photorevised 1988) topographic quadrangles within the SCIC guest-user GIS, current as of the date of study (10-12-2011). Ms. Loftus also examined current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) for San Diego County to determine if historic properties that have been previously evaluated for historic significance are present within 250-feet and ½-mile of the Site. The ½-mile radius is generous, and as accurate as possible given that the SCIC guest-user GIS does not allow for pinpoint precision or exact buffering of a research radius. The Site address was checked against the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). In addition, archival maps and the *California Historic Topo Map Collection* in the Merriam Library at the California State University, Chico were accessed on-line and reviewed.

RECORDS SEACH RESULTS

The following page(s) contain(s) tabulated data regarding the cultural resource records search and literature review undertaken at the SCIC in support of this Site study. Therefore, in keeping with the protocol set forth in the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission Nationwide Programmatic Agreement* (2005) (PA).

Tabulated Results-Technical Studies (inventories and assessments) within ½ -mile of the subject property

SCIC Call Number	Year	Author and Title	Within Project Area	Within ¼-mile	Within ½-mile
Carrico03-293	2003	Carrico, Richard <i>Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest, California</i>	✓	-	-
SmithB93-230	1993	Smith, Brian F. <i>Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project</i>	✓	-	-
Smith98-426	1996	Smith, Brian F. and Stephen J. Burke, and James R. Moriarty III <i>Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch</i>	✓	-	-
ASI93-09	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	✓	✓
Crafts92-34	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	✓	✓
Fink78-67	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	✓	✓
Mirro05-04	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	✓	✓
Mirro05-06	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	✓	✓
Molnar860	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	✓	✓
Fink78-65	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	-	✓
Hector06-41	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	-	✓
Underwood76-02	-	<i>Does not pertain to subject property</i>	-	-	✓

**Tabulated Results-Cultural Resources (archaeological and historic architectural)
within 1/2 -mile of the subject property**

Trinomial and/or Primary #	Name	Description	Within Project Area	Within 1/4-mile	Within 1/2-mile
-	-	None	✓	-	-
CA-SDI-17887	-	Mismapped on the paper quadrangle/within wrong Section, or DPR Form has incorrect UTM's	-	-	-
37-00075	-	Mismapped on the paper quadrangle/within wrong quadrangle, or DPR Form has incorrect UTM's	-	-	-
CA-SDI-5720	-	Prehistoric-Milling site, one lithic, ceramic scatter Unevaluated-Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
37-018300	Pedro Fages Trail CHL 858	Mismapped within the GIS/within wrong quadrangle	-	-	-
CA-SDI-12950	-	Prehistoric-Midden, housepit, milling features, lithic and ceramic scatter, projectile points Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12951	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12952	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12955	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12958	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12959	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12960	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA_SDI-13060	-	Prehistoric-Sparse Lithic Scatter Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-15225	Isolate 527	Prehistoric-Isolated lithic recorded as a site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-15226	Isolate 528	Prehistoric-Isolated lithic recorded as a site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-19372	-	Prehistoric-Milling site, lithics Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-
CA-SDI-12949	-	Prehistoric-Extractive Campsite, midden, milling features, lithics and ceramics Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓
CA-SDI-12954	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓
CA-SDI-12956	-	Prehistoric-Extractive Camp, milling site, lithics, ceramics, and stacked rock feature Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓
CA-SDI-12957	Green Gate Ranch Facilities	Historic-Circa 1950s Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓

Tabulated Results-NRHP, CHL, CPHI, and HRI within 250-feet and ½ -mile of the subject property

Identifier and Source	Number	Description	Within Project Area, or Within 250-feet	Within ½-mile
NRHP	-	<i>None</i>	-	-
CHL	-	<i>None</i>	-	-
CPHI	-	<i>None</i>	-	-
HRI	-	<i>None</i>	-	NA

Records Search Results-Summary

The results of the cultural resource records search undertaken in support of this study indicate that an area of the host property has been subjected to prior cultural resource study circa 1993-2003 as indicated above. There are no known cultural resources at the Direct APE. There are several cultural resources of prehistoric type and one of historic type situated within 0.50-mile Direct APE (see table above), all of which are unevaluated, or the results of then-ongoing evaluation (1993-2003) are not available at the SCCIC for review, thus are assumed eligible for the NRHP and are Assumed-Historic Properties for the purposes of the undertaking herein. However, there is no ground disturbance planned as part of the undertaking at any of the cultural resources identified within this study, thus none are affected by the undertaking. See the table above for specific information pertaining to the cultural resources, and generalized distance from the Direct APE.

There no NRHP Historic Properties, Historic Districts, and/or locally established Historic Districts within ½-mile of the subject property. The nearest NRHP Historic Property is located approximately 16.46-miles to the west-northwest within the community of Ramona; Ramona Town Hall (94001161). The nearest Historic Districts are locally established by the City of San Diego and are situated in excess of 10-miles to the west. There are no CHL and/or CPHI historic properties within ½-mile of the Site.

Ethnographic Setting- *Kumeyaay*

Kumeyaay

The Project is located in an area that was utilized and inhabited by the *Kumeyaay*, a Native Californian Indian tribe that is of the Yuman language family of the larger Hokan dialect. More specifically the *Kumeyaay* are regionally associated with southern San Diego County and northern Mexico, and more specifically, Baja California. The *Kumeyaay* further identify themselves as *Tipai* or *Ipai* with respect to their regional affiliation with Mexico or the United States, respectively. *Kumeyaay* territory ranged from the San Luis Rey River in the north to the Todos Santos Bay in Baja California, and from the Pacific Ocean shoreline to the Salton Sea in the east (Luomala 1978: 592-609).

The *Kumeyaay* neighbors to the north are the *Luiसेño*, a Takic speaking group of the Cupan language family, and part of the larger Shoshonean affiliated groups who migrated to the California deserts and south-central coastal region from the Great Basin

area during the Intermediate Period discussed below. During the Spanish Period, the *Kumeyaay* became known as the *Diegueño* and were Mission-ized to the San Diego Mission de Alcala and later the Sana Ysabel *asistencia* (ibid). Ensuing wars of the late-Spanish Period and Mexican Period, as well as during the early American Period fostered the ability of the *Kumeyaay* to assimilate and survive while maintaining important cultural beliefs and traditions.

The *Kumeyaay* lived in semi-permanent seasonal villages, and their houses were semi-subterranean with a dome-like wooden frame covering. The wooden frame is described as that of;

“A withe-tied pole framework had brush thatch covered with grass and earth. A dome’s two small, arched, opposite entries were direction-ed to avoid wind. Fire was mad on the floor. A gable’s mat-covered rectangular opening faced east, the ritual direction. Attached was an unroofed windbreak for outdoor work and summer cooking and nearby a granary” (ibid: 597).

Politically, the *Kumeyaay* lived in patrilineal clans, independent of one another, and led by a clan-chief. The *Kumeyaay* tended toward an insular trade network between the coastal groups and the interior-mountain and desert groups, and interacted little with other non-*Kumeyaay* tribes. *Kumeyaay* religious beliefs were rooted in shamanism and are likened to other *Yuman* tribes of the southwest, and included the ceremonial use of hallucinogens, ground-painting, pictographs, mythology, cardinal-direction rooted symbolism, and song (ibid: 592-609)

The modern-day *Kumeyaay* reside within their traditional cultural territory, though many live on the various reservations in San Diego County and Baja California. As with the neighboring *Luiseno*, the *Kumeyaay* have been able to venture into economic enterprise with respect, in part, to casinos, such as Barona, banking, commercial real estate development, and radio broadcasting.

Prehistoric Period

The south-coastal zone of southern California is theorized to have been occupied in excess of 10,000 years. However, this theory is of contention as there is a paucity of archaeological evidence supporting such habitation. Anthropologists and archaeologists defer to the chronology established by W.J. Wallace (1995), “*A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology.*” Wallace’s chronology divides the human occupation of the south-coastal zone of southern California into four Horizons that provide the underpinnings for study of regional pre-history. These four Horizons are commonly referred to as: “Horizon I”, or the *Early Man Period* (>12,000 B.P. [Before Present-era] to 6000 B.P.); “Horizon II,” or the *Millingstone Period* (6000 B.P. to 1000 B.C.); “Horizon III,” or, the *Intermediate Period* (1000 B.C. to 750 A.D.), and; “Horizon IV,” or the *Late-Prehistoric Period* (750 A.D. to the Spanish Period [European contact, circa 1533 to 1821]). Prehistoric Period cultural resources can be in excess of 10,000 years

of age and are temporally affiliated with one or more of the cultural horizons described below.

Early Man Period

Horizon I, or the *Early Man Period* (>12,000 B.P. to 6,000 B.P.), is characterized by nomadic and semi-nomadic hunter-and-gatherer groups ranging from the coastline to the interior. Horizon I sites are typically located near or along the shorelines of pre-existent lakes, swamps and marshes, bays and estuaries, and/or streams. The Early Man Period is primarily associated with big-game hunters that practiced a seasonal subsistence strategy that followed the migration of large-medium game animals. Early Man Period sites commonly evince lithic tools, like spear and dart points, as well as the atlatl (a type of spear-throwing tool), indicative of a hunting-based lifestyle, and lack the millingstone tools more indicative of a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle that would indicate reliance upon the processing of plant and seed food sources.

Millingstone Period

Horizon II, the *Millingstone Period* (6,000 B.P. to 1,000 B.C), is characterized by a more diverse subsistence strategy that appears to have been more mobile on a seasonal basis, and inclusive of semi-sedentary camp-based processing of plant and seed materials. Millingstone Period sites evince grinding implements, such as the mano and metate for seed processing, core-based and multi-purpose lithic tools, as well as smaller projectile points suggestive of partial reliance upon smaller game animals and/or birds. Horizon II sites are identified along the coastal perimeter and the interior, suggesting a varied seasonal diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small mammals, and plant and seed resources.

Intermediate Period

Horizon III, the *Intermediate Period* (1,000 B.C to 750 A.D.), is suggestive of a subsistence strategy shift during the latter part of the Millingstone Period in that the mortar and pestle appear in the archaeological record and are often identified within Horizon III sites. The use of the mortar and pestle is suggestive of an increased subsistence on the acorn, and a shift away from seed exploitation. This shift toward the acorn as a dietary staple is indicative of greater seasonal reliance upon a single food source and long-term sedentary habitation of camp/village sites between the coast and the interior. Faunal remains at Horizon III sites may include land and sea mammal remains, in addition to shellfish middens. Additionally, bedrock milling sites evince deep mortars and slicks suggesting long-term use, and/or regular return to a processing resource. The artifact tool-kit of the Intermediate Period is diverse and includes lithic tools consistent with terrestrial and aquatic-based hunting (larger blades and stemmed projectile points), bone tools (needles, awls), and the bow and arrow. These latter artifact types are suggestive of possible Shoshonean influence as a result of Great Basin originating immigration. The Intermediate Period is also suggestive of greater socio-cultural complexity. For example, there is evidence of the trade of lithic materials and tools like obsidians and cherts, as well as shell and stone beads between the coast and deeper interior to the northeast and southeast, although the Kumeyaay tended to trade on a more insular basis.

Late Prehistoric Period

Horizon IV, the *Late Prehistoric Period* (750 A.D. to European Contact), is characterized as a more sedentary village-based lifestyle. Horizon IV sites are located from along the coastal perimeter to the interior and often include dense midden deposits evincing artifacts ranging from smaller projectile points and a heavier reliance upon the bow and arrow, to diverse specialized stone tools, shell fish hooks, cogged stones, fire affected rock, ornaments, a variety of millingstone implements, and more diverse trade goods suggestive of larger trade networks.

Historic Period

Spanish explorers arrived on the shores of southern California (Alta California) in the mid-16th Century representing the period of European Contact with the California Indian tribes, and thus marking the beginning of the Historic Period. The Historic Period is also divided into chronological periods affiliated with major historical themes: the *Spanish Period* (circa 1530s to 1821); the *Mexican Period* (1821 to 1848), and; the *American Period* (1848 to present). Historic Period cultural resources are in excess of 45 years of age and are often remnants of the built environment or evidence of early Spanish Period contact. Examples of Historic Period sites include historic landscapes (Spanish explorer camp sites, trails and roads, pastures, vineyards, gardens, and farms), remnant and/or existent buildings, structures and/or objects (BSOs), such as bridges, towers, storage tanks, railroads, barns, homestead remains, and adobes, and artifact remains located within trash pits, commonly referred to as a historic-period-refuse-deposit (HPRD). Historic Period sites are temporally affiliated with one or more of the historic themes described below

Spanish Period

As part of the Spanish Crown's expeditions to the New World, early reconnaissance of the California coastline is associated with the Spanish Period (circa 1533-1821), and more specifically, the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo first lighted on the shores of San Diego's present harbor and declared all of California for the King of Spain. He is believed to have explored the majority of the Alta California coastline from San Diego to Point Reyes. This period of contact with Europeans fostered international trade between the Spanish and the Native Californians, thereby facilitating the earliest Spanish colonizing efforts of 1769 with the expeditions of Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra. The Spanish colonization efforts were the direct result of the Spanish Crown's desire to control the shipping and freighting of goods in the Pacific via the Missionization of the Native California Indians. *Mission San Diego de Alcalá* was constructed in 1769 by Serra, and was the first of 21 missions located along the El Camino Real between San Diego and San Francisco. Specific to the Project area, the *Mission San Luis Rey* was constructed in 1798. The Spanish colonization and Missionization efforts brought new diseases to the Native Californians and decimated the population. By the early 1800s, the Spanish Missionization system was in a state of collapse, and Mexican forces were engaged in a war of independence with the Spain.

Mexican Period

In 1821, Mexico had won independence from Spain, thus marking the beginning of the Mexican Period (1821-1848). However, during their war of independence, other nations and pioneers had begun to enter the California territory, including the Russians at Fort Ross (1812), Americans from the east engaged in hide-and-tallow trade with coastal ports and outposts, and other interior-based fur-trappers. The Mexican Period also resulted in division of Spanish controlled lands into 29 Mexican Period Ranchos in present-day San Diego County. In 1847, the Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Cahuenga, and the following year the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resulted in the concession of California and the majority of the southwest to American jurisdiction. The following year, 1849, gold was discovered in northern California along the American River.

American Period

In 1849, the year most commonly associated with the arrival of tens of thousands of gold miners, known as the "Forty-Niners," also marks the earliest transition of California from an American controlled territory to that of a formal state. On September 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union as a slave-free state. Since the mid-19th Century to present-day, California has undergone a remarkable transformation from a rurally developed and agricultural-based economy to that of a post-World War II urbanized environment and an industrial, technological, and manufacturing-based economy.

Local Historic Setting-San Diego County

The historical brief provided below was derived from the County of San Diego website and the San Diego Historical Society website and the work of William E. Smythe (1907), entitled "*History of San Diego, 1542-1908.*"

San Diego was historically discovered in 1542 by Joan Rodriguez Cabrillo, as stated above, and he named the area San Miguel. In 1603 Sebastian Vizcaino renamed the area San Diego de Alcala in honor of his ship and his favorite Catholic Saint. Spanish Colonization of the area began with the establishment of a small collection of adobe huts, a small mission, and a fortified settlement on the Presidio Hill. This fortification provided the Spanish colonists and soldiers with a 360-degree view of their surroundings. Missionization of the Lusieño began in 1798 with the construction of the Mission San Luis Rey, along the San Luis Rey River near the present-day community of Oceanside.

Uprisings in the Mission system beginning in the late 1700s and early 1800s led to collapse of the Spanish Mission System. Shortly thereafter, Mexican independence from Spain resulted in the breaking up of the Mission lands into various ranchos. With the close of the Mexican-American War (1847), and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), as indicated above, Alta California and majority of the southwestern

United States became an American land holding. In 1850, California was admitted to the Union and San Diego was established as one of the original 27 counties in the State.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SITE SURVEY

Direct and Indirect/Visual APE-Definition

On April 28th 2011, Ms. Loftus conducted a Site visit and survey of the Boulder Creek Direct and Indirect/Visual APE. The Site is located along Boulder Creek Road in the mountainous community of Descanso, San Diego County, California, as Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates; Zone 11S 533107mE/3638452mN. The Direct APE and Indirect/Visual APE was established as a result of; (a) review of the Project drawings provided by the Client, (2) the maximum potential for ground disturbance at the Site (footprint of proposed excavation and/or trenching), (3) the extent of existing disturbance at the Site (private, urban and/or industrial development, and (4) any topographic constraints.

Direct APE

The Direct APE of the Boulder Creek Site is located along the south facing slope of a ridgeline rising 200-feet from the Boulder Creek Road interface. The Site is located on private property consisting of undeveloped rawland, with the exception of a utility pole transmission corridor bisecting the property east to west, and three-strand barb wire fencing along the east and north margin of the host property.

Survey methodology was that of east-west transects 1-meter apart given heavy ground vegetation. The survey was undertaken from the crest-line of the ridge down to the dirt utility pole access road for approximately 100-feet around the Site, as constrained by topography, vegetation and fencing. Additionally, a single transect was walked along the proposed power/telco trench to the point-of-service utility pole connection.

Soils consisted of sandy matrix with decomposed granitic material. Vegetation was dense chaparral community and ground visibility was approximately 50%. Where noted, rodent back dirt piles were inspected for evidence of artifactual remains.

Indirect/Visual APE

The Indirect/Visual APE was identified as a 250-foot visual radius of the proposed unmanned facility location consisting of the proposed Boulder Creek Site, as well as the ½ mile records search radius from the Project Area, in keeping with the 2005 NPA. Survey methodology was consistent with that previously described for the Direct APE and extended to 100-feet around the Direct APE as constrained by topography, vegetation and fencing. Survey activities of the Indirect/Visual APE were undertaken in conjunction with the Direct APE. To the south and east of the Boulder Creek Site, and across Boulder Creek Road is a turn-out with un-signed off-road vehicle trails representative of Goudie Truck Trail.

Survey Results

No cultural resources were identified during the course of Site survey activities undertaken April 28th 2011 at the Boulder Creek Site.

Determination of Effect

Direct APE

There are no Historic Properties/Districts within the Direct APE. Therefore, the undertaking has No Effect upon the Direct APE.

Indirect/Visual APE

There are several cultural resources of prehistoric type and one of historic type situated within 0.50-mile Direct APE, all of which are unevaluated, or the results of then-ongoing evaluation (1993-2003) are not available at the SCCIC for review, thus are assumed eligible for the NRHP and are Assumed-Historic Properties for the purposes of the undertaking herein. See the table below for specific information pertaining to the cultural resources, generalized distance from the Direct APE, and a Determination of Effect with respect to the undertaking and the cultural resources within the Indirect/Visual APE.

Trinomial and/or Primary #	Name	Description	Within Project Area	Within ¼-mile	Within ½-mile	Determination of Effect
CA-SDI-5720	-	Prehistoric-Milling site, one lithic, ceramic scatter Unevaluated-Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12950	-	Prehistoric-Midden, housepit, milling features, lithic and ceramic scatter, projectile points Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12951	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12952	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12955	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12958	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12959	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12960	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA_SDI-13060	-	Prehistoric-Sparse Lithic Scatter Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-15225	Isolate 527	Prehistoric-Isolated lithic recorded as a site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-15226	Isolate 528	Prehistoric-Isolated lithic recorded as a site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-19372	-	Prehistoric-Milling site, lithics Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	✓	-	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>

Trinomial and/or Primary #	Name	Description	Within Project Area	Within ¼-mile	Within ½-mile	Determination of Effect
CA-SDI-12949	-	Prehistoric-Extractive Campsite, midden, milling features, lithics and ceramics Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12954	-	Prehistoric-Milling site Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12956	-	Prehistoric-Extractive Camp, milling site, lithics, ceramics, and stacked rock feature Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>
CA-SDI-12957	Green Gate Ranch Facilities	Historic-Circa 1950s Assumed NRHP Eligible	-	-	✓	No Ground Disturbance <u>No Effect</u>

There is no ground disturbance planned as part of the undertaking at any of the cultural resources identified within this study, thus none are affected by the undertaking. The finding is that of No Effect with respect to the Indirect/Visual APE.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

In keeping with 36 CFR 800, and the PA, Shannon Loftus has performed a cultural resource records search and Site survey, with October 2011 update, to assess potential adverse effects as a result of the proposed undertaking. The results of the cultural resource records search and field survey of the Boulder Creek Site indicate that the Project Area is negative for presence of cultural resources of prehistoric and/or historic type (isolated artifact, site and/or feature), and possesses a low sensitivity for cultural resources.

Recommendations

The cultural resource records search and Site survey conducted in support of this undertaking indicates a negative finding for cultural resources within the Project Area. The Boulder Creek Site has a finding of **No Effect** upon the subject property and/or Site surroundings. Therefore, no further mitigation is recommended.

Should cultural materials (artifacts of prehistoric and/or historic type) be encountered during the course of ground-disturbing construction activities associated with this Project, all such ground-disturbing work should be diverted away from the area associated with the unanticipated discovery, until a qualified archaeologist, if other than the archaeological monitor, can inventory and assess the historical significance of the discovery(ies).

Should human remains be encountered during the course of ground-disturbing construction activities associated with this Project, all ground-disturbing construction work shall halt and be diverted away from the area associated with the unanticipated discovery, and the County Coroner will be immediately notified in accordance with Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code. The County Coroner shall determine whether the remains are human and if they are of scientific and/or cultural concern. If the Coroner determines the remains are prehistoric-human, he/she will initiate contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24-hours of his/her determination. The NAHC is responsible for determination and designation of the appropriate most-likely-descendant (MLD), responsible for disposition of the remains, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make his/her recommendations as to disposition of the remains within 24 hours of notice by the NAHC. This recommendation by the MLD may include scientific removal and preservation-guided anthropological and/or scientific analysis of human remains, grave goods, sacred objects, and/or items of cultural patrimony associated with Native American burials in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

LIMITATIONS STATEMENT

ACE's professional services have been performed, our findings obtained, and our recommendations prepared in accordance with standard principles and practices in the

field of environmental consulting services. This statement is in lieu of other statements either expressed or implied.

This report is intended for the sole use of Mobilitie, LLC and may not be used or relied upon by any other party without the written consent of Mobilitie, LLC and ACE. The scope of services performed in this evaluation may not be appropriate to satisfy the needs of other users, and use or re-use of this document or the findings, conclusions, or recommendations is at the risk of said user.

It is ACE's goal to provide value-added services to our Clients, thus becoming an integral member of their team. If ACE can provide any further assistance regarding this project, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at LoftusSL@yahoo.com.

Sincerely,
ACE Environmental, LLC

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shannon L. Loftus". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Shannon L. Loftus, MAHP RPA/RPH
Principal-Architectural Historian/ Archeologist

Attachments: Topographic Map, Photos, References, Resume

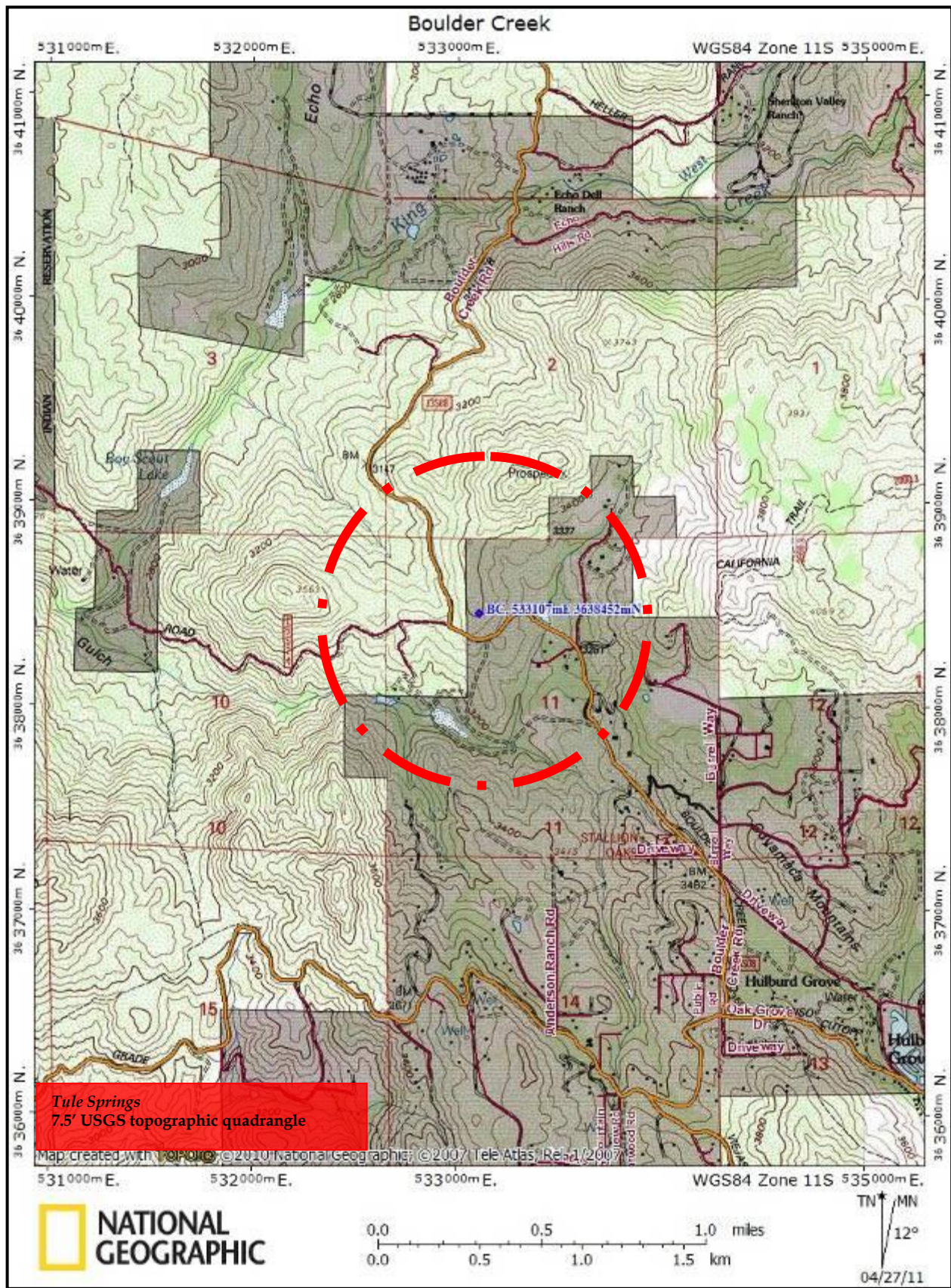




Photo 1. View to north and upslope at Direct APE.



Photo 2. View to west at Direct APE.



Photo 3. View to east at Direct APE.



Photo 4. View to south at Direct APE and point-of-service connection in background.



Photo 5. View to north at Indirect/Visual APE.



Photo 6. View to southwest at Indirect/Visual APE.



Photo 7. View to southeast at Indirect/Visual APE, and along power/telco trench to pole.

REFERENCES

Bada, J.L. and P.M. Masters

1978 The Antiquity of Human Beings in the Americas: Evidence Derived from Amino Acid Racemization Dating of Paleoindian Skeletons. Fullerton: *Society for California Archaeology, Occasional Papers in Method and Theory in California Archaeology* 2:15-24.

Bada, J.L., R.A. Schroder, and G.F. Carter

1974 New Evidence for the Antiquity of Man in North America Deducted from Aspartic Acid Racemization. In *Science* 184:791-793.

Bakker, E.

1984 *An Island Called California*. University of California, Berkeley.

Berger, R. et al.

1971 *New Radiocarbon Dates Based on Bone Collagen of California Paleo Indians*. Berkeley: Contributions of the University Research Faculty, 12: 43-44; Berkeley, California.

Borden, C.E.

1969 New Evidence on the Early Peopling of the New World. Chicago: *Encyclopedia Britannica Book of the Year, 1969: 101-104*.

California Points of Historical Interest

2011 South Coastal Information Center; In-house document

California State University, Chico

2011 *California Historic Topo Map Collection* in the Merriam Library; website:<http://cricket.csuchico.edu/maps/topo_search.html>, Accessed April 29th 2011. Maps Reviewed include:

1909 *Cuyamaca, 30'* topographic quadrangle, reprinted 1903 ed. (USGS)

1936 *Cuyamaca, 30'* topographic quadrangle, reprinted 1903 ed. (USGS)

County of San Diego

2011 Historic Site Board;

website:<<http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/4Historic/main.html>>, Accessed April 29th 2011

2011 History; website: <<http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/cnty/sandiego/history.html>>, Accessed April 29th 2011

Federal Communications Commission

2004 *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission Nationwide Programmatic Agreement*;

Heizer, Robert F.

1947 *Francis Drake and the California Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 42(3):251-302.

Heizer R.F. and S.F. Cook

1952 Fluorine and Other Chemical Test of some North American Human and Fossil Bones. In, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 10(3):289-393.

Historic Resource Inventory

2011 South Coastal Information Center; In-house document

Holland, Robert F.

1986 *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. State of California, The Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Game.

King, Thomas F.

2004 *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice*. Second Edition. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution

Laylander, Don

2000 *Early Ethnography of the Californias: 1533-1825*. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory, no. 47.

Moratto, Michael

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc. Orlando.

National Geographic

2002 *TOPO! California*. Recreational Mapping Software. Updated 2/2008

National Register of Historic Places

2011 Historic Districts/San Diego County; website:

<<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/ca/San+Diego/districts.html>>, Accessed April 29th 2011

2011 Historic State Listings/California; website:

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/ca/San+Diego/state.html>, Accessed April 29th 2011

Office of Historic Preservation

2011 California Historic Landmarks/San Diego County;

website:<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21478>, Accessed April 29th 2011

- Oxendine, Joan
1983 *The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era* (PhD Dissertation, University of California Riverside).
- Protsch, R.R.
1978 *Catalog of Fossil Hominids in North America*. New York and Stuttgart: Fischer.
- Rand McNally & Company
2008 *The Thomas Guide's San Diego & Orange Counties Street Guide*. Chicago, Rand McNally & Company.
- Reps, John W.
1965 *Town Planning in Frontier America*. Princeton University Press-Princeton, NJ.
- Rhoades, Elizabeth R.
1971 *Foreigners in Southern California during the Mexican Period*. San Francisco, CA, R and E Research Associates (a reprint of a 1924 thesis for the University of California).
- San Diego Historical Society
2011 Website: <https://www.sandiegohistory.org>, Accessed April 29th 2011.
- Save Our Heritage
2011 Historic Districts; website:< <http://sohosandiego.org/histdistricts/index.htm>>, Accessed April 29th 2011
- Short, John Rennie
2001 *Representing the Republic: Mapping the United States, 1600-1900*. London, United Kingdom, Reaktion.
- Smythe, William E.
1907 *History of San Diego: 1542-1908*. Available at the San Diego Historical Society; website:< <https://www.sandiegohistory.org/books/smythe/foreword.htm>>, Accessed April 29th 2011.
- United States Geological Survey
1960 Tule Springs, 7.5' topographic quadrangle
1980 Tule Springs, 7.5' topographic quadrangle-Photorevised 1960 ed.
- Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. In *The Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11 (3): 214-230.

Warren, Claude

1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In C. Irwin Williams, editor, *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States; Portals: Eastern New Mexico University Contribution in Anthropology* 1(3) 1-14.

Shannon L. Loftus
Tehachapi, CA 93561
Email: LoftusSL@yahoo.com
661-750-9361
661-822-1025 fax

Education

M.A., Historic Preservation 2007, Savannah College of Art and Design (Savannah, GA)

B.A., Anthropology, 2002, Union Institute and University (Cincinnati, OH)

Experience Summary

Shannon has performed various archaeological, historic architectural and paleontologic resource management tasks over the course of 12 years. She has managed/supervised personnel, interfaced with regulators, consulted with Native Americans and contractors, provided technical and administrative support, performed field surveys and site mapping, prepared letter reports and site records, prepared technical reports, as well as sections of EIR/EIS documents, carried out excavation and data recovery on pre-historic and historic sites, as well as historic building/structure inventory, evaluations and assessments. Furthermore, she has managed field labs, prepared catalogs and artifacts for curation, illustrated unique material, executed and prepared written artifact analysis for inclusion in a final report, and monitored construction. She has also served as a member of an interdisciplinary cultural resources management team supporting National Historic Preservation Act functions on two military facilities. This includes community outreach and education, events coordination, contractor training, and public speaking. Anthropologically, she has performed ethno-historic research relating to Native Americans and the Amish (Hutterian) Brethren, as well as, ethno-botanical research pertaining to the Purisimeño Chumash of the south central California coast. She possesses paleontologic experience temporally relevant to the Late Pleistocene, specifically Rancho La Brea fauna. Currently, she consults as an architectural historian/archaeologist for private firms in the southwestern United States.

Professional Experience

Principal-Architectural History/Archaeology

Presently

ACE Environmental, LLC: Wireless-telecommunication facility studies for FCC/Section 106 compliance throughout the southwest.

Architectural Historian

Presently

AECOM: Architectural inventories and assessments, and historic context statements, as needed. Preparation of historic context statements and research designs as needed.

Consulting Architectural Historian/Archaeologist

Presently

SRS Corp: Architectural inventories and assessments, and historic context statements, as needed. Preparation of historic context statements and research designs as needed.

Senior Cultural Resources Specialist

11/2009-present

Chambers Group, Inc: Architectural and archaeological inventories and assessments, as needed. Preparation of historic context statements and research designs as needed.

Principal Architectural Historian/Project Manager (Senior Staff Archaeologist)

5/2007-9/2009

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc: Project management, historic architectural and archaeological studies in southern CA.

Archaeologist/Site Protection Specialist

3/2004-11/2004

CH2M Hill under contract to JT3/Edwards AFB, CA: Archaeological Site Protection Manager (ARPA Program). Develop an approach and treatment plan for a baseline condition assessment for selected sites, including a threatened/sensitive index, stabilization, routine monitoring, or emergency data recovery.

Archaeologist**3/2002-3/2004**

Vandenberg AFB: Daily Duties: Develop projects in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, prepare Statements of Work, review/comment proposals and technical reports, manage contracts/projects, supervise contractors, inspect work progress, provide administrative, technical, and funding support, consult with Native Americans and contractor personnel, prepare Memorandums of Agreement when necessary, perform specialized research as needed.

Lab Technician**3/2002-3/2004**

Applied Earthworks, Inc: Lab Technician and construction monitoring.

Archaeologist/Paleontologist (PT two employers)**7/2001-3/2002**

Cogstone Resource Management/Paleo Environmental Associates: Field Archaeologist/Paleontologist: Construction monitoring.

Lead Archaeologist**5/2001-6/2001**

Tierra Environmental: Lead Archaeologist on a two-component testing and data recovery project in Huntington Beach, CA.

Archaeologist/Field Paleontologist**4/2001-5/2001**

L&L Environmental: Archaeologist/Field Paleontologist: construction monitoring.

Archaeological Associate**6/1999-4/2001**

Chambers Group, Inc: Archaeological Associate; Cultural Resources Monitor Coordinator; Lead Archaeological Monitor; Field Paleontologist when needed; Field Technician.

Curatorial Assistant**1/1998-6/1999**

San Diego Museum of Man: Curatorial Intern in Latin American collection.

** Out of CRM industry due to birth of child 5/2005-5/2007.*

Community Service/Member Organizations

Sunday School Coordinator: Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Tehachapi, CA (present)

Board Member-at-Large: Friends of the Tehachapi Depot (2008-2010), CA.

Grant Writer: Friends of the Tehachapi Depot (2008-2010), CA.

Commissioner-at-Large: Havre-Hill County Historic Preservation Commission (2007), MT.

Member: National Trust for Historic Preservation (active)

Member: Tehachapi Main Street (active)

Member: Kern County Archaeological Society (active)

Member: California Historical Society (active)

License/Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA):-active/current #16157

Register of Professional Historians (RPH)-active/current California Council for the Promotion of History, CCPH #608

State Historic Consultant-California

Project Director Permitted-Arizona

HAZMAT General Site Worker 49 CFR, 29 CFR 1910.120 Title 8, CCR-5192, 40 CFR (Expired)

Awards and Grants

2010 *National Railroad Historical Society-Grant for Tehachapi Depot Signal Restoration Project (\$4,500)*

2009 *California Council for the Promotion of History-Grant for Tehachapi Depot Brochure Project (\$750)*

2004-2007 *Graduate Fellowship. Revolving \$5000.00 tuition fellowship (SCAD).*

Professional Reports

2011

Loftus, Shannon

Loftus, Shannon

- Numerous "Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- Numerous "Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- Numerous "Historic Architectural Resource-Finding of Evaluation Summary" Reports (telecommunications siting)

2010

Co-author

Harris, Nina et al. with Linda Honey, Shannon Loftus, and David Smith "Praxis 395 Broadband" Backbone, cultural resources study for long-haul fiber optic network: Barstow to Boron and Kramer Junction to Reno. In-process, no formal title at present.

Loftus, Shannon

Loftus, Shannon L. "Revised-Historic Resources Evaluation: Assessor Parcel Numbers 251-180-005-6 (3610 Valencia Hill Drive) University of California-Riverside, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California." On-file UCR and Chambers Group, Inc. Revision to earlier study undertaken by CGI personnel (2007).

Loftus, Shannon

- Numerous "Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- Numerous "Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- Numerous "Historic Architectural Resource-Finding of Evaluation Summary" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- SCE Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects in Los Angeles, Kern, and Ventura Counties

2009

Loftus, Shannon

- Numerous "Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- Numerous "Historic Architectural Resource-Inventory and Assessment" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- Numerous "Historic Architectural Resource-Finding of Evaluation Summary" Reports (telecommunications siting)
- SCE Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects in Los Angeles, Kern, and Ventura Counties

Loftus, Shannon "Paleontologic and Cultural Resources Survey-95.52 Acres in Newhall, City of Newhall, County of Los Angeles, CA." Pending-APRMI

Loftus, Shannon "Paleontologic and Cultural Resources Survey-SCLA-Victorville Wastewater Treatment Facility, City of Victorville, County of Los Angeles, CA."

Loftus, Shannon et al. "Cultural Resources Inventory: California High-Speed Train Project; Anaheim to Los Angeles Section of the Los Angeles to San Diego (LOSSAN) Corridor, Los Angeles and Orange Counties." Project taken over by ICF Jones and Stokes; all drafts in their possession for EIR preparation.

Loftus, Shannon "Addendum-Paleontologic and Cultural Resource Compliance Monitoring and Mitigation Report: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority, Eastside Goldline Transit Corridor Project, LA County, California." Pending APRMI

Loftus, Shannon "Cultural Resource Inventory: Penmar Water Quality Improvement Project-Venice, CA, City and County of Los Angeles."

2008

Loftus, Shannon et al. "Cultural and Paleontologic Resource Survey Report: Carbon Canyon Regional Park-Creek Sediment Removal and Trail Crossings Repairs, Orange County, California." Pending APRMI

Loftus, Shannon et al. "Cultural and Paleontologic Resource Survey Report: Upper Newport Bay, Santa Ana Dehli Channel-Restoration and Bridge Repair, Orange County, California." Pending APRMI

Loftus, Shannon et al. "Cultural and Paleontologic Resource Survey Report: Laguna Coast Wilderness Park-Trails and Road Repair, Orange County, California." Pending APRMI

Loftus, Shannon L. "Historic Structures Report: Movie Town Plaza-7300-7328 Santa Monica Boulevard; City of West Hollywood-County of Los Angeles."

Loftus, Shannon L. "Cultural Resource and Paleontologic Assessment: North Los Angeles/Kern County Regional Recycled Water Master Plan, Los Angeles/Kern Counties, California."

Loftus, Shannon L. "Cultural Resources Feasibility Study Report: Memorial Park Water Infrastructure-Santa Monica Reliability Improvement Project XP-96945401-0, City of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California. "

Loftus, Shannon L. "Treatment Plan for the Completion of a Testing and Evaluation Program at Archaeological site JR-M19, Joshua Ranch Development; City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California." Pending APRMI

Loftus, Shannon. "Lohman Townsite; National Register of Historic Places Nomination." On-file Savannah College of Art and Design-Savannah, GA; Montana State Historic Preservation Officer-Mark Baumler-NRHP nomination in-progress.

2007

Loftus, Shannon L. et al (Michael Richards, Robert Raamirez, Karimah Richardson) "Phase II Testing, Mitigation and Monitoring Results of the Joshua Ranch Property; City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California." Draft; Pending APRMI

Loftus, Shannon L. "Lohman Town Site: A Historic Resource Inventory and Rehabilitation Plan-Historic Lohman Town Site Remains, Lohman, MT". Master's Thesis, on file Historic Preservation Department, Savannah College of Art and Design, Savannah GA and Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

Loftus, Shannon L. (editor) "Cultural Resource Monitoring and Collection Report: Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District-San Gabriel Valley Water Recycling Project, Phase IIA" by Jackson, A. and Turner, R.

2004

Loftus, Shannon L. et al. "Site Protection Support" in "ARPA Program: Site Protection Support and Range Rider Program for Fiscal Year 2004, Edwards AFB, California"

Davis, Shannon L. "Memorandum of Agreement between the Office of Historic Preservation and the United States Air Force, CA-SBA-1145, Vandenberg AFB, CA"

2003

Davis, Shannon L. "Emergency Data Recovery and National Register Eligibility Testing at CA-SBA-649" -SOW.

Davis, Shannon L. "Archaeological and Paleontologic Survey of the Sea Cliff, Drainages, Cut Banks, and Back Beach Dunal Interface" -SOW.

Davis, Shannon L. "Chumash Plant Resources"

Davis, Shannon L. (Assistant preparer-background research) "Emergency Stabilization and Retrofit of the 13th Street Bridge" Environmental Assessment.

2002

Davis, Shannon L. "Chumash Pre-history: A Quick Review"

2001

Davis, Shannon L. "13th Street Bridge, Emergency Stabilization" Summary report of findings.

Davis, Shannon L. "The Hutterian Brethren: An Ethno-history" Senior Thesis, on file Union Institute, Cincinnati, OH and Sacramento, CA, and Mennonite Historical Society, Goshen College, Goshen, IN

2000

Davis, Shannon "Bone Artifacts" Section 5.3 in "Salvage Excavation of a Burial Feature in Montecito, CA. CA-SBA-1213" eds. Mckeehan, J. and Luhnnow, G.

Davis, Shannon L. "Running Line Changes, WS06, CA-VEN-550, Santa Susana Railroad Depot, and Santa Susana Pass Road"

Davis, Shannon L. "Cultural Resources Survey Report for Level 3 Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS06 Carpinteria Workaround, Foothill Road Alternative, in the City of Carpinteria and Adjacent Unincorporated Areas, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California" in Yost et al. 2003, "Final Report on Cultural Resource Monitoring Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Running Line San Luis Obispo to Burbank, CA."

Davis, Shannon L. "Survey of Proposed Staging Yard, WS06, Simi Valley, CA" in Yost et al. 2003, "Final Report on

Cultural Resource Monitoring Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Running Line San Luis Obispo to Burbank, CA."

Davis, Shannon L. "Survey of Carpinteria Work-around for Level 3 Fiber Optic Project"

1999

Davis, Shannon L. Contributing author "PCC-4 and PCC-8" in "Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of 38 Acres in Green Valley" ed. De Barros, P.