

**Cultural Resources Assessment of  
Verizon Wireless Facility Candidate 'Mt. Baldy Resort'  
Community of Mount Baldy, County of San Bernardino,  
California**

*Mount Baldy, CA. USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map  
Township 2 North, Range 7 West, Section 19  
2.88-Acre m/l Study Area*

Within APN#0353-151-18

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P36-025578

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report discusses a cultural resource assessment for Verizon Wireless Facility Candidate 'Mt Baldy Resort', 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mount Baldy, County of San Bernardino, California. Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has performed this investigation for the proponent, Verizon Wireless, This report was designed to be compliant with NEPA-level standards, and was written in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA as regulated by the FCC Programmatic Agreement. This report also addresses specific CEQA-level requirements, as requested by the County of San Bernardino Planning Department. This cultural resources assessment considers the finite candidate location and a buffer of approximately 200 feet in every direction to account for potential indirect impacts. Collectively, the candidate location and the 200 foot buffer are considered as an Area of Potential Effect (APE) measuring approximately 2.88 acres and situated on APN 0353-151-18.

On January 31, 2013, MBA archaeologist Sarah Williams, M.A. conducted the cultural resource record search at the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum (AIC). On February 4, 2013, MBA Professional Archaeologist Wayne Bonner, M.A., R.P.A. Conducted the cultural resource record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), which is located at California State University, Fullerton. A search radius of 1 mile was used. The results of this records search indicated that no known cultural resources are present within the APE.

MBA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 30, 2013 requesting a Sacred Lands File search for traditional cultural properties. The response from the NAHC was received on March 29, 2013. The NAHC response indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are known for the project area. MBA subsequently sent information-request letters to each tribal entity named by the NAHC on March 29, 2013. All responses received at the MBA office have been incorporated into Appendix A.

The pedestrian survey was performed on March 10, 2012 with negative results for significant resources. Based upon the negative findings of the pedestrian survey in conjunction with the lack of known cultural resources within the APE, MBA finds it unlikely that Historic Properties will be affected by the proposed project. Therefore, MBA recommends a finding of no adverse effect and does not recommend additional mitigative efforts prior to project implementation.

Based upon the lack of significant findings during the pedestrian survey, in conjunction with the lack of known cultural resources within the APE, MBA finds it unlikely that cultural resources, including Historic Properties will be affected by the proposed project. Therefore, MBA recommends a finding of no adverse effect and does not recommend additional mitigative efforts prior to project implementation.

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

At the request of the proponent, Verizon Wireless, MBA has conducted a cultural resource assessment of the Verizon Wireless Facility Candidate 'Mt. Baldy Resort', which is located on a portion of a single parcel located south of Mount Baldy Road and east of the Mount Baldy Trout Pools in the County of San Bernardino. Currently exhibiting wooden utility poles and otherwise vacant, the northern portion of the project area has been impacted by transmission line development and the southern portion is relatively unimpacted mountains. The project area totals about 2.88 acres and is located in Section 19, Township 2 North Range 7 West within APN#0353-151-18.

The purpose of this report is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project area. This report also includes recommendations associated with cultural resource effects and mitigation measures.

Federal, state, and local agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the Lead Agency (Verizon Wireless). These laws govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. This cultural resource study was performed in compliance with the CEQA and the County of San Bernardino General Plan Section V Conservation Element Goal CO-3. It closely follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP's Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) reporting format for archaeological reports. Should the County be required to consult with local Native American tribes once the environmental compliance documents are completed and made available to the public, this document can be used to support any tribal consultations that may be necessary. This report is organized into sections and appendices, which are summarized as follows:

- Section 1 introduces the project, the location, and the cultural resources team.
- Section 2 summarizes cultural setting.
- Section 3 presents the research design and investigative methods.
- Section 4 provides cultural resource records search, and field survey results.
- Section 5 provides management recommendations.
- Section 6 contains the project certification.
- Section 7 presents a reference list.
- Appendix A provides required compliance documents in support of this study.
- Appendix B provides personnel qualifications.
- Appendix C provides recent photographs of the project area.

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## 1.1 - Project Location

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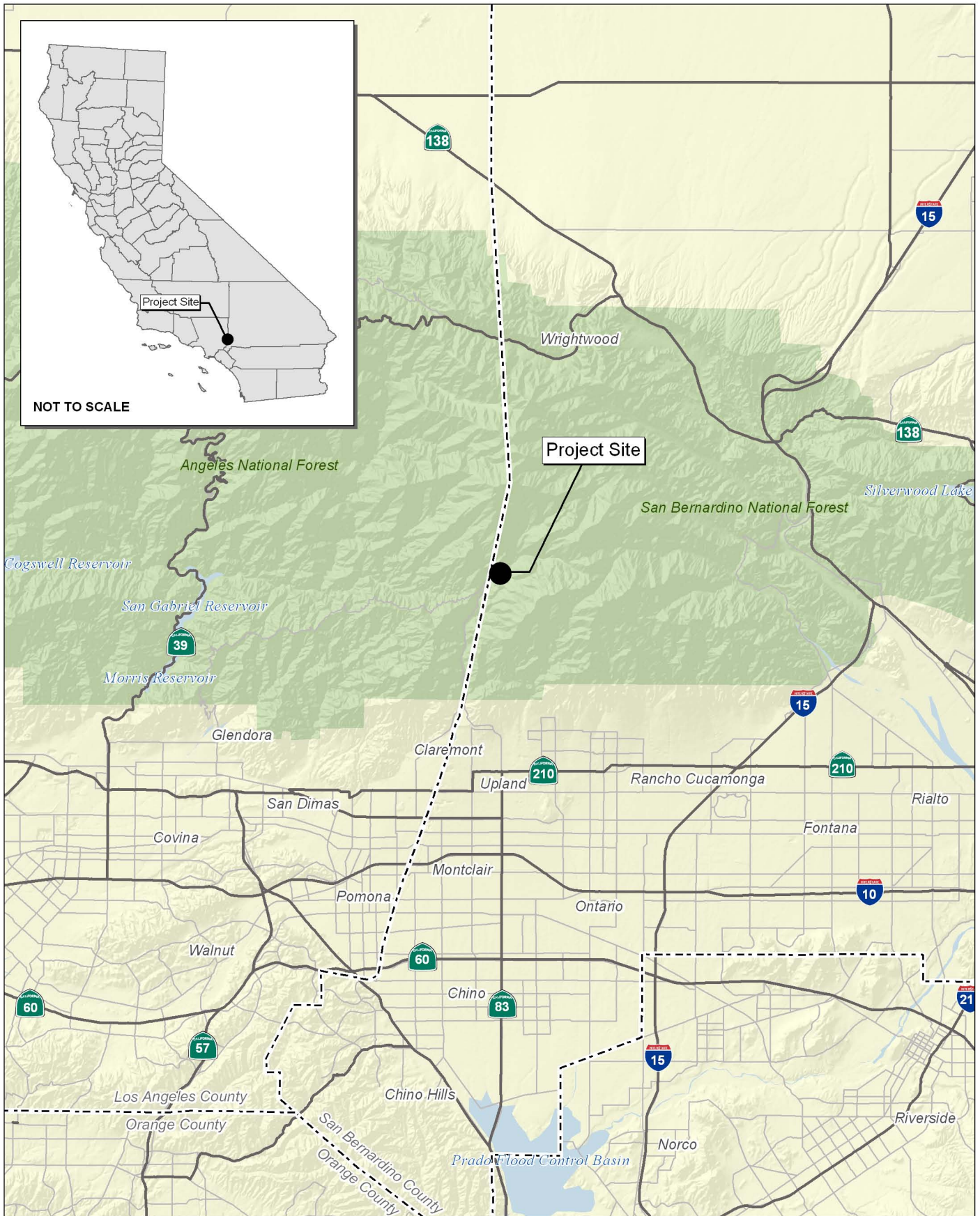
Situated northeast of Baldy Village (Exhibit 1), the project area is located south of Mount Baldy Road on land associated with the Mount Baldy Trout Pools. The property is rectangular and is located in the southwestern portion of Section 19, Township 2 North Range 7 West (Exhibit 2), as shown on the *Mount Baldy, CA*. United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The parcel contains the Mount Baldy Trout Pools and a few residential structures. The proposed telecommunication facility is located over 400 feet from the closest structure on the property (a shed to the south) and over 450 feet from the closest residence (to the southwest). Specifically, the candidate is situated south and east of San Antonio Creek, west of Sugarloaf Peak and north of Kerkhoff Canyon (Exhibit 3). The candidate is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 0353-151-18.

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## 1.2 - Project Description

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Verizon Wireless plans to place antennas on a new monopine antenna structure. Equipment will be installed at grade. Ground disturbance will be required for electrical and telco (Appendix D).

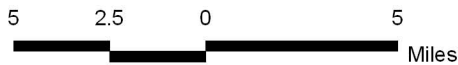


Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2013.



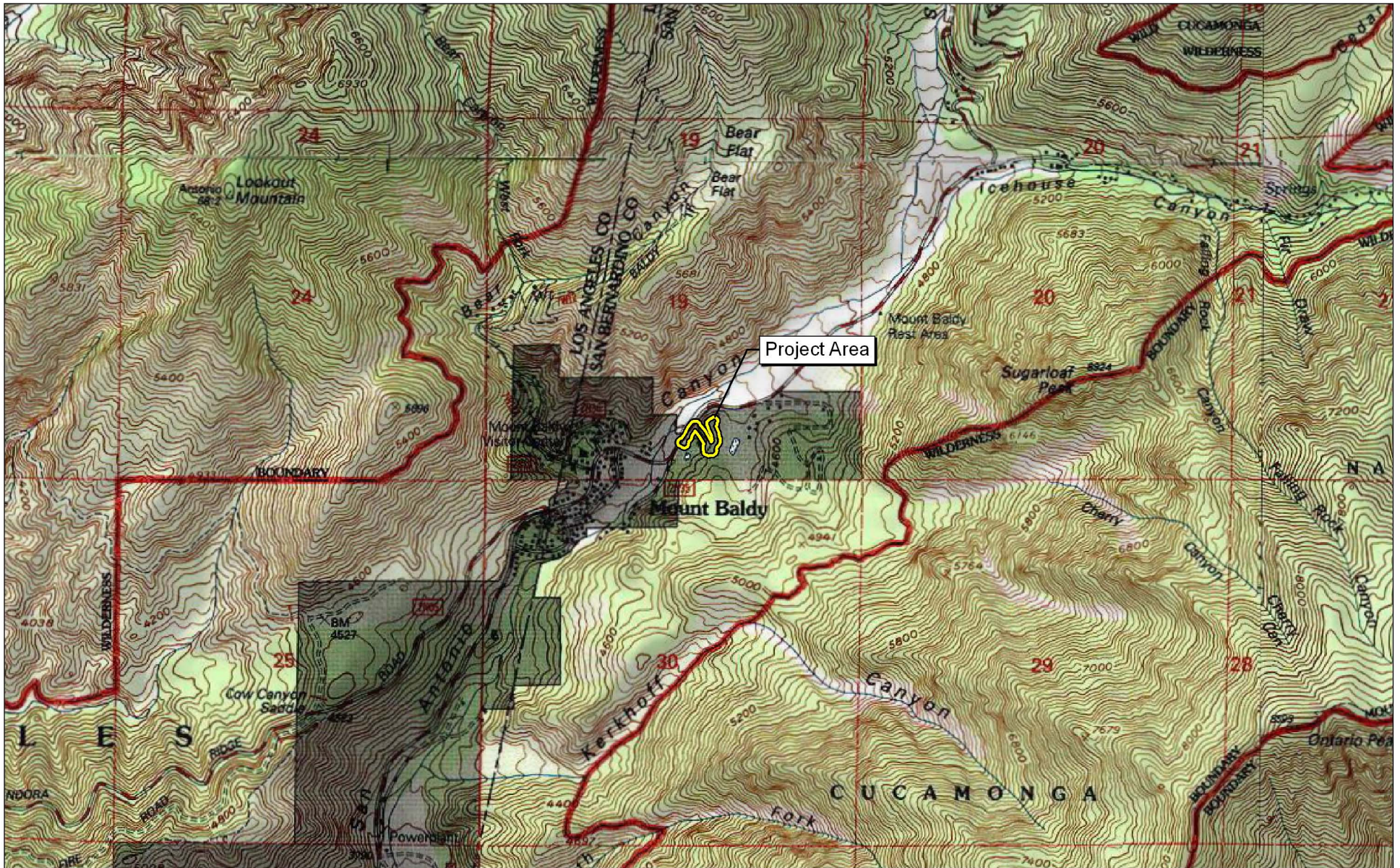
Michael Brandman Associates

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# Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map





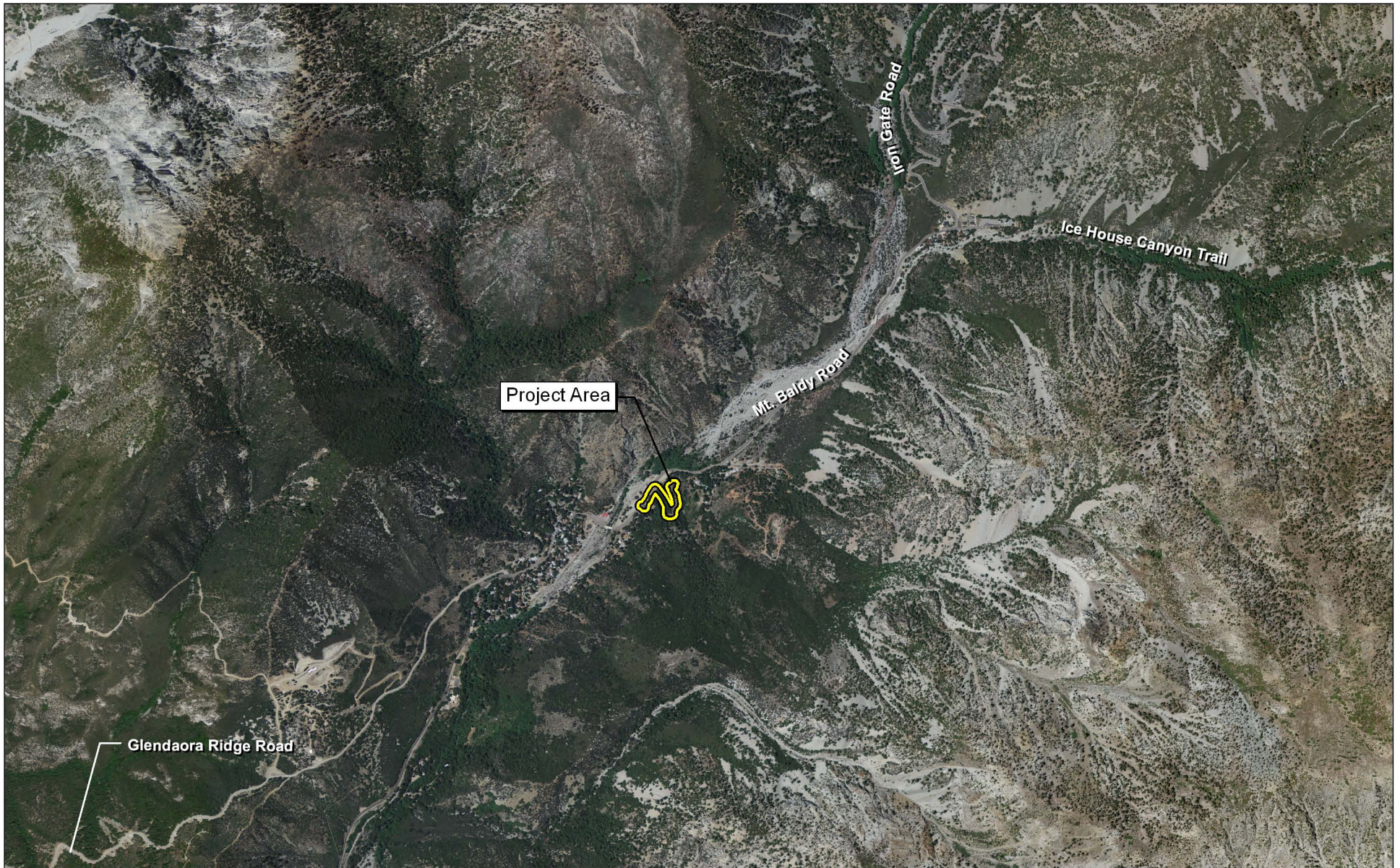
Source: TOPO! USGS Cucamonga Peak (1996), Mount San Antonio (1995), Mt. Baldy (1995), and Telegraph Peak (1996), CA 7.5' DRG.



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## Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base



Source: NAIP Aerial Imagery 2009.



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### Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING • MT. BALDY RESORT PROJECT  
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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### **1.3 - Environmental Setting**

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The project area is located on a small ridge of a finger overlooking San Antonio Creek, with steep slopes down to the west to the small drainage where the Mount Baldy Trout Pools are located. The immediate APE appears relatively undisturbed except for the installation of utility poles and clearing an access road to the ridge. The elevation of the candidate location ranges from 4480 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) to 4520 feet AMSL, and 4260 feet AMSL to 4520 feet AMSL for the entire parcel. Vegetation on the ridge is moderate to highly dense, while the areas previously cleared for the access road and maintaining the transmission lines has low growing ground covers and bushes covering the soils. The APE is geologically mapped as Quarternary Alluvium.

Vegetation within the APE consists of native bushes, trees and groundcover from the California Yellow Pine Forest and Chaparral plant communities. Oak trees are located primarily down in the drainage around the trout pools. Chaparral is most evident in the areas previously disturbed by the cutting of the road and clearing for utility pole maintenance.

The APE is minimally developed with a transmission line running across the ridge just north of the proposed tower location. The rest of the parcel is minimally to moderately developed, with the residences and structures associated with the manmade trout pools.

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### **1.4 - Assessment Team**

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Ms. Williams performed the records search for the project at the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum (AIC) on January 31, 2013. Mr. Bonner performed the remainder of the records search for the project at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) on February 4, 2013. Ms. Williams performed the survey on March 10, 2013. Their resumes can be found in Appendix B.

## SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic background that provides a context in which to understand the history of cultural resources found within and near the project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current research in the area but rather serves as a generalized overview. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984).

### 2.1 - Prehistoric Background

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.

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## 2.2 - Ethnographic Background

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### 2.2.1 - The Tongva

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical references for this group. The arrival of Spanish explorers and the establishment of missions and outposts during the eighteenth century ended the prehistoric period in California and, due to the introduction of diseases such as smallpox and the mass removal of local Indian groups to the Missions San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano, Tongva society began to fragment.

The Tongva spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Tongva population at about 1770 AD was roughly 5,000 people, based on an estimate of 100 small villages of 50 to 200 people. Their range is generally thought to have been on the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay and south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon, then north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. Also included were several islands, including Catalina. This large area encompasses the city of Los Angeles, much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, and Long Beach. By 1800, most Tongva had either been killed, or fully subjugated by their Spanish conquerors.

The first modern social analyses of Tongva culture took place in the early part of the twentieth century (Kroeber 1925), but by that time acculturation and disease had considerably reduced the population. Nonetheless, the early ethnographers viewed the Tongva as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items. Included among these was a hunting stick made to bring down numerous types of game. Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, such as that found on or near Red Hill, with seasonally utilized satellite villages. Their living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited a hierarchy, possibly including chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked tribal members did.

### 2.2.2 - Serrano and Vanyume

According to Bean and Smith (1978), the project area lies near the northern portion of an area utilized by the Serrano. All indigenous groups in and south of the San Bernardino Mountains were harmed by changes wrought by the Mission System and its grazing practices. Diseases brought to the region by the Spanish, especially after an outpost was built in Redlands in 1819, caused severe disruption of the existing Native socio-political structure. Some Serrano survived intact for many years in the far

eastern San Bernardino Mountains due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population. Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical sources for this group.

The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Serrano group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin: Shipley 1978). The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. Their range is generally thought to have been located in and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twenty-Nine Palms and south of Victorville. The range of this group was limited by, and restricted by, reliable water to the Mojave River itself.

Several upper Mojave River Indian villages (or *rancherías*) are named in early ethnographic records by several explorers (Earle 2005) and most were observed by the Spanish (Garcés, Moraga) and early American traders (Jedediah Smith, Wolfskill-Young). Villages near Cajon Pass such as Amutskupiabit, Guapiabit, and Atongiabit have long been associated with known archaeological sites, while other villages north of the San Bernardino Mountains were noted by the early travelers but their actual location remain uncertain.

According to Bean and Smith (1978:570), the Vanyume are a little known group who lived beyond and along much of the length of the Mojave River, from the eastern Mojave Desert to at least the Victorville region, and perhaps even farther upstream (south). They also appear to have lived in the southern and southwestern Antelope Valley. They intermarried with the Serrano and spoke a dialect of the Serrano language, so they may be thought of as a desert division or branch of the Serrano proper. Bean and Smith note that full-blooded members of this group went extinct before 1900.

The Serrano-speaking villages of the southern Antelope Valley were, according to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century missionary Padre Francisco Tomás Garcés, affiliated with this desert branch of the Serrano. Garcés had passed up the length of the Mojave River in early 1776, and then crossed the southwestern Antelope Valley some weeks later. Garcés was accompanied by Mojave guides from the Colorado River who knew where the tribal boundaries were. In any case, these southern Antelope Valley native communities, including Maviajek and Kwarung, had strong ties with Serrano-speaking communities on the upper Mojave River and in the areas of the northern San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains. Bean and Smith indicate that the Vanyume were politically distinct from the Serrano, but had a similar language.

Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a mere remnant and a shadow of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan and moiety-oriented, or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and

gathering roots, tubers and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations.

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## 2.3 - Historic Background

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Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population and create a foundation for colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest. The Western Mojave had been explored by Francisco Garcés in 1776 who had taken the ancient Indian trading route west from the Colorado villages, crossed the River at a point known as “Forks in the Road” near Yermo, then up the River to the San Bernardino Mountains and Cajon Pass. Mission San Gabriel was established in 1771 in Montebello then moved to San Gabriel five years later. Mission San Fernando was established in 1797. On May 20 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz founded and performed a ceremony to consecrate a new Mission San Gabriel supply station, including a chapel, at the Guachama Ranchería, which was an existing native village near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon. According to Harley (1988, 1989), it is likely that Dumetz never made this trip and that Caballeria, who was the keeper of Mission San Gabriel history at the time, had wanted to publicize and romanticize several popular misconceptions and fabricated much of the story. Regardless of the exact location, establishment of this station in the far eastern portion of the Mission lands meant that the Mission administrators were serious about protecting the resources of the interior, as raiding parties by Mojaves and Serranos had been increasing in response to the Spanish presence.

In 1819, Rancho San Bernardino was established. This followed a decision by the heads of the mission system to expand their agricultural holdings into the interior and later establish a chain of additional Missions in the desert interior (Harley 1989). A decision was made to create an *estancia*, or ranch headquarters with chapel and occasional visits by padres, at the Guachama Ranchería. Indian attacks forced the rancho overseers to move the headquarters from the original site to a better protected location. The so-called San Bernardino *asistencia* was located on high ground about 1.5 miles to the east-southeast of the original estancia. Construction began about 1830, and it was not yet finished when the project was abandoned in 1834. Lugo (1950) noted that between 1830 and 1832, a large house, and other buildings were constructed, which his family occupied after the Rancho was granted to him by Mexican authorities.

### 2.3.1 - Mexican Period (A.D. 1821 to 1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821, and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico (Gunther 1984). The Mission padres were then forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to the large Mexican families that had settled in the area (Gunther 1984).

In 1819, a station associated with the Mission San Gabriel was established at Jurupa. However, Bean and Vane (1979) note that Mission Indian converts of 1798 originated from the "rancheria of Jurupet" that was located a few miles west of the Mira Loma plain. In 1838, the seven-square-league Rancho Jurupa land grant was awarded to the Mission San Gabriel administrator, Juan Bandini (Bean and Vane 1979). Near the end of the mission period, lands across southern California were sold many times over, and the *Rancho Jurupa* was no exception. Bandini, who lived in Los Angeles, sold 1.5 leagues of the *Rancho Jurupa* to his tenant B.D. (Benito) Wilson in 1843, for \$1,000. This area was located northeast of the study area near the community of Rubidoux. Wilson built an adobe and dug the first "Jurupa Ditch" (CA-RIV-5513H), which brought water from the Santa Ana River.

In May 1846, Governor Pio Pico granted Maria del Rosario and Estudillo de Aguirre 48,847 areas to form the last of the major Mexican ranchos, the "*Sobrante de San Jacinto*." Laying near the borders of other major ranchos, such as the El Rincon, the Santa Ana del Chino, the Santa Ana del Chino Addition, the La Sierra (Sepulveda), the La Sierra (Yorba), the Jurupa (Stearns), the project area was probably located in the most northwestern portion of the San Jacinto Rancho. This rancho was associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. Given the late date of grant, it is unlikely that any rancho-associated development in the area took place prior to the formation of the State of California in 1849.

### 2.3.2 - San Antonio Canyon

During the Spanish and Mexican periods, the mountain areas saw little development, as they weren't typically included in the rancho lands. Natural passages, such as the Cajon Pass, were utilized first by the Spanish traveling between Northern and Southern California, and later by trapping expeditions and settlers moving into the San Bernardino Valley. The forest was utilized for lumber and other building materials, hunting game, and the construction of ditches and canals to bring water to the mission lands. Gold was discovered in the mountains in the eastern portion of the present day Angeles National Forest during the early 1840s. Around this same time, settlements at the edge of the foothills were being established (McIntyre, 1986; Wessel and McIntyre, 1985).

Mining in the San Gabriel Mountains continued into the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The San Antonio Canyon saw the peak of its mining usage in the period from 1862 to 1900, in part due to the ending the practice of hydraulic extraction of gold in 1895, which was ruining the water quality of San Antonio Creek. During the 1850s, wagon roads were established in the Cajon Pass and by the 1870s-80s, paved roads and railroads were being built through this and other natural corridors. This period also saw the expansion of homesteading and resort building in the forest, encouraged by the rise in popularity of the forest as a recreation area in the 1880s. Fred Dell built the first recreation center at Mount Baldy in 1886. Natural resources were still being exploited into the late 1800s. In 1892, the San Antonio Light and Power Company opened the hydroelectric Pomona Power Plant along the San



Antonio Creek, sending electricity into the town of Pomona (McIntyre, 1986; Wessel and McIntyre, 1985).

### **2.3.3 - Angeles National Forest and Mount Baldy Village**

On December 20, 1892, President Harrison established the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve, in an effort to help protect the natural resources in the forest, chiefly erosion after brush fires flooding the foothill communities. In 1907-08, the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve was renamed the Angeles National Forest, and included a portion of the current San Bernardino National Forest. The San Bernardino National Forest was separated in 1926, as well as the Angeles National Forest being extended into the west, having the boundaries we recognize today. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps established camps throughout the forest for fire prevention (McIntyre, 1986; Wessel and McIntyre, 1985; Williams, Gardner and Switalski 2005).

The first sales of summer cabin resorts, operated by Charles Baynham, began in 1906 for the area called Baynham Resort, which later became known as Camp Baldy and Mount Baldy village. The popularity of the Camp Baldy resort led to the opening of Mount Baldy Schoolhouse in 1921 and an expanding number of private residences (Angeles National Forest Mt. Baldy Visitor Center). However, heavy flooding in March of 1938 destroyed many cabins, Camp Baldy's lodge and casino, and roads. The road and community was rebuilt with help from the Conservation Corp. In the 1950s, a new road above the flood plain of the San Antonio Creek was built (Hawthorn 2004). The village also saw the establishment of the Mount Baldy Village Church and Mount Baldy Fire Company during the early 1950s (Mount Baldy Village Church; Mount Baldy Fire Company).

## SECTION 3: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

The primary purpose of this study is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates, that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by future development. Impacts to paleontological deposits must also be considered.

### 3.1 - Research Design

The goals of a Phase I cultural resource survey are to determine whether cultural resources are located within or near a defined project area, what type of resources are present or could be present, and to predict the chance for future discoveries of sites in the project area during development. The pedestrian survey assumptions were based upon the results of the record search conducted at the AIC and our general knowledge of the project area

1. The probability for detecting prehistoric archaeological sites appears to be low because of a minimal number of known prehistoric resources within one mile of the project area, despite numerous surveys.
2. The probability for detecting historic resources appears to be high, because the project area is located in an area that was used for trash dumping and in close proximity to Camp Baldy and Camp Curry.

### 3.2 - Research Goals

The goal of this study was to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project area and whether they will or will not be directly impacted by proposed construction of the water project. If they will be directly impacted, a second goal must be to determine whether any existing cultural resources should be considered potentially significant resources. Finally, the archaeologist must develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. In addition, the County of San Bernardino General Plan calls for a direct assessment of paleontological issues as part of the CEQA process. To achieve these goals, the study consisted of eight distinct efforts:

1. Request of NAHC Sacred Lands File record search and contact with appropriate tribal groups and individuals;
2. Review of previous cultural resource sites and studies in the region;
3. Examination of archived aerial photographs, topographic maps, and road maps;
4. Conduct a survey of the project area;
5. Evaluation of cultural resource sensitivity;

6. Development of recommendations associated with mitigation monitoring and/or impacts to existing cultural resources following CEQA guidelines;
7. Completion of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for any discovered sites or isolated artifacts.

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### **3.3 - Sites and Isolates**

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Prehistoric and historic cultural resource sites can vary in form and function from area to area. Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are defined as three or more items, such as lithics, stone tools, glass, cans, etc., that are not from a single source or material found within a 10 square meter area. Historic sites that could qualify as significant in California are typically more than 45 years old or have the potential to be more than 45 years old at the time of construction. These definitions assume that items found in an area with a diversity of materials can represent more than a single activity at a location. Discrete components of a site, also known as loci, may be identified to represent repeated activity, such as milling stations, hearths, or isolated structures.

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### **3.4 - Record Search**

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#### **3.4.1 - Information Center Search**

The primary purpose of a cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources more than 45 years old have been recorded near or within the project area, and whether such resources will be or could be impacted by development. Records searches at the AIC and SCCIC were conducted to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources in the County. A one-mile search radius was used. The records search included current inventories of the:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- California Register of Historical Resources (CR);
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL);
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI);
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI); and
- Archival maps for the City and County.

#### **3.4.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search**

On January 30, 2013, a request to the NAHC was sent in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are located near the project area, as listed in their Sacred Lands File. MBA received a response from the NAHC on March 29, 2013. Additional contact for the purpose of tribal comment was made with all appropriate tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC on March 29, 2013 via a standard information letter request. Our efforts were associated with fact-finding only, and were not affiliated with formal government-to-government consultations as outlined by Senate Bill (SB) 18.

## **Tribal Consultation Overview and Responsibilities**

The following overview is provided to assist the County in meeting its responsibilities for compliance with Tribal Consultation legislation, which is required when a project results in adopting a Specific Plan, Specific Plan Amendment, or a General Plan Amendment.

As of March 1, 2005, California Government Codes 65092; 65351; 65352; 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5 and 65560, formerly known as Senate Bill (SB) 18, require city and county governments to consult with California Native American tribes before individual site-specific, project-level land use decisions are made. In particular, this process applies to General Plan Amendments and adoptions of Specific Plans. The intent of this legislation is to provide all tribes, whether federally recognized or not, an opportunity to consult with local governments for the purpose of preserving and protecting their sacred places.

## SECTION 4: RESULTS

### 4.1 - Cultural Resource Record Search

#### 4.1.1 - Information Center Search

On January 31, 2013, Sarah Williams conducted a records search at the AIC, which is located at San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. A 1-mile search radius around the project area was utilized. Wayne Bonner conducted a records search of the Los Angeles County portion of the search radius at the SCCIC, which is located at California State University, Fullerton, on February 4, 2013. To identify any historic properties, we examined the current inventories of the NRHP (National Register), CR (California Register), CHL (California Historic Landmarks list), and the CPHI (California Points of Historic Interest list). In addition, the CHRIS-maintained HRI (Historic Property Data File) and certain archival maps of the project area were copied to determine the existence of previously plotted historical resources in this section of the County. Although the project area is located on the Mt. Baldy, CA. 7.5' topographic map, the records search also examined a portion of the Mt. San Antonio, CA. 7.5' topographic map.

According to the AIC files, twelve CRM reports have been filed within the search radius of the project area, in addition to eight general overview reports. Two of these studies, Williams, Gardner and Switalski (2005) and Wise-Hawthorn (2004), examined a portion of land inside the project area. The SCCIC had eight CRM reports within the search radius of the project area. None of these reports assessed the project area. AIC files indicated that there are 8 recorded cultural resource properties located within and near the project area, while the SCCIC only had 1 recorded cultural resource (Table 1). Half of the sites have been recorded within the last ten years.

**Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Near the Project Area**

Site Name	Location	Type	~1 mi	~½ mi	~¼ mi	In Project Area?
P-36-20500	Section 20	Icehouse Canyon Recreational Residence tract. Built 1920s-30s. Appears eligible as a district	X			No
CA-SBR-5581H	Section 19	Camp Baldy Ranger Station, built in 1907		X		No
CA-SBR-5582H	Section 19	Camp Baldy Schoolhouse, built in 1921		X		No
CA-SBR-5583	Section 19	Remains of Camp Curry, consisting of the Buckhorn Tavern			X	No
P-36-13597	Section 19 & 20	Historic age dump, foundations, a rock wall and a boulder pile with historic-	X			No

		age debris				
P-36-13598	Section 19	Historic-age trench, possibly associated with logging activities.		X		No
P-36-13599	Section 19	Historic-age trash scatter of domestic debris.		X		No
P-36-15011	Section 19	Angeles National Forest, NR 7L, SHL 717	X	X	X	Yes
Lan-1529H	Section 25	Intake flume for hydro electric power plant system along San Antonio Creek, built before 1901.	X			No

On the 1897 Cucamonga, California 15' topographic map, the search area is minimally developed with a few roads and small communities in the area. A community called Dells is shown in the vicinity of the project area. By 1944, Dells is no longer shown on the Cucamonga, California 15' topographic map. Improved roads run through the area and structures are depicted in the vicinity of the current Camp Baldy. As listed in Table 1, the Angeles National Forest is a state historic landmark (No. 717), registered on December 2, 1959. The Angeles National Forest was formed by President Harrison on December 20, 1892, under the name of San Gabriel Timberland Reserve.

#### 4.1.2 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On January 30, 2013, MBA sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on their Sacred Lands File for this portion of the County. Our efforts were associated with fact-finding only. The response from the NAHC was received on March 29, 2013 via U.S Mail. The NAHC indicated that no sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are listed in the NAHC database for the specific project area, but that several known sites are located nearby. To ensure that the NAHC-listed Native American tribal groups have a chance to provide feedback regarding the history of the project area, letters to each of the nine tribal contacts were sent on March 29, 2013 (see Appendix A). As of the date of this report, no responses from any tribal authority have been obtained.

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#### 4.2 - Archaeological Survey Results

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The field survey occurred on March 10, 2013. The APE was ascertained by examining the planned candidate construction methods, the existing topography and the current level of urbanization. Verizon Wireless plans to place antennas onto a new antenna structure. Associated equipment will be placed at grade. Trenching will be required for telco and electrical. Given these parameters, the direct APE is confined to the antenna structure, equipment, and trench route. The APE was examined using the block-transect method, with 2-3 meter spacing where appropriate. Visual Indirect APE is considered all that area within a ½-mile radius of those portions of the candidate once completed.

Those portions of the APE exhibiting extremely dense vegetation were not examined. Additionally, areas with steep slopes to the north and west were not fully examined for reasons of safety.

The APE is on a ridge of a finger overlooking the San Antonio Creek to the north and west. The ridge has a gradual slope, with a high point being in the vicinity of the candidate. The APE is found just south of the modern transmission line. The APE is undeveloped, and minimally disturbed. Much of the disturbance is due to clearing of a road to access the nearby transmission lines. Soils consist of alluvium soils with 65 percent rock. Small granitic bedrock outcroppings are located around the candidate location, with much loose granite and schist rock, ranging in size from gravel to small boulders. Larger bedrock outcroppings can be seen along the access road. The exposed outcroppings were examined for Native American usage, however none were observed. The rocks in the APE are relatively rough and angular.

During the site visit and pedestrian survey, no historic age or historic age resources were detected at the APE. Thus, the results of the site investigation confirm no cultural resources will be affected by construction of the telecommunications facility.

#### **4.2.1 - Visual Indirect APE**

The results of our records search concluded that there are no NR eligible historic resources located within a mile of the candidate. The immediate current site conditions are evidenced by recent photographs (Appendix C), and include the following:

South of the candidate are gradual slopes down to a moderately cleared or open area where the access road turns. A raised shed is located just south of the turn in the road.

East of the candidate are vegetated slopes with a moderate density of vegetation. The modern transmission line continues to the north-northeast. Scattered residential structures are located in small clearings to the east.

North of the candidate location is a steep slope down to Mount Baldy Road and the San Antonio Creek. The modern transmission lines, with poles dating from 2006, cross the ridge just north of the candidate location. An H frame utility pole, likely of historic age, with glass and ceramic insulators was located approximately 115 feet northwest. The pole will not be impacted by the proposed candidate.

West of the candidate location are steep slopes down to the Mount Baldy Trout Pools and San Antonio Creek. The Trout Pools appear to be of historic-age, however they will not be impacted by the proposed candidate.

Exposed bedrock outcroppings were examined for Native American usage, however none were observed. The rocks in the area are relatively rough and angular.

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## **SECTION 5: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **5.1 - Cultural Resources**

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In accordance with NEPA, 36 CFR Part 800, and CEQA as requested by the County of San Bernardino, MBA has assessed the effects of this candidate location on any cultural resources, including Historic Properties. The candidate location has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and significant resources are not known within one mile of the candidate area. Additionally, cultural resources were not observed at the APE during the site visit. Two apparently historic age resources, the Mount Baldy Trout Pools and a H frame utility pole, are located on the candidate parcel, but will not be directly impacted by the candidate. Dense bush growth on the ridge, and dense tree canopies surrounding the Trout Pools completely obscure the candidate from the pools. The H Frame pole is adjacent to a modern transmission pole installed in 2006. This communications tower should not negatively impact the current view-shed as it relates to known Historic Properties. The results of MBA's assessment indicate that it is unlikely that Historic Properties will be adversely affected by the installation of the 'Mt. Baldy Resort' Communications Site. Therefore, MBA recommends a finding of no adverse affect and does not recommend additional cultural resource mitigation prior to construction.

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### **5.2 - California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5: Accidental Discovery of Human Remains**

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There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.98.

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### **5.3 - CEQA Guidelines §15064.5: Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources**

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It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist and shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria



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

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

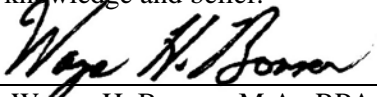
In addition, reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the property will be taken and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Native American tribes with concerns about the property, as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) will be notified within 48 hours in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3).

## SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

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

Date: March 26, 2014

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



Wayne H. Bonner, M.A., RPA  
Michael Brandman Associates  
Irvine, CA

## SECTION 7: REFERENCES

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## **Appendix A: Compliance Documents**

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**815 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
www.nahc.ca.gov  
e-mail: ds\_nahc@pacbell.net

March 29, 2013

Mr. Justin Pereira

**Michael Brandman Associates**220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602

Sent by FAX to: 714-508-4110

No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
**"Telecommunications Facility Project, Site Name: Mount Baldy,"**  
located in the Community of Mount Baldy; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Pereira:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred places/site in the area you identified by the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Also, the absence of archaeological or cultural resources does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

  
Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670                      Cahuilla  
Anza                      , CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribe.com  
(951) 763-4105  
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 86908                      Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
samdunlap@earthlink.net  
909-262-9351

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive      Serrano  
Highland                      , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 864-3724 - FAX  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.  
26569 Community Center Drive      Serrano  
Highland                      , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248  
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.  
gov  
(909) 862-5152 Fax

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians  
John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838                      Fernandefio  
Newhall                      , CA 91322      Tataviam  
tsen2u@hotmail.com                      Serrano  
(661) 753-9833 Office                      Vanyume  
(760) 885-0955 Cell                      Kitanemuk  
(760) 949-1604 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Rroad                      Cahuilla  
Banning                      , CA 92220      Serrano  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Telecommunications Facility Project; Site Name: Mount Baldy; located in the Community of Mount Baldy; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
March 29, 2013**

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or  
(909) 528-9032

Ernest H. Siva  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder  
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano  
Banning, CA 92220 Cahuilla  
**siva@dishmail.net**  
(951) 849-4676

**SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS**  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

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March 29, 2013

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians  
Mr. Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA 92539

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

**Site Location and Description**

Verizon Wireless is proposing the installation twelve (12) panel antennas onto a new 45' monopine. Installation of a 12'-4" by 18" block building. Installation of an 8' chainlink fence with a 4' wide gate. Installation of a 30KW generator mounted on a 5' by 8' concrete pad. Installation of two (2) GPS antennas. The location of the monopine is at the coordinates of: **34° 14' 22.85" N by 117° 39' 07.66" W.**

Field assessment for both historic properties and archaeological sites will be conducted and a determination will be made of the project's direct and indirect effects on eligible properties. Consulting parties are invited to provide information concerning historic or archaeological properties already listed in the National Register or that could be eligible for listing in the National Register.

I am contacting you to determine if you have any concerns regarding the development of a wireless telecommunication facility at this proposed location. Your response would be greatly appreciated. If we do not receive a response from you within 30 calendar days, we will assume this site is not located within any Native American religious sites. Please feel free to contact me at (714) 508-4100 if you have any questions or information.

Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

San Bernardino  
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Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Ms. Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

Dear Ms. Rodriguez:

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

**Site Location and Description**

Verizon Wireless is proposing the installation twelve (12) panel antennas onto a new 45' monopine. Installation of a 12'-4" by 18" block building. Installation of an 8' chainlink fence with a 4' wide gate. Installation of a 30KW generator mounted on a 5' by 8' concrete pad. Installation of two (2) GPS antennas. The location of the monopine is at the coordinates of: **34° 14' 22.85" N by 117° 39' 07.66" W.**

Field assessment for both historic properties and archaeological sites will be conducted and a determination will be made of the project's direct and indirect effects on eligible properties. Consulting parties are invited to provide information concerning historic or archaeological properties already listed in the National Register or that could be eligible for listing in the National Register.

I am contacting you to determine if you have any concerns regarding the development of a wireless telecommunication facility at this proposed location. Your response would be greatly appreciated. If we do not receive a response from you within 30 calendar days, we will assume this site is not located within any Native American religious sites. Please feel free to contact me at (714) 508-4100 if you have any questions or information.

Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians  
Mr. John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA 91322

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Mr. Valenzuela:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

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Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Mr. Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Department  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

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I am contacting you to determine if you have any concerns regarding the development of a wireless telecommunication facility at this proposed location. Your response would be greatly appreciated. If we do not receive a response from you within 30 calendar days, we will assume this site is not located within any Native American religious sites. Please feel free to contact me at (714) 508-4100 if you have any questions or information.

Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Mr. Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

Dear Mr. Martin:

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

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I am contacting you to determine if you have any concerns regarding the development of a wireless telecommunication facility at this proposed location. Your response would be greatly appreciated. If we do not receive a response from you within 30 calendar days, we will assume this site is not located within any Native American religious sites. Please feel free to contact me at (714) 508-4100 if you have any questions or information.

Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

Serrano Nation of Indians  
Ms. Goldie Walker  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, CA 92369

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

Dear Ms. Walker:

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

**Site Location and Description**

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Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602





March 29, 2013

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Mr. Ernest H. Siva, Tribal Elder  
9570 Mias Canyon Road  
Banning, CA 92220

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

Dear Mr. Siva:

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

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Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602



March 29, 2013

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Mr. Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

Fresno  
559.497.0310

Irvine  
714.508.4100

Palm Springs  
760.322.8847

Sacramento  
916.447.1100

Subject: **Proposed Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mt. Baldy", located at 801 San Antonio Creek Road, Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California**

San Bernardino  
909.884.2255

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

San Ramon  
925.830.2733

Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) is under contract to Verizon Wireless to submit information for review by the Native American tribal groups regarding telecommunications facilities. On behalf of Verizon Wireless, MBA is writing to invite your comment on the effect of the above-referenced project on historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). We are requesting your review pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation for compliance with Section 106, and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement on the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (adopted March 16, 2001), and the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement effective March 7, 2005.

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Sincerely,

Al Martinez  
Section Manager Telecommunications Services  
**Michael Brandman Associates**  
220 Commerce, Suite 200  
Irvine, CA 92602

## **Appendix B: Personnel Qualifications**



### **ACADEMIC DEGREES AND CREDENTIALS**

- 1990-97 Post Graduate Studies, Department of Archaeology University of Reading, England
- 1994 Certification by the Society of Professional Archaeologists: Archeometric and Natural Science
- 1986 Certification by the Society of Professional Archaeologists: Field Archaeology
- 1985 M.A. California State University, Long Beach
- 1979 Certificate in Archaeology, University of California at Los Angeles
- 1978 Lifetime Teaching Credential, State of California
- 1970 B.A. California State College, Long Beach

### **PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS**

- Certified Archaeologist for the County of Orange
- Certified Archaeologist for Riverside County Certification # 102
- Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) Member # 10085
- Society of American Archaeology (SAA)
- Society of California Archaeology (SCA)
- Rancho de los Palos Verdes Historical Society Museum, archaeological consultant

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

- 1998-Present Professional Archaeologist. Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, California.
- 1994-1998 Archaeofaunalist and Archaeologist. Archaeofaunal analysis, Phase I surveys, historic and genealogical research. W.H. Bonner Associates. Gardena, California.
- 1992-94 Senior Archaeologist. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Huntington Beach, California.
- 1991-98 Faunal Analyst, Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor. The Keith Companies, Archaeological Division. Costa Mesa, California.

- 1991            Technical Writer, Archaeozoologist. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.  
Huntington Beach, California.
- 1990            Archaeozoological Consultant. Linear Ditch Project. English Heritage. London,  
England.
- 1990            Archaeozoological Consultant. Cotswold Archaeological Unit. Cirencester,  
England.
- 1988            Field Director. Rail Garrison Peace Keeper Project, Vandenberg Air Force Base,  
California. Tetra Tech. San Bernardino, California.
- 1987-88        Staff Archaeologist and Archival Researcher. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.  
Huntington Beach, California.
- 1987-88        Historic Archaeology Field Monitor. MetroRail Project, Los Angeles, California.  
Greenwood and Associates. Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1987-88        Paleontology Consultant. Simi Landfill Project. Engineering-Science, Inc.  
Pasadena, California.
- 1987            Archaeology Consultant. Chambers Group, Inc. Santa Ana, California.
- 1986            Field Director. Historical Remote Sensing Project, Lake County, California.  
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Huntington Beach, California.
- 1986            Field Director. Archaeological/Historical Remote Sensing Project, Riverside and  
San Bernardino Counties, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.  
Huntington Beach, California.
- 1986            Field Director. Fossil Cetacea Paleontological Project, Orange County,  
California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Huntington Beach, California.
- 1985-78        Archival Researcher, Technical Report Writer, and Editor. Scientific Resource  
Surveys, Inc. Huntington Beach, California.
- 1984            Archaeology Field and Lab Consultant. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.  
Huntington Beach, California.
- 1984            Archaeological Consultant. Television Mini-series on the History of the City of  
Los Alamitos, California. Communications Department, California State  
University, Long Beach.
- 1983-87        Archaeological Consultant. Larry Seeman Associates, Inc. Newport Beach,  
California.

- 1983-84 Archaeological Consultant. Archaeological Associates, Sun City, California.
- 1983-84 Archaeological Field Consultant. Archaeological Survey, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1982 Project Field Director. Test Excavations of LAn-235. Physical Planning and Facilities Development, California State University, Long Beach.
- 1980 Director, Rock Art Archives. University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology.
- 1979 Site Director. Smithland Pool Project, Illinois. Southern Illinois University in Cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 1979 Archaeological Field Consultant. Railroad Relocation Project, Springfield, Illinois. Illinois State Museum, Springfield.
- 1978 Archaeological Field and Lab Member. Pajarito Archaeological Research Project, New Mexico. University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1978-79 Archaeological Field and Lab Consultant. Vandenberg Air Force Base Archaeological Project. University of California, Santa Barbara.

### **ARCHAEOZOOLOGICAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE**

- 2000 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from two sites in San Diego County (SDI-14001H, SDI-6697H) for Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1999 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from three sites at Pacific Highlands (SDI-6912B, SDI-6912E, SDI-13096) for Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1999 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from fifteen sites at Shady Canyon (Orange County) for The Keith Companies, Irvine, California.
- 1999 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from two sites (Ora-344 & Ora-806) in Orange County for The Keith Companies, Irvine, California.
- 1998-99 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological and human remains from one site (LAn-2682) at the ARCO Refinery (Los Angeles County) for Solstice Archaeological Consulting, Temecula, California.

- 1998 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site (SDI-13094) in San Diego County for Chambers group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1997 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site (Ora-1321) in Orange County for The Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1997 Identification and analysis of avian archaeozoological remains from two sites on San Nicolas Island (Ventura County) for Petra Resources, Irvine, California.
- 1997 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site (LAN-2252) in Los Angeles County for Petra Resources, Irvine, California.
- 1996 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site at the Redlands Chinatown excavation (Riverside County) for Petra Resources, Irvine, California.
- 1996 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site at Mission San Buenaventura (Ventura County) for Petra Resources, Irvine, California.
- 1995 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from ten sites at San Joaquin Hills Corridor Project (Orange County) for The Chambers Group, Irvine, California.
- 1995 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site at San Gabriel Mission (Los Angeles County) for Petra Resources, Irvine, California.
- 1995-98 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from three sites at Huntington Beach Mesa (Ora-82, Ora-88, Ora-365) (Orange County) for Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Temecula, California.
- 1995 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from two sites (Ora-125, Ora-1295) in Orange County for The Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1995 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site (Ora-225) in Orange County for The Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1995-99 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from eight sites on Bonita Mesa (Ora-106, -210, -211, -220, -223, -482, -483, -487) in Orange County for The Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.
- 1994-96 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from four sites at Bolsa Chica Mesa (Ora-83, -85, -85, -289) (Orange County) for Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Temecula, California.

1994 Identification and analysis of archaeozoological remains from one site (Ora-209) in Orange County for The Chambers Group, Inc., Irvine, California.

### **FIELD EXPERIENCE**

2000-Present Multiple cell site field visits and reports:

#### **South Orange County:**

- T-Mobile USA Candidate LA13107D (Tar Farms), 28411 San Juan Creek Road, San Juan Capistrano, California.
- Royal Street Communications, California, LLC Candidate LA2524A (SCE Laguna Hills M18-T5 San Onofre-Santiago), Paseo de Valencia at Cabot Road, Laguna Hills, California.
- Royal Street Communications, California, LLC Candidate LA2679B (SCE San Onofre M23-T1), Aliso Creek Road and El Toro Road (24900 block of El Toro Road), Aliso Viejo, California.
- T-Mobile USA Candidate LA02967B (El Dorado Reservoir), 26451 Lope De Vega Drive, Mission Viejo, California.
- T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33537A (Moulton Niguel Water District Pump Station), 26112 Moulton Parkway, Laguna Hills, California.

#### **San Diego County:**

- T-Mobile USA Candidate SD02139A (Anchor Church), 1765 Pentecost Way, San Diego, California.
- Sprint Nextel Candidate CA5100A (Morehouse), 389 Orange Avenue, Chula Vista, California.
- T-Mobile USA Candidate SD02850A (Gregory Canyon), 33780 Double Canyon Road, Valley Center, California.
- T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06596A (Acton), 13533 Acton Avenue, Poway, California.
- T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06735A (Tierra Verde Residence), 2230 Tierra Verde Road, Vista, California.

1988-1998 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.

1988 Field Director, excavation and mitigation of twelve archaeological sites, Rail Garrison Peace Keeper Project, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.

1987-88 Historic archaeology monitoring, Old Santa Fe Railroad Passenger Depot, Los Angeles, California. for MetroRail Project.



- 1987-88 Fossil terrestrial mammal specimen recovery program, Simi Valley Landfill, Ventura County, California.
- 1986 Director, Cemetery investigation and predicted burial locations remote sensing Project, Lower Lake Cemetery (CA-Lak-73), Lake County, California.
- 1986 Field Director, Excavation of two fossilized whales, Monarch Beach, California
- 1986 Field Director and research archaeologist, Prado Basin Cemeteries Remote sensing study, Prado, California for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.
- 1984-86 Multiple cultural resource management projects in Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties, California.
- 1983-85 Various cultural resource management projects in southern California for Larry Seeman Associates, Inc., including survey and excavation for Signal Landmark Properties, La Quinta, Riverside County, California.
- 1983-84 Various cultural resource management projects in coastal southern California for Archaeological Associates, Sun City, California.

### **TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

- 1990 Introduction to Computer Database; Faunal Practical Methods; Student tutoring. Archaeology Department, University of Reading England.
- 1982 Teaching Assistant. Field Excavations, California State University, Long Beach.
- 1979 Archaeological Field Methods. Santa Monica Community College, Malibu Campus, California.
- 1978 Archaeological Field Methods. Santa Monica Community College, Malibu Campus, California.

### **PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS**

- 2000 A Protohistoric Burial Site at the ARCO Refinery, Carson, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* Volume 13.
- 2000 A Discussion of Vertebrate Fauna Recovered from the ARCO Site, Carson, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* Volume 13.

In press. The Faunal Evidence, in The Grove Priory Site Archaeological Excavations. Evelyn Baker (editor). London: English Heritage.

In press. The Animal Bones from Excavations at Elstow Abbey, 1965-1972. David Baker (editor). Bedfordshire Journal of Archaeology.

In press. Diet and Social Status in Medieval England: A Case Study from Bedfordshire. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Reading, England.

Forthcoming. The Animal Bones, In Interim Report of the Linear Ditch Project, Sidbury Hill, Hampshire. Roy Entwistle and Richard Bradley (editors). London: English Heritage.

- 1991 The Animal Bones from Moorgate Nursery Site, Cirencester Cotswold Archaeological Trust Journal.
- 1988 Shellfish Remains and Distributions, In The Bulrush Canyon Project, Excavations at Bulrush Canyon Site (SCAI-137) and Camp Cactus Road Site, Santa Catalina Island. E. Jane Rosenthal (editor). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 24 (2/3): 74-9.
- 1988 Column Sample Analysis: Composition Control, In The Bulrush Canyon Project, excavations at Bulrush Canyon Site (SCAI-137) and Camp Cactus Road Site, Santa Catalina Island. E. Jane Rosenthal (editor). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* (2/3): 105-8.
- 1988 The Remington Whales Analysis of Two Late Miocene Mysteceti from Orange County, California. *Southern California Paleontological Society Special Issue* 8. Co-authored with William Gilmour.
- 1985 Smoking Pipes and Sucking Tubes of Prehistoric California a Distributional and typological study. Unpublished Masters Thesis, California State University at Long Beach. University Microfilms Ann Arbor, Michigan.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS**

Author or co-author of over 100 technical reports involving archaeozoological, archaeological, paleontological, EIR reviews, and historical topics, and signature of nearly 10,000 wireless telecommunications reports throughout California.

**PAPERS PRESENTED**

- 2004            The Gaffey Street Site: A 4,000 Year Old site in Los Angeles County. Southern California Data Sharing Meeting, Santa Barbara, California.
- 1999            A Protohistoric Burial Site at the ARCO Refinery, Carson, California. Paper presented at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento.
- 1999            A Discussion of Vertebrate Fauna Recovered from the ARCO Site, Carson, California. Paper presented at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento.
- 1990            The faunal sample from Grove Priory an interim report. Presented to a meeting of the Bedfordshire Archaeological Unit. Bedford, England.
- 1988            The fossil whales of Orange County, California. Presented at the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies Annual Meeting. Costa Mesa, California.
- 1984            Smoking pipes of Coastal Southern California a Suggested Typology. Presented at the Annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. Salinas, California.



## **EDUCATION**

- 2001-2003 Masters of Arts, History, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, Georgia
- 1997-2001 Bachelors of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California
- 1994-1998 Diploma, Riverside Polytechnic High School, Riverside, California

## **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

- 2/2005-present *Field Archaeologist, Riverside, California*  
As a subcontractor, I conduct field surveys, testing and excavations as a part of a team of archaeologists for Michael Brandman Associates. I conduct site visits of project locations, documenting the presence of any historic properties within the area. I perform record searches at the region information centers within the California Historical Resources Information System. I produce detailed reports reviewing the record search results and detailing the site visit findings.
- 6/2003-12/2003 *Museum Aid, Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Georgia*  
I assisted a senior park ranger in the completion of the yearly inventory of collections. I Maintained ANCS+ Rediscovery database (National Park Service standardized software), the accession book and files, and the paper catalog records. I performed minor preservation procedures for the park's institutional archives, including rehousing documents in acid-free folders, removing metal fasteners, and the freezing of records for pest control, following guidelines set forth in the National Park Service Conserve-o-gram series.
- 1/2002-12/2003 *Graduate Assistant, Dean's Office, College of Education, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, Georgia*  
As assistant to the Admission/Certification Officer, I completed teacher certification packets, maintained the student database (on Microsoft Access) and supplemental reports on Microsoft Excel, as an assistant to the Admission/Certification Officer. I prepared materials for the National Council of the Accreditation of Teacher Education visit in April 2002.
- 4/2002-10/2003 *Researcher, Ships of the Sea Museum, Savannah, Georgia*  
Using local documents, I researched ships entering and clearing the port of Savannah and entered the information into an Access database. This information will go into a larger database covering the port's activity for the first 150 years of Savannah's history.
- 1/2002-12/2002 *Intern, Savannah History Museum, Savannah, Georgia*  
I completed three archival/preservation projects for the curatorial staff. In the first, I reboxed artifacts from an archaeological collection and created the museum's first ceramic type collection. In the second I arranged, reboxed,

and preserved a recently acquired archival collection. I have prepared walls for new exhibits, installations, and prepared exhibits (dressed mannequins, mounted panels, constructed supporting materials). For my third project, I cleaned and photographed a historic boat prior to moving it inside the museum. It is now on exhibit.

*2001-2001 Graduate Assistant, History Department, Armstrong Atlantic State University, Savannah, Georgia*

In a project for the Coastal Georgia Regional Development Center, in connection with the History Department faculty, I researched and wrote brief narratives on the historic sites and districts within one of Georgia's coastal counties. A Power Point presentation was developed to present a summary of our research to the Historic Preservation Advisory Council.

*9/1999-7/2001 Professional Student Intern, County of Riverside, Department of Child Support Services, Riverside, California*

I performed the same duties as an Office Assistant II, including basic office tasks (typing, filing, copying, making phone calls, etc.). As a member of the Locate Team, I researched defendants to find a valid home and/or employment address and processed the legal documents for an attempted service. I recorded the steps used in the process and entered new information into the county's Star/Kids database. I trained new members of the Locate Team, introducing them to the steps in researching defendants

## **RESEARCH**

*9/2003-12/2003 Intern, Tybee Island Historical Society, Tybee Island, Georgia*

For my thesis project, I created the first ceramic type collections for the Historical Society. I established a timeline based on the artifacts recovered around the Tybee Lighthouse, which will be the basis for a new exhibit.

*2001-2001 Field Technician, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, California*

For a Field Course in Archaeology, I surveyed and documented archaeological sites in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.

## **PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

*Phi Alpha Theta*

## **Appendix C: Site Photographs**



North facing view from the candidate location



East facing view from the candidate location



South facing view from the candidate location



West facing view from the candidate location





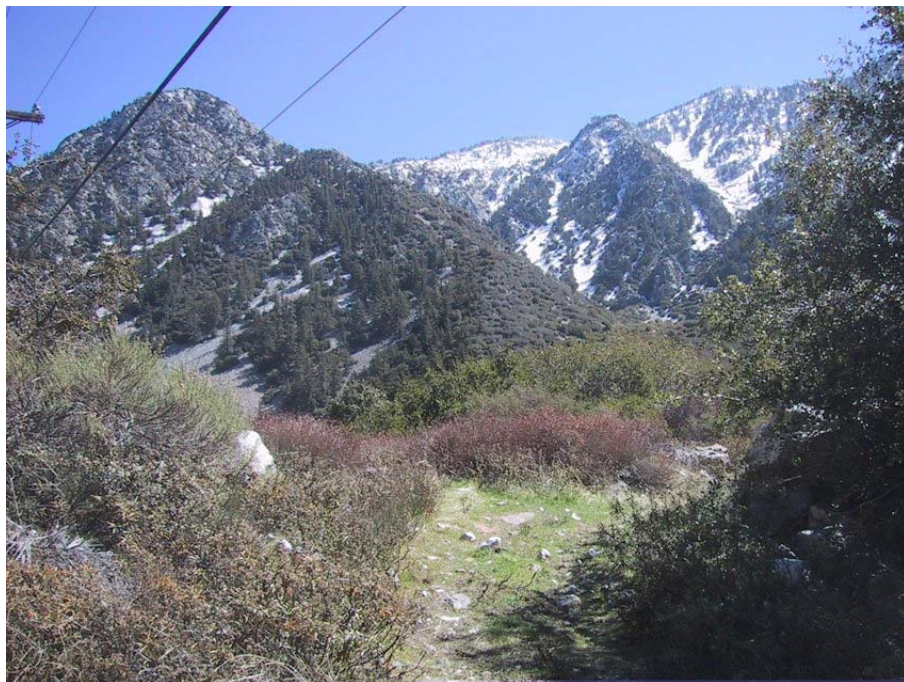
North facing view of the candidate location



Northeast facing view of the candidate location



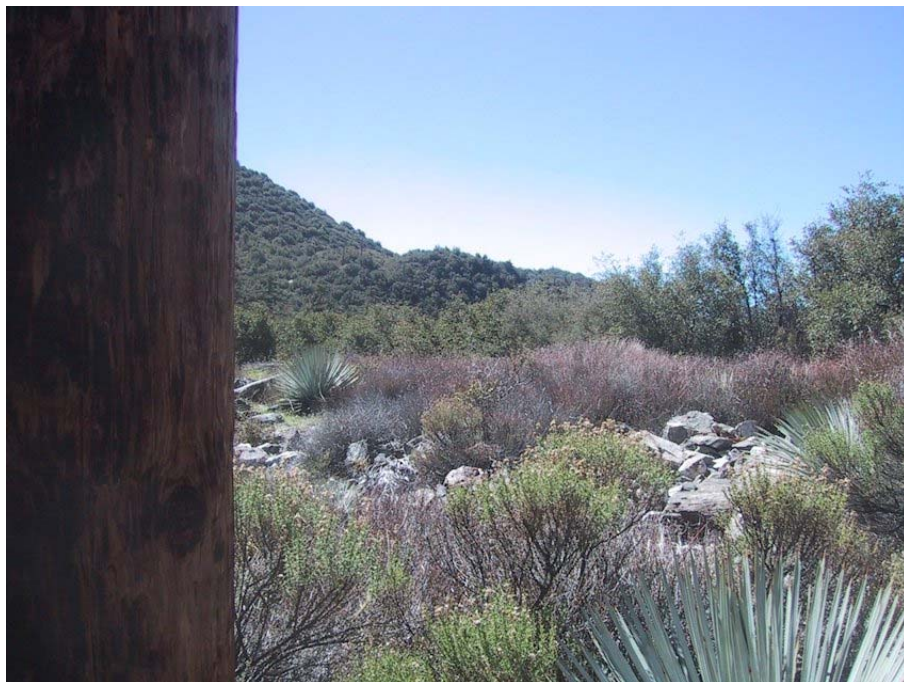
East facing view of the candidate location



South-southeast facing view of the candidate location



Southwest facing view of the candidate location



Southwest facing view of the trenching route



South facing overview of the candidate location



North-northeast facing overview of the candidate location



Northeast facing view of the proposed point of access from the Mount Baldy Trout Pools parking lot



North-northeast facing view of the access road from the turn near the raised shed



North facing overview showing the rocky terrain and dense vegetation along the access road