Appendix 4

4a. Cultural Resources Assessment
4b. Paleontological Technical Memorandum
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE LAKE GREGORY DAM REHABILITATION PROJECT, SAN
BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
Jennifer Lancaster
Aspen Environmental Group
5020 Chesebro Road, Suite 200, Agoura Hills, CA 91301

On behalf of:
County of San Bernardino, Special Districts Department
157 W. 5th Street, 2nd Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0450

Authors:
Dustin Keeler, Pam Daly, Tria Belcourt, Lynn Furnis, Ian Scharlotta and Sherri Gust

Principal Investigator: Tria Belcourt
Principal Architectural Historian: Pamela Daly
Registered Professional Archaeologist

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Project Number: 2861
Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase I)
Sites: Lake Gregory Dam, LG2-001, 2861-1 (Apple Orchard Site)
USGS Quadrangle: Silverwood Lake, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino North
Survey Area: Dam: 28.08 acres
Key Words: CEQA, EIR, Lake Gregory, Crestline, Lake Gregory Dam, LG2-001, 2861-1 (Apple Orchard Site)
TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ........................................................................................................ IV
PURPOSE OF STUDY ......................................................................................................................... 1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION .................................................................................... 1
PROJECT PERSONNEL ...................................................................................................................... 3
REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT ....................................................................................................... 3

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970, AS AMENDED ........................................ 3
CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES ................................................................. 5

SETTING ........................................................................................................................................ 6

NATURAL SETTING ....................................................................................................................... 6
ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT ......................................................................................................... 10
HISTORIC SETTING .................................................................................................................... 12
PROJECT AREA HISTORY ............................................................................................................... 13

METHODS .................................................................................................................................. 14

RECORDS SEARCH ..................................................................................................................... 14
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES .............................................................................................................. 15
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION .......................................................................................... 15
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS ............................................................................. 16
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION ......................................................................................... 16

RESULTS ................................................................................................................................... 16

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS .................................................................................................... 16
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RESULTS ........................................................................ 17
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS .............................................................................. 21
DESCRIPTIONS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THOUSAND PINES STOCKPILE AREA .................. 27
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION RESULTS ....................................................................... 33

RECOMMENDATIONS ................................................................................................................. 34

REFERENCES CITED .................................................................................................................. 36

APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS .................................................................................................. 39
APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH REPORTS ............................................................................... 45
APPENDIX C: HISTORICAL SOCIETIES CONSULTATION ............................................................... 56
APPENDIX D: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION ................................................................ 61
APPENDIX E: HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION .................................................................... 109
APPENDIX F: DPR FORMS ......................................................................................................... 139

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. PROJECT VICINITY ........................................................................................................ 5
FIGURE 2. PROJECT AREA ............................................................................................................. 6
FIGURE 3. AERIAL VIEW OF PROJECT AREA ............................................................................... 2
FIGURE 4. SURVEY COVERAGE FOR LAKE GREGORY DAM PORTION OF PROJECT AREA ........... 20
FIGURE 5. EASTERN PORTION OF THE PROJECT AREA FROM NORTHEAST OF THE DAM ........... 22
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases ................................................................. 9
Table 2. Recorded Sites ...................................................................................... 17
Table 3. Recorded Sites – Additional Borrow Areas ........................................ 19
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential for impacts to significant cultural resources resulting from the proposed Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project (Project) near Crestline, in San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project consists of structural reinforcements to the existing dam. Four alternatives for remediation of the dam are under consideration: downstream stabilization buttress, cement deep soil mixing, stone column, and upstream asphalt facing alternatives. The Project involves only structural reinforcements of the dam for safety. The downstream stabilization buttress is the preferred and State Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) approved alternative. As part of the Project, expansions are proposed for borrow areas.

Cogstone staff conducted a cultural resources records search of the Project area and a one mile radius around the Project area on August 23, 2014 for the original Project area and on May 19, 2015 for proposed additional borrow sites at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC). The records search did not reveal any resources within the immediate Project area. Forty resources lie within a one mile radius of the Project area. These include two prehistoric site, two prehistoric isolates, nineteen historic era archaeological sites, and seventeen historic era built resources.

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 12, 2014 for the original Project area and on May 19, 2015 for the additional borrow areas. On August 22, 2014, NAHC replied that there are no known sacred lands in the immediate Project area. A response to the revised request on May 22, 2015 also indicated no resources in the Project area. Cogstone sent letters to the seven Native American contacts identified by NAHC on August 25, 2014, and additional letters to twelve Native American contacts identified by NAHC on May 21, 2015, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project area. As of June 3, 2015, Cogstone has received a response from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation.

Cogstone performed intensive pedestrian surveys of the Project area on September 11, 2014 and April 3, 2015, totaling 28.08 acres. Surveys consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals over the Project area wherever possible, while closely inspecting the ground surface. The majority of the ground visibility in the Project area was poor (<20%) due to vegetation and accessibility due to slope. One prehistoric isolate (LG2-001), a possible milling feature, was identified within survey area Ponderosa 2. Isolates are not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and need no further consideration, other than recording of its existence (Appendix F). A remnant apple orchard and associated structures were identified within and outside the boundaries of the Thousand Pines Stockpile area (2861-1). Several of the features and structures appear to date as early as the 1930s. None of the resources within the Project area are eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1, 2, or 3. However, Structure 1 and Feature 2 (wood box) may have the potential to yield information important in regional history (Criterion 4), since their interior contents are not currently known. It is recommended that the structure and features within the Project area be avoided until they can be evaluated further.
Pamela Daly, Architectural Historian, conducted a formal historic resource assessment and evaluation (see Appendix E). In order to identify and evaluate the subject property as a potential historic resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An inspection of the existing structure and associated features, combined with a review of accessible archival sources for this parcel, was performed to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance. A pedestrian-level inspection of the dam was performed by Daly during a site visit on September 11, 2014. Lake Gregory Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a significant historic era resource as it does not meet any of the criteria necessary for listing in the register.
PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential for impacts to significant cultural resources resulting from the proposed Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project near Crestline, in San Bernardino County, California. This study was requested by The County of San Bernardino, Special Districts Department to meet their responsibility as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The information gathered in this study informs the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and resulting mitigation measures for the management of cultural resources during Project construction.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Lake Gregory Regional Park, originally a privately built and owned recreational facility, has been in operation since the completion of the dam on October 26, 1938. The San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department took ownership of the dam, lake, the water in the lake, and the Park on November 7, 1977 from the Crest Forest County Water District, and now operates the Park as a public facility. Within the Park, the 81 acre lake is operated for public recreation (primarily as a boating and fishery resource). Lake Gregory is located in the San Bernardino Mountains approximately 14 miles north of the City of San Bernardino in the community of Crestline. The lake is accessible via Lake Drive from Highway 138 to Crestline. The Project area occurs in Section 23, Township 2 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, and found on the San Bernardino North USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. (See Figures 1, 2 and 3) The dam is located on Assessor Parcel Number 0337-202-15.

The Project involves only structural reinforcements of the dam for safety. It includes the construction of physical improvements to the Lake Gregory Dam, earthen material hauling and processing, relocation of utilities on Lake Drive, and interim traffic detour routes. Construction of the buttress shall require removal of mature trees, vegetation, and rock from the downstream slope of the dam, and removal of foundation material at the base of the dam. The new earthen buttress shall measure, on average, 25 feet thick and shall extend beyond the current toe of the embankment. A drainage system shall be installed to drain water from the liquefaction zone, and slope protection would also be installed on the new buttress.

The proposed Project, as currently designed, avoids the need to drain Lake Gregory, allowing the lake to remain accessible for public recreation during construction. Construction of the Project would require temporary or permanent relocation of utilities buried in Lake Drive that traverse the top of the dam. Some intermittent road closures would be necessary during construction, but alternate access routes would be available for residents and recreational visitors.
SITE PREPARATION

Site preparation would include clearing all vegetation along the upstream and downstream slopes of the dam, removal of rock fill slope protection and common fill along the downstream slope of the dam, removal of camping facilities (benches, poles, etc.), and relocation of utilities along the toe and crest of the dam. The buttress installation area below the dam would be graded. The unpaved ingress/egress roads through Camp Switzerland would be graded to accommodate construction vehicles, and temporary reinforcements over existing drainage crossing would be installed as needed. Material removed from the dam during preparation, including excessively saturated and organic material, would be hauled out and disposed of at an approved landfill.

Existing rock fill slope protection removed from the dam slope would be stockpiled and then reinstalled as slope protection on the buttress following construction. The rock would be stockpiled near the base of the dam in Camp Switzerland.

There is an existing concrete deck bridge over Houston Creek along the ingress and egress truck route in Camp Switzerland that is presumed to be structurally inadequate to support the weight of the loaded haul trucks. A temporary bridge would be placed over the bridge for reinforcement during construction; this bridge would be removed after construction is complete and the existing bridge would remain in place. The temporary bridge design has not yet been finalized, but is anticipated to be either a railroad flat car or a truck ramp that would span the entire existing bridge. The Project site at the base of the dam would be fenced for security and public safety during construction of the proposed Project. Fencing would be removed once the proposed Project is complete.

MATERIAL IMPORT AND PROCESSING

The earthen material for the stabilization buttress would require processing before use to introduce clay and silt components to the granular material currently being stockpiled for the proposed Project. Earthen materials would be obtained from local dredging and sediment removal projects. The County has preliminarily identified the source material as the sediment from the Lake Gregory Swim Beach Silt Management Project currently stockpiled on a five-acre site at the Thousand Pines Camp in Crestline, additional Lake Arrowhead dredging material stockpiled at the Papoose Lake Dam in Lake Arrowhead, and material to be dredged during the second phase of sediment removal at Lake Gregory. Additional soil will come from 3 acres of borrow sites (Ponderosa and Ponderosa 2) located along existing paved and dirt roads on Thousand Pines Christian Camp property west of the lake. Materials would be processed at the construction site, and processing may also occur at staging areas. Transportation of new materials will proceed along existing public roads. Processing consists of mixing the stockpile soil with water and other soils of different textures to obtain the optimum moisture content and soil composition. Mixing generally entails windrowing the material and blading it with a motor grader to achieve the desired consistency. Waste material will be generated and will need to be stockpiled at another location, preliminarily identified as the existing Thousand Pines Stockpile site.
The haul route from the stockpile location at the Thousand Pines Christian Camp to Lake Gregory Dam is 2.2 miles long and follows Pine Ridge Road, Weisshorn Drive, Wabern Drive, Wylerhorn Drive, Zurich Drive, Gregory Place, and Lake Drive. The haul route from the borrow sites is approximately 1.4 miles long and follows Thousand Pines Road, Zurich Drive, Gregory Place, and Lake Drive. A fleet of 10 haul trucks would move material from the stockpile site to the dam over a period of 2 to 3 months, with a maximum estimated 100 round-trip truck trips per day (10 round trips per truck). It is anticipated that the volume of truck traffic on the local roads would result in some damage to the asphalt paving. The County would document pre-haul conditions along the entire haul route to facilitate appropriate remediation of road damage following construction. During construction, traffic controls would be used to ensure safe and efficient use of the roads along the haul routes by residents and construction vehicles, and to ensure that the Project does not impede emergency vehicle access.

Access to the construction area at the base of the dam would be through Camp Switzerland. Ingress/egress roads are primarily unpaved, and would require grading for truck access. From Lake Drive, the ingress/egress road begins at the Houston Creek Plant Road, continues down slope into Camp Switzerland, crosses the Houston Creek bridge, continues along the toe of the existing downstream slope of the dam, and joins Lake Drive near the intersection of Lake Drive and Edelweiss Drive. The entire length of the ingress/egress route is 1,650 feet; of this, grading is anticipated to be required on 825 feet.

**CONSTRUCTION OF BUTTRESS AND INSTALLATION OF DRAINS**

Construction of the downstream stabilization buttress would occur over 3 to 4 months. Blanket and chimney drains would be installed in the liquefaction zone of the existing dam, and then the buttress would be constructed of earthen material against the downstream slope of the dam. The buttress would average 25 feet thick and extend beyond the current embankment toe. Stockpiled rock slope protection removed during site preparation would be replaced onto the buttress at the completion of construction. Existing seepage from the dam is minimal, and would be diverted around the work area during construction via a small drainage ditch or channel.

**STAGING**

Staging areas would be needed for processing, material stockpiles, and contractors’ equipment. The County has identified potential staging areas at current stockpile locations (Thousand Pines Camp and Papoose Lake Dam) as well as the nearby Crestline Sanitation District facilities yard.
**ROAD AND UTILITIES RELOCATION**

The segment of Lake Drive that traverses the crest of Lake Gregory Dam would be temporarily relocated to accommodate construction activities. The County expects that this would require 700 feet of temporary asphalt paving on the south side of the existing Lake Drive alignment, including slope grading and transitions to the unaffected portions of Lake Drive on the east and west sides of the dam crest. The road relocation would utilize the existing beach near the waterline and would be approximately 22-24 feet wide, requiring excavation into the upstream face above the high waterline with temporary vertical face stabilization. Following construction, the 700-foot section of realigned road would be replaced to the original alignment, and road improvements would be performed to restore this section of Lake Drive to County road standards. The County may also opt to transition Lake Drive to one lane instead of constructing the relocation. Traffic can also be rerouted away from the dam entirely. This option may be used for short periods of time during certain construction activities, but is not expected to be the primary method for traffic control during construction.

The following utilities occur along Lake Drive at the crest of the dam and would require temporary or permanent relocation:

- Crestline Sanitation District – sanitary sewer line
- Crestline Village Water District – 8-inch water line and two fire hydrant relocations
- Southern California Edison – overhead and underground electrical conduit and cable
- Verizon – Buried conduit and cable
- Southern California Gas Company – gas main pipeline

**POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE RECLAMATION AND ROAD REPAIRS**

Temporarily disturbed areas at the dam would be revegetated using appropriate native seeds or container plantings. Temporary road and bridge reinforcements, including the temporary bridge over the existing Houston Creek bridge, would be removed following construction. Staging areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions. The borrow sites will be reclaimed per Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) requirements, which is expected to include recontouring and planting the sites with native vegetation.

The haul routes from Thousand Pines Camp to Lake Gregory Dam would be inspected immediately following construction, and all damage to the roadways would be repaired to pre-construction conditions. The stockpile site at the camp will be graded and restored per the conditions of the County’s Temporary Use Permit.
Figure 1. Project vicinity
Figure 2. Project area
Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project

San Bernardino County, CA

- Lake Gregory Dam Exhibit
- Ponderosa 1
- Ponderosa 2
- Thousand Pines Stockpile

Material Haul Route
Access Roads

Figure 3. Aerial view of Project area
PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted this study. Sherri Gust served as Program Manager, had oversight of all activities, wrote the prehistoric setting and performed final editing. She has a M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis, and over 35 years of experience in California. Tria Belcourt served as Principal Investigator, supervised the archaeological work, and edited this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles, and eight years of experience in California. Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P., Principal Architectural Historian, conducted the historic resource assessment and evaluation. Daly holds a Master of Science Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Management (with a minor in History), and has over 16 years of experience. Dustin Keeler performed the cultural resources field survey, conducted the Native American Consultation and prepared the GIS maps and cultural resources sections of the report. Keeler is a RPA and has a Ph.D. and M.A. in Anthropology from State University of New York at Buffalo, a B.A. in Anthropology from Arizona State University, cross-training in paleontology, and over thirteen years of experience. Dr. Ian Scharlotta, RPA, acted as a report author for this Project, summarizing the results of fieldwork. Scharlotta has a Ph.D. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from the University of Alberta, a M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeological Science) from California State University, Long Beach, and more than 11 years of experience conducting archaeological investigations throughout California (see Appendix A).

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970, AS AMENDED

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. If paleontological resources are identified as being within a proposed Project area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating Project impacts. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1), a resource included in a local...
register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)).

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.

The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated above, and require similar protection to what National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values
4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation

Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant “historical resource” but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA,
“A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant effect (under CEQA). The impacts to a historical resource are considered significant, if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource, change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance, or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources. The CRHR is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their
significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

**SETTING**

**NATURAL SETTING**

The Project is located at the southern edge of the Transverse Range Province. These ranges are so named because the mountains and their subparallel valleys are nearly perpendicular to the rest of the mountain ranges in California. Resulting from a bend in the San Andreas Fault Zone, the mountains of the Transverse Range Province are some of the fastest growing in the world. This province includes the Little San Bernardino Mountains at the east, traces westward through the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and Santa Monica Mountains and continues west through Ventura and southern Santa Barbara County. The Los Angeles Basin and the Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and San Nicholas Islands together with the surrounding continental shelf (cut by deep submarine fault troughs) are included in this province (Wagner 2002).

Lake Gregory is located in the San Bernardino Mountains approximately 14 miles north of the City of San Bernardino. The lake sits at an elevation of 4,520 feet above mean sea level in San Bernardino County. The primary water sources for the lake are the east and west forks of Houston Creek.

The west-east orientation of the Transverse Ranges makes for significant differences between the vegetation communities of the southern and northern aspects. The south slopes, more impacted by both drought and marine air, are dominated by shrubland: coastal sage scrub grading to lower and upper chaparral. Above that, the “yellow-pine” forest -- featuring a mix of species such as Jeffrey pine, white fir, sugar pine and incense-cedar.

The Yellow Pine Forest plant community in southern California is found at higher elevations. Plants common in a yellow-pine forest community include yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), canyon gooseberry (*Ribes nevadense*), sierra gooseberry (*Ribes Roezlii*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), mountain misery (*Chamaebatia foliolosa*), greenleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*), mariposa manzanita (*Arctostaphylos mariposa*), deer bush (*Ceanothus integerrimus*).

**PREHISTORIC SETTING**

**PREHISTORIC CULTURES**

Approaches to prehistoric cultural frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes, to radiocarbon chronologies, to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few
projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about seven to three thousand years ago as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use Millingstone Horizon, and still others used Middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely-made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7).

The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, the Pauma in inland San Diego County, and the Greven Knoll Pattern in inland areas of Orange and Los Angeles counties, and San Bernardino and Riverside counties.

About 900 years before present (B.P.), Greven Knoll III groups in the general Project vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed them into the Palomar Tradition. The Palomar archaeological site characteristics include new rock art styles and bow and arrow technology, which indicate new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The Palomar Tradition is comprised of two patterns: the San Luis Rey Pattern in the southern coastal areas and the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2011).

**PROJECT AREA CULTURES**

The general Project vicinity is located within the Greven Knoll Pattern of the Encinitas Tradition (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1), followed by the Peninsular Pattern of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011; Table 1). Greven Knoll archaeological sites tend to be located in inland valleys. Artifact assemblages indicate these peoples did not change from the use of manos/metates to the use of pestles/mortars as those used by coastal peoples (ca. 5,000 B.P.). This may reflect a closer relationship with desert groups, who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I other typical archaeological site characteristics include Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts, and flexed position burials (Table 1). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed, along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones are
added to the tool kit, yucca and seeds are staple foods, animals bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow), and burials are marked by rock cairns (Table 1; Sutton and Gardner 2010).
Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Dates B.P.</th>
<th>Material Culture</th>
<th>Other Traits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greven Knoll I</td>
<td>8,500 to 4,000</td>
<td>Abundant manos and metates; Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears; charmstones, coggled stones, and discoidal points; no mortars or pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.</td>
<td>No shellfish; hunting important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greven Knoll II</td>
<td>4,000 to 3,000</td>
<td>Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; core tools; late discoidal points; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.</td>
<td>No shellfish; hunting and gathering important; flexed inhumations; and cremations rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greven Knoll III</td>
<td>3,000 to 900</td>
<td>Abundant manos and mutates; Elko dart points for atlatls or spears; scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones; late discoidal points; few mortars and pestles; and general absence of shell artifacts.</td>
<td>No shellfish; yucca and seeds as staples; hunting important but animal bones also processed; flexed inhumations beneath rock cairns; and cremations rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular I</td>
<td>900 to 750</td>
<td>Appearance of small points (Cottonwood points &amp; Desert Side-notched) for arrows; shaft straighteners; pottery; few stone ornaments or stone pipes; appearance of shell ornaments; use of obsidian glass from Coso, Obsidian Butte, Bagdad, and unknown sources; and use of bedrock metates but few mortars and pestles.</td>
<td>Adoption of a lacustrine-based subsistence system; movement of people into the northern Coachella Valley from the interior valleys as Lake Cahuilla filled; establishment of major villages along the Lake Cahuilla shoreline; and primary pit cremations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular II</td>
<td>750 to 300</td>
<td>Addition of Brown Ware pottery, ceramic pipes, and ceramic figurines (rare); use of same obsidian sources; and the use of stone fish traps as levels of Lake Cahuilla fluctuated/declined.</td>
<td>Lacustrine based subsistence; and the appearance of the Peninsular Funerary Complex, with secondary cremations placed in ceramic “containers” and associated mourning ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular III</td>
<td>300 to 150</td>
<td>Continued use of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points; Brown Ware and Buff ware pottery; primary use of Obsidian Butte as an obsidian source; addition of new figurine types; addition of some cultigens (e.g., melons, squash) and Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools).</td>
<td>Adoption of terrestrial-based subsistence system; full-time villages near springs; movement of some people west into the northern Peninsular Ranges as Lake Cahuilla became desiccated; use of domesticated species obtained from Colorado River Yumans and Euroamericans; primary pit cremation as the principal mortuary practice; and retention of mourning ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Sutton and Gardner (2010) and Sutton (2011).

Early Peninsular sites tend to be located near sources of freshwater in the valley localities, some of which are now characterized as desert. The former Lake Cahuilla, located in the greater Salton Sea Basin of southwestern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, played a major role in the prehistory of the Colorado Desert east of the Project vicinity. Lake Cahuilla formed periodically over the last several thousand years when the Colorado River broke its channel into the Gulf of Mexico and flowed into the Salton Sea Basin (Coachella and Imperial valleys), forming a large, deep body of freshwater water. The filling of Lake Cahuilla ca. 1,070 B.P. created a rich freshwater biotic resource base that attracted prehistoric peoples from a number of areas. Sutton (2011) suggests that some San Luis Rey I people from the northern San Diego County area split away and migrated north and east into the northern Peninsular Ranges and the northern Coachella Valley to exploit Lake Cahuilla and, in so doing, their culture became...
similar to that described for the Peninsular I Phase. The Peninsular Pattern later evolved into the Peninsular II and Peninsular III Phases (Sutton 2011).

The Peninsular I Phase assemblage is marked by the use of the bow and small arrow points, the appearance of bedrock mortars, pottery, increased frequency of shell ornaments, and pit cremations. These cultural constituents indicate use of acorns, continued hunting and gathering of terrestrial resources and the exploitation of lacustrine resources, including development of new technologies for decoys, traps and/or nets (Table 1). The Peninsular II Phase assemblage includes some important new material traits such as Brown Ware pottery, ceramic pipes and figurines, as well as secondary burials in ceramic containers (Table 1). The Peninsular III Phase retains the archaeological signature of the ethnographic groups that had become established during the Peninsular I and Peninsular II Phases, along with adoption of Euro-American material culture (e.g., glass trade beads) and subsistence practices upon historical settlement of the Project study vicinity (Table 1; Sutton 2011).

ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Archival and published reports suggest that the Project vicinity is situated along the fringes of territories traditionally assigned to the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino Native American cultural groups; although it is believed that the Serrano had the closest ties to the specific Project area. Traditionally, the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino people belonged to cultural groups speaking languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock.

Altschul and others (1984) have provided a useful overview Serrano ethnographic land-use patterns, social organization, and early ethnohistorical interactions. Pertinent aspects of the Serrano cultural group have also been reviewed by Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), and Bean and others (1981) and are summarized below.

The Serrano occupied the territory of the San Bernardino Mountains east to Mount San Gorgonio, the San Gabriel Mountains west to Mount San Antonio, portions of the Mojave Desert to the north, and the fringe of the San Bernardino Valley to the south (Kroeber 1925:615–616). Numbering no more than perhaps 1,500 people, the Serrano were scattered over a rugged, expansive landscape. The Serrano’s most intensive cultural contacts were with the Pass Cahuilla, occupying the territory to the east, and the Gabrielino occupying lands westward to the Pacific coast. However, given the Serrano territory’s close proximity to the Cocopa- Maricopa Trail that roughly followed the current alignment of Interstate 10 and linked the Colorado Desert to the east with the Pacific Coast, interactions between the Serrano and surrounding tribes are believed to have been extensive (Bean 1978:575).

Serrano clans were politically autonomous, although they were linked by ceremonial ties to other clans and peoples of other tribal groupings (i.e., the Cahuilla and Gabrielino). Each Serrano clan had a hereditary leader, or kika, and an assistant who was a ceremonial leader, or paha (Strong 1929:17–18). These individuals were central to the Serrano’s ritual life, providing leadership during important annual ceremonial. Kroeber (1925:617) indicates that villages were generally located where streams emerged from the foothills. Bean and others (1981:85–86) are considerably more precise in their descriptions of
Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project

Serrano village and camp locations. Groups of lineages lived in villages at the valley margins in the winter and in smaller encampments at higher elevations in the summer. Proximity to water sources and adequate arrays of resources predictably dictated village locations. Areas rich in oaks, pinyon, yucca, agave, or seasonal migratory fowl, for example, were favored for population convergence at peak “harvest” times. Streamside areas, canyon mouths by alluvial fans, and flats near springs or lakes were frequently chosen as prime village locations, with avoidance of wind and floods, and an adequate defensive position also of considerable concern. Bean et al. (1981:85) also note that individual homes were quite scattered across the landscape in order to ensure privacy, to the extent that some “villages” covered up to five square miles.

Serrano residences were circular, domed, willow-and-tule thatch structures. The home of the kika also served as a large ceremonial house, and large, semi-subterranean, earth-covered sweatshouses were found immediately adjacent to streams in most villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Subsistence during winter months consisted primarily on stored food reliance (acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans), supplemented with some fresh meats and greens. In the spring, agave, cacti, greens, and a mix of game provided the bulk of the Serrano diet. Many fruits and seeds became available during the summer months, but perhaps the richest season was autumn when major harvests of acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans, and screwbeans occurred, and when communal rabbit hunts took place in the context of much feasting and ritual activity (Bean et al. 1981:86–87). In addition to occupation sites and food procurement sites, rock cairns (“offerings” places along trails), cupule petroglyph and pictograph sites, hot springs (sacred areas), sources of lithic materials suitable for the production of stone tools and other artifacts, and trails represent important land uses by the Serrano.

Serrano technology was very similar to neighboring cultural groups, particularly the Cahuilla who occupied the Banning Pass area (i.e., Pass Cahuilla), the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains (i.e., Mountain Cahuilla), and the greater Coachella Valley to the west (Desert Cahuilla). Bows and arrows were used commonly for the hunting of large game, and curved throwing sticks, traps, snares, and deadfalls were used for obtaining smaller game and birds. Primary food processing utensils included stone knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, baskets, horn and bone spoons and stirrers, as well as mortars (of stone or wood), pestles, manos, and metates. Shells, wood, bone, stone, and plant fibers were used in making a variety of technomic and non-technomic items, including decorated blankets, rabbitskin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles of turtle or tortoise shell, deer-hoof rattles, wood rasps, bone whistles, bull-roarers, flutes), feathered costumes, mats (for floor and wall coverings), bags and storage pouches, cordage (usually of yucca fiber), and nets (Bean 1962-1972; Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Smith and Simpson 1964; Strong 1929).

Although the Spanish began establishing missions in California in 1769, the Native Americans living within and around the localized Project vicinity likely had very little direct contact with the nonnative settlers until the early to mid-1800s (Bean and Smith 1978). The establishment of Mission San Gabriel, the mission that would eventually have the most direct impact on the native inhabitants of the Project area, was established in 1771 at a location near the Whittier Narrows. Because of conflict, recruitment and conversion of the Indians remained slow for the first few years of the mission’s existence. Sometime around 1774, Mission San Gabriel was moved to its present location to obtain more suitable land for
Mission San Gabriel, like other California missions, began baptizing people who lived in the immediate vicinity of the Mission; however as time went on, the Mission Fathers went farther and farther away in search of converts. Mission life was highly regimented and contrasted sharply with the southern California traditional Native American lifeway; as a result, colonization had a dramatic and negative effect on Native American society, including fugitivism. For the most part, the young, active, working adults of southern California Native American communities were reportedly forcibly brought into Mission San Gabriel and baptized during the 1810s. Consequently, traditional Native American communities were left economically devastated because significant portions of the labor force were removed. This left fewer people to hunt and collect food; to take care of the sick, young, and elderly; to defend territorial rights against other native groups or poachers; and to authenticate the culture’s stories and traditions (Bean and Smith 1978). Unfortunately, the Native Americans at the missions did not fare much better. Although there was always a reliable source of food and shelter, Native American life at the mission was foreign and often very cruel. Life expectancy for the “converts” was shortened by disease and strenuous labor, and most were forced to abandon their traditional customs, beliefs, and rituals.

Between 1832 and 1834, the Mexican government implemented a series of Secularization Acts that were theoretically designed to turn over the mission lands to the native populations; however, most of this land was taken over by Mexican civilians. Thus, the primary result of secularization was increased fugitivism among the Native American groups (McCawley 1996:208). The later American takeover of California brought further hardships to the local Native American groups who eventually settled at small Indian and Mexican settlements throughout the Los Angeles basin and greater San Bernardino Valley locations.

HISTORIC SETTING

SPANISH PERIOD (1796-1821)

The Spanish Period is characterized by the exploration and settlement of Europeans. The first known European explorer to enter present day San Bernardino County was Pedro Fages who in 1772 traveled through the Cajon Pass and into the Mojave Desert to pursue deserting soldiers. The Pedro Fages trail, also called the Old Spanish Trail, is the earliest known trail in the region. The earliest known contact in the Project area occurred in 1776 when Francisco Garcés visited Native American villages along the upper Mojave River. Garcés traveled on what is called the ancient Mojave Indian Trail to visit the Mission San Gabriel (Kyle 1990).

MEXICAN PERIOD (1821-1848)

The Mexican Period is characterized by inland settlement on large land grants (ranchos) and by the opening of Alta California to exploration by Americans. Jedediah Strong Smith, a New Yorker, crossed the Mojave River in 1826 and called it the “Inconstant River” because of its sporadic and partially underground flow (Pierson 1970). His travels took him by an Indian village named Otangallavil which was located near Hesperia (Pierson 1970). In 1844 General Fremont, in search of the Old Spanish Trail, recorded the Mojave River as the “Mohave River” (Pierson 1970).
AMERICAN PERIOD (AFTER 1848)

The American Period is characterized by an increase in population of Americans and Europeans. In 1848 gold was discovered at Sutter’s Mill near Coloma on the south fork of the American River. By 1849 the rush to California’s gold had begun. The southern route to reach California came by way of Santa Fe or Salt Lake City, and essentially followed the Old Spanish Trail to cross the Mojave Desert and enter the southern California valleys through Cajon Pass. This trail had previously been used to trade goods from Santa Fe and Mexican horses and mules from Los Angeles (Latta 1932).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

Lake Gregory is located in the census-designated location of Crestline in San Bernardino County. The small community of approximately 11,000 residents is situated on 14 square miles of land that has been removed from the surrounding San Bernardino National Forest. The following sections discuss the history of Crestline and Lake Gregory.

CRESTLINE

No sooner did Sutter’s Mill become the center of gold exploration in California, than the rest of the state began to be scoured by miners in the search for sources of gold ore. Miners went into the San Gabriel Mountains and San Bernardino Mountains, and established small mine holdings along creeks in search of tailings, and went into the hills to find large veins of quartz that could be quarried and pulverized. With the influx of miners and the operations that support a mining community, loggers went into those same forests after the trees that would be used to build houses, stables, and stores. The earliest known logging operation in the San Bernardino Mountains, near to where Crestline is situated today, was Crismon’s Mill that was established in 1853 (Tetley 2012).

The Old Spanish Trail passes through the area as well. The Old Spanish Trail came to be known as the Mormon Road, from its use by missionary groups of the Mormon Church migrating south to establish a settlement in San Bernardino from their home in Salt Lake City (Bancroft 1863). Not only did the new settlers in the greater San Bernardino area need lumber for housing and commercial construction in the 1850s and 1860s, but the Eastern and Western Mojave Deserts became home to ranchers raising beef and sheep; gold, silver, lead, and borax miners; and small settlements of homesteaders and merchants.

On the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, additional roads began to be carved into the face of the mountains. A road up Devil’s Canyon was built in 1870, and the improved and less dangerous road led to an influx of recreational visitors to the upper elevations during the 1880s. Vacationers and campers set up tents in the meadows along Houston Creek (Tetley 2012). The mountains became so popular that President Benjamin Harrison created the San Bernardino National Forest Preserve in 1891 (United States Department of Forests, n.d.).

One of the persons who bought timber land and established a mill in the area of Houston Creek and Valley of the Moon in 1890 was Arthur Gregory of Redlands (Tetley 2012). Gregory was the owner of a
successful company that manufactured packing crates for shipping citrus goods across the United States. Gregory was born of English parents in 1868, and had immigrated with them to the United States from Canada in 1872. Gregory moved to San Bernardino by the age of 20 and married his first wife, Emma, in Lugonia in 1888. The 1900 U.S. Census notes his occupation was a “fruit packer” and was living in Redlands with his wife, two children, and his mother-in-law. The 1910 U.S. Census states that Gregory was a “fruit shipper”, and that he and his family were living at 716 Orange Street in Redlands. His wife Emma died in 1915, and he then married his second wife Frances, who was 15 years his junior. He and Frances started a new family. In 1930, Gregory, Frances, and two children were still living in Redlands where his household included three live-in servants.

LAKE GREGORY

Gregory and a business partner, A.G. Hamilton of Fontana, subdivided Gregory’s logged-out and burned-over land just east of Houston Flats, and called it “Valley of the Moon” (Tetley 2012). Gregory sold his lots primarily for vacation cabins and tourist-related housing. In 1928, San Bernardino County began the project to widen and improve the road known as Rim of the World Drive (Robinson 1989). The work was completed in 1930 and it allowed even greater numbers of recreational visitors to drive directly to the community of Crestline during the summer and winter months.

Gregory also invested in the area by organizing the Crest Forest Water District. Seeing an opportunity to take advantage of the public works programs during the Great Depression, the Crest Forest County Water District partnered with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of the Federal government to build a reservoir with a dam situated to hold back the waters flowing from Houston Creek into the tributaries that led to the Mojave River. The Federal government contributed $160,000 to the project, while Gregory personally underwrote the other $165,000 of the total cost of the project for the Crest Forest Water District (The Living New Deal, n.d.). Gregory’s generosity was based on his knowledge that a large body of water that could be used for recreational purposes would greatly improve the value of the land that he owned around the new Lake Gregory (Tetley 2012).

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of the WPA began working on the construction of the reservoir and dam in 1935, and the work was completed in the early months of 1938. This was fortuitous, as the torrential rains in March 1938 caused the reservoir to be completely filled in just weeks instead of years. As the major proponent of the new reservoir, it was named after Gregory. Members of the Arthur Gregory family moved to Crestline (also known as “Switzerland”) in the 1940s, and some descendants currently reside in the area (Tetley 2012).

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

A search for archaeological and historical cultural resources records of the Project area and adjacent land parcels was completed for the Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project for a one mile radius around the Project areas on August 23, 2014 at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) by Dustin Keeler. A second record search was conducted for the revised scope that included additional borrow site areas on May 19, 2015 by Andre Simmons at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

A request for relevant information was sent to two local historical societies, the Big Bear Valley Historical Society and the Rim of the World Historical Society, on May 20, 2015. However, to date, no response has been received from either group (see Appendix C).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 12, 2014. On August 22, 2014 the Commission replied that there are no known sacred lands in the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested Cogstone contact representatives from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, and the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians.

The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians are Native American groups recognized by the United States Federal Government. These two groups have close ancestral ties to the ethnographic Serrano, who inhabited the Project vicinity during the ethnohistoric period, as described above. The San Manuel Reservation was established in 1891, and is home to the Yuhaviatam Clan of the Serrano Indians who are the indigenous people of the San Bernardino highlands, passes, valleys and mountains who share a common language and culture with other clans of the Serrano people. The reservation is named after Santos Manuel, a great tribal leader, and is located in southern California, in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountain region, just north of the city of Highland (San Manuel, n.d.). The Morongo Band of Mission Indians are a mixture of several different small groups of California Indians, including Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeno. All three languages are classified as "Uto-Aztecan Languages," which are Native American languages spoken within the western United States and Mexico (Morongo, n.d.).

The San Fernando Band of Mission Indians and the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians are not recognized by the United States Federal Government. The main lineages of the San Fernando Band contain ancestors from Chumash, Serrano, Tataviam, and Shivavitam (people of Los Angeles basin) cultural and linguistically mixed community (Fernandeño Tataviam, n.d.). The Serrano Nation of Mission Indians is similarly linked culturally to the Serrano.

Cogstone sent letters to the six Native American contacts suggested by NAHC on August 25, 2014 requesting any information related to cultural resource or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project area. A follow up email with a copy of the letter and map of the Project area was sent on September 10, 2014. Follow up phone calls were made on September 16, 2014 and messages were left requesting comments on the Project. No responses were received.

A second Sacred Lands File search, covering the additional borrow areas, was requested from the NAHC on May 19, 2015. On May 21, 2015 the Commission replied that there are no known sacred lands in the immediate Project area. The NAHC suggested Cogstone contact representatives from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation.
Cogstone sent letters to the twelve Native American contacts suggested by NAHC on May 20 and May 22, 2015 requesting any information related to cultural resource or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project area. A follow up email with a copy of the letter and map of the Project area was sent on May 20, 2015 to recipients for which email contact information was available. Follow up phone calls were made on May 20, 26, 27, and 28, 2015 and messages were left requesting comments on the Project.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project’s environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. Pedestrian surveys of the proposed Project area were conducted at the Lake Gregory Dam Survey area (17.98 acres) by Dustin Keeler and Pamela Daly on September 11, 2014, and at the Ponderosa 1 (2.6 acres), Ponderosa 2 (3.9 acres), and Thousand Pines Stockpile (1.7 acres) areas by Lindsay Porras and Claudia Ochoa on April 3, 2015. The survey consisted of the archaeologist walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 15 meter intervals over the Project parcel, while closely inspecting the ground surface. Survey area totaled 28.08 acres.

All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the Project area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

In order to identify and evaluate the Lake Gregory Dam as a potential historic resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An inspection of the existing structure and associated features, combined with a review of accessible archival sources for this parcel, was performed to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance. A pedestrian-level inspection of the dam was performed by Pamela Daly during a site visit on September 11, 2014 (see Appendix E).

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Results of the record search indicate that 100 previous archaeological studies have been performed within a one mile radius of the Project area (Appendix B). Of these, three studies were completed within the Project area.
The record search determined that there are 36 cultural resources documented within a one-mile radius of the Project area (Table 2). These 36 resources include one prehistoric site, one prehistoric isolate, 18 historic archaeological sites, and 16 historic built resources. A second record search that included the additional borrow areas determined that there are 4 additional cultural resources documented within a one-mile radius of the revised Project area (Table 3). These 4 resources include one prehistoric site, one prehistoric isolate, one historic archaeological site, and one historic built resource.

The 40 cultural resources do not include any previously recorded resources within the Project boundaries. Based on these results, the general Project area is not considered to be sensitive for containing prehistoric and historical archaeological deposits in subsurface contexts.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RESULTS
Cogstone has received a response from Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on May 27, 2015 requesting information on the level of previous disturbance around the additional borrow sites and a copy of the study results. Also on May 27, 2015, Andy Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation requested a digital copy of the original consultation letter. As of June 3, 2015, no other responses have been received (Appendix D).

Table 2. Recorded sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary No. (P-36-)</th>
<th>Trinomial (CA-SBR)</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7049</td>
<td>7049H</td>
<td>FS-05-12-51-061; FS 05-12-52-245; FS 05-12-53-080; FS 05-12-54-021; The San Bernardino Mountains Crest Drive; Rim of the World Drive; portions of State Highways 18, and 38; portions of Forest Service Roads; Clark's Grade; Santa Ana Canyon Wagon Road.</td>
<td>San Bernardino North, Harrison Mountain, Keller Peak, Butler Peak, Fawnskin, Big Bear Lake, Yucaipa</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8069</td>
<td>8069H</td>
<td>Haxton Property: Historic Valley of the Moon/Dart Canyon Road; Residential Complex; Water Reservoir and Pump House Structures; Various Roads; Orchard and Irrigation System; Historic and Modern Refuse; Power Pole Alignment.</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Historic Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8918</td>
<td>8918H</td>
<td>Old Mill Tank - a water tank built in 1945.</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10442</td>
<td>10442H</td>
<td>Mid-20th Century household trash dump.</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Trash Dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12706</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Foundation with associated trash scatter consisting of building materials, whiteware vessel fragments, clear glass, and aluminum.</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12707</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Foundation with associated trash scatter consisting of building materials, an iron claw-foot wood-burning stove, two antique furnaces, two ice cream makers, a large antique milk can, various metal tools,</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary No. (P-36-</td>
<td>Trinomial (CA-SBR-)</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Quad</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12708</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Structure, Foundation, and Retaining Wall</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Residence</td>
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<td>Harrison Mountain</td>
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<td>Harrison Mountain</td>
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<td>Harrison Mountain</td>
<td>Historic Residence</td>
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<td>Historic Foundation, Historic Well</td>
<td>Harrison Mountain</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>13341</td>
<td>Prehistoric Milling site</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Prehistoric Site</td>
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<td>Historic Water Holding Tank &amp; Foundation</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Water Holding Tank, Historic Structural Remnants</td>
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</tr>
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<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
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<td>San Bernardino North</td>
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<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
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<td>Historic Foundation, Historic Structure, and associated building materials</td>
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<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
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<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Water Tank</td>
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<td>Cedar Glen Historic District</td>
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<td>Trinomial (CA-SBR-)</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Quad</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13505</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Foundation, Historic Structure</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13506</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Cabin Foundation; Part of the Cedar Glen Community/Historic District</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Structural Remnants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20266</td>
<td></td>
<td>Doheny House; Historic Residence</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Residence, Historic Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20287</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Logging Cabins, Historic Logging &amp; Mill Site consisting of 16 structures and one trash scatter</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24123</td>
<td>15308H</td>
<td>Un-named asphalt road intersecting Highway 173 from the southeast</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24124</td>
<td>15309H</td>
<td>Asphalt road known as Hospital Road</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24125</td>
<td>15310H</td>
<td>Un-named asphalt road that provides access to a private, gated community called North Shore Estates</td>
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<td>Historic Roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24126</td>
<td>15311H</td>
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<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>24766</td>
<td>15807H</td>
<td>Asphalt road known as Crestline Cutoff that intersects Highway 138</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
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<tr>
<td>24767</td>
<td>15808H</td>
<td>Asphalt road known as Lake Gregory Road that intersects Highway 18</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24801</td>
<td>15842H</td>
<td>Asphalt road known as Old Mill Road that intersects Highway 138</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60800</td>
<td></td>
<td>One large portable metate</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Prehistoric Isolate</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 3. Recorded Sites – Additional Borrow areas

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Primary No. (P-36-)</th>
<th>Trinomial (CA-SBR-)</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Quad</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5580</td>
<td>5580</td>
<td>Seasonal camp with vegetable and lithic processing</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Prehistoric Seasonal Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13425</td>
<td>13425</td>
<td>Wood and masonite historic era latrine</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Historic Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21840</td>
<td>21840</td>
<td>Two pieces of isolated lithic debitage</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Prehistoric Isolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24797</td>
<td>15838H</td>
<td>Segment of historic period asphalt-paved road</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Historic Roadway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. Survey Coverage for Lake Gregory Dam portion of Project area
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

Ground visibility in the entire ground disturbance portion of the Lake Gregory Dam (Purple) Survey area was generally poor, ranging from 0 to 10%, owing to the presence of heavy vegetation and hardscaping. The eastern section of the Lake Gregory Dam Survey area is occupied by the dam and is heavily disturbed (Figures 4-5). The western portion of the Lake Gregory Dam Survey area occupied by Camp Switzerland is also heavily disturbed by the construction of roads and various buildings. A creek runs south to north from the dam to the northern end of the Lake Gregory Dam Survey area. The haul roads are paved and heavily disturbed as well. The ground slope to the east and west of the creek is very steep, ranging from 20 to 70% (Figure 6). Survey conditions were similar in areas for borrow and stockpile activities (Figures 7-13). In the Ponderosa 1 (Green) and Ponderosa 2 (Yellow) survey areas, the roads are compacted earth and impacted by water runoff and tread marks. In the Ponderosa 2 (Yellow) Survey area, a possible bedrock milling feature (LG2-001) was observed on a granite boulder 30' north of a boulder outcrop shaded by oak trees (Figure 10). No other cultural materials were identified near the isolate and it was recorded on a DPR form (Appendix F). No cultural material was collected during the survey in these areas.

Much of the Thousand Pines Stockpile (Red) Survey area was previously disturbed. Within this area were observed a total of five historic-era or modern structures, features, and debris scatters including: 2 circular metal structures (silos), a block foundation, and a block structure (see below, Figures 14-20).
Figure 5. Eastern portion of the Project area from northeast of the dam.

Figure 6. Western portion of the Project area with creek at the base of a ravine.
This page redacted to prevent the distribution of confidential cultural resources location information. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 6254.10. The complete report is available from the California Historical Resources Information System.
Figure 8. Overview of the NE corner of the Ponderosa Survey area. View to the south.

Figure 9. Overview of the SW corner of the Ponderosa Survey area. View to the north.
This image redacted to prevent the distribution of confidential cultural resources location information. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 6254.10. The complete report is available from the California Historical Resources Information System.
Figure 12. Overview of the NE corner of the Thousand Pines Stockpile Survey area. View to the southwest.

Figure 13. Overview of the northwest corner of the Thousand Pines Stockpile Survey area. View to the east.
DESRIPTIONS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THOUSAND PINES STOCKPILE AREA

Within the Thousand Pines Stockpile of the Project area, five historic-era or modern structures, features, and debris scatters (2861-1) were recorded on April 3, 2015 (see Figure 14). Three others were observed and photographed a short distance south of the Project area and are related to some of those within the Thousand Pines Stockpile. All are described in the following text and were recorded on DPR forms (Appendix F).

Structure 1 is a small pink concrete block building, one story in height, facing north (Figure 15). It is rectangular, with a low-pitch side-gabled roof clad in sheet metal. It has a moderate overhang with exposed rafters. On its north elevation, it has a metal door located in the east half of the elevation. There are no openings in the other elevations. The building is partially built into the adjoining small slope, so that the lower four courses of the building’s west elevation, and the west half of the north (front) elevation are obscured beneath the earth. This building is plain and utilitarian and composed of materials that have been commonly in use since 1900 (Hamilton 2012; History of Innovation 2015). It is thought to be a pump or well house. The building is possibly contemporaneous with and associated with the metal silos and apple orchard that stand to the southwest, though it could date from anytime within the past 70 years, based on the appearance of the concrete blocks. Structure 1 is located approximately 75 ft northeast of the orchard and 130 ft northeast of the two metal silos that are located 50 ft south of the Project boundary.

Feature 1 is the remnant apple orchard (Figure 16), located to the south and southwest of Structure 1. At least 10 apple trees still grow in the clearing south of the pump house and adjacent to the silos. They are apparently part of the orchards that have grown here since at least 1938, (77 years), based on aerial photographs of the Project area from 1938, 1952, 1966, and 1968 (Historicaerials 2015). A specific apple orchard has been documented by Jeanette McKenna (McKenna 1993) for a 20-acre agricultural site within one mile of this orchard, to the northeast. That orchard may have been planted as early as the 1930s, as well.

Feature 2 is a box composed of plywood, standing on a decomposing concrete pad that stands a few inches above surrounding ground level (Figure 17). The box is located approximately 75 ft east-northeast of Structure 1 (pump house). The box has a solid steel lid that articulates with a steel band attached to the top edge of the box. The lid is hinged along its south side and apparently opens by means of two handles on its north side. The handles are heavy iron bar U-shaped pieces that have been welded to the top. On each end of the north side of the top, there is a rectangular cube that fits down over the metal and on the box. Each cube has a rectangular piece of plate steel fitted to its top, which extends beyond the cube’s sides. Perhaps this is some sort of bear-proof garbage receptacle or box for food storage for campers. The metal top is substantial, but at this time, the plywood box walls are in poor condition, pulling apart from each other at the corners. The use of plywood in its construction suggests it dates from the 1930s at the earliest, more likely from the 1970s or 1980s based on its general appearance (Wilson and Snodgrass 2007:6-7).

Feature 3 consists of several chunks of concrete, with mortar attached to some, within a small area of approximately 3 ft diameter (Figure 18). These lay on and within the ground. They are situated 50 ft north of the wood box (Feature 2), along the east border of the Thousand Pines Stockpile area. It is not
known where they came from but they appear to form a secondary deposit here, of unknown age.

Feature 4 is a debris scatter (Figure 19), consisting of milled wood, pine duff, small tree branch and twig fragments, small pieces of sheet metal, metal frame, and metal pipe segments, all within a 10-foot diameter area. Feature 4 is located at the north corner of the Thousand Pines Stockpile area. The age of this deposit is not known for certain, but is estimated to be a mid- to late-twentieth century deposit.

Outside the Thousand Pines Stockpile area by approximately 50 ft, Cogstone archaeologists observed two galvanized metal, round silos, both types that have been used extensively in the western United States and elsewhere for much of the twentieth century, including the present time (Figure 20). The taller silo is composed of corrugated, galvanized, steel sheets that are riveted together along their ends and sides. The sheets form four horizontal bands, each with a defining riveted band between them. The roof is conical, composed of wedge-shaped sheets of plain sheet metal, the edges of which are crimped together and form raised edges at each seam. The very top of the cone is covered with a pointed, conical disc of sheet metal and a metal pipe as well as the elbow of small diameter (approximately 2 inches) projects somewhat horizontally from the top of the silo.

Large openings have been cut into the lower body of this silo, consisting of two arched entryways and one large round “window.” The arched doorways are on opposite sides of the silo from each other. This silo appears to have been modified for use as a temporary shelter or as a playhouse for campers to play in and around. Very likely, the silo was first brought to this location to serve an agricultural purpose, as it stands adjacent to remnants of the apple orchard, dating from the 1930s through the 1970s.

The second silo stands 3 feet from the first. It is half its height and is very similar in diameter to it. It is composed of galvanized, sheet steel, each flat sheet rectangular in shape and riveted to adjacent sheets on its ends and sides. The sheets form three horizontal bands of riveted sheets. The structure has a narrow, horizontal rim that projects from the top edge of the silo walls. As with the taller silo, the short silo has a large, round hole cut out of its mid-section. It also probably was originally associated with the apple orchard that stands to the west and north of it. According to 1938, 1952, 1966, and 1968 aerial photographs, orchards were planted over a wide area here and on adjacent south-facing slopes (Historicaerials 2015).

A third, small feature was noted close to the silos. It is a small, u-shaped concrete foundation for something and it is located in the ground just a few feet east of structures 1 and 2. It is three-sided, missing a west alignment of blocks. Small, brick-sized concrete blocks with hollow central cells form at least three courses to comprise the small feature. It may have had more courses at one time. Its purpose is not known, other than to support or enclose something else.
Figure 14. Aerial photo of Project area showing Thousand Pines Stockpile area and features identified during survey
Figure 15. Structure 1 in Thousand Pines Stockpile area

Figure 16. Feature 1 in Thousand Pines Stockpile area
Figure 17. Feature 2 in Thousand Pines Stockpile area

Figure 18. Feature 3 in Thousand Pines Stockpile area
Figure 19. Feature 4 in Thousand Pines Stockpile area

Figure 20. Metal Silos in Thousand Pines Stockpile area
HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION RESULTS

The Lake Gregory Dam was constructed by crews of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) under a Works Progress Administration (WPA) grant issued to the Crestline Water District (Living New Deal, n.d.). Except for minor alterations and changes, the Lake Gregory Dam has stood relatively unchanged since it was completed in 1938, and has retained its aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Lake Gregory Dam was evaluated as an engineering structure associated with the creation of a fresh-water reservoir and flood control structure located in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Pursuant to CRHR criteria relating to the Lake Gregory Dam’s association with significant historical events that exemplify broad patterns of our history, the subject property does not appear to qualify as a significant resource under Criteria A/1. The Lake Gregory Dam was just one of 1,599 WPA projects conducted in California in the years following the Great Depression. Other WPA dam and water supply projects in California include Parker Dam, Hetch Hetchy Dam and water system, the Imperial Diversion Dam and the All American Canal, and the Coachella Aqueduct (Living New Deal, n.d.). The Lake Gregory Dam was one of the smaller projects of the WPA in California, and was constructed using readily available engineering technology as published in books such as Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply by James Dix Schuyler in 1902. The Lake Gregory Dam Project is not a significant example of the projects completed by the WPA either in California or the United States. The Lake Gregory Dam was constructed to control the flow of water to tributaries of the Mojave River and create a reservoir for the small, but growing Crestline community. The Lake Gregory Dam did not play a significant role in the history of the retention or diversion of water in San Bernardino County, or in California.

Pursuant to CRHR criteria relating to the Lake Gregory Dam’s association with persons of historic importance, the structure does not appear to qualify as a significant resource under Criteria B/2. Arthur Gregory played a role in the orange growing and citrus industry in Redlands, California, where he resided. As the owner of a company that produced thousands of crates for the citrus products to be sent safely across the United States, Gregory saw that there was an advantage to owning his own stand of timber and rights to a sawmill for the production of crate material. After clearing the land in, and around, Houston Creek, Gregory promoted the idea of creating a large, permanent, reservoir with a dam that could sustain the small mountain community and aid in diverting damaging flood waters to downstream communities. Gregory was able to sell his surplus land for use as the site of a reservoir. Other than agreeing to underwrite the cost of the community share of the dam with a loan, Gregory did not design the dam, or have any physical connection with the structure after its construction. There is no evidence that Arthur Gregory played a significant role in the design, construction, or location of the dam on Houston Creek. Research has not revealed any direct association between the Lake Gregory Dam and persons important either regionally or nationally.

Pursuant to CRHR criteria relating to the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear significant under Criteria C/3. As stated above under significant historical events, the technology used to construct the Lake Gregory Dam was based on known engineering practices and application. Books by James Dix Schuyler and B. A. Etcheverry, who
wrote a series of three books about the science of irrigation practice and engineering in 1915 (Etcheverry 1915, Schuyler 1902), were used in universities across the United States. Not only were there easily available written material on the engineering design of dam construction, but in California and Arizona alone, there had been what are now considered nationally important water-related engineering projects that have made a significant impact to the history of the southwest United States. These include the water systems created by William Mulholland for the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the construction of Boulder/Hoover Dam, the dam at Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, and Sweetwater Dam in San Diego County. The Lake Gregory Dam is a simple, earthen embankment dam, and does not have sufficient engineering merit of design, materials, and workmanship, to be considered a structure that represents the dam building technology of the 1930s.

Furthermore, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a site that has the capacity to yield information important to the history of San Bernardino County or the State of California.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the cultural resources record search and archaeological field survey, the Project area is considered to have a low sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric or historical archaeological deposits or features. Although the Project vicinity was likely inhabited from at least 7,000 years ago, no archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project area. The intensive modification and disturbance associated with the construction of Lake Gregory Dam and the associated bridge, roadways, homes and businesses, particularly since the turn of the 20th century, has disturbed and destroyed any near-surface record of prehistoric, ethnohistoric, or historic-era behavioral activities that may have otherwise been preserved as archaeological sites, deposits or features.

Prehistoric isolate, LG2-001, a possible milling feature, was identified within survey area Ponderosa 2. However, isolates are not eligible for listing on the CRHR and need no further consideration, other than recording of its existence.

Several of the features and structures inside and outside the Thousand Pines Stockpile area appear to be related in time and function, as part of the maintenance of an apple orchard that could date as early as the 1930s. The pump house, the orchard itself, and the silos are thought to be part of the orchard use of the site. The wood and metal box, concrete chunk cluster, and wood and metal debris scatter are not known for certain to be associated with the orchard. They may be later features, related more to campground use than orchard use. Structure 1 is an ordinary, utilitarian building that could date to any time within the past 70 years, based on its style and materials. The wood box is unusual; its function is not known.

None of the resources within this part of the Project area are known to be associated with events or persons important in history (CRHR criteria 1 and 2 respectively). None of the resources are extraordinary examples of a type or of master workmanship, and therefore, are not significant under criteria 3). Structure 1 and Feature 2 (wood box) may have the potential to yield information important in regional history, since their interior contents are not currently known (Criterion 4). Both Structure 1 and Feature 2 retain their integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, and setting. It is
recommended that the structure and features within the Project area be avoided until they can be evaluated further.

The silos that stand outside the Project area are associated with the orchard and may date to the 1930s to 1970s. But since they are outside the Project area, they are not evaluated for significance here.

Based on the historic resources assessment and evaluation, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear to be eligible to be listed in the CRHR of Historical Resources. The proposed Project activities at the Lake Gregory Dam will not present any adverse effects or significant impacts to an historical resource.

**INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES**

Despite actions taken to ensure that all cultural resources are located prior to construction, including record searches and field surveying, there still remains the possibility that undiscovered, buried archaeological resources might be encountered during construction. In the event that these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies).

**HUMAN REMAINS**

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to insure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The San Bernardino County Coroner will be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person they identify as the most likely descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD’s recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.
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U.S. Department of Forests

Wagner, D.L.

Wallace, William J.

Warren, Claude N.

Wilson, Richa and Kathleen Snodgrass
APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS
SHERRI GUST  
Program Manager & Principal Investigator, Paleontology and Archaeology

EDUCATION

1994  M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles  
1979  B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and Qualified Professional Paleontologist with 35 years of  
experience in California. She holds California statewide BLM cultural and paleontology permits. She meets national  
standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both  
prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation’s Information Centers. Her  
expertise includes historical archaeology of California (statewide) and prehistoric archaeology in central and  
southern California. Tasks personally performed include research, record searches, survey, assessment of  
impacts/effects, application of CRHR significance criteria and archaeological site evaluation, management plans,  
mitigation implementation, research designs, treatment plans, human osteological identification and analysis, faunal  
identification and analysis and archaeological site damage assessments. She has special expertise in the  
identification and analysis of fossil and bone.

SELECTED PROJECTS

**High Desert Corridor, Caltrans Districts 8 & 7, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, CA.** Prepared final  
cultural and paleontological documents for a proposed new 63 miles freeway and rail alignment from Apple  
Valley to Palmdale. These included the Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Resources Evaluation  
Report, both with site records, and the overarching Historic Properties Survey Report. A combined  
Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report was also prepared. Project Manager and Principal  
Investigator. 2014

**Cultural Resources Survey of 14,316 acres and National Register Evaluation of Archaeology Site, GSA, Ft. Irwin,  
San Bernardino County, CA.** Section 110 survey and site evaluations for cultural resources inventory of Ft. Irwin.  
Performed record searches, research design, survey, site records, site evaluations and prepared final report.  
Authored final report. Project Manager and Principal Investigator. 2012-13

**Sweeney Granite Cove, University of California at Riverside, Barstow vicinity, San Bernardino County, CA.**  
Archaeology and historic resources assessment of core field biology research station for an expansion project.  
Performed record searches, research, survey, evaluation and prepared final technical report. Co-authored final  
report. Project Manager and Principal Investigator. 2012-2013

**Yucca Valley Cultural Resources, Yucca Valley, San Bernardino County, CA.** Assessment of cultural and  
paleontological resources for general plan update EIR. Performed record searches, research, impact  
assessment and prepared final technical report including recommendations and mitigation measures. Co-  
authored report. Project Manager and Principal Investigator. 2011-2012

**Falcon Ridge Substation, Southern California Edison, Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA.** Assessed  
potential impacts for three alternative substation locations. Performed record searches, research, survey, site  
records, impact assessment and prepared final technical report including recommendations. Project Manager  
and Principal Investigator. 2012

**Regional Recharge & Replenishment and Oro Grande Recharge & Replenishment, Mojave Water  
Agency/Bureau of Reclamation, Victorville to Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA.** Cultural and  
paleontological resources assessment for two water facilities projects with partial federal funding. Performed  
record searches, Native American consultation, survey, site records, and final reports with management plans.  
Subsequently providing monitoring during construction and prepared final mitigation compliance report.  
Project Manager and Principal Investigator. 2010-2012
TRIA MARIE BELCOURT, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator for Archaeology

**EDUCATION**

2009  M.A., Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville
2006  B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

**SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS**

Ms. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over eight years of professional experience in Southern California as a Cultural Resources Project Manager. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation’s Information Centers. Ms. Belcourt exceeds the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Tasks personally performed include archaeological survey, testing, excavation, research, record searches, assessment of impacts/effects, application of CRHR significance criteria and site evaluation, management plans, mitigation implementation, research designs, treatment plans, and archaeological site damage assessments. Ms. Belcourt is a member of the Society for American Archaeology, Society for California Archaeology, and The Association of Women in Water, Energy, and Environment.

**SELECTED PROJECTS**

**Ames/Reche Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, Winters Road Flow Control and Recharge Facility, Mojave Water Agency, Landers, San Bernardino County, CA.** Oversaw intensive cultural and paleontological pedestrian survey of a limited portion of the larger project along Winters Road between Warren Vista Avenue and Pipes Wash, as required by mitigation measures listed in the CEQA Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project (MND) (Bighorn Desert View Water Agency 2010). The field survey resulted in negative findings. Principal Archaeologist and co-author of technical report. 2013

**Bloomington Affordable Housing Project, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, CA.** Oversaw cultural survey and literature review for the project, pursuant to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Bloomington Affordable Housing Project received federal funding by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Sub to RBF. Principal Archaeologist and primary author of technical report. 2013

**Arbor Green Apartments, Affirmed Housing Group, Carson, Los Angeles County, CA.** Authored the Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for an affordable housing development project located on a 1.7 acre parcel. Principal Archaeologist and primary author of technical report. 2013

**Audie Murphy Ranch Development Project, Peer Review, Menifee, Riverside County, CA.** Reviewed project proponent’s cultural and paleontological assessments and recommended mitigation for adherence to City standards. Provided detailed list of items that did not meet standards and recommended references to assist with revisions. Principal Investigator. 2013

**Private Housing Development, BSVERCOM, LLC Los Angeles County, CA.** Oversaw cultural monitoring efforts and production of weekly monitoring reports, pursuant to City of Calabasas Mitigated Negative Declaration requirements and conditional use permits for construction. Principal Investigator. 2013.

**616 East Carson Street Development Project, City of Carson, Los Angeles County, CA.** Oversaw cultural resources monitoring efforts pursuant to the City of Carson Conditional Use Permit for the project, prepared weekly reports to client, and directed production of the compliance monitoring report. Principal Investigator and primary author of technical report. 2013.
PAMELA DALY
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION
1998  M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont
1994  B.S., Business Management (History Minor), Elmira College, Elmira, New York

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS
Pamela Daly is a 36 CFR 61 qualified Architectural Historian and historic preservation professional engaged in providing consulting services from her firm of Daly & Associates for over 16 years. Those services include the evaluation of historic resources per Federal, State and local criteria, and she has extensive training to provide technical assistance in the form of historic structure assessment and conservation reports. Other experience includes the preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, community interpretation projects, public presentations of preservation issues, conservation plans for historic resources, and preservation planning guidelines. Ms. Daly has worked on a variety of projects ranging from authoring Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation for abandoned water wells, to the National Register nomination of a historic district consisting of over 100 buildings and structures dating from 1790 to 1945.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Moreno Valley, CA. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Historic Resource Evaluation and Assessment of the Old Traction Road (CA-SBR-3048H); Nipton Road (CA-SBR-12980H), and a segment of the Union Pacific Railroad (CA-SBR-1910H). The three historic linear resources are located near the California/Nevada state border in the Ivanpah Valley region of San Bernardino County, California. This report provides a historic evaluation, and develops the historic context for the study area located in the Nipton, Mineral Hill, Ivanpah Lake, and Crescent Peak Quads.

Determination of Impacts and Mitigation Measures for the Historic Zanja Canal, Redlands, CA. As required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P. was retained as a consultant to review the proposed project impacts to the historic resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Project impacts were evaluated, and mitigation measures were designed to avoid damaging the fragile resource. The investigation consisted of an intensive-level survey of the project area, review of project plans and working with the project engineer to design a bridge to cross the historic waterway.

Historic Resource Evaluation Report for East Garden Grove-Wintersburg Flood Control Channel, Huntington Beach, CA, for Orange County Flood Control District. Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. An investigation was performed to identify and evaluate the flood control channel and service bridges constructed in 1958 that may be impacted by implementation of the proposed improvement project, and to facilitate environmental compliance of the project. The investigation consisted of an intensive-level survey of the project area, research into the historic development of the area, and a review of individual property information available from the Orange County Department of Engineering.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Yorba Linda Reservoir #1 (1910/1911), Yorba Linda, CA. To mitigate the demolition of Yorba Linda Reservoir #1, which had been constructed using a wood frame system, a HAER Level 2 document was prepared which included large-format black & white photographs, Mylar copies of historic blueprints and drawings, and a comprehensive history of the reservoir from its construction to the changes that occurred over its lifetime.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS), Founders Hall (1926), La Verne University, California. To mitigate the extensive rehabilitation of the interior of Founders Hall, the University was required to prepare a HABS Level 3 document to record the history of the hall and the current conditions. The document included a set of as-built drawings, photodocumentation, and copies of historic photos of the hall. Daly & Associates worked with the University’s architect to rehabilitate the auditorium in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings.
EDUCATION
2010  PhD, Anthropology (Archaeology), State University of New York at Buffalo
2003  M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology), State University of New York at Buffalo
2001  B.A., magna cum laude, Anthropology, Arizona State University

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS
Keeler is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with more than 12 years of experience in cultural resources management. He has experience excavating Pleistocene fossils on Paleolithic sites in France and Belgium and five years of experience working on projects in California and adjacent areas. Keeler has more than 12 hours of paleontology training.

SELECTED PROJECTS
High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project, FHWA/Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. The project involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway between SR 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County. Directed field pedestrian survey for Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing, subsurface testing of four archaeological sites in the area of Potential Effects (APE), and prepared portions of related XPI Report. Caltrans is the lead federal and state agency; compliance with Section 106 and CEQA required. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Field Director. 2014

Batiquitos Lagoon Double-Track Project, SANDAG, Carlsbad and Encinitas, San Diego County, CA. Conducted records search, intensive-level field survey, site assessments and GIS mapping for 360-acre APE for preliminary engineering and supporting environmental studies associated with construction of 2.7 miles of double track. The project includes a replacement rail bridge over Batiquitos Lagoon and evaluations of several existing rail/roadway crossings and separations. Coauthor Cultural Resources Constraints memo. Sub to Helix/HNTB. Archaeologist. 2014

Buckman Springs Road Bridge over Cottonwood Creek, County of San Diego Department of Public Works, near Lake Morena, unincorporated San Diego County, CA. Conducted records search, intensive-level field survey and site assessments for a 60-acre site. The previously recorded sites within the survey boundary were relocated and mapped. New features were located and mapped at four of the sites. The two-lane bridge is being evaluated for the feasibility of widening and rehabilitating or replacing. Coauthor of Cultural Resources Constraints Memo. Sub to ICF. Archaeologist. 2014

Descanso Pathway Project, County of San Diego Department of Public Works, Descanso, San Diego County, CA. Conducted record search, intensive level pedestrian survey, field testing, site assessments and prepared GIS maps associated with proposed construction of a 10-foot wide pedestrian pathway in proximity to Descanso Elementary School. This large multicomponent site consists of six loci with a prehistoric habitation site containing numerous bedrock milling features and midden soils and the 1930s Merigan Ranch facility. Sub to ICF. Coauthor of technical report. Archaeologist. 2014

Green Beach North Bridge Replacement (No 208.6), North County Transit District and San Diego Associate of Governments (SANDAG), San Clemente, San Diego County, CA. Conducted a cultural resources assessment and bridge evaluation for replacing the aging timber trestle railroad bridge that spans along the Los Angeles to San Diego (LOSSAN) rail corridor in north San Diego County on the San Onofre State Park west of I-5 and in proximity to MCB Camp Pendleton. Sub to HDR Engineering. Archaeological Field Technician. 2013
IAN SCHARLOTTA, RPA
Principal Archaeologist

EDUCATION
2012 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Alberta, Edmonton
2007 M.A., Archaeological Science/California State University, Long Beach
2004 B.A., History and Anthropology/University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS
Dr. Scharlotta is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than eleven years of professional and academic experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and publication in California, the Great Basin, Northern Plains, Siberia, northeast Asia and Northern Pacific. He exceeds the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. He has expertise in human osteology, bone and tooth development and microstructure, geochemistry, lithics, ground stone, and ceramics. His academic research has emphasized hunter-gatherers, geochemical analysis, bone formation and microstructure, and microsampling methodology. His work has focused on biogeochemical microsampling for dietary and mobility reconstructions, lithic sourcing and luminescence dating of lithics, including pilot studies to assess the suitability of rhyolite to be used for sourcing and chronological research. Dr. Scharlotta’s ongoing research focuses on prehistoric group structure, settlement systems, cultural interactions, mobility of both individuals and materials, archaeological theory and the scientific methods used to reconstruct the past. He is a member of the Society for American Archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS
High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project, Caltrans District 7 On-Call (07A3145)/LA Metro, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. This project proposed by Caltrans and Metro involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway and rail line between SR-14 in Los Angeles County and SR-18 in San Bernardino County. Prepared the Extended Phase I Testing Report. The project involves an intensive-level pedestrian survey, Historic Property Survey Report, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Archaeological Survey Report, and Finding of Effect and a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report. Phase II/III testing and data recovery at the three sites that will be directly impacted by the project. Principal Archaeologist. 2015

Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center/GSA Region 9, San Bernardino County, CA. Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey and National Register Evaluation of Archaeology Sites on 10,372 acres. Conducted literature reviews and updated research designs. The project involves field evaluation guidelines, survey, site recording and site evaluation to Section 106 standards. Testing of at least six sites is anticipated. Principal Archaeologist. 2014-2015

Trails, Travel, and Trade among the Prehistoric Peoples of the McCain Valley, Jacumba, and Ocotillo Region, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Prehistoric Trails Continuation Study for the Ocotillo Express Study area, Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office. This research intensive project involved updating regional prehistories for the region, examining the problems of landscape colonization and the conversion from alien environment to culturally informed landscape, case studies involving the movement of lithic and shell resources at the intra- and inter-regional levels, and GIS analysis of least-cost pathways, weighted overlays, and pathway intersections in light of these contextual and archaeological lines of evidence. Principal Investigator. 2015

APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH REPORTS
Record Search Areas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Report Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>USGS Quad</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suss, T.</td>
<td>1060229</td>
<td>Archaeological Impact Report; New Lake Arrowhead Dam Project</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drover, C</td>
<td>1062272</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Crestline Village County Water District Facilities, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salls, R.</td>
<td>1062293</td>
<td>The Scraper Plane: A Functional Interpretation</td>
<td>1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lerch, M.</td>
<td>1062845</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment of Effluent Holding Ponds, Crestline Sanitation District, San Bernardino County, CA</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>McKenna, J.</td>
<td>1062968</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Investigations of the Haxton Property, 20 Acres in the Crestline area of San Bernardino County, CA</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Love, B. and Tang, B.</td>
<td>1063181</td>
<td>Old Mill Tank Replacement Project, Crestline Village Water District, County of San Bernardino, CA. 18PP</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milazovsky, M.</td>
<td>1063352</td>
<td>Cleghorn Ridge-Miller Canyon OHV. 5PP</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reynolds, R.</td>
<td>1063517</td>
<td>Pilot Rock Key area Fuel Breaks. 36PP</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budinger, F.</td>
<td>1063640</td>
<td>An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Crestline Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site, Crestline, CA. 15PP</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064220</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Survey of 30 Acres on the J.B. Gold Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service. 4PP</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Dice, M.</td>
<td>1064222</td>
<td>Cultural Records Search &amp; Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB33XC229C (Mountains Hospital), 29101 Hospital Road, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, CA. 8PP</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
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<td>Report Title</td>
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<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 245 Acres on the Thousand Pines Property for the National Resources Conservation Service. 5PP</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
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<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 119 Acres on Mepham Property for the National Resources Conservation Service. 3PP</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064714</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 10 Acres on the Bauer Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Services</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064715</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 77 Acres on the Cohen/Davis/CVCWD Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan, S. and Eckhardt, W.</td>
<td>1064716</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Program Pole Workstations on the Kimdale 12kV (WO#6077-4800, A#5-4813) and Rim 12kV Circuits (WO#6040-4800, A#5-4832), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064740</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 6.5 Acres on the Voe Mutual Water Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064746</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 211.65 Acres Within the Dart Canyon Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064747</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Highway 138 between the State Route 18/138 Junction and Southeast Shore of Silverwood Lake near Burnt Mill Canyon, California</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064952</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 2200 Acres on the Boy Scouts of America Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064955</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Two Segments of Highway 18 Between the East Side of Baldwin Lake and Waterman Canyon Station, California (PM13.3/20.5 and 34.5/58.8; 31.5 miles)</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Author</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064959</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 36 Acres within the Wild Haven Ranch Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williams, A. and Switalski, H.</td>
<td>1064962</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Assessment of 120 Acres of Land in Twin Peaks, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064967</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 97 Acres within the Crestline Sanitation Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1064969</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 102.2 Acres within the CF183ULP Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
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<td>1064995</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 89 Acres on the Sandra Rose Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065016</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of San Bernardino County Road Segments of Lake Arrowhead and Lake Gregory, California</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
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<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 95.5 Acres within the Cumberland Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065020</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 51 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF 188 Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065403</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Cedar Glen-Block 106, East of Hook's Creek Rd.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065404</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Cedar Glen-Block 107, North and West Hook's Creek Road and Southeast of Lake Papoose</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Report Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>USGS Quad</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065405</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Cedar Glen-Block 108, Northwest of Hook's Creek Road and Due East of Lake Papoose</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065406</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 234 Parcels Encompassing 219 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel LA 211 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>1065445</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 81 Parcels Encompassing 46.7 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF 215 Project Area for the National Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065447</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 143 Parcels Encompassing 175.7 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF 214 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake, San Bernardino North</td>
<td>Within Project area</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065451</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 399 Parcels Encompassing 155.21 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF 208 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065514</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 18.1 Acres in the Cedar Glen II Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065533</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 437 Parcels Encompassing 168.8 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel LA 217 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
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<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065895</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 116.5 Acres in the North Road Fuel Modification Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1065902</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Monitoring of State Route 138 in the San Bernardino Mountains for National Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
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<td>Cultural Resource Survey of 82.8 Acres in the Orchard Creek Fuel Management Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Johnson, B.</td>
<td>1065949</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Search for T-Mobile USA IE258556B/Lake Arrowhead Medical Center, 29099 Hospital Road, Lake Arrowhead, California 92352</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Report Title</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1066047</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of the 21.2 Acre Thousand Pines Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Mirro, M.</td>
<td>1066048</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 60.6 Acres on the Dart Canyon Fuel Modification Project area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Kessler, J.</td>
<td>1066448</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Lark Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<td>Kessler, J.</td>
<td>1066452</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Braun Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>Kessler, J.</td>
<td>1066463</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Bendis Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1066466</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Becker Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>Kessler, J.</td>
<td>1066469</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Arrowhead Lake Association Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>McKenna, J.</td>
<td>1066471</td>
<td>A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Cedar Glen Community, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>McKenna, J.</td>
<td>1066474</td>
<td>Arrowhead Park IS Research, Cultural Resources</td>
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<td>Kessler, J.</td>
<td>1066481</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Rimbaugh Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1066549</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Lim Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kessler, J.</td>
<td>1066644</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Great View Fuel Modification Project, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Report Title</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1066674</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Abbott Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>Puckett, H.</td>
<td>1066678</td>
<td>Enchanted Forest</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1066684</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Mohundo Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Butryn Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Zdravkovski Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1066688</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the La Rue Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Gardner, J. et al.</td>
<td>1066761</td>
<td>A Heritage Resources Inventory for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Top and Front Country Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest on Behalf of Southern California Edison Company</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Williams, A. et al.</td>
<td>1066762</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring for the Hazard Tree Removal Project in the Mountain Top and Front Country Districts of the San Bernardino National Forest on Behalf of the Southern California Edison Company</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Losekoot, F.</td>
<td>1066800</td>
<td>A Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Hooks Creek West Fuel Modification Project for the County of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Tang, B.</td>
<td>1066801</td>
<td>Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Banff, Brentwood, Mittry and Shasta Water Tank Replacement Project, Lake Arrowhead Community Services District, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>Author</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Marsh-Burn Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Orfilla, R.</td>
<td>1067211</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Seven Deteriorated Power Poles Near Crestline and Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
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<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Thomas Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Losekoot, F.</td>
<td>1067223</td>
<td>A Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Papoose Lake Fuel Modification Project for the County of San Bernardino Hazardous Tree Removal Operations Division, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Notice of Emergency Timber Operations for the Shuster Project</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Notice of Emergency Timber Operations for the Malinowski Project</td>
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<td>Author</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Notice of Emergency Timber Operations for the Daily Project</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
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<td>Notice of Emergency Timber Operations for the Nichols Project</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1067237</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Bluth Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1067238</td>
<td>Notice of Emergency Timber Operations for the Johnson Property</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1067239</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Bachman Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>McKenna, J.</td>
<td>1067240</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Investigation; A Supplemental Phase I Investigation for the Proposed Cedar Glen Water System Improvements Near Lake Arrowhead and in the Community of Cedar Glen, San Bernardino Co., California</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1067250</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Delgado Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lake Arrowhead</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Losekoot, F.</td>
<td>1067640</td>
<td>A Confidential Letter for the Lake Gregory Fuel Modification Project for the County of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1067641</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Schinke Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Puckett, H.</td>
<td>1067643</td>
<td>Enchanted Forest, 23407 Crest Forest Drive, Crestline, California 92325</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waters, A and Duff, G.</td>
<td>1067644</td>
<td>Historical Property Survey Report for State Route 18 Rumble Strip Project, San Bernardino County, California</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Tang, B.</td>
<td>1067648</td>
<td>Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program; Yucaipa Valley Water District Non-Potable Water Project in the Cities of Calimesa and Yucaipa, California</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Silverwood Lake</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>Author</td>
<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Report Title</td>
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<td>Feller, P.</td>
<td>1067711</td>
<td>Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Sauet Forest Fire Prevention</td>
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<td>Exemption, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Harvey, V.</td>
<td>1067730</td>
<td>Cultural Records Search and Site Visit for Brookside Water Tank ES0334B</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Silverwood</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ATC Site No. 280539, Section 21 Township 2N, Range 4W, North of Cedar Place,</td>
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<td>Crestline, San Bernardino County, California 92326</td>
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<td>*Bonner, W.,</td>
<td>1067204</td>
<td>Cultural Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24292-A</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Silverwood</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td>and S. Williams</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Brookside Tank), Cedar Way and Sequoia Lane, Crestline, San Bernardino</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lake</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>County, California</td>
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<td>McKay, D.</td>
<td>1066782</td>
<td>Archaeological Inventory and Shovel Testing for the Proposed Seeley Creek</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Silverwood</td>
<td>Within 1 mile</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Log Deck, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, San</td>
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<td>*Unknown</td>
<td>1065549</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>San</td>
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<td>Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0155 (U-Haul Crestline) 23019 Waters</td>
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<td>Drive, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California</td>
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<td>Hearn, J.</td>
<td>1060496</td>
<td>Archaeological-Historical Resource Assessment of Seeley Creek Project,</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Silverwood</td>
<td>Within 1 Mile</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Crestline area</td>
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<td>Lake</td>
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*Denotes cultural reports located within the revised Project area including additional borrow sites
May 20, 2015

Big Bear Valley Historical Society
P.O. Box 513
Big Bear City, CA 92314

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the County of San Bernardino and Aspen Environmental we are conducting consultations under CEQA for the project described below.

The proposed rehabilitation of the dam will require lowering the water level, dredging and structural reinforcement. An accelerated schedule may be anticipated due to economic damage to the community due to loss of tourism, lake use and traffic issues. Four alternatives will be evaluated. The first is the construction of a downstream stabilization buttress, the second is a cement deep soil mixing in order to provide stiffness in the low density zone, reducing liquefaction potential, the third is the construction of stone columns across the embankment; the fourth is an upstream, asphalt facing that would provide a firm, semi-permeable face to the dam. Attached is a project location map. The areas of concern are the Lake Gregory Dam, two Pondarosa Borrow Sites, the Thousand Pines Stockpile Expansion, and the Access Roads.

We would appreciate your providing any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources within the project area. All information provided regarding cultural and historic sites or other areas of concern will be confidential. Please contact me by phone (714-974-8300), email (mwilson@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). Your response within two weeks of receipt of this letter will be appreciated. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Megan Wilson
Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map
May 20, 2015

Rim of the World Historical Society
P.O. Box 1550
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the County of San Bernardino and Aspen Environmental we are conducting consultations under CEQA for the project described below.

The proposed rehabilitation of the dam will require lowering the water level, dredging and structural reinforcement. An accelerated schedule may be anticipated due to economic damage to the community due to loss of tourism, lake use and traffic issues. Four alternatives will be evaluated. The first is the construction of a downstream stabilization buttress, the second is a cement deep soil mixing in order to provide stiffness in the low density zone, reducing liquefaction potential, the third is the construction of stone columns across the embankment; the fourth is an upstream, asphalt facing that would provide a firm, semi-permeable face to the dam. Attached is a project location map. The areas of concern are the Lake Gregory Dam, two Pondarosa Borrow Sites, the Thousand Pines Stockpile Expansion, and the Access Roads.

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Sincerely,

Megan Wilson
Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map
Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project
San Bernardino County, CA
- Lake Gregory Dam Exhibit
- Ponderosa 1
- Ponderosa 2
- Thousand Pines Stockpile Expansion

SILVERWOOD LAKE

SAN BERNARDINO NORTH

Material Haul Route
Access Roads
USGS Quads:

SAN BERNARDINO NORTH
SILVERWOOD LAKE

1:24,000  1 in = 2,000 ft
APPENDIX D: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION
<table>
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<th><strong>COGSTONE SACRED SITES INFO REQUEST</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>August 12, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER:</strong></td>
<td>2861</td>
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<td><strong>COGSTONE PROJECT NAME:</strong></td>
<td>Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</strong></td>
<td>The proposed rehabilitation of the dam will require dredging and structural reinforcement.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USGS 7.5' QUAD:</strong></td>
<td>Silverwood Lake and San Bernardino North</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY:</strong></td>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
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<td><strong>TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:</strong></td>
<td>T 2N R 4W Sections 14, 22, 23</td>
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<td><strong>ACRES:</strong></td>
<td>50 acres</td>
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<td><strong>TYPE OF SEARCH:</strong></td>
<td>Sacred Sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:24000 map attached</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Thank you.

Please Mail to:

Sherri Gust  
1518 W. Taft Ave.  
Orange, CA 92865  
(714) 974-8303 fax  
admin@cogstone.com
August 22, 2014

Sherri Gust  
Cogstone  
1518 W. Taft Ave.  
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by Fax: (714) 974-8303  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Cogstone Project Number: 2861, Project Name, Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Gust,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single Individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of those individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our files contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
August 21, 2014

Ian Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Yn Valbuena, Chairwoman
15599 Community Center
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 884-9533
(909) 834-3724 Fax
(909) 884-3370 Fax

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369
(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

Ian Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Dan Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Lomita, CA 91322
213-111-2223 Cell
sen2u@hotmail.com
(860) 885-0655 Cell
(860) 949-1304 Fax

Fernandeño Band of Mission Indians
Tatavi¿n
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Serrano
Banning, CA 92220
Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4876

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
William Macerage, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager
2700 Pummer Road
Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220
Cahuilla
macerage@morongo-crm.gov
(760) 621-7144 Cell
(760) 579-8064 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Karl McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.
5599 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346
mccarthy@sanmanuel-cho.org
(760) 864-8833 Ext. 5246
(760) 862-5152 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Gordon Martin, Chairperson
2700 Pummer Road
Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220
Cahuilla
(760) 849-8807
(760) 755-6200
(760) 922-8146 Fax

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

Attestation 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 8557.84 of the Public Resources Code and Section 8507.08 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Coatesite Project Name, 2801 San Bernardino County.
August 25, 2014

SAMPLE LETTER

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Madam,

On behalf of the County of San Bernardino and Aspen Environmental we are conducting consultations under CEQA for the project described below.

The proposed rehabilitation of the dam will require dredging and structural reinforcement. An accelerated schedule may be anticipated due to economic damage to the community due to loss of tourism, lake use and traffic issues. Four alternatives will be evaluated. The first is the construction of a downstream stabilization buttress, the second is a cement deep soil mixing in order to provide stiffness in the low density zone, reducing liquefaction potential, the third is the construction of stone columns across the embankment; the fourth is an upstream, asphalt facing that would provide a firm, semi-permeable face to the dam. Attached is a project location map.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on August 12, 2014 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands file. The NAHC had no record of Native American sacred sites or heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

We would appreciate your providing any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources within the project area. All information provided regarding cultural and historic sites or other areas of concern will be confidential. Please contact me by phone (714-974-8300), email (dkeeler@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). Your response within two weeks of receipt of this letter will be appreciated. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Dustin Keeler
Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Map
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Thank you.

Please Mail to:

Andre Simmons  
1518 W. Taft Ave.  
Orange, CA 92865  
(714) 974-8303 fax  
asimmons@cogstone.com
May 21, 2015

Andre Simmons
Cogstone
1518 W. Taft Ave.
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by Fax: (714) 974-8303
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Cogstone Project Number: 2861, Project Name, Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project,
San Bernardino County.

Dear Mr. Simmons,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
May 21, 2016

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(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
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933 Ext 3248
(909) 862-5152 Fax

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

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778
Gabrieleno Tongva GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Gabrieleno Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Alco St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Gabrieleno Tongva sgoad@gabrieleno-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA 92369
(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Derisla Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 572-6004 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA 91723
GabrielenoIndians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.34 of the Public Resource Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cogstone # 2861, Cogstone Project Name: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, San Bernardino County.
Gabrielino / Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cogstone #2661, Cogstone Project Name: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, San Bernardino County.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Serrano
Highland, CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3370 Fax

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva
San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
Tribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell
(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walkor, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369
(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-8032

Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Sanonno Road, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Alas St. Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles, CA 90012
sgood@gabrielenotonga.com
(951) 807-0479

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
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May 21, 2015

Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the County of San Bernardino and Aspen Environmental we are conducting consultations under CEQA for the project described below.

The proposed rehabilitation of the dam will require lowering the water level, dredging and structural reinforcement. An accelerated schedule may be anticipated due to economic damage to the community due to loss of tourism, lake use and traffic issues. Four alternatives will be evaluated. The first is the construction of a downstream stabilization buttress, the second is a cement deep soil mixing in order to provide stiffness in the low density zone, reducing liquefaction potential, the third is the construction of stone columns across the embankment; the fourth is an upstream, asphalt facing that would provide a firm, semi-permeable face to the dam. Attached is a project location map. This is an expansion to a request we sent in August of 2014. The new areas of concern are the two Pondarosa Borrow Sites, the Thousand Pines Stockpile Expansion, and the Access Roads.

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We would appreciate your providing any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources within the project area. All information provided regarding cultural and historic sites or other areas of concern will be confidential. Please contact me by phone (714-974-8300), email (mwilson@cogstone.com), or fax (714-974-8303). Your response within two weeks of receipt of this letter will be appreciated. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Megan Wilson
Archaeologist

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# Request for Consultation

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Please Mail to:

Megan Wilson  
1518 W. Taft Ave.  
Orange, CA 92865  
(714) 974-8303 fax  
mwilson@cogstone.com
May 21, 2015

Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Re:  Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Madam,

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Megan Wilson  
1518 W. Taft Ave.  
Orange, CA 92865  
(714) 974-8303 fax  
mwilson@cogstone.com
May 21, 2015

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
2700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Sir,

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(714) 974-8303 fax
mwilson@cogstone.com
May 21, 2015

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director, CRM Department
6569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 923456

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

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Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

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Archaeologist

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</table>

Please Mail to:
Megan Wilson
1518 W. Taft Ave.
Orange, CA 92865
(714) 974-8303 fax
mwilson@cogstone.com
May 21, 2015

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ernst Siva, Tribal Elder
9570 Milas Canyon Road
Banning, CA 92220

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

Dear Madam,

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May 21, 2015

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Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

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1518 W. Taft Ave.  
Orange, CA 92865  
(714) 974-8303 fax  
mwilson@cogstone.com
May 21, 2015

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA  92346

Re:  Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California  
Cogstone Project No. 2861

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

Re: Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California
Cogstone Project No. 2861

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

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<th>1st Call</th>
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<td>William Madrigal</td>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>951-201-1866</td>
<td>8/25/2014</td>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>No Email</td>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>No Answer</td>
<td>No Longer Works for the Tribe, Not Listed on the Updated NAHC List</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No Voice-mail Message</td>
</tr>
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<td>Daniel McCarthy</td>
<td>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>909-864-8933</td>
<td>8/25/2014</td>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>No Email</td>
<td>No Response</td>
<td>No Answer</td>
<td>On May 27, 2015 Mr. McCarthy requested additional information via email. He wanted to know if the new borrow and stockpile sites are located on previously undisturbed areas, On May 28, 2015 Cogstone replied to Mr. McCarthy that the new Project additions were in areas of previous ground disturbance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Dunlap</td>
<td>Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation</td>
<td>909-262-9351</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Bounced, Re-sent</td>
<td>No Response as of 6/3/2015</td>
<td>May 26, 2015</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Anthony Morales</td>
<td>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>626-483-3564</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>No Response as of 6/3/2015</td>
<td>May 27, 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andy Salas</td>
<td>Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Küh Nation</td>
<td>626-926-4131</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Mr. Salas requested a digital copy of the original consultation letter which was sent out 5/27/2015</td>
<td>No Response as of 6/3/2015</td>
<td>May 27, 2015</td>
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<td>Sandrine Good</td>
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<td>Denis Teques</td>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</td>
<td>951-572-0904 (fax)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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APPENDIX E: HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to specifically evaluate the structure known as the Lake Gregory dam to determine if a proposed project may present adverse impacts to a potential historic structure.

The Lake Gregory Dam structure as it now stands was constructed by a partnership of the Crest Forest Water District, underwritten by Arthur Gregory, and the Work Progress Administration (WPA) of the Federal government in 1936-1938 to control the waters of Houston Creek in the community of Crestline in the San Bernardino Mountains.

The embankment dam of Lake Gregory does not present any evidence of the use of innovative or revolutionary engineering designs or techniques used to build the reservoir and dam to hold the waters of Houston Creek. Earthen dams are the earliest forms of dams created by man, and the design of embankment dams has remained consistent over thousands of years. Modern upgrades to the design are made in the type of materials used to create the dam and their specific placement during construction for the optimum results.

The Lake Gregory Dam does not appear to be eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The proposed project activities at the Lake Gregory Dam will not present any adverse impacts to a historic resource.
# Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ........................................................................................................................ 1

INTRODUCTION....................................................................................................................................... 3
  PROJECT DESCRIPTION .......................................................................................................................... 3
  BACKGROUND INFORMATION ............................................................................................................... 7
  METHODOLOGY ......................................................................................................................................... 7

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ............................................................................................................. 8
  NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ......................................................................................... 9
  CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES ................................................................. 11
  SURVEY METHODOLOGY .................................................................................................................. 13

HISTORIC CONTEXT ............................................................................................................................ 14
  Crestline ............................................................................................................................................... 14
  Lake Gregory ....................................................................................................................................... 15

HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFIED .............................................................................................. 16

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION ........................................................................................................... 26

QUALIFICATIONS ......................................................................................................................................... 28

BIBLIOGRAPHY ..................................................................................................................................... 29

ATTACHMENT 1: DPR FORMS........................................................................................................ 137
INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report documents and evaluates the federal and State historical significance and eligibility of the structure known as the Lake Gregory dam located in Crestline, California. The Lake Gregory dam is located at the northwest edge of the Lake Gregory shoreline, depositing waters into Houston Creek.1 (Figures 1, 2, and 3)

This report includes a discussion of the survey methodology used, a brief historic context of the property and surrounding area, the identification of structure, and formal evaluation of the subject property.

“The California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, (DSOD) has placed Lake Gregory under restricted use due to insufficient capacity of the outlet works and unresolved issues regarding dam stability during a maximum credible earthquake of 8.5 on the San Andreas Fault occurring near the dam.”2 Studies have been performed to evaluate the stability of the dam, and to develop alternatives to address the issues raised by DSOD.

The Stability Investigation Report of Lake Gregory Dam presented the results of the evaluation of “the material properties of the embankment and foundation, an analysis of liquefaction potential, and analyses of static and seismic stability and deformation of the dam under the maximum credible earthquake loading conditions.”3 The evaluation of liquefaction potential indicated that a zone between approximately 20 and 55 feet below the dam crest could potentially liquefy during an earthquake on the San Andreas with a magnitude of 8.5.4

The results of the Stability Investigation Report indicated the dam does not meet minimum requirements factor of safety for pseudo static seismic loading and post-earthquake stability.5

1 Topographic maps of the area of 1896 and 1901 refer to the creek as Huston Creek. San Bernardino, 1:62,500, 1896, and San Bernardino 1:62,500, 1901.
3 Ibid. Page 1.
5 Ibid. Page 1.
Figure 3. Project Vicinity
Figure 4. Project area
Figure 3. Aerial view of Project area
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

There have been a number of intensive geotechnical and seismic stability investigations of the dam prepared under the auspices of San Bernardino County dating from 1986. The reports prepared by Tetra Tech, *Stability Investigation Lake Gregory Dam, Dam ID 1803-003, County of San Bernardino* February 2012, and *the Alternative Evaluation Rehabilitation of Lake Gregory Dam* of June 2012, completed the technical investigations necessary to develop a range of alternative rehabilitation plans to address the restricted water use and unresolved issue regarding the dam’s stability during an earthquake.

As the County is currently considering alternative solutions for addressing the dam’s insufficiencies, Cogstone Resource Management was requested to provide the services of a qualified Architectural Historian to evaluate the dam structure and its associated features for historic significance.

A search at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center did not reveal any prior evaluations of Lake Gregory or the dam at Lake Gregory. The bridge that carries Lake Drive over the Lake Gregory dam spillway was constructed in 1972 and is identified in the Caltrans Bridge Inventory of April 2013 as Bridge 54C0455. It has been evaluated as a Category 5 bridge and as such has determined not to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

METHODOLOGY

This historic resource assessment and evaluation was conducted by Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P., Senior Architectural Historian. In order to identify and evaluate the subject property as a potential historic resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An inspection of the existing structure and associated features, combined with a review of accessible archival sources for this parcel, was performed to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance. Photographs were taken of all visible structures associated with the proposed project, including photographs of architectural details or other points of interest, during the pedestrian-level survey.

The eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) were employed to evaluate the significance of the dam at Lake Gregory.

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6 Ibid. Page 2.
In addition, the following tasks were performed for this study:

- The National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources inventories were searched.

- Site-specific research was conducted on the subject property utilizing maps, city directories, newspaper articles, historical photographs, building permits and other published sources.

- Background research for the dam was performed at the Heritage Room of the A.K. Smiley Library in Redlands, and at the Mountain Museum in Lake Arrowhead. Russ Keller of the Rim of the World Historical Society was interviewed by phone, and Ancestry.com resources were searched for genealogy records about Arthur Gregory.

- Ordinances, statutes, regulations, bulletins, and technical materials relating to Federal and State historic preservation programs, designation assessment processes, and related programs were reviewed and analyzed.

**REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

Historic resources fall within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification, and in certain instances, protection of historic resources. Additionally, states and local jurisdictions play active roles in the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources within their communities. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are the primary Federal and State laws and regulations governing the evaluation and significance of historic resources of national, state, regional, and local importance. A description of these relevant laws and regulations is presented below.

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is charged with reviewing projects and programs underwritten by federal and state agencies for their adherence to federal and state historic preservation laws, and that projects are designed to avoid or minimize adverse effects to heritage resources.

Federal and federally-sponsored programs and projects are reviewed under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal undertakings on historic properties. Implementing regulations found in 36 CFR Part 800, require federal agencies (and their designees, permittees, licensees, or grantees) to initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as part of the Section 106 review process.
In analyzing the historic significance of the subject property, criteria for designation under federal and State landmark programs were considered. Additionally, the OHP survey methodology was used to survey and rate the relative significance of the property.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

First authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the NHPA as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.” The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, State, and local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture must be in a district, site, building, structure, or object that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. yields, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

A property eligible for listing in the NRHP must meet one or more of the four criteria (A-D) defined above. In addition, unless the property possesses exceptional significance, it must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for NRHP listing.

In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.” According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, the NRHP criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity.

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7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 § 60.2.


9 *National Register Bulletin 15*, page 44.
To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.\(^{10}\) The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following is excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 15*, which provides guidance on the interpretation and application of these factors:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.\(^{11}\)
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property.\(^{12}\)
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.\(^{13}\)
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.\(^{14}\)
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.\(^{15}\)
- Feeling is the property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.\(^{16}\)
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.\(^{17}\)

\(^{10}\) Ibid.

\(^{11}\) “The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of historic property, complemented by its setting is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved.” Ibid.

\(^{12}\) “A property’s design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.” Ibid.

\(^{13}\) *National Register Bulletin 15*, page 45.

\(^{14}\) “The choice and combination of materials reveals the preferences of those who created the property and indicated the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area’s sense of time and place.” Ibid.

\(^{15}\) “Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.” Ibid.

\(^{16}\) “It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property’s historic character.” Ibid.

\(^{17}\) “A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to the observer. Like feeling, associations require the presence of physical features that convey a property’s historic character…Because feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention alone is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the National Register.” Ibid.
In assessing a property’s integrity, the NRHP criteria recognize that properties change over time; therefore, it is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must, however, retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity.\(^{18}\)

For properties that are considered significant under NRHP criteria A and B, *National Register Bulletin 15* states that a property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s).\(^{19}\)

In assessing the integrity of properties that are considered significant under NRHP criterion C, *National Register Bulletin 15* provides that a property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique.\(^{20}\)

The primary effect of listing in the NRHP on private property owners of historic buildings is the availability of financial and tax incentives.\(^{21}\) In addition, for projects that receive federal funding, the Section 106 clearance process must be completed. State and local laws and regulations may apply to properties listed in the NRHP. For example, demolition or inappropriate alteration of NRHP eligible or listed properties may be subject to CEQA.

**CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

Created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was signed into law on September 27, 1992, the CRHR is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”\(^{22}\) The criteria for eligibility for listing in the CRHR are based upon NRHP criteria.\(^{23}\) Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR, including

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18 *National Register Bulletin 15*, page 46.
19 Ibid.
20 “A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of features that once characterized its style.” Ibid.
21 See 36 CFR 60.2(b) (c).
22 California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(a).
23 California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(b).
California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP.24

The CRHR consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the NRHP and those formally Determined Eligible for the NRHP;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward;
- California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the CRHR.25

Other resources which may be nominated to the CRHR include:

- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts;
- Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys with significance ratings of Category 1 through 5;
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as a historic preservation overlay zone.26

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.27

24 California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(d).
26 California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(e).
27 California Code of Regulations, California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14, Chapter11.5), Section 4852(c).
Integrity under the CRHR is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet criteria for listing in the NRHP, but it may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.28

**SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

Any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old may be recorded for purposes of inclusion in the Office of Historic Preservation’s filing system. The 45-year criterion recognizes that there is often a five year lag between the time a built-environment resource is identified and when the final planning decisions are made. The 45-year criterion encourages the survey and documentation of resources that may become eligible for the NRHP or CRHR within that planning period.29

The evaluation instructions and classification system prescribed by the California Office of Historic Preservation in its Instructions for Recording Historical Resources provide a three-digit evaluation rating code for use in classifying potential historic resources. The first digit indicates one of the following general evaluation categories for use in conducting cultural resources surveys:

1. Listed in the NRHP or the CRHR;
2. Determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR;
3. Appears eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR through survey evaluation;
4. Appears eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR through other evaluation;
5. Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government;
6. Not eligible for any Listing or Designation; and
7. Not evaluated for the NRHP or CRHR or needs re-evaluation.

The second digit of the evaluation status code is a letter code indicating whether the resource is separately eligible (S), eligible as part of a district (D), or both (B). The third digit is a number that is used to further specify significance and refine the relationship of the property to the NRHP and/or CRHR. Under this evaluation system, categories 1 through 4 pertain to various levels of NRHP eligibility. The CRHR, however, may include surveyed resources with evaluation rating codes through level 5. In addition, properties found ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or for designation under a local ordinance are given an evaluation status code of 6.

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28 Ibid.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Crestline

Lake Gregory is located in the census-designated location of Crestline in San Bernardino County. The small community of approximately 11,000 residents is situated on 14 square miles of land that has been removed from the surrounding San Bernardino National Forest.

No sooner did Sutter’s Mill become the center of gold exploration in California, then the rest of the state began to be scoured by miners in the search for sources of gold ore. Miners went into the San Gabriel Mountains and San Bernardino Mountains, establishing small mine holdings along creeks in search of tailings for nuggets, and large veins of quartz that could be quarried and pulverized. With the influx of miners and the operations that support a mining community, loggers went into those same forests after the trees that would be used to build houses, stables, and stores. The earliest known logging operation in the San Bernardino Mountains, near to where Crestline is situated today, was Crismons Mill that was established in 1853.30

The Old Spanish Trail, which came to be known as the Mormon Road, from its use by missionary groups of the Mormon Church migrating south to establish a settlement in San Bernardino from their home in Salt Lake City, brought settlers to the San Bernardino Valley.31 Not only did the new settlers in the greater San Bernardino area need lumber for housing and commercial construction in the 1850s and 1860s, but the Eastern and Western Mojave Deserts became home to ranchers raising beef and sheep; gold, silver, lead, and borax miners; and small settlements of homesteaders and merchants.

On the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, additional roads began to be carved into the face of the mountains to access the upper elevations of the forest. A road up Devils Canyon was built in 1870, and this improved and less dangerous road led to an influx of recreational visitors to the upper elevations in the 1880s. Vacationers and campers set up tents in the meadows along Houston Creek.32 The mountains became so popular that President Benjamin Harrison created the San Bernardino National Forest Preserve in 1891.33

One of the persons who bought timber land and established a mill in the area of Houston Creek and Valley of the Moon in 1890 was Arthur Gregory of Redlands.34 Gregory was the owner of a

30 Tetley, Rhea-Frances. Crestline Chronicles.
32 Tetley, Rhea-Frances.
34 Tetley, Rhea-Frances. Page 88.
successful company that manufactured the thousands of packing crates needed to send citrus goods across the United States. Gregory was born of English parents in 1868, and had immigrated with them to the United States from Canada in 1872. Gregory moved to San Bernardino by the age of 20 and married his first wife, Emma, in Lugonia in 1888. In 1900, he notes his occupation for the U.S. Census as that of “fruit packer” living in Redlands with his wife, two children, and his mother-in-law. For the 1910 U.S. Census, Gregory states that he is a “fruit shipper”, and that he and his family are living at 716 Orange Street in Redlands. His wife Emma dies in 1915, and he then marries his second wife Frances who is 15 years his junior and they start a new family. In 1930, Gregory and Frances, and two children, are still living in Redlands where his household includes three live-in servants.

LAKE GREGORY

Gregory and a business partner, A.G. Hamilton of Fontana, subdivided Gregory’s logged-out and burned-over land just east of Houston Flats, and called it “Valley of the Moon”. Gregory sold his lots primarily for vacation cabins and tourist-related housing. In 1928, San Bernardino County began the project to widen and improve the road known as Rim of the World Drive. The work was completed in 1930 and it allowed even greater numbers of recreational visitors to drive directly to the community of Crestline during the summer and winter months.

Gregory also invested in the forest area by organizing the Crest Forest Water District. Seeing an opportunity to take advantage of the public works programs available during the Great Depression, the Crest Forest County Water District partnered with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of the Federal government to build a reservoir with a dam situated to hold back the waters flowing from Houston Creek into the tributaries that led to the Mojave River. The Federal government contributed $160,000 to the project, while Gregory personally underwrote the other $165,000 of the total cost of the project for the Crest Forest Water District. Gregory’s generosity was based on his knowledge that a large body of water that could be used for recreational purposes would greatly improve the value of the land that he owned around the new Lake Gregory.

40 Robinson, John W. The San Bernardinons.
41 The Living New Deal: “Lake Gregory, Crestline, CA.”
42 Tetley, Rhea-Frances. Page 88.
The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of the WPA began working on the construction of the reservoir and dam in 1936, and the work was completed in the early months of 1938. (Photographs 1 and 2) This was fortuitous, as the torrential rains in March 1938 caused the reservoir to be completely filled in just weeks instead of years. (Photograph 3) As the major proponent of the new reservoir, it was named after Gregory. Members of the Arthur Gregory family moved to Crestline (also known as “Switzerland”) in the 1940s, and some descendants still live in the area.\footnote{Ibid. Page 89.}

A bridge was constructed across the top of the new dam in 1939-41 to carry Lake Drive, and it created a road that completely encircles the reservoir. (Photograph 4)

**HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFIED**

A pedestrian-level inspection of the historic resource identified as the Lake Gregory Dam, located on the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 2 North, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian (SBBM) was performed by Pamela Daly, Senior Architectural Historian, during a site visit on September 11, 2014.

Lake Gregory is located in the western part of the San Bernardino Mountains immediately east of the town of Crestline in San Bernardino County. The area is moderately settled around the town of Crestline, becoming more rural away from the town center. Since the 1930s, Crestline has been a popular area for the establishment of recreational vacation cabins with a seasonal increase in the population during the summer months. Lake Gregory Drive, Lake Drive, and Saint Moritz Drive circle the lake, and numerous residential, public recreation areas, and commercial properties are situated on both sides of the roads.

The following text is excerpted from the 2012 Tetra Tech report *Stability Investigation Lake Gregory Dam, Dam ID 1803-003, County of San Bernardino, California*. For the report, Tetra Tech prepared a description of the dam that includes engineering and geotechnical information not readily available, yet is easy to understand by the layman. The text is presented here:

*The lake was formed by damming Houston Creek between 1936 and 1938. During construction, Houston Creek was diverted through an approximately 4 foot by 6 foot tunnel excavated around the left abutment. Construction records and available photos indicate the foundation and abutments were stripped to bedrock. A concrete cutoff wall was constructed in the foundation floor and bedrock was locally grouted below the cutoff wall. Bedrock shear zones were documented in the foundation. Springs emanated from some of the shear zones near the creek level of the foundation. These springs were drained through pipes placed beneath the dam fill.)*

*Dam fill was borrowed from weathered granitic soils in the reservoir basin. The completed dam is approximately 110 feet tall and consists of homogenous fill with a*
rockfill shell on the downstream slope. The crest of the dam has been widened to accommodate a road. The widening has resulted in steeper slopes near the crest. Several utilities are buried beneath the roadway. Rock fill has been added to the upstream side of the dam to form a flatter bench allowing access to the lake. There are trees and vegetation present on the downstream face. (Photograph 5)

The spillway passes through the left abutment approximately 350 feet west of the dam. The spillway crest weir is at elevation 4,517. Flashboards are placed along the spillway between April 1 and September 10 to raise the high water line to elevation 4,520. The spillway chute is a concrete trapezoidal structure leading to an unlined bedrock channel. Below the chute, the flow has incised a channel in the granitic rock. The channel leads to Houston Creek approximately 200 feet downstream of the dam. (Photographs 6, 7, 8, 9)

A bulkhead was constructed in the diversion tunnel approximately 180 feet upstream of the downstream portal. The dam outlet from the lake is at elevation 4,459 and consists of two 12-inch pipes that pass through the tunnel bulkhead. Each pipe has a valve immediately downstream of the bulkhead. One of the valves is reportedly inoperable and has no pipe attached. The pipes discharge into an earthen ditch that leads to another 30-inch pipe. The 30-inch pipe outlets to Houston Creek approximately 200 feet downstream of the dam.

A 2009 reconnaissance of the outlet tunnel below the bulkhead indicates the tunnel walls are mostly unreinforced rock. No major rock falls were observed; however, the rock has weathered somewhat over the years and can be easily gouged with a rock hammer.

Tetra Tech also compiled in their report a summary of the modifications that have occurred to the dam since it had been constructed and Lake Gregory filled in 1938:

- 1941 – Bridge constructed across spillway
- 1945 – Outlet valve modification
- 1945 – Flashboard installation in spillway (DSOD approval in 1949)
- 1947 – 6-inch diameter steel pressure pipe installed in the roadway fill above the downstream rock fill section
- 1967 – 10-inch diameter concrete encased sewer line installed in the dam embankment
- 1970 – 8-inch diameter asbestos concrete pipe encased in a 16-inch diameter steel pipe installed in the embankment
- 1972 – Bridge replaced over the spillway (Caltrans Bridge No. 54C0455)
- 1972 – 4-inch diameter gas line installed on the upstream side of the crest

As previously stated in this report, the current bridge that carries Lake Drive over the Lake Gregory Dam spillway (Caltrans Bridge ID #54C0455) was constructed in 1972, and is not eligible to be considered a historic resource due to age. (Photograph 10 and 11)
Photograph 1. The dam at Lake Gregory being constructed in June 1937
Photograph 2. The dam at Lake Gregory being constructed in February 1938

Photograph used with permission from Rim of the World Historical Society
Photograph 3. Aerial view of the new dam and Lake Gregory in 1938; the road over the spillway will be constructed in 1941
Photograph 4. Aerial view of the new dam and Lake Gregory in 1980
Photograph 5. Typical Existing Dam Section
Photograph 6. A view of the spillway opening of the dam from the east side of the lake, view west

Photograph 7. Spillway opening of dam viewed from the north, view SW
Photograph 8. Spillway opening of dam and the roadway carried over the culvert, view NE

Photograph 9: View of the spillway as it leads down into Houston Creek, view W
Photograph 10. West elevation of Lake Drive bridge over Lake Gregory dam spillway, view N

Photograph 11. Lake Drive bridge deck, Caltrans bridge 54C0455, view N
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The purpose of this study was to specifically evaluate the structure known as the Lake Gregory Dam to determine if a proposed project may present adverse impacts to a potential historic structure.

The Lake Gregory Dam was constructed by crews of the CCC under a WPA grant issued to the Crest Forest Water District. Except for the alterations and changes noted on page 15 of this report, the Lake Gregory Dam has stood relatively unchanged since it was completed in 1938, and has retained its aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Lake Gregory Dam will be evaluated as an engineering structure associated with the creation of a freshwater reservoir and flood control structure located in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Pursuant to NRHP or CRHR criterion relating to the Lake Gregory Dam’s association with significant historical events that exemplify broad patterns of our history, the subject property does not appear to qualify as a significant resource under Criterion A/1. The Lake Gregory Dam was just one of 1,599 New Deal Program projects conducted in California in the years following the Great Depression. Other New Deal WPA and Public Works Administration (PWA) dam and water supply projects in California include Parker Dam, Hetch Hetchy Dam and water system, the Imperial Diversion Dam and the All American Canal, and the Coachella Aqueduct. The Lake Gregory Dam was one of the smaller projects of the WPA in California, and was constructed using readily available engineering technology as published in books such as Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply by James Dix Schuyler in 1902. The Lake Gregory Dam project is not a significant example of the projects completed by the WPA either in California or the United States. The Lake Gregory Dan was constructed to control the flow of water to tributaries of the Mojave River and create a reservoir for the small, but growing Crestline community. The Lake Gregory Dam did not play a significant role in the history of the retention or diversion of water in San Bernardino County, or in California.

Pursuant to NRHP or CRHR criterion relating to the Lake Gregory Dam’s association with persons of historic importance, the structure does not appear to qualify as a significant resource under Criterion B/2. Arthur Gregory played a role in the orange growing and citrus industry in Redlands, California, where he resided. As the owner of a company that produced thousands of crates for the citrus products to be sent safely across the United States, Gregory saw that there was an advantage to owning his own stand of timber and rights to a sawmill for the production of crate material. After clearing the land in, and around, Houston Creek, Gregory promoted the idea of creating a large, permanent, reservoir with a dam that could sustain the small mountain community and aid in diverting damaging flood waters to downstream communities. Gregory was able to sell his surplus land for use as the site of a reservoir. Other than agreeing to underwrite the cost of the community share of the dam with a loan, Gregory did not design the dam, or have any physical connection with the structure after its construction. There is no evidence of that

44 The Living New Deal; “California.”. http://livingnewdeal.berkeley.edu/us/
Arthur Gregory played a significant role in the design, construction, or location of the dam on Houston Creek. Research has not revealed any direct association between the Lake Gregory Dam and persons important either regionally or nationally.

Pursuant to NRHP or CRHR criterion relating to the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear significant under Criterion C/3. As stated above under significant historical events, the technology used to construct the Lake Gregory Dam was based on known engineering practices and application. Books by James Dix Schuyler and B. A. Etcheverry, who wrote a series of three books about the science of irrigation practice and engineering in 1915, were used in universities across the United States.45 Not only were there easily available written material on the engineering design of dam construction, but in California and Arizona alone, there had been what are now considered nationally important water-related engineering projects that have made a significant impact to the history of the southwest United States. These include the water systems created by William Mulholland for the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the construction of Boulder/Hoover Dam, the dam at Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, and Sweetwater Dam in San Diego County. The Lake Gregory Dam is a simple, earthen embankment dam, and does not have sufficient engineering merit of design, materials, and workmanship, to be considered a structure that represents the dam building technology of the 1930s.

The Lake Gregory Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion D/4 as a site that has the capacity to yield information important to the history of San Bernardino County or the State of California.

In summation, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR as a significant historic resource, as it does not meet any of the criteria necessary for listing in the registries. The proposed project activities at the Lake Gregory Dam will not present any adverse impacts to historic resources.

QUALIFICATIONS

Pamela Daly, M.S. Historic Preservation

Pamela Daly is a 36 CFR 61 qualified historic preservation professional engaged in providing historic preservation consulting services. Ms. Daly holds a Master of Science Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Management (with a minor in History). Her sixteen years of experience include the evaluation and determination of the significance of buildings, objects, features and landscapes on the Federal level under Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended), and on the State level under California Environmental Quality Act. She has prepared nominations for properties to the NRHP of Historic Places, community interpretation projects, public presentations of preservation issues, conservation plans for historic resources, and preservation planning guidelines. She has managed multiple cultural resource projects that included extensive investigation and research, development of budgets, operating reports, and consultation with clients such as the United States Air Force, Navy, and Army Reserve. She has also served on community historic preservation boards of directors, and on a historic preservation design review board.
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United States Geologic Survey (USGS)
Hesperia, 1:62,500, 1902
Southern California Sheet No. 1, 1:250,000; 1904
San Bernardino, 1:62,500, 1896
San Bernardino, 1:62,500, 1901
APPENDIX F: DPR FORMS
Lake Gregory Dam (Dam ID 1803-003) is located in the western part of the San Bernardino Mountains immediately east of the town of Crestline in San Bernardino County. The area is moderately settled around the town of Crestline, becoming more rural away from the town center. Since the 1930s, Crestline has been a popular area for the establishment of recreational vacation cabins with a seasonal increase in the population during the summer months. Lake Gregory Drive, Lake Drive, and Saint Moritz Drive circle the lake, and numerous residential, public recreation areas, and commercial properties are situated on both sides of the roads. The following text is excerpted from the 2012 Tetra Tech report Stability Investigation Lake Gregory Dam, Dam ID 1803-003, County of San Bernardino, California. For the report, Tetra Tech prepared a description of the dam that includes engineering and geotechnical information not readily available, yet is easy to understand by the layman. The text is presented here: (See Continuation Sheet for additional text)
**Resource Name or #**: Lake Gregory Dam (Dam ID 1803-003)

**B1. Historic Name**: Lake Gregory Dam

**B2. Common Name**: Lake Gregory Dam

**B3. Original Use**: Dam for reservoir

**B4. Present Use**: Same

**B5. Architectural Style**: Earthen, embankment type dam.

**B6. Construction History**: Constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps starting in 1935, and completed in early 1938. Reservoir was filled by heavy rains in March 1938. Road was built across the top of the spillway in 1941.

**B7. Moved?**  ■ No  □ Yes  □ Unknown  Date:  

**B8. Related Features**: None.

**B9a. Architect**: Unknown  
**b. Builder**: WPA/Civilian Conservation Corps

**B10. Significance**: Water retention structure  
**Theme**: Flood control  
**Area**: San Bernardino County  
**Period of Significance**: 1936 - 1941  
**Property Type**: Embankment dam  
**Applicable Criteria**: CR/NR

The Lake Gregory Dam was constructed by crews of the CCC under a WPA grant issued to the Crest Forest Water District. Except for the alterations and changes note on page 15 of this report, the Lake Gregory Dam has stood relatively unchanged since it was completed in 1938, and has retained its aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Lake Gregory Dam will be evaluated as an engineering structure associated with the creation of a fresh-water reservoir and flood control structure located in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Pursuant to National Register or California Register criterion relating to the Lake Gregory Dam’s association with significant historical events that exemplify broad patterns of our history, the subject property does not appear to qualify as a significant resource under Criterion A/1. The Lake Gregory Dam was just one of 1,599 WPA projects conducted in California in the years following the Great Depression. (The Living New Deal; “California.”.  http://livingnewdeal.berkeley.edu/us/) Other WPA dam and water supply projects in California include Parker Dam, Hetch Hetchy Dam and water system, the Imperial Diversion Dam and the All American Canal, and the Coachella Aqueduct. The Lake Gregory Dam was one of the smaller projects of the WPA in California, and was constructed using readily available engineering technology as published in books such as *Reservoirs for Irrigation, Water Power and Domestic Water Supply* by James Dix Schuyler in 1902. The Lake Gregory Dam project is not a significant example of the projects completed by the WPA either in California or the United States. The Lake Gregory Dam was constructed to control the flow of water to tributaries of the Mojave River and create a reservoir for the small, but growing Crestline community. The Lake Gregory Dam did not play a significant role in the history of the retention or diversion of water in San Bernardino County, or in California.

Pursuant to National Register or California Register criterion relating to the Lake Gregory Dam’s association with persons of historic importance, the structure does not appear to qualify as a significant resource under Criterion B/2. Arthur Gregory played a role in the orange growing and citrus industry in Redlands, California, where he resided. As the owner of a company that produced thousands of crates for the citrus products to be sent safely across the United States, Gregory saw that there was an advantage to owning his own stand of timber and rights to a sawmill for the production of crate material. After clearing the land in, and around, Houston Creek, Gregory promoted the idea of creating a large, permanent, reservoir with a dam that could sustain the small mountain community and aid in diverting damaging flood waters to downstream communities. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text)

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes**: None

**B12. References**: See Continuation Sheet

**B13. Remarks**:  
**B14. Evaluator**: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

**Date of Evaluation**: September 29, 2014.
*Resource Name or #:  Lake Gregory Dam (Dam ID 1803-003)

*Recorded by:  Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.  
*Date:  September 29, 2014

### P3. Description, continued:

The lake was formed by damming Huston Creek between 1936 and 1938. During construction, Huston Creek was diverted through an approximately 4 foot by 6 foot tunnel excavated around the left abutment. Construction records and available photos indicate the foundation and abutments were stripped to bedrock. A concrete cutoff wall was constructed in the foundation floor and bedrock was locally grouted below the cutoff wall. Bedrock shear zones were documented in the foundation. Springs emanated from some of the shear zones near the creek level of the foundation. These springs were drained through pipes placed beneath the dam fill.

Dam fill was borrowed from weathered granitic soils in the reservoir basin. The completed dam is approximately 110 feet tall and consists of homogenous fill with a rockfill shell on the downstream slope. The crest of the dam has been widened to accommodate a road. The widening has resulted in steeper slopes near the crest. Several utilities are buried beneath the roadway. Rock fill has been added to the upstream side of the dam to form a flatter bench allowing access to the lake. There are trees and vegetation present on the downstream face.

The spillway passes through the left abutment approximately 350 feet west of the dam. The spillway crest weir is at elevation 4,517. Flashboards are placed along the spillway between April 1 and September 10 to raise the high water line to elevation 4,520. The spillway chute is a concrete trapezoidal structure leading to an unlined bedrock channel. Below the chute, the flow has incised a channel in the granitic rock. The channel leads to Huston Creek approximately 200 feet downstream of the dam.

A bulkhead was constructed in the diversion tunnel approximately 180 feet upstream of the downstream portal. The dam outlet from the lake is at elevation 4,459 and consists of two 12-inch pipes that pass through the tunnel bulkhead. Each pipe has a valve immediately downstream of the bulkhead. One of the valves is reportedly inoperable and has no pipe attached. The pipes discharge into an earthen ditch that leads to another 30-inch pipe. The 30-inch pipe outlets to Huston Creek approximately 200 feet downstream of the dam.

A 2009 reconnaissance of the outlet tunnel below the bulkhead indicates the tunnel walls are mostly unreinforced rock. No major rock falls were observed; however, the rock has weathered somewhat over the years and can be easily gouged with a rock hammer.

Tetra Tech also compiled in their report a summary of the modifications that have occurred to the dam since it had been constructed and Lake Gregory filled in 1938:

- 1941 – Bridge constructed across spillway
- 1945 – Outlet valve modification
- 1945 – Flashboard installation in spillway (DSOD approval in 1949)
- 1947 – 6-inch diameter steel pressure pipe installed in the roadway fill above the downstream rock fill section
- 1967 – 10-inch diameter concrete encased sewer line installed in the dam embankment
- 1970 – 8-inch diameter asbestos concrete pipe encased in a 16-inch diameter steel pipe installed in the embankment
- 1972 – Bridge replaced over the spillway (Caltrans Bridge No. 54CO455)
- 1972 – 4-inch diameter gas line installed on the upstream side of the crest

As previously stated in this report, the current bridge that carries Lake Drive over the Lake Gregory Dam spillway (Caltrans Bridge ID #54CO455) was constructed in 1972, and is not eligible to be considered a historic resource due to age.
Gregory was able to sell his surplus land for use as the site of a reservoir. Other than agreeing to underwrite the cost of the community share of the dam with a loan, Gregory did not design the dam, or have any physical connection with the structure after its construction. There is no evidence of that Arthur Gregory played a significant role in the design, construction, or location of the dam on Houston Creek. Research has not revealed any direct association between the Lake Gregory Dam and persons important either regionally or nationally.

Pursuant to National Register or California Register criterion relating to the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear significant under Criterion C/3. As stated above under significant historical events, the technology used to construct the Lake Gregory Dam was based on known engineering practices and application. Books by James Dix Schuyler and B. A. Etcheverry, who wrote a series of three books about the science of irrigation practice and engineering in 1915, were used in universities across the United States. Not only were there easily available written material on the engineering design of dam construction, but in California and Arizona alone, there had been what are now considered nationally important water-related engineering projects that have made a significant impact to the history of the southwest United States. These include the water systems created by William Mulholland for the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the construction of Boulder/Hoover Dam, the dam at Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, and Sweetwater Dam in San Diego County. The Lake Gregory Dam is a simple, earthen embankment dam, and does not have sufficient engineering merit of design, materials, and workmanship, to be considered a structure that represents the dam building technology of the 1930s.

The Lake Gregory Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register under Criterion D/4 as a site that has the capacity to yield information important to the history of San Bernardino County or the State of California.

In summation, the Lake Gregory Dam does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register as a significant historic resource, as it does not meet any of the criteria necessary for listing in the registries. The proposed project activities at the Lake Gregory Dam will not present any adverse impacts to historic resources.
*Resource Name or #: Lake Gregory Dam (Dam ID 1803-003)

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.  
*Date: September 29, 2014

**B12. References:**


California Department of Transportation, Bridge Inventory 2013.  
http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/hbrr99/hbrr99a.htm#ebi


*Los Angeles Times.*  
“New Mountain Lake Created”. July 24, 1938.  


Tetra Tech. *Stability Investigation Lake Gregory Dam, Dam ID 1803-003, County of San Bernardino, California.* February 2012.

Tetra Tech. *Draft Alternatives Evaluation Rehabilitation of Lake Gregory Dam, Dam ID 1803-003, County of San Bernardino, CA.* June 2012.

The Living New Deal: “California.”  


United States Geologic Survey (USGS)

Hesperia, 1:62,500, 1902  
Southern California Sheet No. 1, 1:250,000; 1904  
San Bernardino, 1:62,500, 1896  
San Bernardino, 1:62,500, 1901
The dam at Lake Gregory being constructed in June 1937.
(Photograph used with permission from Rim of the World Historical Society)

The dam at Lake Gregory being constructed in February 1938.
(Photograph used with permission from Rim of the World Historical Society)
Aerial view of the new dam and Lake Gregory in 1938. The road over the spillway will be constructed in 1941. (Source: NETR Historical Aerials)

Aerial view of the new dam and Lake Gregory in 1980. (Source: NETR Historical Aerials)
A view of the spillway opening of the dam from the east side of the lake. View looking west.

Spillway opening of dam viewed from the north. View looking southwest.
Spillway opening of dam and the roadway carried over the culvert.
View looking northeast.

View of the spillway as it leads down into Houston Creek.
*Resource Name or #: Lake Gregory Dam (Dam ID 1803-003)

*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.  *Date: September 29, 2014

View of the west elevation of the Lake Drive bridge as it carries the road over the Lake Gregory dam spillway. View looking north.

Lake Drive bridge deck, Caltrans bridge 54C0455. View looking north.
Typical Existing Dam Section.

*Stability Investigation Lake Gregory Dam, Tetra Tech February 2012.*
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Page 12 of 12

*Resource Name or #: Lake Gregory Dam (Dam ID 1803-003)

*Map Name: San Bernardino North

*Scale: 1:24,000  *Date of Map: 1996
This page redacted to prevent the distribution of confidential cultural resources location information. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 6254.10. The complete report is available from the California Historical Resources Information System.
This page redacted to prevent the distribution of confidential cultural resources location information. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in California Government Code 6254.10. The complete report is available from the California Historical Resources Information System.
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

*Resource Name or #: 2861-1

P1. Other Identifier: Apple Orchard Site

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
   and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
   *a. County: San Bernardino
   *b. USGS 7.5' Quads: Silverwood Lake/San Bernardino North
   Date: 1996 T 2 N; R 4 W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 23; M.D. B.M.
   City: Lake Gregory
   Zip:
   c. Address:
   d. UTM: Zone: 11 S
   Elevation: 4760 to 4800 ft amsl
   e. Other Locational Data:

The site is within the San Bernardino National Forest, and within that, in the Thousand Pines Campground, located one-half mile northeast of Lake Gregory, which is located approximately 14 miles north of the City of San Bernardino in the community of Crestline. The site is accessible from Highway 138 to Crestline, and from Pine Ridge Road, off of Weisshorn Drive.

P3a. Description:
The site is an agricultural complex centered around a remnant apple orchard. A number of trees (an estimated 10 to 15 trees) still stand and are alive, associated with two metal silos, a concrete block pump or well house, a small concrete foundation, possibly a plywood box, and several dirt roads. The trees are apparently part of orchards that have grown here since at least 1938, (77 years), based on aerial photographs of the project area from 1938, 1952, 1966, and 1968 (Historicaerials 2015). The structures may or may not be that old. The site is within the Thousand Pines Campground, a privately-owned facility.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP4 Ancillary Building; HP39 Silos; AH3 Orchard; AH7 Roads

P4. Resources Present: ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☒Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Metal Silo and Apple Trees, View to South, 2015 04 03 LAP(24)

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
   Possibly 1938 to 1970s

P7. Owner and Address:
San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department
157 W. 5th Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0450

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Lindsay Porras
c/o Cogstone Resources Management
1518 W. Taft Ave.
Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded: April 3, 2015

P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian, intensive

P11. Report Citation: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation Project, San Bernardino County, California, 2015

Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☒Sketch Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record
   ☒Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
   ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95) *Required information
B1. Historic Name: Unknown
B2. Common Name: Pump house
B3. Original Use: Pump or Well House (Structure 1)  
B4. Present Use: Pump or Well House (Structure 1)
*B5. Architectural Style: Modern utilitarian

*B6. Construction History: Structure 1 is a small pink concrete block building, constructed sometime between the 1940s and ca. 2000. It is one story in height, facing north. It is rectangular, with a low-pitch side-gabled roof clad in sheet metal. It has a moderate overhang with exposed rafters. On its north elevation, it has a metal door located in the east half of the elevation. There are no openings in the other elevations. The building is partially built into the adjoining small slope, so that the lower four courses of the building’s west elevation, and the west half of the north (front) elevation are obscured beneath the earth. This building is plain and utilitarian and composed of materials that have been commonly in use since 1900 (Hamilton 2012; History of Innovation 2015). It is thought to be a pump or well house. The building is possibly contemporaneous with and associated with the metal silos and apple orchard that stand to the southwest, though it could date from anytime within the past 70 years, based on the appearance of the concrete blocks. Structure 1 is located approximately 75 ft northeast of the orchard and 130 ft northeast of the two metal silos that are located 50 ft south of the project boundary.

*B7. Moved? ❇No ❇Yes ❇Unknown Date:  
Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: The building is associated with live apple trees that are remnants of an orchard, as well as with two round, metal silos, and two dirt roads.

B9a. Architect: unknown  
b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Agriculture  
Area: Southern California  
Period of Significance: 1940s to 2000  
Property Type: Pump or Well House  
Applicable Criteria: N/A

The pump house retains its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, feeling, and association however, It is not known to be associated with events important in national, regional, or local history and therefore is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 1. It is also not known to be associated with persons important in national, regional, or local history and therefore is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 2. The architecture of the pump house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction or building type, nor does it exhibit the workmanship of a master. It is not recommended as eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 3. The building is not likely to yield additional information important to national, regional, or local history or research issues. It is not recommended as eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: AP30 Trees vegetation; AH7 Roads, trails

*B12. References:

*B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Lynn Furnis Cogstone Resources Management, 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865  
Date of Evaluation: May 14, 2015
**B1. Historic Name:** Unknown

**B2. Common Name:** Silo

**B3. Original Use:** Storage (Structure 2)

**B4. Present Use:** Playhouse? (Structure 2)

**B5. Architectural Style:** Modern utilitarian

**B6. Construction History:** Structure 2 is one of two galvanized metal, round silos at the site, associated with the apple orchard. Structure 2 is a type that has been used extensively in the western United States and elsewhere for much of the twentieth century, including the present time. This silo is composed of corrugated, galvanized, steel sheets that are riveted together along their ends and sides. The sheets form four horizontal bands, each with a defining riveted band between them. The roof is conical, composed of wedge-shaped sheets of plain sheet metal, the edges of which are crimped together and form raised edges at each seam. The very top of the cone is covered with a pointed, conical disc of sheet metal. A metal pipe and elbow of small diameter (about 2 inches) projects somewhat horizontally from the top of the silo.

Large openings have been cut into the lower body of this silo, consisting of two arched entryways and one large round “window.” The arched doorways are on opposite sides of the silo from each other. This silo appears to have been modified for use as a temporary shelter or as a playhouse for campers to play in and around. Very likely, the silo was first brought to this location to serve an agricultural purpose, as it stands adjacent to remnants of the apple orchard, dating from the 1930s through the 1970s.

**B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown

**B8. Related Features:** The structure is associated with live apple trees that are remnants of an orchard, as well as with a second round, metal silo.

**B9a. Architect:** N/A  
**b. Builder:** Unknown

**B10. Significance:**

- **Theme:** Agriculture  
- **Area:** Southern California  
- **Period of Significance:** 1940s to 1960s  
- **Property Type:** Silo  
- **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

Structure 2 retains its integrity of materials and location, but has lost its integrity of design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The modifications to the silo of doors and a window cut into it has substantially changed its original use from a silo for storage to a playhouse.

Structure 2 is not known to be associated with events important in national, regional, or local history and therefore is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 1. It is also not known to be associated with persons important in national, regional, or local history and therefore is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 2. The architecture of the silo does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction or building type, nor does it exhibit the workmanship of a master. It is not recommended as eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 3. The building is not likely to yield additional information important to national, regional, or local history or research issues. It is not recommended as eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 4.

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:** AP30 Trees vegetation; AP39 Silo

**B12. References:**

Historicaerials  

**B13. Remarks:**

**B14. Evaluator:** Lynn Furnis, Cogstone Resources Management, 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

**Date of Evaluation:** May 14, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)
B1. Historic Name: Unknown
B2. Common Name: Silo
B3. Original Use: Storage (Structure 3)
B4. Present Use: Abandoned (Structure 3)
*B5. Architectural Style: Modern utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: Structure 3 is one of two galvanized metal, round silos at the site, associated with the apple orchard. It stands 3 feet from the other silo (Structure 2). It is half its height and is very similar in diameter to it. It is composed of galvanized, sheet steel, each flat sheet rectangular in shape and riveted to adjacent sheets on its ends and sides. The sheets form three horizontal bands of riveted sheets. The structure has a narrow, horizontal rim that projects from the top edge of the silo walls. As with the taller silo, the short silo has a large, round hole cut out of its mid-section. It also probably was originally associated with the apple orchard that stands to the west and north of it. According to 1938, 1952, 1966, and 1968 aerial photographs, orchards were planted over a wide area here and on adjacent south-facing slopes (Historicaerials 2015).

*B7. Moved? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location: N/A
*B8. Related Features: The structure is associated with live apple trees that are remnants of an orchard, as well as with a second round, metal silo.
B9a. Architect: N/A
b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme: Agriculture Area: Southern California Period of Significance: 1940s to 1960s Property Type: Silo Applicable Criteria: N/A
Structure 3 retains its integrity of materials, location, and association, but has lost its integrity of design, workmanship, setting, and feeling. The modification to the silo of a window cut into it has changed its original use from a silo for storage.
Structure 3 is not known to be associated with events important in national, regional, or local history and therefore is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 1. It is also not known to be associated with persons important in national, regional, or local history and therefore is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 2. The architecture of the silo does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction or building type, nor does it exhibit the workmanship of a master. It is not recommended as eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 3. The building is not likely to yield additional information important to national, regional, or local history or research issues. It is not recommended as eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: AP30 Trees vegetation; AP39 Silo
*B12. References:
Historicaerials

B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Lynn Furnis, Cogstone Resources Management, 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865
*Date of Evaluation: May 14, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)
A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 140 m. (460 ft)  x  b. Width: 80 m. (263 ft)
Method of Measurement:  □ Paced □ Taped □ Visual estimate □ Other: GPS
Method of Determination: □ Artifacts □ Features □ Soil □ Vegetation □ Topography
□ Cut bank □ Animal burrow □ Excavation □ Property boundary □ Other (Explain): In addition to surface artifacts, standing structures, and features, the site is defined by live apple trees. These are sporadically present within the project boundaries, as well as outside the project boundaries and may continue for an unknown distance in several directions.
Reliability of Determination: □ High □ Medium □ Low  Explain: The apple trees may continue beyond the boundaries of the surveyed project area and the full extent of the site is therefore not known.
Limitations (Check any that apply): □ Restricted access □ Paved/built over □ Site limits incompletely defined
□ Disturbances □ Vegetation □ Other (Explain):
A2. Depth:
□ None □ Unknown  Method of Determination:
A3. Human Remains: □ Present □ Absent □ Possible □ Unknown (Explain): The site is unlikely to contain human remains as it is not a historic or modern cemetery and is also not a Native American prehistoric site. But there is always the slim chance that human remains do exist subsurface somewhere within the site.
A4. Features: There are 4 features. Feature 1 is a remnant apple orchard. At least ten apple trees still grow in the clearing southwest of the pump house (Structure 1) and adjacent to the silos (Structures 2 and 3), associated with it. The trees are located approximately 23 m (75 ft) southwest of the pump house and they surround the silos. There are other apple trees in the area, a few standing some 50 m (165 ft) north of Structure 1. Feature 1 is at least 120 m (395 ft) long and at least 30 m (98 ft) wide. (See Continuation Sheet for additional text).
A5. Cultural Constituents: At Feature 3, there are chunks of concrete, each approximately 12 to 18 inches long by similar dimensions wide, and 6 to 8 inches thick. At Feature 4, there are milled wood, pine duff, small tree branch and twig fragments, small pieces of sheet metal, a metal frame, and metal pipe segments. There were no other artifacts observed.
A6. Were Specimens Collected? □ Yes □ No  Other (Explain):
A7. Site Condition: □ Good □ Fair □ Poor  The orchard itself has diminished over time, with fewer and fewer trees surviving each year since the late 1930s. It probably has not been actively tended since the 1950s or 1960s. In more recent years, the area has been used as a campground, with more dirt roads added, and direct and indirect impacts from this recreation use.
A8. Nearest Water: Lake Gregory, located 800 m (0.5 mile) to the southeast.
A9. Elevation: 4760 to 4800 ft amsl
A10. Environmental Setting: The site is on a south-facing slope of the San Bernardino Mountain Range, with an aspect of 175°. The site is on a more level piece of ground, of much less steep slope than much of the surrounding terrain. It is within a “yellow-pine” forest -- featuring a mix of species such as Jeffrey pine, white fir, sugar pine and incense-cedar. In the site area, the current environment includes non-native apple trees, as well.
A11. Historical Information: The apple trees (Feature 1) are apparently part of the orchards that have grown here since at least 1938 (77 years), based on aerial photographs of the project area from 1938, 1952, 1966, and 1968 (Historicaerials 2015).
A12. Age: □ Prehistoric □ Protohistoric □ 1542-1769 □ 1769-1848 □ 1848-1880 □ 1880-1914 □ 1914-1945 □ Post 1945 □ Undetermined  The site includes a remnant apple orchard. Based on aerial photographs from the 1930s to the 1960s, much of the entire mountain slope, facing south, was planted in orchard trees, including the site area. This orchard also dates to that time period.
A13. Interpretations: The pump house, metal silos, and some of the existing roads at the site are thought to be features and structures associated with the operation and maintenance of the apple orchard. It is one orchard of several that still exist in the area (McKenna 1993).
A14. Remarks:
A16. Photographs
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone Resources Management
*Required information
A4. Features (continued): Feature 2 is a box composed of plywood, standing on a decomposing concrete pad that stands a few inches above surrounding ground level. The box is located approximately 23 m (75 ft) east-northeast of Structure 1 (pump house). The box has a solid steel lid that articulates with a steel band attached to the top edge of the box. The lid is hinged along its south side and apparently opens by means of two handles on its north side. The handles are heavy iron bar U-shaped pieces that have been welded to the top. On each end of the north side of the top, there is a rectangular cube that fits down over the metal and on the box. Each cube has a rectangular piece of plate steel fitted to its top, which extends beyond the cube’s sides. Perhaps this is some sort of bear-proof garbage receptacle or box for food storage for campers. The metal top is substantial, but at this time, the plywood box walls are in poor condition, pulling apart from each other at the corners. The use of plywood in its construction suggests it dates from the 1930s at the earliest, more likely from the 1970s or 1980s based on its general appearance (Wilson and Snodgrass 2007:6-7).

Feature 3 consists of several chunks of concrete, with mortar attached to some, within a small area of approximately 3 ft diameter. These lay on and within the ground. They are situated 15 m (50 ft) north of the wood box (Feature 2). It is not known where they came from but they appear to form a secondary deposit here, of unknown age. They may or may not be associated with the apple orchard.

Feature 4 is a debris scatter, consisting of milled wood, pine duff, small tree branch and twig fragments, small pieces of sheet metal, metal frame, and metal pipe segments, all within a 10-foot diameter area. Feature 4 is located 50 m (165 ft) north Structure 1 and close to two apple trees. Some of the tree branches in the scatter may be from one of the apple trees. The age of this deposit is not known for certain, but is estimated to date from the mid- to late-twentieth century.

Photographs:

Site 2861-1 Overview of orchard, silos, view to south, frame 2015_04_03.24.
Photographs (continued):

Structure 1. Pump/well house, view to south, frame 2015_04_03_LAP.27

Structures 2 and 3. Silos, view to north, frame 2015_04_03_LAP.26
Photographs (continued):

Feature 2, Plywood and metal box, view to east, frame 2015_04_03_LAP.28

Feature 3, Concrete chunk cluster, view to south, frame 2015_04_03_LAP.30
Photographs (continued):

Feature 4, Wood, metal, concrete, branches debris scatter, view to north, frame 2015_04_03_LAP.36
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