Cultural Resources Inventory for the 3.8-Acre Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement Project, Lake Gregory, San Bernardino County, California

Submitted to:
County of San Bernardino
Special Districts Department
157 W. 5th Street
San Bernardino, California 92415

Submitted by:
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September 2014

Prepared For:
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
Special Districts Department
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Cultural Resources Identified:
LG-001 - Lake Gregory Dam and tunnel
A cultural resources investigation was conducted for a 3.8-acre survey area located in the Town of Crestline near the north shore of Lake Gregory, San Bernardino County, California. The County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department proposes to replace two outlet valves and conduct repairs on an existing outlet tunnel and pipeline that connects Lake Gregory to Houston Creek. The project objective is to meet state mandated dam seismic safety standards that require the ability to lower the water level of a reservoir by half capacity over a period of seven days. This current study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) under contract to the County of San Bernardino to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

To identify existing cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed project, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, an intensive field survey was conducted for the 3.8-acre Survey Area, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission, letters were sent to Native American Groups to inform them of the project, and evaluations using California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria were conducted for all resources identified during the field survey.

Fieldwork was conducted by ECORP in September 2014 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the Project Area and possible staging areas for heavy equipment. In total, 3.8 acres were surveyed as part of this project. These 3.8 acres comprise the Survey Area. Developed portions of the tunnel route containing the fire station, Lake Drive, and the lake were not intensively surveyed as part of this project.

As a result of the field survey, portions of one historic-period resource, the Lake Gregory Dam and associated facilities (LG-001), was identified within the Survey Area. No prehistoric resources were identified within the Survey Area. The survey conducted by ECORP for the Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement Project only covered a portion of the Lake Gregory Dam and associated facilities. Thus, only a portion (near the outlet tunnel and pipeline) of the total site was surveyed and recorded for the current project. At the time of writing, the Lake Gregory Dam is being documented and evaluated by Aspen Environmental Group as part of a separate study. DPR 523 Records are being prepared as part of that study and, thus, are not duplicated in this report.

Preliminary results from Aspen Environmental Group suggest that the Lake Gregory Dam is not eligible for the CRHR. As such, the features recorded by ECORP are not recommended eligible for the CRHR and are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA. Because these features are not Historical Resources, the proposed project activities will not result in a significant impact to a Historical Resource and no treatment measures are required for these features.

The archaeological sensitivity of the project area is believed to be low; however, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for a 3.8-acre survey area located in the Town of Crestline, near the intersection of Lake Drive and Edelweiss Drive at the north shore of Lake Gregory, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department proposes to replace two outlet valves and conduct repairs on an existing outlet tunnel and pipeline that connects Lake Gregory to Houston Creek. Lake Gregory is an artificial lake created by the completion of the Lake Gregory Dam on October 26, 1938. Lake Gregory was originally a privately built and owned recreational facility. 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 it as a public facility known as the Lake Gregory Regional Park. The project objective is to meet state mandated dam seismic safety standards that require the ability to lower the water level of a reservoir by half capacity over a period of seven days. Once the Proposed Project is built the improved outlet works would be adequately maintained, easily accessible, and allow for the management of water levels as required by the State's Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). This current study was completed by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) under contract to the County of San Bernardino to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

To identify existing cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed project, a cultural resources records search was conducted using the California Historical Information System (CHRIS) at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, California. Following a review of the records search results, an intensive field survey was conducted for the 3.8-acre Survey Area. The Survey Area consists of the location of all proposed project activities (Project Area) and five possible staging areas. Thus, the Survey Area is larger than the proposed Project Area. In addition to the field survey, a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission and letters were sent to Native American groups to inform them of the project and to ask for their input. Evaluations using California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria were conducted for all resources identified during the field survey.

This report presents the methods and results of the records search, Sacred Lands File Search, field survey, archival research, and CRHR evaluations that were conducted for the project, along with management recommendations.

2.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

The Project Area follows the path of a subterranean tunnel and pipeline located on the premises of Camp Switzerland, an RV and tent campground, in the Town of Crestline in San Bernardino County, California. As shown on the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Bernardino North, California topographic quadrangle map (1967, photorevised 1980), the Project Area is located in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest of the northeast quarters of Section 23, Township 2 North, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).
Figure 1. Vicinity

2014-132.001 Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement
Figure 2. Project Location

2014-132.001 Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement
The project is located in the San Bernardino Mountains in Crestline, California, in an area, prior to the construction of Lake Gregory in the late 1930s, known as Houston (or Huston) Flats. The Project Area is bordered by Lake Gregory to the southeast, Edelweiss Drive to the east, and Zermatt Drive to the west. The elevation of the Project Area ranges from approximately 4,474 to 4,556 feet above mean sea level (see Figure 2). The soil in the area consists of sandy loam, with semi-angular granitic cobbles and small boulders. Vegetation consists of an open forest, with Jeffrey pines, firs, and black oaks. The western half of the Project Area is located within the boundaries of the semi-developed Camp Switzerland with a paved road running through it and multiple cleared and graded campsites nearby. This half of the buried tunnel and pipeline runs roughly northwest-southeast through an area containing steep forested slopes, small valleys, and large granitic boulders throughout. Houston Creek runs northwest-southeast through this portion of the Project Area. The eastern half of the pipeline runs southeast beneath a large slope and then out of Camp Switzerland under the parking lot of a fire station, crossing under Lake Drive, and terminating in Lake Gregory.

2.1 Project Background

The Lake Gregory Dam is an earthen dam from the 1930s that lacks modern controls and drains that are commonly installed on modern dams. The outlet valves that are used to drain the lake or take pressure off the dam in the event of an emergency consist of two 12-inch diameter pipes installed within a low level outlet works rock tunnel at an elevation of 4,459 feet above sea level. Although both valves were installed in 1936, only one of the lines was plumbed out of the outlet works tunnel. Regional Parks staff previously would routinely exercise the valve connected to the single drain pipe; however, the valve that was not plumbed has not been tested since the original installation.

Lake Gregory is located in a highly seismic area with the Lake Gregory Fault underlying the lake itself. However, the maximum credible earthquake would occur from the San Andreas Fault. Concerns regarding the seismic stability of the dam were first raised by the State's Department of DSOD in 1986. On-site inspections and review of original plans and construction photographs by the DSOD confirmed the issues with the dam. Engineering investigations and design and environmental review is currently ongoing for a project to rehabilitate the Lake Gregory Dam.

A DSOD field inspection of the Lake Gregory Dam was completed in May 22, 2009. Findings of the field inspection are summarized in a letter to the County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department by the DSOD dated July 6, 2009. The letter requires several corrective actions including having an outlet works system capable of discharging half of the water in the reservoir in seven days. Controls for the outlet works must also be adequately maintained and easily accessible. The existing outlet works do not allow for the lowering of the lake to half capacity over a period of seven days. The existing outlet works would take approximately 26 days to lower the lake to half capacity. Furthermore, the existing outlet valve is not easily accessible due to its location within the outlet rock tunnel beneath the earthen dam.
2.2 Project Characteristics

The Proposed Project would improve the Lake Gregory outlet works by:

- Removing the two existing 12-inch outlet valves and concrete bulkhead from inside the outlet rock tunnel;
- Installing approximately 190 linear feet of 30-inch cement mortar-lined, coated steel pipe connected to an existing 24-inch pipe flange inside the outlet rock tunnel;
- Installing a cement bulkhead at the point of connection from the new pipe to the existing pipe flange inside the outlet rock tunnel;
- Filling the remainder of the outlet rock tunnel with a slurry mix;
- Installing an electronically controlled valve and associated components within a buried vault structure just outside of the rock tunnel portal;
- Installing approximately 210 linear feet of 30-inch cement mortar lined coated steel pipe from the outlet valve vault to Houston Creek; and
- Installing a new trash rack at the lakeside inlet structure.

The existing 30-inch storm drain pipe located underground just west of the existing tunnel portal and ending at Houston Creek would remain in place. The new valve would include a blow-off pipe that would direct flow to this existing pipe, if needed.

Improvements would also include the installation of a 17-foot long gabion retaining wall along the eastern bank of Houston Creek, installation of a natural stone headwall for the proposed and existing 30-inch outlet pipes, placement of a rip-rap apron at the outlet pipe discharge point, and the construction of a 23-foot long cutoff wall placed along the edge of the rip-rap apron.

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 Prehistory

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California dates to at least 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Five cultural periods of prehistoric occupation of California during the Terminal Pleistocene Epoch/Holocene Epoch (12,000 years B.P. to present) are discussed below: the Paleo-Indian Period, the Early Archaic Period, the Archaic or Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period.

**Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.).** The first inhabitants of southern California were big-game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages composed of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).
Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.). Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of many of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Early Holocene sites were, at one time, only represented by a few examples and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes, found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 B.P. (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Milling Stone Period, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,000 to 3,000 B.P.). Residential sites along the coast from this period are shell middens with hearths. The most common artifacts are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools. Other artifacts include hammerstones, large flake tools including scraper-planes and scrapers, worked bone, beads, cogged stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped points and Elko points) are not plentiful, but faunal remains indicate deer and rabbits were hunted. Sites near bays and estuaries contain abundant shell and fish remains (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements. The Milling Stone Period was originally defined based on sites along the Los Angeles and Ventura County coasts (Wallace 1955). The Milling Stone Period was extended to inland areas when sites with similar artifact inventories (but without shell middens) were investigated near Cucamonga (Salls 1983), in the Prado Basin (Goldberg and Arnold 1988), and in Crowder Canyon near Cajon Pass (Kowta 1969; Basgall and True 1985). Population density was relatively low compared to later periods. The settlement system may have consisted of small bands moving in a seasonal round from the coast to inland areas and back again.

Intermediate Period/Late Holocene (3,000 to 1,350 B.P.). Mortars and pestles were first used during the Intermediate Period, and probably indicate the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn, a storable, high-calorie food source, probably allowed greater sedentism. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably accomplished with the atlatl or spear thrower. The settlement pattern may have been semi-sedentary with winter residential bases near a permanent water source and use of temporary camps for resource collection during the rest of the year.

In the upper Santa Ana River drainage area, it has been suggested that the Milling Stone Period artifact assemblage (preponderance of manos and metates and core tools and few or no
mortars and pestles) continued into the time period designated as Intermediate on the coast (Kowta 1969; Goldberg and Arnold 1988). This may indicate that intensive acorn use began later in inland areas compared to the coast. In western Riverside County the period corresponding to the Intermediate Period on the coast is the Late Archaic. Mortars and pestles are present in small quantities in some Late Archaic sites and entirely absent in others (Goldberg 2001).

**Late Prehistoric Period/ Late Holocene (1,350 B.P. to Spanish Contact [A.D. 1769]).**
The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spanish in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 inhabitants located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used for hearths.

The more intensive use of resources and settlement in permanent villages near water sources in inland areas may have been a response to a warmer drier period known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (1,050 to 600 B.P.). Droughts during the MCA were “severe enough to cause problems for residents of poorly watered areas of Native California” (Jones and Klar 2007:302).

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars which are indicators of the Late Prehistoric Period. Acorns provided a storable resource which promoted sedentism. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group’s territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.
3.2 Ethnohistory

The Project Area is located in the territory known ethnographically to have been occupied predominantly by the Serrano Native American group prior to contact with Europeans in the late 18th century. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet above mean sea level. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweat houses (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Organization of individual bands of Serrano was considered by Kroeber (1925) to be similar to political groups. Tribes, as opposed to bands, were larger in numbers, and were distinguished from each other by having distinct dialects. Unlike bands, tribes often had names that were more than merely a designation for the place where they lived (Kroeber 1925).

Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, a Capilla (chapel) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3 History

The first European to visit Alta California (the area north of Baja California) was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542. Sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage, Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. In 1579, the English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake’s Bay or Bodega Bay. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE 3.8-ACRE LAKE GREGORY OUTLET VALVE REPLACEMENT PROJECT
LAKE GREGORY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

commemorated Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of Alta California began with a land expedition led by Spanish army captain Gaspar de Portolá. In 1769, Portolá and Father Junípero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population to Catholicism, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars built 21 missions in Alta California, beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the missions in San Rafael and Sonoma, founded in 1823. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel began in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was built in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agiachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey began in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established asistencias, or mission outposts, in inland areas. An asistencia of Mission San Gabriel Archangel, known as the San Bernardino Rancho Asistencia, was founded in 1819 in the southern part of Serrano territory near present-day Redlands (Bean and Smith 1978). An asistencia of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory farther up the San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo was established at Los Angeles.

The Spanish period, which had begun in 1769 with the Portolá expedition, ended in 1821 with Mexican independence. After Mexico became independent from Spain, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants, or ranchos (Robinson 1948). Rancho owners sometimes lived in one of the towns, such as San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), or Los Angeles, but often resided in an adobe house on their own land.

The Mexican Period, which had begun with independence from Spain in 1821, continued until the Mexican-American War of the late 1840s. The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase brought about by the Gold Rush of 1849 led to statehood in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult for their owners to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres. Many Mexican-
American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales eventually transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

The economic prosperity that was fueled by cattle ranching came to a halt in the 1860s as a result of severe floods and droughts, which put many ranchos into bankruptcy. Portions of rancho land were subsequently acquired by the United States government, and alternate sections were granted to the Southern Pacific Company. Homesteaders and miners eventually established small ranches and mineral claims on the former rancho lands (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941; Gunther 1984).

The City of San Bernardino, lying at the foot of the San Bernardino Mountains, is located on a portion of the land known during the Mexican Period as Rancho San Bernardino, granted to José del Carmen Lugo, his two brothers (Jose María and Vicente), and Diego Sepulveda (related to the Lugos by marriage) in 1842 by the Mexican governor of Alta California, Juan Bautista Alvarado (Aviña 1976). Three years after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the spring of 1851, the Lugos sold a portion of the rancho to Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City, who built Fort San Bernardino, also known as the Mormon Stockade, around one of the Lugo’s adobe houses (Stoebe 1986). The Lugos and other rancho owners in the region had entered the canyons and foothills of the nearby mountains to cut trees for fence posts and roof beams, but it was the Mormons who began the first intensive commercial exploitation of the mountain resources when they built a mill in Mill Creek Canyon in 1853 and began shipping lumber to San Bernardino (Bellamy 2007; Robinson 1989).

The Mormon operation in Mill Creek Canyon served the needs of San Bernardino for a short time, but the valley settlers had greater ambitions—to log the great forest of sugar pine, incense cedar, and big-cone spruce they could see on the high ridges directly north of their colony. In 1852, nearly every able-bodied Mormon man began work on a road up Waterman Canyon, roughly along the route of today’s State Highway 18, to the area that is now Crestline. Within two years, there were six steam-powered sawmills operating on the mountain top, shipping lumber not only to San Bernardino, but to Los Angeles and points beyond. When the Mormons were recalled to Utah in 1857, they quickly sold their mills, but lumbering in the central part of the San Bernardino range continued for another half century, denuding most of the large, old-growth timber from Sawpit Canyon in the west to Huston Flat and Running Springs in the east (Bellamy 2007; Robinson 1989).

Increasing lumber activity called for more roads into the mountains. After the Mormon Road up Waterman Canyon, Devil Canyon Road and Daley Road were constructed. By the 1870s, tourists from the valley below were braving the multiple switchbacks and steep grades of the unpaved lumber roads to escape the summer heat and spend recreational time in the high mountains. Camps with tents, cabins, stables, and dining halls sprang up across the timberlands, and by the 1890s, scheduled stages were transporting passengers up and down the mountains to destinations like Camp Rogers, Skyland, the Squirrel Inn, and Pinecrest. Dr. John Baylis, the founder of Pinecrest, envisioned a “Crest Boulevard” that would provide safe, easy transportation from the valley to all of the mountain resorts, forming a long scenic loop that would traverse more than 40 miles of alpine beauty, with a view south to the Pacific Ocean. For several years, Baylis presented his idea to local politicians and promoters. Finally, in 1913, the
San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce jointly financed the survey and construction of the road. Old lumber road segments from Waterman Canyon in the west to Big Bear Lake in the east, and down the Santa Ana River Canyon to Redlands, were connected. Grades were smoothed, hairpin switchback turns were widened, and the 101-mile-long Rim of the World Drive officially opened in 1915 (Robinson 1989).

As lumbering gave way to recreation and tourism in the 20th century, improvements to the modern roads into the mountains continued. In the 1920s, many of the grades along the Rim of the World Drive were reduced or bypassed by new road sections, roads were linked, and asphalt pavement was applied. In 1929, 70,000 people drove up from San Bernardino on Memorial Day weekend, a record that was broken soon after when 110,000 tourists visited the mountain resorts on July 4th weekend the same year. The Great Depression of the 1930s reduced the traffic flow, especially to the more expensive resorts like Lake Arrowhead. But the recreational attractions in the San Bernardino Mountains brought sufficient business to the area that a new man-made lake was planned by Arthur Gregory, a businessman from Redlands with extensive real estate holdings in the Huston Flat area (Robinson 1989).

At first, Gregory’s scheme was opposed by ranchers in the Mojave Desert to the north, who anticipated a loss of their water rights if the creek crossing Huston Flat was dammed to form a lake. Residents of nearby Crestline, too, were against the creation of a new lake because of the possibility of increased taxation if their community became part of a lake district. With the support of the San Bernardino County Supervisors, the federal government, and local businessmen, Gregory eventually overcame the legal obstacles and formed the Crest Forest County Water District. With a fair allotment of water, along with flood control, guaranteed to the desert residents below, and the Crestline land owners’ fear of taxation allayed, the Lake Gregory project was under way. In 1935, the newly formed Works Progress Administration (WPA) granted $178,000 worth of labor and materials, and work began on clearing the forest from Huston Flat (Robinson 1989).

Between 1936 and early 1938, a 75-foot-high earthen and rock dam was built at what would become the west end of the lake. Near the end of construction, WPA money ran out and Gregory himself provided the remaining funds necessary to finish the project. Although it had been estimated that it would take about three years to fill the lake, the record rainfall of March, 1938 completely filled the 84-acre basin. Water overflowed the spillway, which was not yet finished, but the ranchers in the Mojave Desert, who had initially been against the creation of the lake, were spared flood damage that would have been extensive had the dam not been in place. Ten months later, in January of 1939, all lake construction was finished when Lake Gregory Drive was completed over the dam. A clubhouse was soon built near the east shoreline, and a small business district developed near the dam on the west side (Robinson 1989). Residences occupied year-round and vacation cabins surround the lake today, and the lake itself is the main feature of Lake Gregory Regional Park.
4.0 METHODS

4.1 Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search was conducted on September 9, 2014 at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC), located at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, California. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous cultural resources investigations within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer) radius of the Project Area, and to determine whether any previously recorded archaeological sites or other historic resources exist within or near the Project Area. Materials reviewed included reports of previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological site records, historical maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

4.2 Native American Coordination Methods

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento was contacted about the proposed project and provided a map of the Project Area boundaries. The NAHC conducted a search of the Sacred Lands File to identify any known sensitive or sacred Native American resources located in or near the Project Area. The NAHC provided a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area. Each individual Native American group on the list provided by the NAHC was then notified of the proposed project by a letter inviting them to provide any comments or concerns regarding the proposed project.

4.3 Field Survey Methods

Fieldwork was conducted by ECORP archaeologists Wendy Blumel and Andrew Myers on September 10, 2014 and consisted of an intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the Project Area and possible staging areas for heavy equipment. In total, 3.8 acres were surveyed as part of this project. These 3.8 acres comprise the Survey Area (see Figure 2). The Survey Area includes the non-developed, accessible, route of the pipeline and tunnel, as well as five campsites that are potential staging areas for heavy equipment. All accessible parts of the Survey Area were walked using parallel transects spaced 15 meters apart. The eastern portion of the tunnel is buried under a large hill topped with a fenced-off parking lot and fire station. The tunnel then crosses under a section Lake Drive before exiting into Lake Gregory. Developed portions of the tunnel route containing the fire station, Lake Drive, and the lake were not intensively surveyed as part of this project. Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Survey Area.

4.4 CRHR Eligibility Criteria

The California Register was legislated in 1992 and was put into effect by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 11.5 and Public Resources Code (PCR) Sections 5020.1, 5020.4, 5020.7, 5024.1, 5024.5, 5024.6, 21084 and 21084.1. The purpose of the California Register is to act as “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying 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” (CCR Title 14 § 4850.1). A historical resource as defined by the PCR “includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PCR §5020.1 q). A substantial adverse change as defined by the PCR constitutes “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired” (PCR § 5020.1 q).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) further establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC § 21084.1). Therefore, the resource needs to be evaluated to determine its significance as a historic resource and whether impacts to it should be considered significant on the environment. There are four criteria for determining eligibility to the CRHR for historic significance (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Criteria for Inclusion of a Property on the California Register of Historical Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>It 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Design/Construction</td>
<td>It 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information Potential</td>
<td>It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a,b; CCR Title 14 § 4852

**Table 2. Qualities of Integrity Related to Eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>The place the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>The combination of elements creating the property’s form, plan, space, structure, and style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>The physical environment of the historic property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to historical significance, a property must have integrity to be eligible to the CRHR. Integrity is the property’s ability to convey its demonstrated historical significance. Seven individual elements comprise integrity (see Table 2). It is not required that a historic property display all of these qualities. A property must display only two of these aspects of integrity to be considered CRHR-eligible (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a). Some resources are listed on the California Register automatically (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1998a). These include:

- Properties that are listed on the NRHP;
- Properties that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP whether by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination; and
- California Historical Landmarks from Number 777 on.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search Results

The cultural resources record search conducted for this project indicates that a total of 11 cultural resources investigations were conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project Area. These investigations were conducted between 1994 and 2011. Of these studies, two surveys (NADB-1065447 and NADB-1064967) overlapped the boundaries of the Project Area. Details of all 11 investigations are presented below in Table 3.

Table 3. Previous Investigations within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Report Title and Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location Relative to Project Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lerch, Michael</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment of Effluent Holdings Ponds, Crestline Sanitation District, San Bernardino County, California (NADB-1062845A))</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Block survey located approximately 0.4 mile (0.64 kilometer) north of the Project Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Report Title and Number</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Location Relative to Project Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Deborah</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of an 8.4 Acre Parcel for Rim of the World Unified School District, San Bernardino County, California (NADB-1063039A)</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Block survey located approximately 0.3 mile (0.48 kilometer) southeast of the Project Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirro, Michael</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 245 Acres on the Thousand Pines Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NADB-1064242)</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Block survey located approximately 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) northwest of the Project Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirro, Michael</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 97 Acres within the Crestline Sanitation Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NADB-1064967)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Block survey that overlaps the northwestern half of the Project Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirro, Michael</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 51 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF 188 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NADB-1065020)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Block survey located approximately 0.17 mile (0.27 kilometer) east of the Project Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirro, Michael</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 (NADB-1065020)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Block survey located approximately 0.45 mile (0.72 kilometer) west-southwest of the Project Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirro, Michael</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 (NADB-1065447)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Block survey that overlaps the northwestern half of the Project Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirro, Michael</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey of 60.6 Acres on the Dart Canyon Fuel Modification Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NADB-1066048)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Block survey located approximately 0.4 mile (0.64 kilometer) northeast of the Project Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The records search results show that four cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius. These consist of one historic-period concrete foundation, one historic-period sawmill/lumber camp, a segment of a historic-period road, and two segments of a historic-period pipe. Details of all four resources within the records search radius are presented below in Table 4. No previously recorded historic-period or prehistoric resources cross into or are located within the boundaries of the Project Area.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location in Relation to Project Area</th>
<th>Resource Designation</th>
<th>Age or Period of Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) southeast of the Project Area</td>
<td>P36-013426</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Concrete foundation, retaining wall, and terraces</td>
<td>Sheets, B. and A. Van Wyke. DPR Primary Record (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) west of the Project Area</td>
<td>P36-020287</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Saw mill/lumber camp</td>
<td>Sheets, B., B. Gothar, and T. Everette. DPR Primary Record (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.45 mile (0.72 kilometer) southwest of the Project Area</td>
<td>CA-SBR-15808H (P36-024767)</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Lake Gregory Road</td>
<td>Trampier, J. DPR Primary and Archaeological Records (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) southeast of the Project Area</td>
<td>CA-SBR-16907H (P36-026759)</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Two cast iron pipe fragments</td>
<td>Cotterman, C. DPR Primary and Archaeological Records (2013)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A review of historic-period maps from 1896, 1913, 1929, 1942 and 1954 indicate the area containing Lake Gregory was referred to as Houston Flats (or Huston Flats) as early as 1896. The USGS 1:9000-scale San Bernardino California Map from 1896 and the USGS 15' San Bernardino quadrangle from 1901 (reprinted 1913) both show one east-west trending road going through Houston Flats to the south of the current Project Area, through what is now Lake Gregory. These maps show no development in the Project Area. The 1929 San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce Map of the City of San Bernardino California and the Rim of the World Drive shows this same east-west trending road running through the area from Crestline to Strawberry Flat. This map also shows several structures located in the Valley of the Moon, to the north of the current Project Area. By 1942 the area appears more developed and Lake Gregory is shown on the U.S. Army San Bernardino quadrangle of that year. The old road running through Houston Flats appears to have been rerouted along the north shore of the lake (Lake Drive) and one structure shows up in the vicinity of the Project Area. The 1954 7.5' USGS quadrangle shows Lake Drive and one structure near the Project Area (in the same location as a Fire Station on the modern 1988 quadrangle.

5.2 Native American Coordination Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File was conducted with the NAHC in Sacramento, California. The search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed project. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project Area. They provided ECORP with a list of seven Tribal representatives who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Letters were sent to these seven Tribal representatives to inform them of the proposed project and to request their input regarding the identification of potential effects to cultural resources, sacred lands, or other heritage sites within the project area. To date, no responses have been received from Tribal groups. Responses received after submission of this report will be forwarded to the County of San Bernardino. Copies of correspondence between ECORP, the NAHC, and Tribal representatives are provided in Appendix A.

5.3 Field Survey Results

As a result of the field survey, portions of one historic-period resource, the Lake Gregory Dam and associated facilities (LG-001), was identified within the Survey Area. No prehistoric resources were identified within the Survey Area.

The Lake Gregory Dam is being documented and evaluated concurrently as part of a separate study by Aspen Environmental Group (Lancaster 2014). DPR 523 Records are being prepared as part of that study and, thus, are not duplicated in this report. In addition, the survey conducted by ECORP for the Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement Project only covered a portion of the facilities associated with the Lake Gregory Dam. Thus, only a portion (near the outlet tunnel and pipeline) of the total Lake Gregory Dam site was surveyed by ECORP using intensive pedestrian survey. Dimensions and descriptions of features outside of the survey area were taken from maps, aerial photographs, and engineering plans.
The Lake Gregory Dam is a large earthen dam constructed between 1936 and 1938. The dam is located on the northeastern edge of Lake Gregory and measures approximately 400 feet northeast-southwest by 400 feet northwest-southeast. It stands approximately 100 feet tall and was built within the Houston Creek drainage with granitic bedrock hills serving as supports on either side. Once completed, a section of Lake Drive was built on the top of the dam to allow access to the lake along its northern shore and a fire station was built directly southeast of the dam. Features associated with the Lake Gregory Dam that are located within ECORP’s Survey Area include an outlet tunnel and pipeline and a concrete foundation with two supporting retaining walls.

Outlet Tunnel and Pipeline. During the construction of Lake Gregory Dam, a tunnel and pipeline were installed to the southwest of the dam in order to reroute Houston Creek from its original channel and allow workers to access the dam area (Tetra Tech 2012). The tunnel measures approximately 4 feet by 6 feet and is excavated through the granitic bedrock for a length of 300 feet (Tetra Tech 2012). This tunnel runs north-northwest and the tunnel inlet is located within Lake Gregory, beneath the current water level. The tunnel outlet is located on Camp Switzerland on the northwestern edge of the lake. The tunnel outlet consists of a locked metal square door and a cinderblock and granite cobble housing built that are into the northwest side of a steep slope. The steel door or entrance to the tunnel is northwest facing and the tunnel contains two valves allowing water from Lake Gregory to flow into Houston Creek. The northeast wall of the tunnel outlet structure is composed of granite cobbles with cement mortar. The southwest wall, possibly recently repaired, is composed primarily of cinderblock. The three-walled structure is topped with a horizontal chain link fence supported by metal pipe cross beams, possibly to keep debris from the steep slope above away from the tunnel entrance. The cobble stone wall measures 1.25 feet thick and 3.5 feet tall.

A system of subsurface ceramic pipe carries water from the tunnel outlet to Houston Creek. The water exits the tunnel from inside the sealed tunnel outlet structure and a pipe drains it into a small gully to the west of the tunnel outlet. This small pool/gully contains a second pipe that acts as an inlet to collect water coming from the tunnel and route it to Houston Creek. The inlet pipe in this gully consists of a large ceramic pipe that measures 19 inches in diameter. The inlet of the pipe is encased by two small concrete walls to funnel channel water directly into the ceramic pipe. Striations from wooden forms are observed in the cement walls. This feature receives water from the tunnel outlet located approximately 30-35 feet upstream. The mouth of the pipe faces southeast but the ultimate direction could not be determined because the pipe is immediately covered by soil and vegetation. The walls to either side measure 19 inches tall but are partially embedded into the stream banks and covered in vines, the walls are only 10 to 20% visible. This pipe exits approximately 150 feet west of the inlet gully. The pipe outlet drains directly into flowing into Huston/Houston creek and is located beneath a bridge crossing. At the outlet point, this pipe measures 19 inches in diameter.

Other subsurface pipelines. A second large ceramic pipe was noted in the surveyed area. The pipe is similar in size and materials to that associated with the tunnel, suggesting that this pipe is contemporaneous with the main tunnel pipeline. This pipe is visible only at the mouth or outlet and immediately disappears underground. The pipe measures 16 inches in diameter and is white in color with a brown glaze. While the mouth of the pipe faces east, indicating the pipe would flow east-west, its ultimate direction could not be determined as it is immediately
covered by dirt and vegetation.

**Foundation and retaining walls.** Approximately 170 feet west-northwest of the Lake Gregory Dam, directly behind the current fire station and at the top of the hill containing the diversion tunnel, ECORP archaeologists noted a historic-period foundation and two retaining walls. Based on its location, size, and the presence of a water pipe protruding from the base, this foundation was likely used for a water tower or other type of water control structure associated with the dam. The foundation consists of a three-sided, square-shaped cement structure built into a northwestern facing slope. Wooden striations from the milled lumber forms are visible on the cement walls and the walls average 6 inches thick. The foundation contains threaded bolts embedded in the top of all three walls averaging 40 inches apart. The feature also contains metal wire protruding from the exterior faces of all three walls. The interior is filled with dirt. The foundation measures 13 feet 11 inches wide southeast to northwest by 11 inches long northwest to southeast and 7 feet 3 inches deep on the northwestern side and 3 to 4 inches deep on the southeastern. Near the bottom of the southwestern wall, the foundation has a 1 foot by 1 foot square hole that is framed in wood. A steel pipe protrudes from this opening and heads down slope to the northwest.

There are two retaining walls associated with the foundation. These consist of a poured concrete retaining wall located directly down slope of the foundation and an older granitic cobblestone retaining wall directly to the west of the foundation. The poured concrete retaining wall trends northeast to southwest below the foundation and was likely built to support that structure. This wall is partially buried with soil, pine needles and debris. This feature measures 6.5 feet tall in northeast end and 3 feet tall in the southwest end due to buildup of pine needles and other debris. The northeast corner of this wall is sitting on a granite cobble and concrete footing. Two courses of metal wire protrude out of the northwest face of this wall. The granitic cobblestone and mortar retaining wall is located just 2 feet 8 inches west of the foundation. This wall averages 16 inches thick and trends northeast to southwest for approximately 18 feet. This cobblestone wall appears older than the other two structures.

**6.0 EVALUATION**

The Lake Gregory Dam is currently being evaluated for the CRHR by another environmental firm as part of a separate project for the County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department. Aspen Environmental Group (Aspen) is in the process of recording and evaluating the dam as part of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared for proposed improvements and repairs to the Lake Gregory Dam. Aspen’s initial findings indicate that the Lake Gregory Dam does not meet the criteria for eligibility for the CRHR (see Section 4.4 above for a description of the criteria). The features described above that were recorded during ECORP’s survey, including the outlet tunnel, pipeline, and the concrete foundation with retaining walls, are not likely to be eligible for the CRHR on their own. They are not associated with a significant person or event in regional history (Criteria A and B). They do not represent the work of a master (Criterion C) and these features are not likely to yield additional information other than that which has already been recorded (Criterion D). These features are all likely associated with the construction and use of the Lake Gregory Dam. Because the Lake Gregory Dam is not likely eligible for the CRHR (Lancaster 2014), these features are not eligible for the CRHR and are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA.
7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for an approximately 3.8-acre Survey Area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in San Bernardino County. The County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department proposes to replace two outlet valves and conduct repairs on an existing tunnel and pipeline that drains water from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. To identify existing cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed project a cultural resources records search was conducted at the SBAIC; an intensive field survey was conducted for the project Survey Area, which includes Project Area plus potential staging areas; a search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the NAHC; letters were sent to Tribes identified by the NAHC; and evaluations for the CRHR were conducted for all resources identified during the field survey.

As a result of these investigations, one historic-period resource, the Lake Gregory Dam and associated features (LG-001), was identified and recorded within the Survey Area. The survey conducted by ECORP for the Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement Project only covered a portion of the Lake Gregory Dam and associated facilities. Thus, only a portion (near the outlet tunnel and pipeline) of the total Lake Gregory Dam site was surveyed and recorded for the current project. At the time of writing, the Lake Gregory Dam is being documented and evaluated by Aspen Environmental Group as part of a separate study. DPR 523 Records are being prepared as part of that study and, thus, are not duplicated in this report.

Preliminary results from Aspen suggest that the Lake Gregory Dam is not eligible for the CRHR. As such, the features recorded by ECORP are not recommended eligible for the CRHR and are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA. Because these features are not Historical Resources, the proposed project activities will not result in a significant impact to a Historical Resource and no mitigation measures are required for these features.

The archaeological sensitivity of the Project Area is believed to be low; however, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all construction activities must cease immediately and the San Bernardino County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to them, the Native American human remains and associated grave goods shall be buried with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.
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Wallace, William J.

Warren, Claude N.
9.0 REPORT AND FIELD PERSONNEL

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Andrew Myers, Co-Author
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   Years of experience: 2

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   2000  B.A., Anthropology, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin
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   Years of experience: 2
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1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone: (916) 373-3710

VIA EMAIL: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Subject:** Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed Outlet Valve Replacement Project near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

We are requesting on behalf of our client that a review of the Sacred Lands File be conducted for a cultural resources study in San Bernardino County near Lake Gregory in Crestline, California. The study is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act for the County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department. The proposed project consists of the rehabilitation of a linear underground water drainage system: an outlet pipe, valves, and bridge from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek.

The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle.

Please email the results of this search to me at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at (909) 307-0056. For correspondence, please reference 2014-132. If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (909) 307-0046 or via the email listed above. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Wendy Blumel  
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: as stated
Records Search

2014-132.001 Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement

Map Features

- Approximate Project Boundary
- 1/2 Mile Buffer

San Bernardino County, California
§14. 22-24, T.02N, R.04W, SBBM
Latitude: 34° 14' 51" N
Longitude: 117° 16' 07" W
Watershed: Mojave (18090208)

San Bernardino North (1996, NAD83)
and Silverwood Lake (1996, NAD83)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles
US Geological Survey

Map Date: 9/5/2014
September 15, 2014

Wendy Blumel  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
215 North 5th Street  
Redlands, CA 92374

Sent by Fax: (909) 307-0056  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Blumel,

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,

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
September 15, 2014

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road    Cahuilla Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220    Serrano Serrano
wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 201-1856 Cell
(951) 572-6004 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.
28569 Community Center Drive    Serrano 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 Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220    Serrano Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

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

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

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 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.
This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Outlet Valve Replacement Project near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County.
William Madrigal, Jr., Cultural Resources Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

To identify previously recorded cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center. This records search failed to identify any archaeological sites within a quarter-mile of the project area. A field survey of the project area was completed on September 10, 2014. As a result of the field survey, one historic-period cultural resource, the Lake Gregory Dam and associated facilities, was identified and recorded. No prehistoric resources were found within the project area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File has been conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, California. The Sacred Lands File did not identify any known Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area, but suggested we contact additional sources for information regarding knowledge of unrecorded cultural resources.

ECORP is contacting you about the proposed project to provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project. We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located within or near the proposed project area that could be affected by the proposed project. ECORP is gathering information on potentially unrecorded cultural resources that might be affected by this project for planning purposes only. We will protect the confidentiality of information concerning the identity, location, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified during this process.

We encourage you to participate in this process. The potential impacts that this project may have on cultural resources important to the Native American community cannot be evaluated without your input. We would appreciate receiving your response to this inquiry within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please note that this data gathering process is not considered formal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map
Records Search

2014-132.001 Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement

Map Date: 9/5/2014

Location: N:\2014\2014-132.001 Lake Gregory Outlet Valve Replacement\Maps\Cultural_Resources\Records_Search\LakeGregory_RecordsSearch_v1.mxd

San Bernardino North (1996, NAD83)
and Silverwood Lake (1996, NAD83)
CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles
US Geological Survey

San Bernardino County, California
§14. 22-24, T.02N, R.04W, SBBM
Latitude: 34° 14' 51" N
Longitude: 117° 16' 07" W
Watershed: Mojave (18090208)

Map Features
- Approximate Project Boundary
- 1/2 Mile Buffer
SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Martin:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

[Signature]

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map
September 17, 2014
(2014-132)

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

SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

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A search of the Sacred Lands File has been conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, California. The Sacred Lands File did not identify any known Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area, but suggested we contact additional sources for information regarding knowledge of unrecorded cultural resources.

ECORP is contacting you about the proposed project to provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project. We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located within or near the proposed project area that could be affected by the proposed project. ECORP is gathering information on potentially unrecorded cultural resources that might be affected by this project for planning purposes only. We will protect the confidentiality of information concerning the identity, location, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified during this process.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

[Signature]

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map
SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Siva:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

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A search of the Sacred Lands File has been conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, California. The Sacred Lands File did not identify any known Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area, but suggested we contact additional sources for information regarding knowledge of unrecorded cultural resources.

ECORP is contacting you about the proposed project to provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project. We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located within or near the proposed project area that could be affected by the proposed project. ECORP is gathering information on potentially unrecorded cultural resources that might be affected by this project for planning purposes only. We will protect the confidentiality of information concerning the identity, location, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified during this process.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map
SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Valbuena:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

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A search of the Sacred Lands File has been conducted with the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento, California. The Sacred Lands File did not identify any known Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area, but suggested we contact additional sources for information regarding knowledge of unrecorded cultural resources.

ECORP is contacting you about the proposed project to provide you with an opportunity to comment on the project. We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located within or near the proposed project area that could be affected by the proposed project. ECORP is gathering information on potentially unrecorded cultural resources that might be affected by this project for planning purposes only. We will protect the confidentiality of information concerning the identity, location, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified during this process.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map
SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Valenzuela:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com. Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

SUBJECT: Outlet Valve Replacement Project Near Lake Gregory in Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Walker:

The County of San Bernardino Special District Department proposes to rehabilitate a linear underground water drainage system. The proposed construction would rehabilitate an outlet tunnel, pipe, and a bridge and replace a valve that regulates flow from Lake Gregory into Houston Creek. Construction will take place within an approximately 5-acre area located near the north shore of Lake Gregory in the city of Crestline, San Bernardino County. The project area, as shown on the attached map, is located in Section 23 of Township 2 North, Range 4 West, of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ San Bernardino North (1996) California topographic quadrangle (see attached map).

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Sincerely,
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Wendy M. Blumel
Staff Archaeologist

Attachments: Project Location Map