

**Lake Gregory Regional Park Sitewide Sediment Management Project
Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Appendix E – Cultural Resources Assessment & AB 52 Letters

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Lake Gregory Regional Park Sediment Management Project Unincorporated Crestline, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

Elizabeth Meyerhoff
Senior Project Manager-Environmental
Michael Baker International
40810 Count Center Drive, Suite 200
Temecula, California 92591

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA
With Contributions by Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A., and Timothy Blood, M.S.
BCR Consulting LLC
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
Project No. MBI2304

National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey

Resources Recorded: MBI2304-H-1

Keywords: Crestline, Lake Gregory, Reservoir

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute San Bernardino North, California (1988)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

February 26, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker, Inc. to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment and Historical Evaluation of the proposed Lake Gregory Regional Park Sediment Management Project (project) in Unincorporated Crestline, San Bernardino County, California. The project occupies approximately 105 acres and lies approximately 0.90 miles north of State Route 18. It is surrounded by low-density and forested rural residential properties on all sides. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 16 previous cultural resource studies have taken place within or adjacent to the project site, and six cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile of the project site. One of the previous studies has assessed portions of the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. During the additional research and field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified and recorded the historic-period Lake Gregory, temporarily designated as MBI2304-H-1. BCR Consulting recommends that this resource meets eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such it is recommended a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA and is recommended a historical resource under CEQA. However, proposed project activities will not result in significant adverse effects to any character-defining features. Furthermore, disturbances associated with the construction of the lake at the subject property have been severe and have disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. Also, no buried discoveries have occurred in the vicinity of the project site. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low. Based on these results no further cultural resource work or mitigations are recommended.

While the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;

- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D. The State Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County of San Bernardino will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area mapped primarily as Holocene aged alluvial gravel and sand surrounding the lake’s perimeter, which is then surrounded by Cretaceous aged quartz monzonite, granodiorite, etc (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. Cretaceous units like the one described are not considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT AND UNDERTAKING.....	1
REGULATORY SETTING.....	4
NATURAL SETTING	9
CULTURAL SETTING	10
PREHISTORY	10
ETHNOGRAPHY.....	11
HISTORY	12
PERSONNEL	13
METHODS	13
RESEARCH	14
FIELD SURVEY	14
RESULTS	15
RESEARCH	15
FIELD SURVEY	17
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS.....	18
SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	18
LAKE GREGORY SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	19
RECOMMENDATIONS	21
REFERENCES.....	23
FIGURES	
1: Project Location Map.....	2
TABLES	
A: Operation and Maintenance Elements	
B: Cultural Resources and Reports Within the Project Site Study Radius.....	13
APPENDICES	
A: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY	
B: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATIONS 523 FORMS	
C: PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS	
D: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LAND FILES SEARCH	
E: PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	

INTRODUCTION

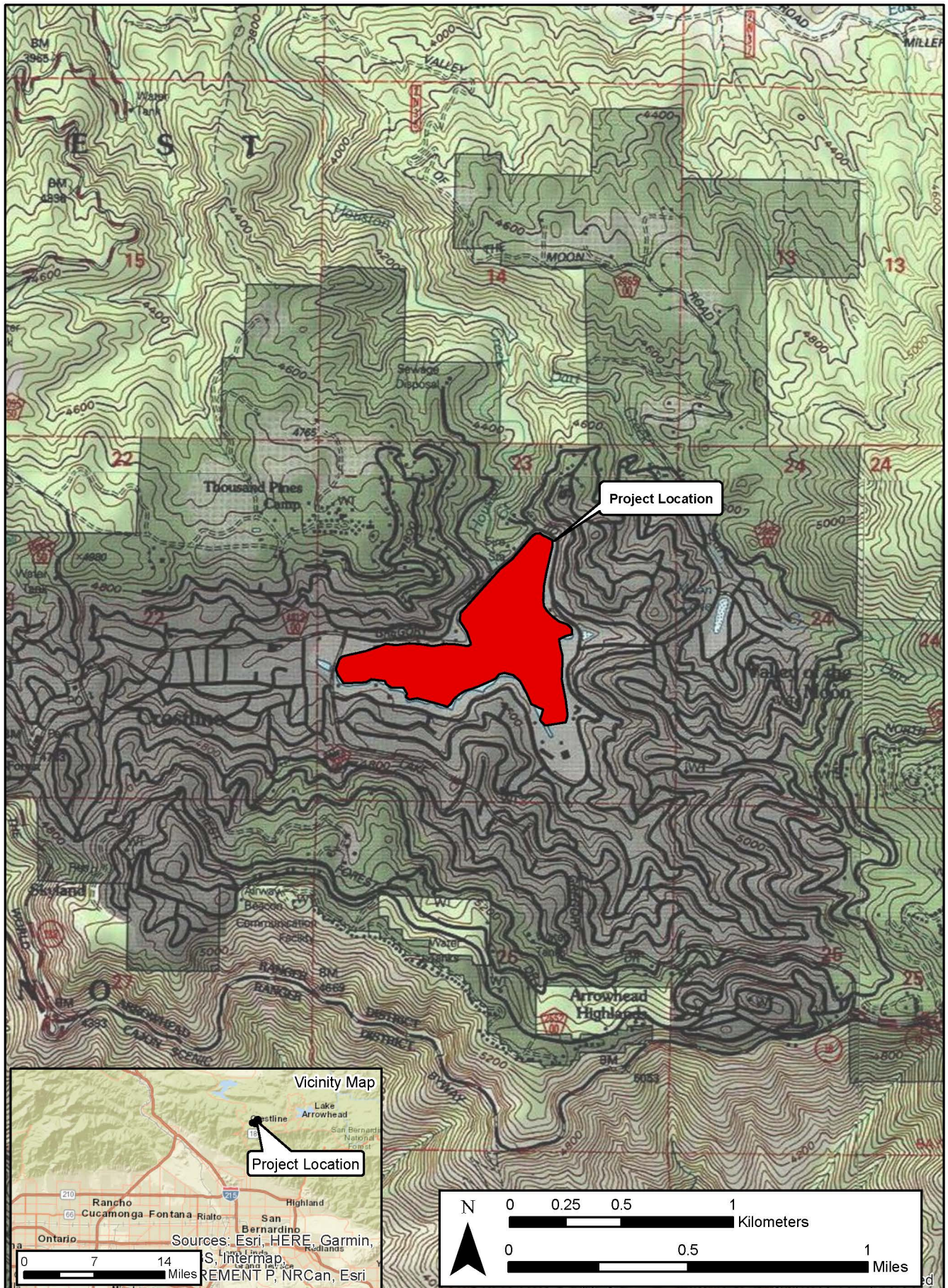
BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment and Historical Evaluation of the proposed Lake Gregory Regional Park Sediment Management Project (project) in the unincorporated community of Crestline, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Area of Potential Effects and Undertaking/Project

The undertaking, or project, is a restoration/improvement project to construct improvements and maintain lake sediment levels within, and adjacent to Lake Gregory Regional Park in community of Crestline in Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The entire Area of Potential Effects (APE) or project location is depicted in Figure 1. It will occupy a portion of Section 23, Township 2 North, Range 4 West (San Bernardino Base and Meridian) and is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino North, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The APE consists of areas in which effects/impacts from a proposed undertaking or project to potential historic properties/historical resources could occur. The undertaking, or project, includes:

- Improvement to the Swim Beach area including regrading and placement of a permanent in-water barrier.
- Improvement to the majority of lake inlet locations along the lake perimeter with the addition of headwall structures and rip rap at some inlets.
- Reconstruction and enhancement of an ephemeral channel (San Moritz Channel Basin).
- On-going sediment management and removal of existing and future sediment accumulation.
- Reconstruction and enhancement of an ephemeral channel (San Moritz Channel Basins) including routine maintenance of Lake Gregory, San Moritz Channel Basins, and Library Basin, including Lake Gregory beach grading, lake and basin structural repairs and debris/trash removal, inlet/outlet repairs, access road and appurtenant structure repairs, slope repairs, maintenance of lake water surface/water quality operational standards, vector control (see Table 3 below).

Swim Beach. The existing swim beach has deteriorated over time and has uneven beach area, large potholes, depressions, and steep slopes. The goal of the improvements to the swim beach area is to improve public safety including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance and the waterpark attraction, which serve as a venue for day camps, sporting events, training, and education.



The proposed improvements in this area include flattening the beach area to a uniform 12:1 slope, and the installation of an in-water, beach stabilization wall to create a horizontal and vertical grade control marker defining the beach. The stabilization wall would be placed in-water and would be approximately 6-inches wide, spanning from the north to south shore. The beach stabilization wall will be constructed to create a horizontal and vertical grade control marker defining the beach. Future maintenance crews can use the top of beach stabilization wall as a vertical marker to restore grades when grooming the beach sand in the beach area. A portion of the lake invert in the vicinity of the West Beach will be graded to create a deepened area that will have a minimum 10ft of water depth at the typical lowest water level during the swim season.

Lake Inlets. There are numerous storm drain inlets/outlets that exhibit significant erosion. In some areas erosion is extreme and has undermined the storm drain and created a potentially dangerous situation. These inlets range in size from 4-36 inches. At some inlet locations there are multiple inlet features (i.e., more than one pipe). These inlets function to maintain the water level at the lake. As part of the improvement Project, a new headwall/weir box would be installed at approximately 19 inlet locations, and riprap pads would be installed at approximately 22 inlet locations. Overall, twenty-two (22) inlet locations would be reconstructed to remediate the erosion damage and install erosion control/protection measures that will limit future erosion damage. Riprap would be installed near all basin inlets to prevent erosion (approximately 375 square-foot footprint per site). The basin weir box outlet structure is intended to retain sediment in the basin and decrease the likelihood of it flowing through the basin into Lake Gregory.

San Moritz Channel Basins. Historically, sediment also accumulates at the southerly tip of the lake near Houston Creek South outlet to the lake adjacent to San Moritz Lodge and along the bank at the Houston Creek East outlet to the lake. The Houston Creek South outlet to the Lake Gregory located adjacent to the San Moritz Lodge was previously improved by constructing an in-line multi-cell debris basin and improving the existing access road by paving over it with approximate 14-foot-wide soil cement armoring along the northern and western perimeter of the existing baseball field for maintenance and vehicular access. The project will improve the site by re-stabilizing the inflow to the lake. All stockpile materials will be trucked to Camp Switzerland. Earthwork quantities are estimated at 26,300 cubic yards imported and exported, for a duration of 35 days. The project does not require use of pile drivers or vibratory rollers.

Operational and Maintenance Activities. The project includes a maintenance element, the creation and implementation of the *2024 Lake Gregory Operations and Maintenance Manual Update* ("O&M Manual"). The O&M Manual incorporates required maintenance activities for each distinct area of the lake including the debris basins and creek outlets (inlets) into the lake. Each area has unique physical characteristics that require ongoing operations and maintenance. Routine maintenance of the lake and adjacent basins is essential to improve water clarity and quality, enhance recreational features, and improve fishery habitat resources of the lake. The O&M Manual includes year-round maintenance activities with seasonal restrictions on certain activities. The below routine O&M elements are summarized below in Table A.

Table A. Operation and Maintenance Elements

Location	O&M Elements	Schedule / Frequency	Maintenance Equipment
Swim Beach	Swim beach area lake bottom footfall and/or foot contact grooming	As necessary, limited to the Park Non-operational season (September through March)	Debris rakes, power boat pulled drag
Lake Inlets	Regular visual inspection and removal of debris	quarterly basis year-round and before each forecast storm	Hand tools/hand
San Moritz Channel Basins	Sediment Removal Channel/Basin Lake Delta Dredging Maintenance of Access Road and other Appurtenances	Semi-annual basis, after large storm events (Sediment Removal) Between Labor Day and March 1 st (Dredging)	Tracked excavator with minimum reach of 30-ft Wheeled loader with 3-yard bucket Three-axle dump truck
Library Basin	Sediment Removal Maintenance of Access Road and other Appurtenances Storm Damage Repair and Restoration Projects	Semi-annual basis, after large storm events (Sediment Removal)	Tracked excavator with minimum reach of 30-ft Wheeled or tracked mini-skid steer (Bobcat) Three-axle 10-yd dump truck
Lake (Sitewide)	Lake Ecology Control/Monitoring Program Lake Water Surface Maintenance Algae, Aquatic Plant and Turbidity Control Insect Control Erosion Control Trash Collection	Ranging from daily to annually	

General maintenance activities to mitigate problems related to floating debris, water clarity, dissolved oxygen, algae, aquatic plant growth, vector control, waterfowl population, water level, rule enforcement, and maintenance of a chronological record of pertinent data are also addressed under operations and maintenance. These activities will not result in any potential for effects to cultural resources and are not described in detail here.

Regulatory Setting

National Environmental Policy Act. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended, establishes the federal policy of protecting important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage during federal project planning. All federal or federally assisted projects requiring action pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA must take into account the effects on cultural resources. According to the NEPA regulations, in considering whether an action may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” an agency must consider, among other things, unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] § 1508.27[b][3]) and the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). NEPA regulations also require that, to the fullest extent

possible, agencies shall prepare draft Environmental Impacts Statements (EISs) concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). When Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA are integrated, project actions that cause adverse effects under Section 106 are usually considered to be significant under NEPA.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The NHPA establishes the federal government policy on historic preservation and the programs, including the National Register, through which this policy is implemented. Under the NHPA, significant cultural resources (referred to as historic properties) include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or determined eligible for inclusion in, the National Register.

Historic properties also include resources determined to be National Historic Landmarks. National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting United States heritage. A property is considered historically significant if it meets one of the National Register criteria and retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance. This act also established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency responsible for implementing Section 106 of NHPA by developing procedures to protect cultural resources included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. Regulations are published in 36 C.F.R. Parts 60, 63, and 800.

National Historic Preservation Act Implementing Regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations § 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires that effects on historic properties be taken into consideration in any federal undertaking. The process has five steps: (1) initiating the Section 106 process, (2) identifying historic properties, (3) assessing adverse effects, (4) resolving adverse effects, and (5) implementing stipulations in an agreement document. The implementing regulations for Section 106 are at 36 C.F.R. Part 800. Section 106 affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as well as other consulting parties, a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect historic properties. SHPOs administer the national historic preservation program at the state level, review National Register nominations, maintain data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and consult with federal agencies during Section 106 review.

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility (Section 106). Eligibility for the National Register rests on two factors: significance and integrity. In order to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, a property must meet one or more of the significance criteria listed below (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) and retain integrity:

- Criterion A—Association with “events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.”
- Criterion B—Association with “the lives of persons significant in our past.”
- Criterion C—Resources “that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent 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.”

- Criterion D—Resources “that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.”

The National Register bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria by: (1) being associated with an important historic context, and (2) retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (National Park Service 1997). The historic context of a resource will define the theme(s), geographical limits, and period of significance by which to evaluate a resource’s significance (National Park Service 1997:7). Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the National Register. According to the National Park Service (1997:2), “properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible” unless such properties are “of exceptional importance.”

In addition to being significant under one or more of these criteria, National Register eligibility (as well as California Register of Historical Resources [California Register] eligibility, as described below) requires that a resource retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Integrity is evaluated through consideration of characteristics that existed during a resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of seven elements:

- Location—The place where the resource was constructed
- Design—The combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure, and style of the resource
- Setting—The physical environment of the resource, including the landscape and spatial relationship of the buildings
- Materials—The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the resource
- Workmanship—The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history
- Feeling—The resource’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association—The direct link between an important historic event or person and a resource

The NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe to be eligible for National Register inclusion (Section 101(d)(6)(A)). Additionally, a broader range of traditional cultural properties is also considered and may be eligible for or listed in the National Register. Traditional cultural properties are places associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community’s history and that may be eligible because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of living communities that are rooted in that community’s history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. In the National

Register programs, culture is understood to mean the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the nation as a whole (Parker and King 1998).

NHPA Section 106 Native American Consultation. Section 106 of the NHPA requires tribal consultation in all steps of the process when a federal agency project or effort may affect historic properties that are either located on tribal lands, or when any Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization attaches religious or cultural significance to the historic property, regardless of the property's location (U.S. General Services Administration 2022).

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect 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" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register, and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical,

archaeological, 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 CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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 meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any 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 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.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County of San Bernardino will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix E.

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 4550 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project site is situated in the San Bernardino Mountains of the Transverse Ranges, an east-west oriented physiographic feature located to the north of the Los Angeles Basin and south of the Mojave Desert (Norris and Webb 1990:320). The San Bernardino's are relatively young for their great height, which exceeds 11,000 feet at Mt. San Gorgonio (Trent 1990). Rainfall averages approximately 20 to 40 inches, with higher rain levels and snow common above 4,000 feet AMSL (Miles and Goudey 1997). Some of the abundant local streams have created natural lakes, and others have been channelized and dammed to form artificial reservoirs. The nearest water source is Houston Creek, which terminates in Mojave River (USGS 1988). The project site has been subject to grading for local roads, the original construction of Lake Gregory in 1933 and the dam rehabilitation in 2019.

Common tree species include Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Coulter pine (*Pinus coulteri*), knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*), incense

cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), sycamore (*Platanus spp.*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and white fir (*Abies concolor*). Montane meadow habitat is also locally present in which various native herbs, grasses, and shrubs accompany a high diversity of birds and mammals, and some amphibians (see Williams 2008: 335-342).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Many regional syntheses have been utilized in the archaeological literature for southern California. The following framework derives information from local studies to provide a useful overview for the project site.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of southern California. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the drier regions, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of available resources (Warren 1984:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers,

hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Schroeder 1953, 1961; Shutler 1961; Yohe 1992).

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern inland areas, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout southern California and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. Large villages evidence more structured settlement patterns, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –and is subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918). During the Shoshonean Period, continued diversification of site assemblages and reduced Anasazi and Yuman influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (also Uto-Aztecan) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular, which have been locally recorded. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the desert during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established between coastal and inland groups during this period.

Ethnography

Serrano. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. All may have used the western San Bernardino County area seasonally. Serrano villages consisted of small collections of willow-framed domed structures situated near reliable water sources. A lineage leader administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Local Serrano relied heavily on acorns and piñon nuts for subsistence, although roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds supplemented these. When available, game animals commonly included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds –particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Cleland 1941).

Crestline. The community of Crestline has been called many names since the 1850's. In 1852, it was named Mormon Springs. It was known as Houston Flats, Crest City, Pine Mont, and Camp Lincoln before it acquired the name Crestline in 1906 by way of a naming competition (San Bernardino County Sun, 24 July 1906: 6). The historic period of Crestline begins with an influx of Mormon migrants from Salt Lake City in a portion of Rancho San Bernardino that was purchased from the Lugo family and named San Bernardino (Robinson 1989). As the Mormon population started to expand, it became apparent that more lumber then was available in the valley would be necessary. In 1852, over the course of two weeks, every able-bodied man from San Bernardino, cleared and graded the first road through Hot Springs Canyon to the top of the mountain to gain access to the plethora of lumber within the San Bernardino Mountain range (Robinson 1989, Mountain Courier, 1 October 1976: 15). This created a lumber boom in the area and by 1854 there were six lumber mills in the area that helped fuel the development of Los Angeles and the San Bernardino area

(Robinson 1989). With the creation of the road, the area became open to tourists. In 1899, the area was known as Camp Lincoln and was a famous meeting place for social and intellectual entertainments with the likes of Captain William Holcomb, Professor William Stephens, General Brown, and Lieutenant Hurley (San Bernardino County Sun, 13 August 1899: 6). By 1906, the area was still a camping spot until Henry Guernsey, a lumberman, purchased 630 acres of cut-over land from the San Bernardino Lumber and Box Company, owned by Arthur Gregory of Redlands, for 11,000 dollars (Robinson 1989). Guernsey planned to subdivide the land and began to lay out streets, dig wells, and install water mains, and he built himself a house. The plots of land quickly sold, and the community was called "Summer City in the Pines" before it was renamed Crestline (Robinson 1989). The first postmaster for Crestline was S.W. Dillon who was a Hollywood screenwriter that suffered from asthma and moved to the mountain area to help his breathing. Dillon purchased an old cement warehouse and converted it to the Crestline Tavern, and in 1920 the Skyland post office was moved into the store (Robinson 1989). The first school opened in September of 1929 after enrolling seven students, the required minimum for Rim of the World School District (Mountain Courier, 18 June 1971: 34). Throughout the 1920's, Crestline would see the development of several new subdivisions (Robinson 1989). In the 1930's, Lake Gregory was constructed, expanding the local tourism industry that would continue through the boom of post-WWII economic development (Robinson 1989; see Additional Research below).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. BCR Staff Archaeologists John Defachelle, B.A. and Kainoa Heskett, B.A. completed the fieldwork. BCR Consulting Project Manager Joseph Orozco, M.A. completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. David Brunzell wrote the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Field Director Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. and Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S. Mr. Blood completed additional research and the Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523 (DPR 523) for Lake Gregory.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5 and Section 106 of the NHPA. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The outer shore of the lake was examined on foot using 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through The Western Science Museum

- Cultural resources records search to review studies conducted in the immediate vicinity and documentation of cultural resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional archives and repositories
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- Evaluation of any cultural resources identified for National Register and California Register listing eligibility
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.

Research

Records Search. On July 6, 2023 (prior to the field survey) a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources recorded within one half-mile of the project site, and survey and excavation reports completed within or adjacent to the project site. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research and Historic Context. BCR Consulting performed additional research through records of the General Land Office Maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, the Rim of the World Historical Society, the San Bernardino County Library, the San Bernardino County Assessor, and through various Internet resources. This research is performed to provide the land use history of the project site, and to provide a historic context for any historic-period cultural resources indicated by the research or field survey.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on November 30, 2023 and December 1, 2023. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across along the Lake Greagory Shoreline, where accessible. Cultural resources and features of Lake Gregory were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR 523 Forms (see Appendix B)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix B and C).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 16 previous cultural resources studies have taken place within or adjacent to the project site, and six cultural resources have been recorded within one half-mile of the project site. One of the previous studies have assessed portions of the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table B. Cultural Resources and Reports Within the Project Site Study Radius

USGS 7.5 Min Quadrangle	Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Half Mile
<i>San Bernardino N</i> , (1988)	P-36-12789: Historic-Period Bldg. Foundation/Well (Adjacent SE) P-36-13426: Historic-Period Bldg. Foundation/Wall (Adjacent S) P-36-13429: Historic-Period Bldg. Foundation/Wall (Adjacent E) P-36-20287: Historic-Period Refuse (1/2 Mile Northwest) P-36-24767: Historic-Period Road (Adjacent West and South) P-36-26759: Unspecified Resource (Adjacent West)	SB-3039, 4242, 4967, 4969, 5016, 5020, 5447*, 5451, 5895 6644, 6761, 6995, 7640, 8091,
<i>Silverwood Lake</i> (1988)	None	SB-2845, 6048

*Within the project site boundaries.

Additional Research and Historic Context. Additional research was performed for the project site to provide a context for the historic-period Lake Gregory and to establish a framework for National Register and California Register eligibility evaluation. Citations are included for this section in Appendix B.

Lake Gregory History. The site that Lake Gregory occupies was originally called Houston Flat. The lake was named after Arthur Gregory who was an accomplished businessman from Redlands. Mr. Gregory began his career as a farm hand, and he slowly acquired and developed an operation of approximately 40 fruit packing houses and hundreds of acres of fruit orchards and cattle ranches. Gregory would eventually purchase 1,500 acres of land in the Crest Forest to source timber for crates to ship his fruit. Gregory's land and other land in the area owned by Bessie Cathcart of San Bernardino, would later be donated as site for Lake Gregory.

During the summer of 1935, Gregory saw the need and value in creating the lake as a water supply and for public recreation at the Houston Flat location. This would lead him to form a committee in December of 1935 consisting of local residents to petition for the creation of a water district so that funds could be raised for the project. By January of 1936, an official charter was issued by the secretary of state in Sacramento, legally recognizing the Crest Forest County Water District. On March 3, 1936, an election was held to elect a board of directors to govern the new district. Members selected included Arthur Gregory, Frederick Spencer, Noble Whittemore, Bessie Cathcart, and Art Manning. The first action that the board of supervisors would take was to file an application with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) for government assistance in creation of the lake and dam. The total cost for the construction of the lake and dam would total 225,000 dollars and the WPA

approved and allocated approximately 178,000 dollars for the project, the rest of the funds would be put forward by the newly formed Crest Forest County Water District.

Establishment of Depression-era Federal Programs. When Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1932, his primary focus was mitigation of the economic devastation of the Great Depression by every means at his disposal. His administration launched a flurry of programs aimed at economic stabilization and putting the 13 million unemployed Americans back to work beginning with the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (NIRA). Hugh S. Johnson, a retired World War I general, was put in charge of its implementation through the National Recovery Administration (NRA). Johnson's agency attempted to develop a planned economy through agreements with businesses to pay minimum wages, limit working hours, and prevent child labor. The NRA also tried to impose price controls and encouraged American consumers to boycott businesses that did not sign on and publicly display support for its program.

The economic controls of the NRA were intended to work in concert with a comprehensive nationwide public works program that was established as Title 2 of the NRA. Known as the Public Works Administration (PWA), it was initially given \$3.3 billion to fund infrastructure projects. It was a stimulus rather than an unemployment program; the PWA provided loans and grants to state and local governments. These non-federal agencies developed projects, chose contractors, and typically shared project costs. PWA projects hired local workers but did not require that they be currently unemployed (The Living New Deal 2016). By the end of 1933, the PWA had funded nearly 20,000 projects, about one fifth of which were state or local (Leighninger 2007). In 1935, the US Supreme Court ruled the NRA unconstitutional, but the PWA survived and was able to continue its work. Many other programs were established to combat unemployment and put the US economy back on course. The Civilian Conservation Corps put unemployed men to work on public lands beginning in 1933. In 1935, the Second New Deal began establishing additional programs, most notably the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which was the largest and is today the most widely remembered of the federal measures taken to combat the Great Depression. The WPA was a direct employment program: it hired unemployed Americans to work on an extremely diverse array of infrastructure and arts projects over its eight years of existence.

PWA Legacy in California. By the end of 1938, the PWA had funded nearly 26,000 projects throughout the US, about 40 percent of which were non-federal. Public housing, schools, prisons, state capitols, post offices, and all types of infrastructure were through the PWA. 2,200 of the buildings constructed by the program were part of larger power, sewer, or water supply infrastructure projects. The most ambitious and largest in scope of its projects were the great dams of the 1930s; some of the most famous bridges of the era were also PWA-funded. The inception of the PWA coincided with the passage of the Field Act in California, which banned construction of unreinforced masonry and set seismic resistance standards after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake.

At the end of the decade, a PWA book summing up the achievements and challenges of the program credited California architects working on PWA projects with having evolved what amounted to a new architectural design movement. California craftsman developed the use of gunite in construction as well as achieving the highest aesthetic standards for concrete

finish, and many of the aesthetically outstanding buildings of the program were in California. California designers were credited by PWA administrators with improving the visual appeal of sewage and water supply buildings, specifically noting that advances in the use of concrete as a finishing material had allowed utilitarian buildings to “become structures of great aesthetic merit.” California projects completed under the PWA include architectural landmarks such as the Golden Gate Bridge, Chaffey Junior College library in Ontario, and Alameda County Courthouse as well as post offices, city halls, and dozens of school buildings. Infrastructure projects are less famous but equally important and include sewage treatment plants in Laguna Beach, Newport, and El Monte as well as reinforced concrete water reservoirs in Whittier and Sacramento.

Development of Lake Gregory. Work on Lake Gregory began soon after WPA funded the project in October 1936. Changes in WPA allotment rules almost stopped the project by causing a shortage in funds of 20,000 dollars. Fortunately, the money was ultimately supplied by donations raised by the Crest Forest County Water District. By August 1937, work had begun removing trees and brush from the bed of the lake. A force of 150 men began work at the project and this would eventually increase to 250 men. The project was designed by engineers W.P. Rowe and R.B. Ward and the WPA labor force was managed by WPA District Manager Ralph Smith. The construction of the lake and dam took approximately fourteen months and was finished in January of 1938. The dam was constructed of rock and earth and stood 75 feet high. It was estimated that it would take a year to fill the lake but a record setting amount of rainfall from late February to early March of 1938 filled the 95-acre lake in a matter of three days. The lake retained its original configuration until 2019 when the dam was deemed hazardous by the California Division of Safety of Dams because it did not meet seismic safety standards. The dam went under a retrofit which included the installation of an outlet valve that allowed water to be released from the lake into Houston Creek, the removal of 30,000 cubic yards of sediment and vegetation from the lake, and the installation of a 40-foot buttress of rock riprap on the downstream side of the dam.

Field Survey

During the field survey BCR Consulting personnel carefully inspected the project site and identified the historic-period constituents. A site description is included below for the historic-period lake/reservoir and the required DPR 523 forms are included in Appendix B.

Lake Gregory (MBI2304-H-1) Site Description. This resource consists of an approximately 105-acre reservoir constructed in 1938. From east to west the reservoir is approximately 3,258 feet wide and 2,749 feet from north to south. In the reservoir’s northern extent lies the dam which was replaced in 2019. An estimated 30,000 cubic yards of material was removed from the downstream side of the dam to allow the installation of an outlet valve that allows water to be released from the lake into Houston Creek. Additionally, a 40-foot buttress of riprap was installed on the downstream side. On the eastern extent of the reservoir is a concrete retaining wall that is approximately 385 feet long. Three roads follow the perimeter of the reservoir, Lake Gregory Drive to the west, San Moritz Drive to the south and east, and Lake Drive to the east and North.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey and research, Lake Gregory (temporarily designated MBI2304-H-1) was identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) and Section 106 of the NHPA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources/properties. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources/properties are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register and 36 C.F.R. § 60.4 of the NHPA. Properties eligible for listing in the National Register and the California Register and subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA or CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility for the National Register rests on two factors: significance and integrity. In order to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, a property must meet one or more of the significance criteria listed below (36 C.F.R. § 60.4) and retain integrity:

- Criterion A—Association with “events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.”
- Criterion B—Association with “the lives of persons significant in our past.”
- Criterion C—Resources “that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent 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.”
- Criterion D—Resources “that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.”

Historically, most—but not all—archaeological resources were only evaluated under Criterion D. However, this approach is considered somewhat limited and all applicable criteria should be thoroughly considered and documented. The National Register bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that in order for a property to qualify for listing in the National Register, it must meet at least one of the National Register criteria by: (1) being associated with an important historic context, and (2) retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance (National Park Service 1997). The historic context of a resource will define the theme(s), geographical limits, and period of significance by which to evaluate a resource’s significance (National Park Service 1997:7). Generally, cultural properties must be 50 years of age or more to be eligible for listing in the National Register. According to the National Park Service (1997:2), “properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible” unless such properties are “of exceptional importance.”

In addition to being significant under one or more of these criteria, National Register eligibility (as well as California Register eligibility, as described below) requires that a resource retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Integrity is evaluated through

consideration of characteristics that existed during a resource's period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of seven elements:

- Location—The place where the resource was constructed
- Design—The combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure, and style of the resource
- Setting—The physical environment of the resource, including the landscape and spatial relationship of the buildings
- Materials—The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the resource
- Workmanship—The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history
- Feeling—The resource's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association—The direct link between an important historic event or person and a resource

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It 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 meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Lake Greagory Significance Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Lake Gregory (MBI2304-H-1) is recommended eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 and the National Register under Criterion A. The resource was funded by the New Deal Public Works Administration. Its funding and construction represent a connection with important programs aimed at recovery and growth during the Great Depression. For these reasons, it is significantly associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is eligible for listing to the National Register and the California Register under Criterion A.

Criterion B/2: Lake Gregory is named after Arthur Gregory who was a prominent businessman in the fruit industry of Redlands and surrounding areas. However, Mr. Gregory's importance and influence derived from his activities in the fruit industry and are not closely linked with this resource. Engineers for the Lake Gregory Reservoir were R.B. Ward and W.P. Rowe. Substantial research did not reveal any other projects that either individual had developed. Lake Gregory is therefore not associated with important individuals and as such is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B and is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Lake Gregory Reservoir (MBI2304-H-1) is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3. The dam's construction consists of an earth face and a concrete lined outlet tunnel and spillway. These were common features of reservoirs for generations and do not represent unique or innovative designs. It therefore does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.

Criterion D/4: The subject property has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion D of the National Register or under Criterion 4 of the California Register.

The historic-age reservoir is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A of the National Register and Criterion 1 of the California Register, and as such is recommended a "historic property" under Section 106 of the NHPA and is recommended a "historical resource" under CEQA.

Integrity. Eligible resources must retain integrity sufficient to convey that eligibility and to qualify as significant resources under CEQA and the NHPA. Integrity is measured by the degree to which a resource retains its historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association. The property has not been moved and thus retains integrity of location.

Documentary evidence indicates that there had not been any significant modifications to the lake or dam itself until the major rehabilitation project that the dam underwent in 2019. However, the work that was completed has not visibly changed the dam from the point of view of the lake itself and can only be seen from downstream. Therefore, the property retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The area surrounding the lake has retained the same general appearance since the 1950's. Therefore, the property retains integrity of setting. Although the 2019 installations diminished some sense of the period in which the dam was constructed, the changes are minimally visible and the resource's integrity of feeling are only moderately diminished. The physical features that characterized the structure in 1938 are sufficiently intact to convey its historic character as a water structure funded by the WPA during the later years of the period New Deal. It therefore retains integrity of association. The Lake Gregory Reservoir retains sufficient integrity to convey its identity as a water structure funded by and constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1938.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted an intensive Cultural Resources Assessment and Historical Evaluation of Lake Gregory in Unincorporated Crestline, San Bernardino County, California. The research and field survey identified the lake itself within the project site boundaries. BCR Consulting recommends that this resource meets eligibility criteria for the National Register and for the California Register. As such it is recommended a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA and is recommended a historical resource under CEQA. However, proposed project activities will not result in significant adverse effects to any character-defining features. Furthermore, disturbances associated with the construction of the lake at the subject property have been severe and have disrupted soil beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely. Also, no buried discoveries have occurred in the vicinity of the project site. As a result, the potential to encounter in-situ remains associated with significant archaeological materials during project-related excavation is low. Based on these results no further cultural resource work or mitigations are recommended.

While the current study has not indicated sensitivity for unknown cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix D. The State Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information

available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County of San Bernardino will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix E has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area area mapped primarily as Holocene aged alluvial gravel and sand surrounding the lake’s perimeter, which is then surrounded by Cretaceous aged quartz monzonite, granodiorite, etc (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. Cretaceous units like the one described are not considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

REFERENCES

- Basgall, Mark E., and M.C. Hall
1994 Perspectives on the Early Holocene Archaeological Record of the Mojave Desert: *Kelso Conference Papers 1987-1992*, edited by G.D. Everson and J.S. Schneider. CSU Bakersfield, Museum of Anthropology Occasional Papers in Anthropology 4.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles Smith
1978 *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.
- Beattie, George W., and Helen P. Beattie
1974 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks: Oakland.
- Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase
1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. Oklahoma City: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Bedwell, S.F.
1973 *Fort Rock Basin: Prehistory and Environment*. University of Oregon Books, Eugene.
- Cleland, Robert Glass
1941 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills—Southern California, 1850-80*. San Marino, California: Huntington Library.
- Gifford, Edward W.
1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Anthropology* 14(22)155-219.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. New York: Dover Publications.
- McGuire, K.R., and M.C. Hall
1988 *The Archaeology of Tiefert Basin, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California*. Report Prepared by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.
- Miles, S.R., and C.B. Goudey
1997 *Ecological Subregions of California: Section and Subsection Descriptions*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region. San Francisco.
- Mountain Courier
1971 "History of Crestline." 18 June: 34. Crestline, California.

1976 "Historical Notes." 1 October: 15. Crestline, California.
- Norris, R.M. and R.W. Webb
1990 *Geology of California*. John Wiley. New York.

Office of Historic Preservation

1994 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. OHP. Sacramento.

Robinson, John W.

1989 *The San Bernardinos*. Big Santa Anita Historical Society. Arcadia, California.

Rogers, M.J.

1939 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3.

San Bernardino County Sun

1899 "Mountain Campers." 13 August: 6. San Bernardino, California.

1906 "Crestline is New Resort Name." 24 July: 6. San Bernardino, California.

1937 "King Reviews History of Dam Project." 17 September: 4. San Bernardino, California.

1937 "Attorney Reviews History of Gregory Dam Project." 17 September: 5. San Bernardino, California.

Schroeder, Albert H.

1953 A Few Sites in Moapa Valley, Nevada. *The Masterkey* 27(1):18-24, (2):62-68

1961 *The Archaeological Excavations at Willow Beach, 1950*. Utah Anthro. Papers 50.

Schroth, Adella Beverly

1994 *The Pinto Point Controversy in the Western United States*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

Shutler, Richard, Jr.

1961 *Lost City, Pueblo Grande de Nevada*. Nev. State Museum Anthropological Papers 5.

1968 The Great Basin Archaic. In Prehistory in the Western United States. *Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):24-26. Edited by C. Irwin-Williams, E. New Mexico University.

Sutton, Mark Q.

1996 The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Mojave Desert. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 18(2):221-257.

Trent, D.D.

1990 *Geology of the Central San Bernardino Mountains, Southern California*. National Association of Geoscience Teachers, Far West Section. Concord, California.

United States Geological Survey

1988 *San Bernardino North, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

1988 *Silverwood Lake, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by M. Moratto with contributions by D.A. Fredrickson, C. Raven, and C.N. Warren, pp. 339–430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N. and R.H. Crabtree

1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Williams, Patricia, Leah Messinger, Sarah Johnson

2008 *Habitats Alive! An Ecological Guide to California's Diverse Habitats*. California Institute for Biodiversity, Claremont, California.

Yohe, Robert M., II

1992 *A Reevaluation of Western Great Basin Cultural Chronology and Evidence for the Timing of the Introduction of the Bow and Arrow to Eastern California Based on New Excavations at the Rose Spring Site (CA-INY-372)*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

MBI2304

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02845	NADB-R - 1062845	1994	LERCH, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF EFFLUENT HOLDING PONDS, CRESTLINE SANITATION DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	TOM DODSON & ASSOCIATES	
SB-03039	NADB-R - 1063039	1995	GRAY, DEBORAH and DONN R. GREND	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF AN 8.4 ACRE PARCEL FOR THE RIM OF THE WORLD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	STATISTICAL RESEARCH	
SB-04242	NADB-R - 1064242	2004	MIRRO, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 245 ACRES ON THE THOUSAND PINES PROPERTY FOR THE NATIONAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE. 5PP	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	36-020287
SB-04967	NADB-R - 1064967; NRCS -	2005	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 97 Acres within th Crestline Sanitation Property for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.	Applied Earthworks	
SB-04969	NADB-R - 1064969; NRCS -	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 102.2 Acres Within the CF183ULP Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.	Applied Earthworks	36-012705, 36-012706, 36-012707, 36-012708
SB-05016	NADB-R - 1065016	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of San Bernardino County Road Segments of Lake Arrowhead and Lake Gregory, California.		
SB-05020	NADB-R - 1065020	2006	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 51 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF 188 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.		
SB-05447	NADB-R - 1065447	2007	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 148 Parcels Encompassing 175.7 Acres within the Urban Large Parcel CF214 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.	Applied Earthworks	36-013426
SB-05451	NADB-R - 1065451; NRCS -	2007	Mirro, Michael	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.	Applied Earthworks	36-013434, 36-013435, 36-013436, 36-013437, 36-013438
SB-05895	NADB-R - 1065895	2007	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 116.5 Acres in the North Road Fuel Modification Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.		

Report List

MBI2304

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06048	NADB-R - 1066048; NRCS -	2008	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 60.6 Acres on the Dart Canyon Fuel Modification Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service.	Applied Earthworks	
SB-06644	CAL FIRE - ; NADB-R - 1066644	2008	Kessler, John	Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Great View Fuel Modification Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Black Fox Timber Management Group	
SB-06761	NADB-R - 1066761	2005	Gardner, Jill K., Audry Williams, and Hubert Switalski	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.		36-000930, 36-003802, 36-004291, 36-004293, 36-004887, 36-005580, 36-010265, 36-010266, 36-012137, 36-012138, 36-012139, 36-012140, 36-012141, 36-012142, 36-012143, 36-012144, 36-012145, 36-012261, 36-020554
SB-06995	NADB-R - 1066995	2010	Losekoot, Frank	A Confidential Archaeological Letter for the Houston Fuel Modification Project for the County of San Bernardino Hazardous Tree Removal Operations, San Bernardino County, California.	San Bernardino County/CDF	
SB-07640	NADB-R - 1067640	2011	Losekoot, Frank	A Confidential Letter for the Lake Gregory Fuel Modification Project for the County of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-08091		2014	Brodie, Natalie	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY REPLACEMENT OF FIVE DETERIORATED POWER POLES ON THE PENSTOCK 12kV CIRCUIT (TD841039), TAGGERT 12kv CIRCUIT (TD837440), MONTREAL 12kV CIRCUIT (TD842772), AND CRESTLINE 2.4kV CIRCUIT (TD843211), SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Resource List

MBI2304

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-012789		Resource Name - AE-CF188-2H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH05	2006 (M. Linder, Applied Earthworks)	
P-36-013426		AE-CF214-1H; 24655 San Moritz Dr, Crestline			AH02; AH11	2007 (Applied Earthworks)	SB-05447
P-36-013429		Resource Name - AE-CPP184-1H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH11	2006 (M. Linder, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	SB-05450
P-36-020287		Resource Name - AE-TP-1; Resource Name - Thousand Pines Camp	Site	Historic	AH04; AH15	2004 (B. Sheets, Applied Earthworks)	SB-04242
P-36-024767		Resource Name - San Moritz Way Alignment	Site	Historic	AH07; HP37	2011 (Joshu Trampier, SRI)	
P-36-026759							

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

*Resource Name or #: MBI2304-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: Lake Gregory

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Bernardino North **Date:** 1988

T2N; R4W; 23; SBBM

c. Address: City: Crestline Zip: 92410

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 474571 mE/ 3789007 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 4500' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The subject property is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Lake Gregory Drive and San Moritz Drive.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of an approximately 105-acre reservoir constructed in 1938 (See Page 2, 3, and 4 for construction history). From east to west the reservoir is approximately 3,258 feet wide and 2,749 feet from north to south. In the reservoir's northern extent lies the dam which underwent a large rehabilitation project in 2019. An estimated 30,000 cubic yards of material was removed from the downstream side of the dam to allow the installation of an outlet valve that allows water to be released from the lake into Houston Creek. Additionally, a 40-foot buttress of riprap was installed on the downstream side. On the eastern extent of the reservoir is a concrete retaining wall that is approximately 385 feet long. Three roads follow the perimeter of the reservoir, Lake Gregory Drive to the west, San Moritz Drive to the south and east, and Lake Drive to the east and North.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP22. Lake/River/Reservoir

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P4. Resources Present:**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object
☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of
District ☐ Other

P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #) Lake
Overview (View West),
12/1/2023

***P6. Date Constructed/ Age
and Sources:** ☒ Historic 1938
(see page 2) ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
County of San Bernardino
385 N Arrowhead Ave San
Bernardino, CA 92415

***P8. Recorded by:**
J. Defachelle, K. Heskett
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:**
11/30/23 and 12/1/23

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment and Historical Evaluation Lake Gregory Regional Park Sitewide Sediment Management Project, Crestline, San Bernardino County, California*

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code:

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MBI2304-H-1

B1. Historic Name: N/A B2. Common Name: Lake Gregory
B3. Original Use: Water Reservoir, Recreation B4. Present Use: Water Reservoir, Recreation

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations): See Property History on Continuation Sheet Page 3.

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

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9a. Architect: W.P. Rowe and R.V. Ward **b. Builder:** Ralph Smith

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Public Works Administration Project **Area:** Crestline **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

History

The site that Lake Gregory occupies was originally called Houston Flat. The lake was named after Arthur Gregory who was an accomplished businessman from Redlands (The San Bernardino County Sun, 17 September 1937:4). Mr. Gregory began his career as a farm hand, and he slowly acquired and developed an operation of approximately 40 fruit packing houses and hundreds of acres of fruit orchards and cattle ranches (Whitney 1938). Gregory would eventually purchase 1,500 acres of land in the Crest Forest to source timber for crates to ship his fruit (Whitney 1938). Gregory's land and other land in the area owned by Bessie Cathcart of San Bernardino, would later be donated as site for Lake Gregory. During the summer of 1935, Gregory saw the need and value in creating the lake as a water supply and for public recreation at the Houston Flat location (The San Bernardino County Sun, 17 September 1937: 4). This would lead him to form a committee in December of 1935 consisting of local residents to petition for the creation of a water district so that funds could be raised for the project (The San Bernardino County Sun 1937, 17 September: 4). By January of 1936, an official charter was issued by the secretary of state in Sacramento, legally recognizing the Crest Forest County Water District (The San Bernardino County Sun 1937, 17 September: 4). On March 3, 1936, an election was held to elect a board of directors to govern the new district. Members selected included Arthur Gregory, Frederick Spencer, Noble Whittemore, Bessie Cathcart, and Art Manning (The San Bernardino County Sun 1937, 17 September: 4). The first action that the board of supervisors would take was to file an application with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) for government assistance in creation of the lake and dam. The total cost for the construction of the lake and dam would total 225,000 dollars and the WPA approved and allocated approximately 178,000 dollars for the project, the rest of the funds would be put forward by the newly formed Crest Forest County Water District (Robinson 1989; The San Bernardino County Sun 1937, 17 September:5).

Establishment of Depression-era Federal Programs. When Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1932, his primary focus was mitigation of the economic devastation of the Great Depression by every means at his disposal. His administration launched a flurry of programs aimed at economic stabilization and putting the 13 million unemployed Americans back to work beginning with the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 (NIRA). Hugh S. Johnson, a retired World War I general, was put in charge of its implementation through the National Recovery Administration (NRA). Johnson's agency attempted to develop a planned economy through agreements with businesses to pay minimum wages, limit working hours, and prevent child labor. The NRA also tried to impose price controls and encouraged American consumers to boycott businesses that did not sign on and publicly display support for its program (Taylor 2007).

[Public Works Administration and Property History continued on page 3].

Period of Significance: Pre-World War II **Property Type:** Municipal

Applicable Criteria: N/A B11. Additional Resource Attributes N/A

***B12. References:**

Lee, Bradford A. 1982. *The New Deal Reconsidered*. Electronic Document: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40256265>. Accessed multiple dates.
Leighninger, Robert D. Jr. 2007. *Long-range Public Investment: the Forgotten Legacy of the New Deal*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.
The Los Angeles Times 1938 *New Mountain Lake Created*, July 24: 4.
The Mountaineer 1937 *Gregory Lake Board Urges Support To Finance New Lake For Crest Area*, August 20: 1.
The Mountaineer 1937 *Lake Gregory Dream About To Be Realized*, September 17: 2.
The Mountaineer 1938 *Lake Gregory Forming As Water Impounded By Dam*, January 28: 1.
The San Bernardino County Sun 1937 *King Reviews History of Dam Project*, September 17: 1.
The San Bernardino County Sun 1937 *Attorney Reviews History of Gregory Dam Project*, September 17: 2.
San Bernardino County 2019 "Construction on the Lake Gregory Dam is Complete!". Electronic document, accessed June 14, 2023.
Griffin Structures 2019 "Lake Gregory Dam Rehabilitation". Electronic document, accessed June 14, 2023.
Short, C. W. & R. Stanley-Brown. 1939. *Public Buildings: a Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration*. Government Printing Office, Washington.
The Living New Deal. 2016. *Public Works Administration (PWA), 1933-1943*. Electronic Document: <https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/public-works-administration-pwa-1933-1943>. Accessed Feb. 10, 2023.
Victor Valley News-Herald 1937 *Work Progressing At Lake Gregory*, 20 August: 1.
Whitney, Allan F. 1938. *Golden Jubilee: Redlands California 1888-1938*. Citrograph Printing Co, Redlands, California.

***B14. Evaluators:** Timothy Blood and David Brunzell, BCR Consulting, Claremont, California

***Date of Evaluation** 12/4/2023

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 7

Recorded by J. Defachelle, K. Heskett

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MBI2304-H-1

*Date: November 30, 2023, December 1, 2023

B10. Significance [Continued from page 2]:

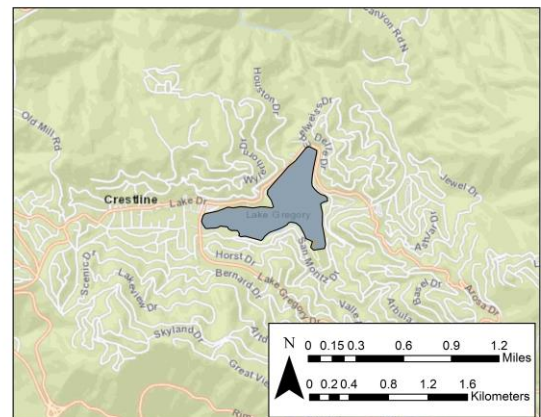
The economic controls of the NRA were intended to work in concert with a comprehensive nationwide public works program that was established as Title 2 of the NRA. Known as the Public Works Administration (PWA), it was initially given \$3.3 billion to fund infrastructure projects. It was a stimulus rather than an unemployment program; the PWA provided loans and grants to state and local governments. These non-federal agencies developed projects, chose contractors, and typically shared project costs. PWA projects hired local workers but did not require that they be currently unemployed (The Living New Deal 2016). By the end of 1933, the PWA had funded nearly 20,000 projects, about one fifth of which were state or local (Leighninger 2007). In 1935, the US Supreme Court ruled the NRA unconstitutional, but the PWA survived and was able to continue its work. Many other programs were established to combat unemployment and put the US economy back on course. The Civilian Conservation Corps put unemployed men to work on public lands beginning in 1933. In 1935, the Second New Deal began establishing additional programs, most notably the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which was the largest and is today the most widely remembered of the federal measures taken to combat the Great Depression. The WPA was a direct employment program: it hired unemployed Americans to work on an extremely diverse array of infrastructure and arts projects over its eight years of existence.

PWA Legacy in California. By the end of 1938, the PWA had funded nearly 26,000 projects throughout the US, about 40 percent of which were non-federal. Public housing, schools, prisons, state capitols, post offices, and all types of infrastructure were through the PWA. 2,200 of the buildings constructed by the program were part of larger power, sewer, or water supply infrastructure projects. The most ambitious and largest in scope of its projects were the great dams of the 1930s; some of the most famous bridges of the era were also PWA-funded. The inception of the PWA coincided with the passage of the Field Act in California, which banned construction of unreinforced masonry and set seismic resistance standards after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake. At the end of the decade, a PWA book summing up the achievements and challenges of the program credited California architects working on PWA projects with having evolved what amounted to a new architectural design movement. California craftsman developed the use of gunite in construction as well as achieving the highest aesthetic standards for concrete finish, and many of the aesthetically outstanding buildings of the program were in California. California designers were credited by PWA administrators with improving the visual appeal of sewage and water supply buildings, specifically noting that advances in the use of concrete as a finishing material had allowed utilitarian buildings to “become structures of great aesthetic merit.” California projects completed under the PWA include architectural landmarks such as the Golden Gate Bridge, Chaffey Junior College library in Ontario, and Alameda County Courthouse as well as post offices, city halls, and dozens of school buildings. Infrastructure projects are less famous but equally important and include sewage treatment plants in Laguna Beach, Newport, and El Monte as well as reinforced concrete water reservoirs in Whittier and Sacramento (Short & Brown 1939).

Subject Property Development History

Work on Lake Gregory began soon after WPA funded the project in October 1936 (The Mountaineer, 23 October 1936:1). Changes in WPA allotment rules almost stopped the project by causing a shortage in funds of 20,000 dollars. Fortunately, the money funded from donations raised by the Crest Forest County Water District (The Mountaineer, 20 August 1937:1). By August 1937, work had begun removing trees and brush from the bed of the lake. A force of 150 men began work at the project and this would eventually increase to 250 men (Victor Valley News-Herald, 20 August 1937:1). The project was designed by engineers W.P. Rowe and R.B. Ward and the WPA labor force was managed by WPA District Manager Ralph Smith (The San Bernardino County Sun, 17 September 1937:5). The construction of the lake and dam took approximately fourteen months and was finished in January of 1938 (The Mountaineer, 28 January 1938: 1). The dam was constructed of rock and earth and stood 75 feet high (Robinson 1989). It was estimated that it would take a year to fill the lake but a record setting amount of rainfall from late February to early March of 1938 filled the 95-acre lake in a matter of three days (The Los Angeles Times, 24 July 1938:4; Robinson 1989). The lake retained its original configuration until 2019 when the dam was deemed hazardous by the California Division of Safety of Dams because it did not meet seismic safety standards (San Bernardino County 2019). The dam went under a retrofit which included the installation of an outlet valve that allowed water to be released from the lake into Houston Creek, the removal of 30,000 cubic yards of sediment and vegetation from the lake, and the installation of a 40-foot buttress of rock riprap on the downstream side of the dam (Griffin Structures 2019).

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



National Register/California Register Evaluations

Criterion A/1: Lake Gregory (MBI2304-H-1) is recommended eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 and the National

Register under Criterion A. The resource was funded by the New Deal Public Works Administration. Its funding and construction represents a connection with important programs aimed at recovery and growth during the Great Depression. For these reasons, it is significantly associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is eligible for listing to the National Register and the California Register under Criterion A.

Criterion B/2: Lake Gregory is named after Arthur Gregory who was a prominent businessman in the fruit industry of Redlands and surrounding areas. However, Mr. Gregory's importance and influence derived from his activities in the fruit industry and is not closely linked with this resource. Engineers for the Lake Gregory Reservoir were R.B Ward and W.P. Rowe. Substantial research did not reveal any other projects that either individual had worked on. Lake Gregory is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B and is not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Lake Gregory Reservoir (MBI2304-H-1) is recommended not eligible for the for the National Register under Criterion C and not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3. The dam's construction consists of an earth face and a concrete lined outlet tunnel and spillway. These were common features of reservoirs for generations and do not represent unique or innovative designs. It therefore does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Furthermore, it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value.

Criterion D/4: The subject property has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history and is therefore not eligible for listing under Criterion D of the National Register or under Criterion 4 of the California Register.

The historic-age reservoir is recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A of the National Register Criterion 1 of the California Register, and, as such is recommended a "historic property" under NHPA and is recommended a "historical resource" under CEQA.

Integrity. Eligible resources must retain integrity sufficient to convey that eligibility and to qualify as significant resources under CEQA and the NHPA. Integrity is measured by the degree to which a resource retains its historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association. The property has not been moved and thus retains integrity of location.

Research has revealed historic photographs of the property from the time of its construction and documentary evidence indicates that there had not been any significant modifications to the lake or dam itself until the major rehabilitation project that the dam underwent in 2019. However, the work that was completed has not visibly changed the dam from the point of view of the lake itself and can only be seen from downstream. Therefore, the property retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The area surrounding the lake has retained the same general appearance since the 1950's. Therefore, the property retains integrity of setting. Although the 2019 installations diminished some sense of the period in which the dam was constructed, the changes are minimally visible and the resource's integrity of feeling are only moderately diminished. The physical features that characterized the structure in 1938 are sufficiently intact to convey its historic character as a water structure funded by the WPA during the later years of the period New Deal. It therefore retains integrity of association. The Lake Gregory Reservoir retains sufficient integrity to convey its identity as a water structure funded by and constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1938.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 5 of 7

Recorded by J. Defachelle, K. Heskett

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MBI2304-H-1

*Date: November 30, 2023, December 1, 2023

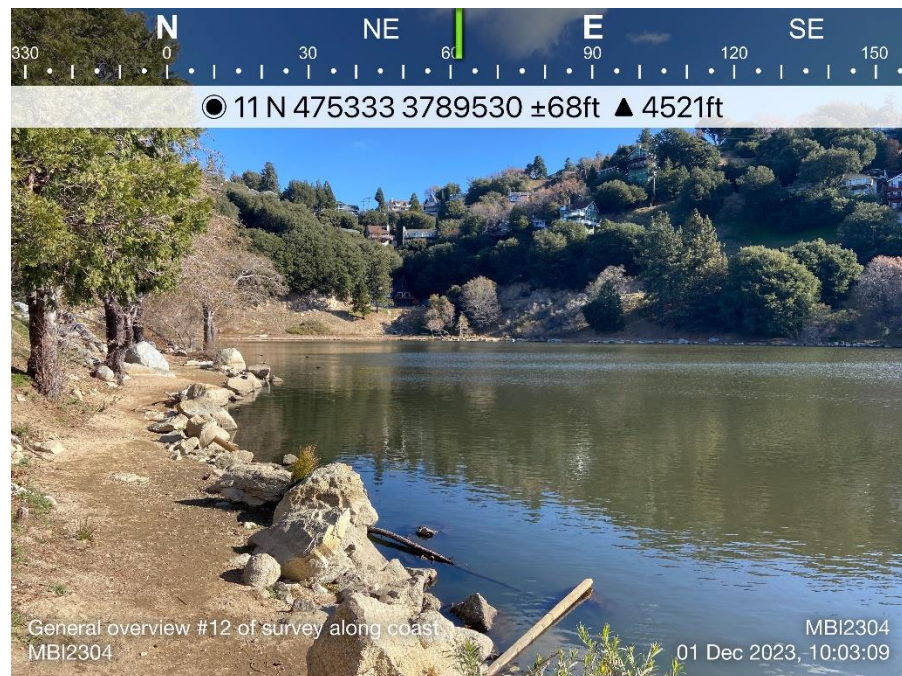


Photo 1: Reservoir Overview (View NE)

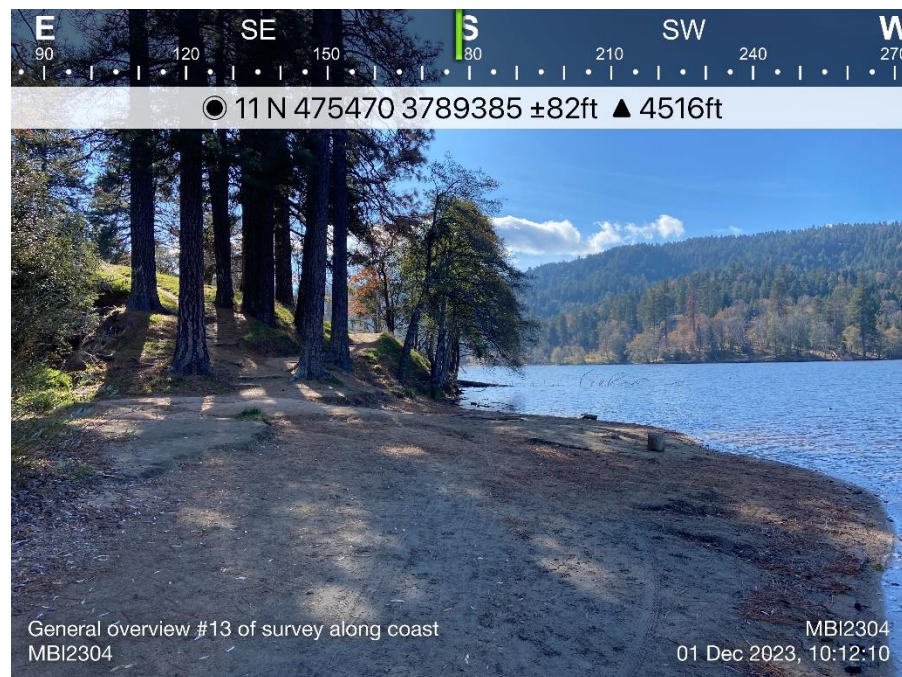


Photo 2: Reservoir Overview (View S)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 6 of 7

Recorded by J. Defachelle, K. Heskett

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MBI2301-H-1

*Date: November 30, 2023, December 1, 2023

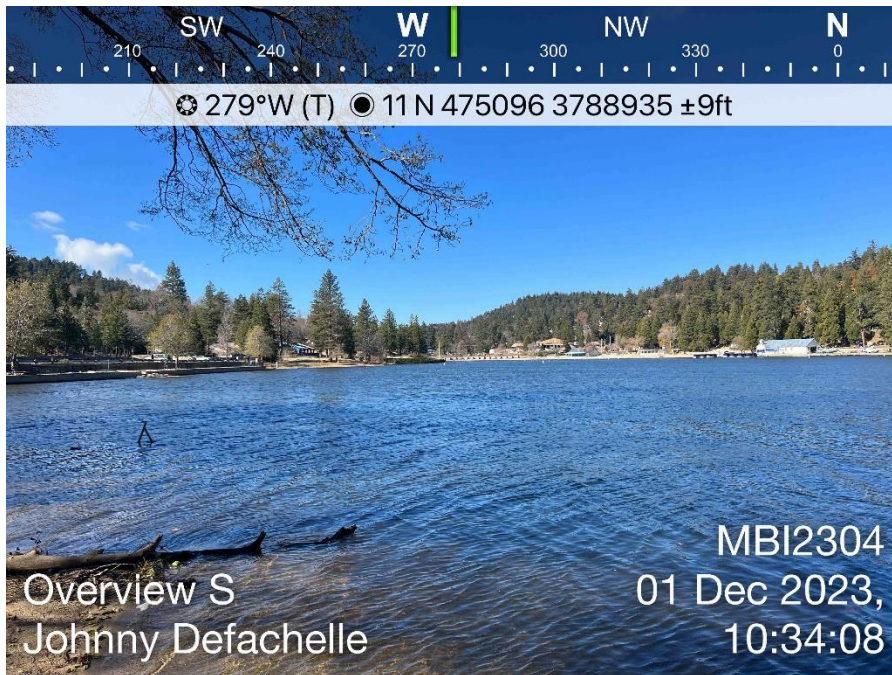


Photo 3: Reservoir Overview (View W)

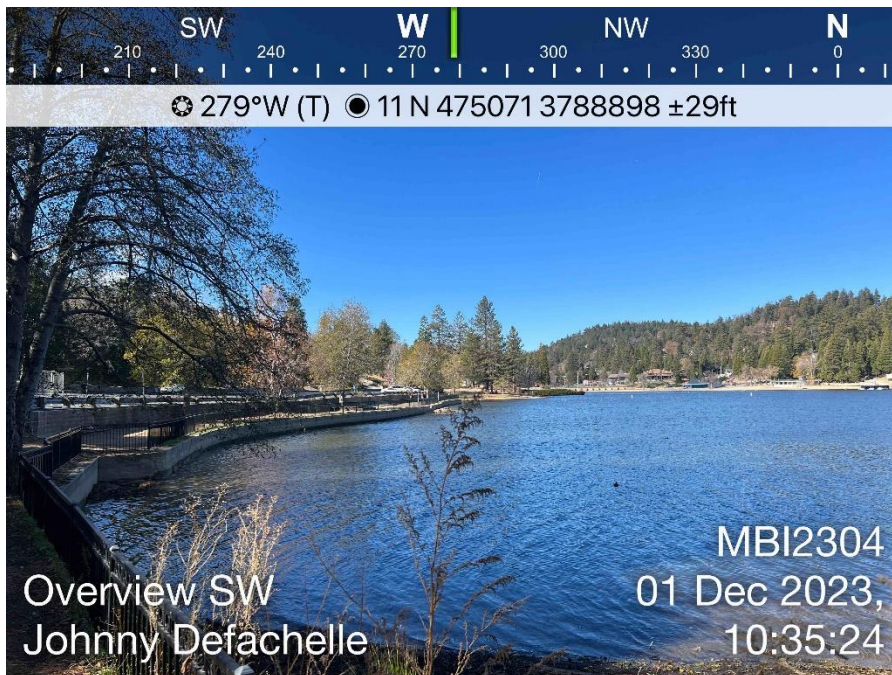


Photo 4: Reservoir Overview (View W)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 7 of 7

Recorded by J. Defachelle, K. Heskett

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MBI2301-H-1

*Date: November 30, 2023, December 1, 2023



Photo 5: Retainer Wall Overview (View SW)



Photo 6: Dam Overview (View NE) Source: San Bernardino County (2019).

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Lake Overview



Photo 2: Lake Overview with Cement Retaining Wall



Photo 3: Lake Overview

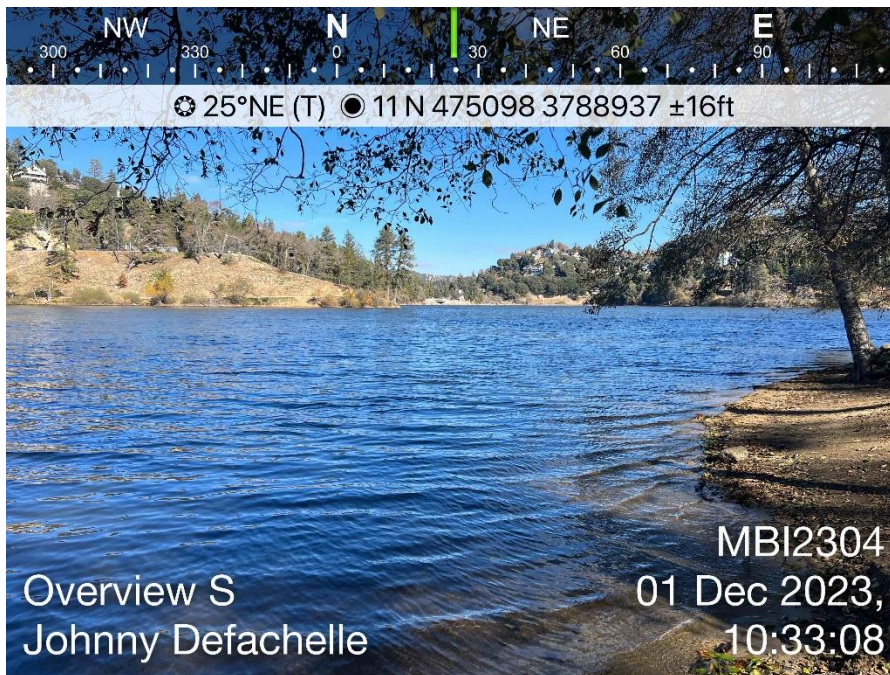


Photo 4: Lake Overview

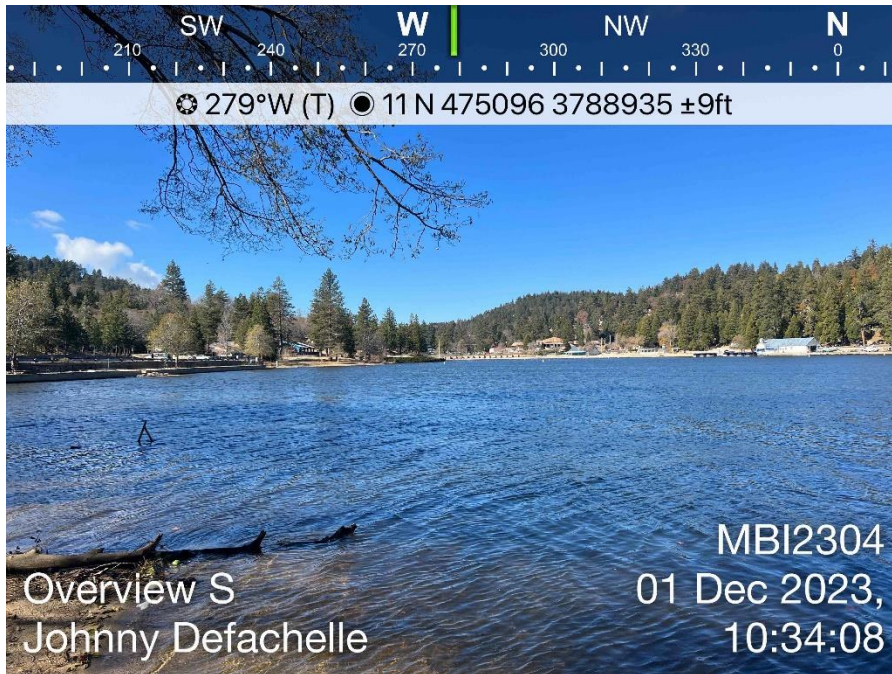


Photo 5: Lake Overview

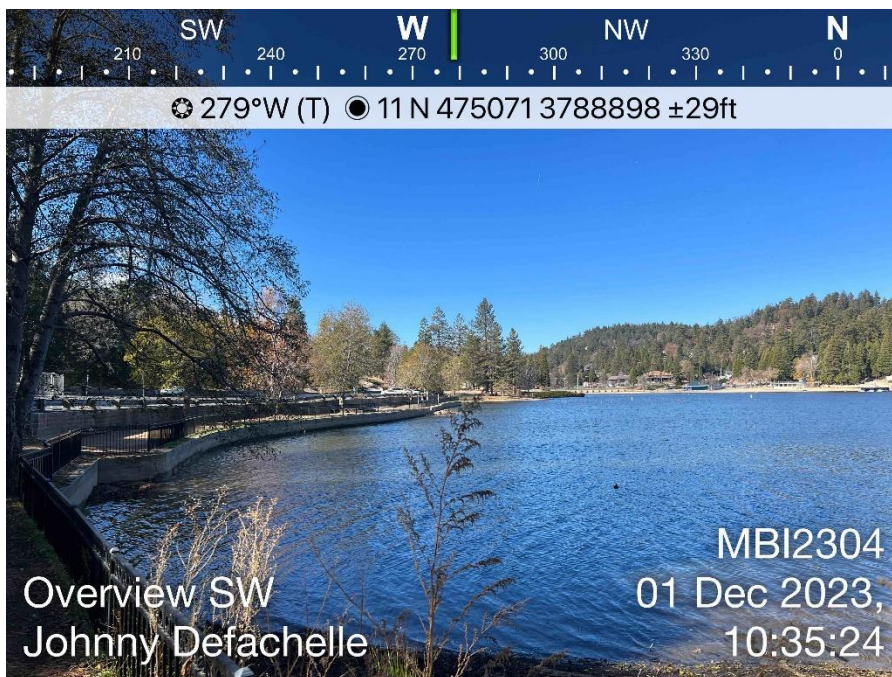


Photo 6: Lake Overview

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 17, 2023

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLCVia Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com**Re: Lake Gregory Regional Park Sitewide Sediment Management Project (MBI2304), San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

APPENDIX E

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW



July 13th, 2023

BCR Consulting, LLC
Timothy Blood
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Blood,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Lake Gregory Regional Park Sitewide Sediment Management Project in the census-designated place of Crestline, San Bernardino County, CA. The project site is located in Lake Gregory on Township 2 North, Range 4 West, Section 23 of *San Bernardino North, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped primarily as Holocene aged alluvial gravel and sand surrounding the lake's perimeter, which is then surrounded by Cretaceous aged quartz monzonite, monzogranite, granodiorite, etc (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. Cretaceous units like the one described are not considered to be paleontologically sensitive. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

Lake Gregory Regional Park Sitewide Sediment Management Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

 1 Mile Radius

 grMz: Mesozoic granitic rocks, unit 3 (Sierra Nevada, Death Valley area, Northern Mojave Desert and Transverse Ranges) (Permian to Tertiary, most Mesozoic)

 Lake Gregory Regional Park Sitewide Sediment Management Project

