

**A P P E N D I X B**

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
LITERATURE STUDY







**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
LITERATURE STUDY  
FOR THE  
WATERMAN GARDENS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT,  
SAN BERNARDINO, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO,  
CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:**

THE PLANNING CENTER | DC&E  
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**On behalf of:**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. was retained to determine the potential for adverse effects on archaeological resources that could be present on the 38 acres containing the Waterman Gardens housing development in San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. This study included a records search, Native American Sacred Lands file search, consultation with Native American Tribes and individuals and assessment of previously known cultural resources within the project's area of potential effects (APE).

The proposed project consists of the redevelopment of a housing development. It would demolish the existing 252-residential units and construct new residential units, a community center and other community service-oriented uses at the same location. Six vehicular access points are planned, as are 617 off-street and 204 on-street parking spaces and pedestrian and bicycle access.

The record search, completed on May 2, 2011 at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, indicated there are no previously recorded archaeological sites and no prior studies within the APE. Four historic-era resources are known and eight prior archaeological studies have been completed within a one-mile radius of the APE. The Native American Heritage Commission stated that there are no known sacred lands in the project vicinity. Two responses were received from Native American representatives; both requested Native American monitoring.

No direct impacts to known archaeological resources by the redevelopment project are anticipated. The APE, however, is considered to have a low to moderate sensitivity for the discovery of prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic-era cultural resources, and there is potential for the existence of buried or undocumented surface archaeological materials within the APE. Construction monitoring is recommended for ground-disturbing activities within native soils/sediments only; not in previously disturbed areas.

This report will be filed with the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center and Cogstone. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at the Orange, California office of Cogstone.

## INTRODUCTION

### PURPOSE OF STUDY

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. was retained to determine the potential for adverse effects on archaeological resources that could be present on the 38 acres containing the Waterman Gardens housing development in San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. This study included a records search, Native American Sacred Lands file search, consultation with Native American Tribes and individuals and assessment of previously known cultural resources within the project's area of potential effects (APE).

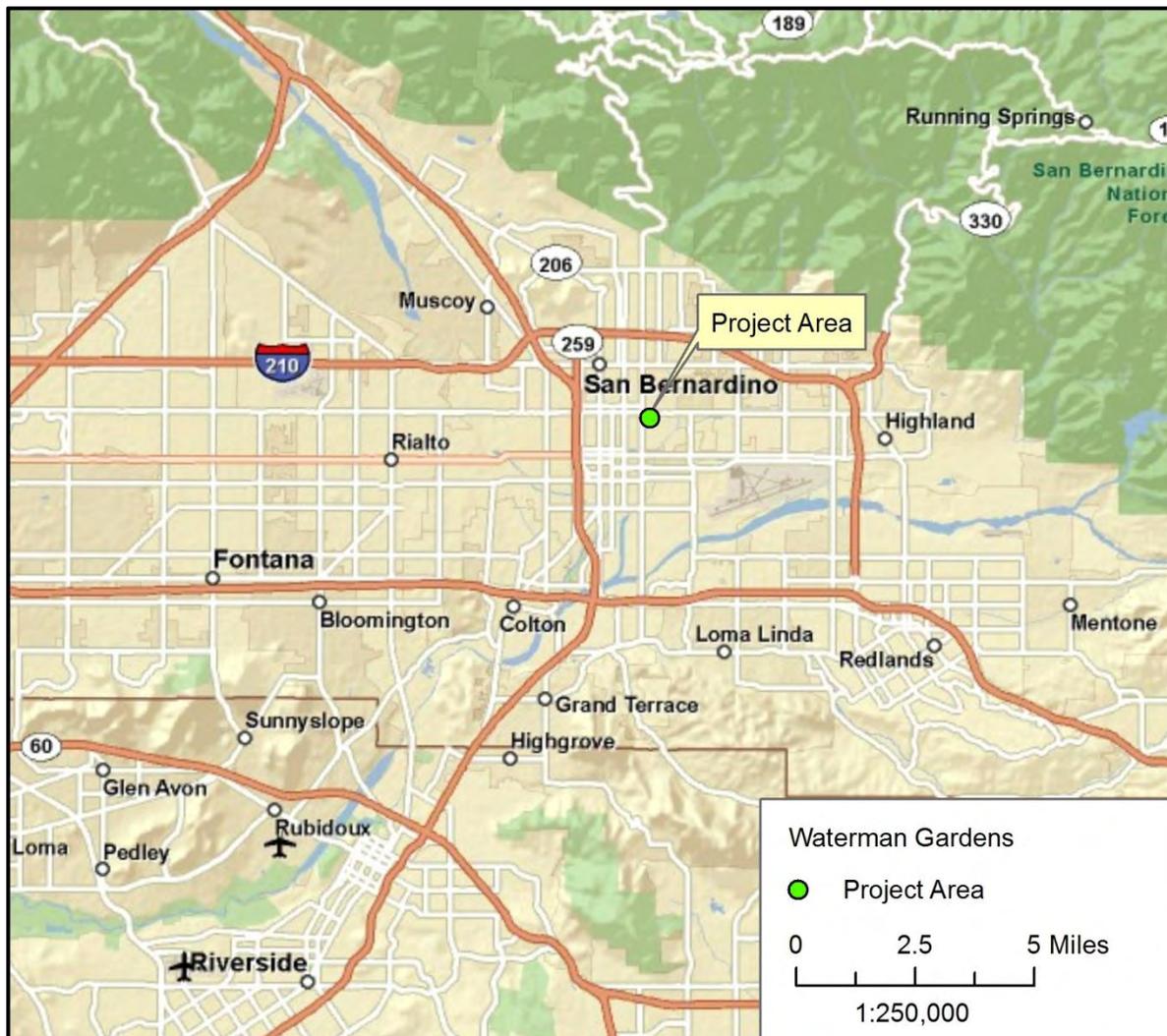
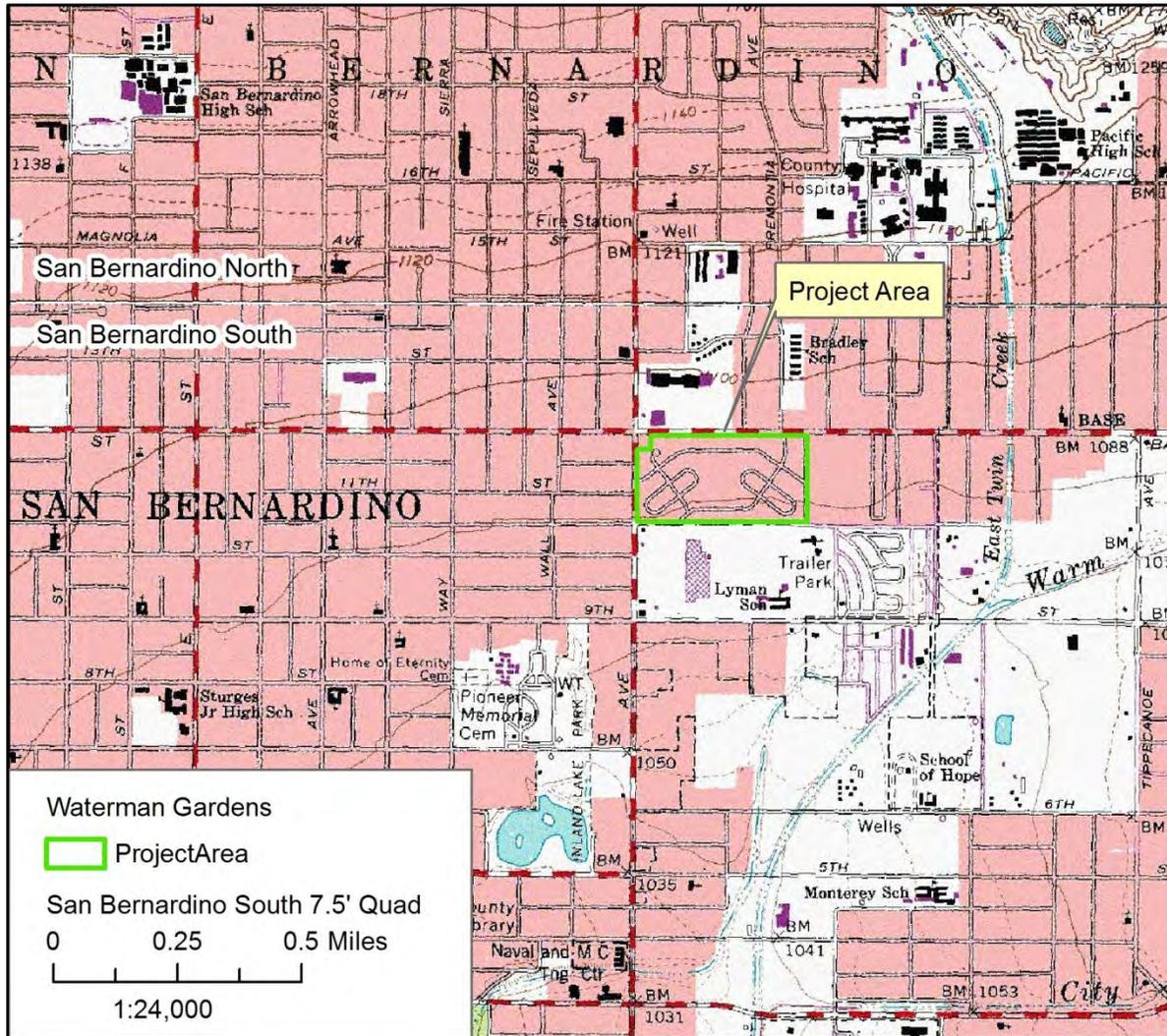


Figure 1. Project vicinity

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Located at the southeastern intersection of Baseline Road and North Waterman Avenue, the 38-acre APE is situated within Township 1 south, Range 4 west of Section 2 on the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (San Bernardino Base and Meridian) (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Project location**

The proposed project would demolish the existing 252-residential units and construct new residential units, a community center and other community service-oriented uses at the same location. Six vehicular access points are planned, as are 617 off-street and 204 on-street parking spaces and pedestrian and bicycle access.

## **PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Sherri Gust served as the Principal Investigator for the project, wrote the prehistoric background, assessment of project effects and recommendations. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with a M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and over 30 years of experience in California.

Amy Glover performed the record search and wrote the majority of the report. Molly Valasik prepared the maps. Glover has a B.S. in Biological Anthropology. Valasik has a M.A. in Anthropology and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. Glover and Valasik both have experience in California archaeology. Short resumes of Cogstone staff are provided (Appendix A).

## **REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**

### **NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, AS AMENDED**

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. The law establishes a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections which encourage the identification and protection of cultural and historic resources of national, state, tribal and local significance.

Section 106 of NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources (historic properties) are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing on the NRHP per the criteria listed below.

### **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register recognizes resources of local, state and national significance which have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria.

Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

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

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

### **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970, AS AMENDED**

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

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

## **CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

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

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

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

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

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

## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The survey area is located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains on the San Gabriel alluvial fan. The sediments covering the project areas are unconsolidated sand and gravels transported by streams and runoff. At the surface and immediate subsurface, the sediments are Holocene in age (10,000 years ago to the present). Deeper sediments are likely to be Pleistocene in age (1.8 million years ago to 10,000 years ago). The project area is mostly flat with a slope of less than five degrees. It is crisscrossed by shallow washes.

The Holocene vegetation consists of desert scrub and chaparral, including grasses, sage and manzanita. The Holocene fauna of the region was similar to modern fauna and included deer, antelope, jackrabbit, rabbits, tortoises, and numerous bird species. In recent history, deer and antelope have been driven from the area due to human activity. Local farming and other surface alteration activities have disrupted the natural vegetation, allowing scrub vegetation to invade.

### **PREHISTORIC SETTING**

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7-3 thousand years before the present as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently the fact that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time was noted. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals and fish. [Sutton and Gardner 2010:7]

The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County, (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties, and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 3,500 years before present the Encinitas Tradition was replaced by a new archaeological entity, the Del Rey Tradition, in the greater Los Angeles Basin. This new entity has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late time periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period included new settlement patterns, economic foci and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a new, biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late periods have not been well-defined. However, many have proposed that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada and San Joaquin Valley; Sutton 2009: 37) and that the Late Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later. [Sutton 2010]

The Del Rey Tradition replaces the Intermediate and Late designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in southern California. [Sutton 2010]

### **Project Area Cultures**

The latest cultural revisions for the project area define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 3). This pattern is replaced in the project area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 3).

Greven Knoll sites tend to be in valleys such as the project area. These inland peoples did not switch from manos/metates to pestles/mortars like coastal peoples (c. 5,000 years before present); this may reflect their closer relationship with desert groups who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, coggled stones, absence of shell artifacts and flexed position burials (Table 2). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones are added to the tool kit, yucca and seeds are staple foods, animals bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow) and burials have cairns above (Table 2). In addition, the Greven Knoll populations are biologically Yuman (based on skeletal remains) while the later Angeles populations are biologically Shoshonean (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Sutton 2010).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. [Sutton 2010]

**Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases**

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates, Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones and discoidals rare, no mortars or pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,000	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, core tools, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex)	3,000 to 1,000	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, yucca and seeds as staples, hunting important but bones processed, flexed inhumations under cairns, cremations rare
Angles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, <i>Olivella</i> cupped beads and <i>Mytilus</i> shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads, addition of Euroamerican material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

The Angeles IV phase is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used. [Sutton 2010]

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies, and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands.

The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrielino inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not. [Sutton 2010]

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrielino of the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes in Gabrielino culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled Olivella disk beads. The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation. [Sutton 2010]

## **ETHNOGRAPHY**

The affiliations of early Native American peoples of the project area are poorly understood. They were replaced about 1,000 years ago by the Gabrielino (Tongva) who were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. In addition, San Bernardino may have been utilized at some points in time by the neighboring Cahuilla or Serrano (Figure 3).

The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).



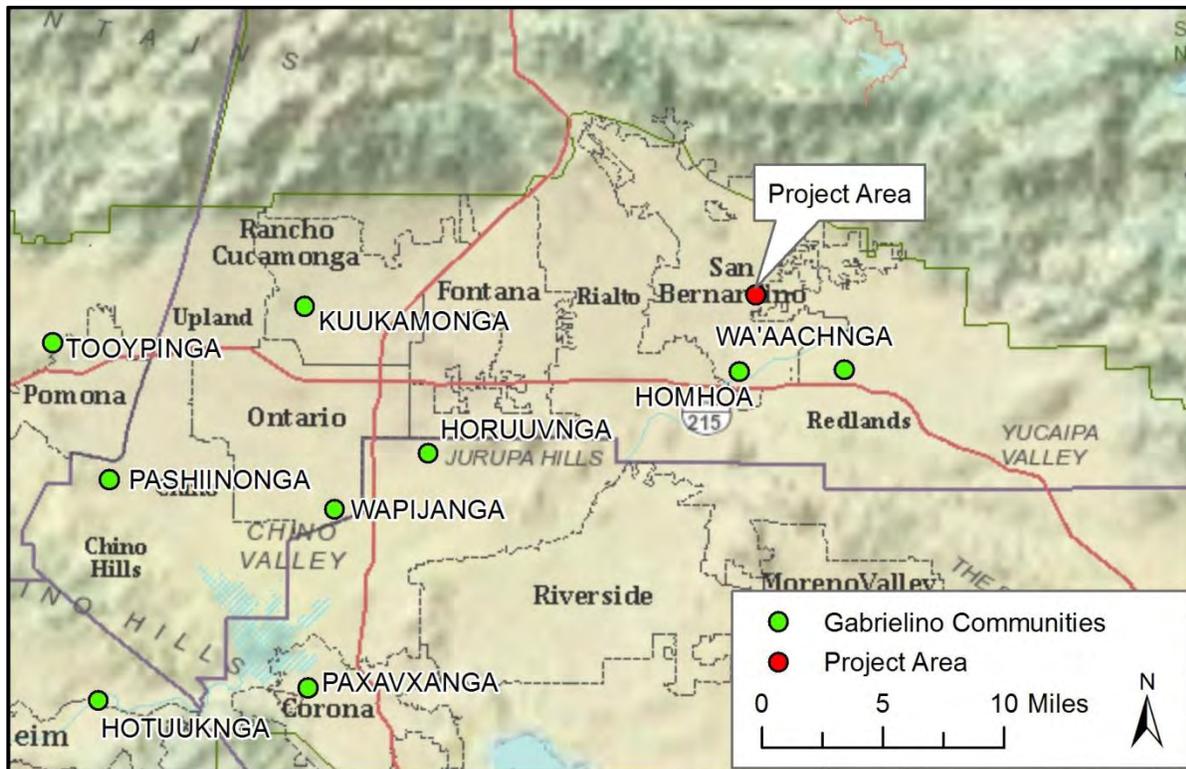
**Figure 3. Local tribal territory**

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages. [Bean and Smith 1978:538-540]

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea

mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turban, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others. [Bean and Smith 1978:538-540]

The project area was not home to any known major villages (Figure 3). However, smaller villages and seasonal camps may have been present.



**Figure 4. Major Native American villages**

## HISTORIC SETTING

This entire section is adapted from the Historic Resources Evaluation of Waterman Gardens (Daly 2011).

In 1852, Rancho San Bernardino was purchased by a group of Mormons sent from Salt Lake City to establish a colony in California. The Mormons built their new community around the adobe house of the Lugo family whom had been granted the 35,500-acre Rancho San Bernardino in 1842. San Bernardino County was created out of a portion of Los Angeles County in 1853, and the City of San Bernardino was incorporated in 1854.

San Bernardino County was primarily based on agricultural economics with a scattering of boom-and-bust mining endeavors until the Southern Pacific Railroad constructed a line from the high desert through the Cajon Pass into Colton in 1875. Although the Southern Pacific Railroad bypassed the city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County benefited as it was now connected to markets outside the desert region. The City of San Bernardino continued to grow, and was a well-established city when the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (through their subsidiary, the California Southern Railroad) completed their line from Chicago to San Diego in 1885. A major passenger and freight depot was constructed by Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe in the City of San Bernardino that same year.

As San Bernardino County entered into the twentieth century, it had 28,000 inhabitants. Approximately 15,000 of those lived in the City of San Bernardino. By 1940, the County increased in population by over 500% to 161,108 inhabitants, with the City accounting for approximately 35,000 of the county's population. The City of San Bernardino had outgrown its original boundaries, and was now located within 16<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, Mill Street on the south, Waterman Avenue to the east, and just beyond Mount Vernon Avenue on the west.

Accounting for some of the influx of residents to the area in the 1930s, were families escaping the severe drought conditions in the Midwest agricultural region of the United States during the "Dust Bowl" years that spanned 1930 to 1936. It is estimated that over 2 million residents of the swath of the country that spanned from the plains region of Canada, south to Texas, were forced to move off the land to survive. Many of the families from Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, headed west to California to seek low paying jobs on the farms and ranches across the state.

The migrants from the Dust Bowl, and those from other locations in the country, still impacted by the economic disaster of the Stock Market Crash of 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression, unable to find sustainable living situations in their home states, moved west to find better opportunities. Many of the migrants headed towards the counties of California that were primarily agricultural based including San Joaquin, Kern, Fresno, Tulare and San Bernardino. Upon arriving, they found a shortage of jobs and a lack of suitable housing.

Shanty towns and unhealthy slums sprang up on the outer edges of cities throughout California, where people trying to escape the impoverished conditions in their home communities were forced to live. The advocates of social reform helped to push through groundbreaking federal legislation to address the desperate living conditions for low-income families with the passage of the Housing Act in 1937.

## **PUBLIC HOUSING**

In 1937, Congress passed the United States Housing Act (also known as the Wagner-Steagall Act) for the purpose of providing the necessary financial assistance and institutional expertise to support the construction of low-income housing. The Act was a major change from the efforts of social reformers in the early twentieth century as it called for the use of government monetary subsidies instead of depending on private investors and charitable organizations for the construction of new housing developments.

The view of urban planners and social workers was that good housing would greatly improve the quality of life for slum dwellers by providing safe and clean living conditions and lift them from the lowest segment of society. However, it should be noted, and has been discussed in depth by social activists, “public housing was not originally built to house the „poorest of the poor“, but was intended for select segments of the working class.” The Housing Act was designed to benefit a section of the white middle class that had been displaced during the Great Depression.

The Housing Act had been co-written by Catherine Bauer, a social reformer (“houser”) who promoted the idea that well designed public housing communities could contribute to the improvement of a population’s living standard. Early reformers ascribed many of the undesirable qualities of the poor to their unsafe and unsanitary living conditions.

Catherine Bauer had been a close associate of Lewis Mumford and other radical urban planners and architects, who promoted legislation that would push for well-designed, mixed-income, noncommercial, government-subsidized housing projects free from for-profit owners and speculators. Bauer went on to be the publicist of the United States Housing Authority created by the Federal Housing Administration for two years. After leaving Washington, D.C. in 1939, she met and soon married, the San Francisco architect William Wurster while they were both teaching at the University of California Berkeley. Bauer played a substantial role in influencing his design for several large, wartime housing projects in Northern California. Bauer-Wurster continued to be active in housing reform as an advisor to every administration in Washington, up to her sudden death in 1964.

Public health and stopping the transmission of highly communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and polio, was also at the forefront of the need to destroy the slums and remove people to a better environment. The “garden” style housing complexes could be constructed where land was inexpensive and plentiful (such as in San Bernardino County) during the early years of the Housing Act from 1938 to 1948. The garden style complexes supported open areas for children to play in safety, and were situated on well-drained soil to prevent standing water and the breeding grounds of mosquitoes.

## **WATERMAN GARDENS**

With the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 in place, the California Legislature passed the Housing Authorities Law in 1938, to create legislation enabling the formation of housing authorities in California. The law allowed a local housing authority be considered a “public corporation” and to hold the powers of owning land, issuing bonds, and use of eminent domain to obtain property for the public good. With federal and state legislative support, cities and counties could construct large public housing projects with Federal assistance.

The Housing Authority of San Bernardino County (HASBC) was signed into being on June 23, 1941 by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors. Five private citizens from separate cities in the county were appointed to the HASBC board of commissioners.

*The primary function of this Authority is to create through better housing, opportunities for self-respect and decency for those citizens whose economic status has condemned them to rear their children in the social sewers that we call slums.*

Although HASBC had been created just before the United States entered World War II, it was the establishment of a pilot training school at San Bernardino Army Air Field (later known as Norton Air Base) that caused the County Supervisors to invest in the Federal Housing program so that it could provide workers at the base suitable housing. The new Kaiser Steel manufacturing plant in Rialto, started in 1942, also put added pressure on the limited number housing units available for workers employed to support the war effort. HASBC calculated that in 1942, the City of San Bernardino needed to create over 5,000 new housing units. HASBC was also responsible for housing throughout the county and approved a sister project of permanent housing in Redlands called Lugonia Homes.

*As you know, this [Waterman Garden] is a defense housing project, and is essential at this time for the purpose of supplying homes for the thousands of persons that will immediately come to this community to engage in the defense activities. Under the law, these homes will be confined for occupancy during the entire length of the emergency to defense workers and persons serving defense workers.*

After December 7, 1941, there was a determined push to create housing projects across the nation. In early 1942, the Federal Public Housing Authority extended to HASBC a sum of \$1.3 million for the construction of Waterman Gardens just outside the City of San Bernardino on county land, and Lugonia Homes in City of Redlands.

Due to the war, the basis of the Housing Act of 1937, which was to eliminate an equal amount of substandard dwellings, was put on hold as the building materials to construct new dwellings were not available. In the County of San Bernardino, as well as cities and counties across the

nation, the amount of substandard dwellings were never reduced in accordance with the tenets of the Housing Act, and continued to be inhabited.

Waterman Gardens was designed on a parcel of 39 acres, with 111 individual buildings consisting of 87 one-story buildings and 24 two-story buildings. The buildings housed 26 one-bedroom units, 162 two-bedroom units, 68 three-bedroom units, and 14 four-bedroom units for a total of 270 living units. Each unit has an individual living room, kitchen and bath.

*“The structures definitely will be designed with this [substance] in mind, and as a result they will be substantial units, constructed for an anticipated occupancy of at least 60 years. These will not be ,jerrybuilt“ crackerboxes, but well-built homes completely landscaped.”*

The plans for Waterman Gardens and Lugonia Homes were developed in 1942 by a design team led by Jay Dewey Harnish, Chief Architect, of Marsh - Smith & Powell Associated Architects, 212 East B Street, Ontario, California. The buildings at Waterman Gardens and Lugonia Homes shared the same floorplans and exterior design. At the same time that Harnish was working on the plans for Waterman Gardens, he was also designing the new Tuberculosis Hospital in San Bernardino.

Due to delays in receiving priorities from the War Production Board to use materials that were being funneled into supporting military activities (including emergency military housing projects), Waterman Gardens construction could not begin until September of 1942.

When Waterman Gardens was completed, the complex included a Community Building that had a meeting room, classrooms and craft workshops, a nursery school, and branch library. Play fields were located in the center area of the complex.

In 1947, the Federal Housing Authority called for the conversion of all housing that had been used for war worker and military personnel housing, into low rent public housing for use by only low-income families. The government was requiring that the housing units built with Housing Act monies be returned to their original intended use. Tenants that could not meet the low-income guidelines would be given several months to quit the premises. Waterman Gardens has continued to be under the control of HASBC, and used for public housing needs, since its construction.

## RECORD SEARCHES

### LITERATURE SEARCH

A search for archaeological and historic records was completed by Amy Glover of Cogstone at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands on May 2, 2011. The search included a one-half mile-radius around the APE. The record search determined that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites and no prior studies within the APE. Four historic resources have been recorded within a one-half-mile radius of the APE, including two California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) (Table 1). Eight previous archaeological studies have been completed within a one-half-mile radius of the current APE (Table 2).

**Table 2. Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half-mile radius of the APE**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Brief Description	Year Recorded	Distance from project
36-004130	SBR-4130	Home of Eternity Cemetery of Congregation Emanuel (CPHI-44)	1975	½ mile
36-015497		Baseline Road (CPHI-12)	1973	½ mile
36-006796	SBR-6796H	Historic cemetery	1990	½ mile
36-013922		E.J. Lyons Residence/Les Carlson's Service Building	1989	½ mile

**Table 3. Previous cultural resource studies within one-half-mile radius of project area**

Author	SBIC No.	Title	Year
Simpson, R.D.	1060847	Cultural Resources Assessment: Seccombe Lake Park, San Bernardino, California	1979
Brock, J.	1061957	Archaeological Evaluation for the Proposed Rally's Hamburgers Project, Northeast Corner of Baseline and Belle Streets, City of San Bernardino	1989
Love, B. & B. Tang	1063286	Historic Significance Evaluation of Buildings Scheduled for Demolition During Phase I of Mayor's Demolition Initiative, City of San Bernardino, CA	1998
Love, B. & B. Tang	1063934	Summary of Historical Resources Survey: Lakes & Streams Project (Vision 20/20), City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA	2000
White, Laurie S.	1064332	Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&T Wireless Site #C963 (9 <sup>th</sup> and Waterman), City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA	2005
Tang, B., et al.	1065538	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties	2005
EarthTouch, Inc.	1065622	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet	2007
Bonner, W. & S. Williams	1066753	Cultural Resources Records Search Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LSANCAC963 (USID #12413), 591 East 9 <sup>th</sup> Street, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California	2009

## **SACRED LANDS SEARCH**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was consulted to determine if any known sacred lands exist in or near the APE. By letter dated April 28, 2011, the NAHC indicated that there are no known sacred lands in the project vicinity, and requested that 10 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information. Cogstone contacted each by letter and included a map and location information. Follow-up emails or telephone calls were made if no response was received in compliance with Section 106 guidance.

Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe and Goldy Walker of the Serrano, responded that the area was sensitive for prehistoric Native American resources and both requested Native American monitoring. All correspondence and a contact log are included here as documentation (Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix D).

## **DISCUSSION**

### **SENSITIVITY OF APE**

Given the results of the literature search, the sensitivity of prehistoric period resources within the APE is considered low to moderate. No prehistoric resources have been previously recorded within the APE or within a one-half-mile radius. Based on the results of the literature search, the APE is considered to have a moderate sensitivity of the presence of historic-era resources. The four known historic-era resources within a one-half-mile radius of the APE include a historic cemetery, a road and several structures.

## **PROJECT EFFECTS ASSESSMENT**

### **REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

As mandated by Section 106 of the NHPA, federal agencies must take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, assess the effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties. For identified historic properties within the APE, the agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. According to federal regulations, *Effect means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register.* The criteria of adverse effect are:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

When the effects of the proposed undertaking do not meet the criteria of adverse effect, then a finding of no adverse effect may be proposed. If an adverse effect is found, the agency shall act to resolve the adverse effect by developing and evaluating alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.

### **DETERMINATION OF EFFECTS**

Based on the results of this literature search and assessment, the proposed Waterman Gardens Redevelopment Project does not have the potential to cause an adverse effect on known archaeological resources that have been evaluated as part of this assessment. Effects on potential historic resources are being evaluated separately (Daly 2011).

Based on the assessment presented here, the project will have no effect under Section 106 since there are no known archaeological resources within the APE that qualify as historic properties.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Construction Monitoring and Notification Procedures**

No direct impacts to known archaeological resources by the redevelopment project are anticipated. The APE, however, is considered to have a low to moderate sensitivity for the discovery of prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic-era cultural resources, and there is potential for the existence of buried or undocumented surface archaeological materials within the APE. Construction monitoring is recommended for ground-disturbing activities within native soils/sediments only; not in previously disturbed areas. The cultural resources monitor should meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeologists. In addition, a Native American monitor from a federally-recognized tribe should monitor alongside the archaeologist.

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during project implementation, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If cultural resources are discovered while the monitor/archaeologist is not present, work in the immediate area must be halted and the monitor/archaeologist notified immediately to evaluate the resource(s) encountered. If any cultural resources discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the HACSB. Prehistoric or ethnohistoric materials within the APE might include flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, pottery, culturally modified animal bone, fire-affected rock, or soil darkened by cultural activities (midden). Historical materials might include building remains; metal, glass, or ceramic artifacts; or debris. Artifacts less than 50 years old do not require further work.

### **Human Remains**

Although unlikely, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) would apply for a discovery on federal lands. A NAGPRA discovery does not necessarily solely entail human remains; it can include associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony.

According to the provisions of NAGPRA, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery must cease, and any necessary steps to insure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The HACSB and HUD would be immediately notified. HUD, as managing agency, would be responsible for compliance with NAGPRA. NAGPRA requires federal agencies, such as the NPS, to cease activity around the discovery, protect the items, and provide notice to Native American tribes with an interest in the items and determine final disposition of these items, including, if required, repatriation. As the discovery would also constitute a historic property, consultation under the "discoveries without prior planning" clause of the NHPA would also be

required. NHPA requires federal agencies in discovery situations to make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to such properties and initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) to resolve potential adverse effects. Activities in the area would resume only after proper authorization is received from the HUD.

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## **APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS**

**SHERRI GUST**Project Manager & Principal Investigator, Paleontology and Archaeology**EDUCATION**

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

**SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS**

Gust has more than 30 years of experience in California, acknowledged credentials for meeting national standards, and is a certified/qualified principal archaeologist and paleontologist in all California cities and counties that maintain lists. Gust is an Associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in the Vertebrate Paleontology and Rancho La Brea Sections. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology and others. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of human, animal and fossil bone. In addition, she is a Reader at the Huntington Library and is knowledgeable about archival research.

**SELECTED PROJECTS**

**Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segments 1-3.** Paleontological resources management plans, Phase I activities, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, artifact and fossil recovery, lab work, GIS mapping, multiple supplement survey and variance reports for construction of new electrical transmission facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for Cogstone's work and Principal Paleontologist for entire project. 2007-9.

**First Street Trunk Line Water Project.** Archaeological and paleontological assessment and monitoring of installation of new water main in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2006-9.

**Opid's Camp.** Archaeological Resource Damage Assessment for Locus 1 of Historic Archaeological Site (FS 05-01-51-82) within the Camp Hi-Hill Historic District, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. 2009.

**Pixar Animation Studios Construction Stage 1 Project.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring of studio expansion, artifact recovery and monitoring compliance report in Emeryville, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

**Irvine Business Complex.** Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation of business complex with recent high density housing additions in Irvine, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

**Scattergood Olympic Line.** Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment and Mitigation Plan for new 11 mile underground electrical transmission line in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

**Spring Trails Project.** Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment of 350 acre residential development with evaluation of previous work and Mitigation Plan in San Bernardino. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

**Los Angeles Gold Line Metro Project including Historic Los Angeles Cemetery.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring, testing, data recovery, identification and analysis, displays, curation and public presentations for new light rail/subway project in East Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2004-present.

**AMY GLOVER**  
Archaeologist/ Cross-Trained Paleontologist  
& Laboratory Supervisor

## EDUCATION

- 2004** B.S., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Riverside  
**2004** Archaeological Collections Management Internship, San Diego Archaeological Center

## SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Glover has more than four years of archaeological experience in California, and knowledge in lab procedures, including the preparation of collections for curation. Glover specializes in historic artifacts, and has over 48 hours of paleontology cross-training.

## SELECTED PROJECTS AND REPORTS

### **Eastside Goldline Light Rail/Subway Project & Historic Los Angeles Cemetery.**

Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed archaeological/paleontological monitoring, data recovery and field lab supervision, cataloging, identification, and analysis of Euro-American and Chinese artifacts from over 150 human interments. Also co-authored the final report. 1,968 total hours on project. 2005-Present.

**Santa Ysabel Ranch.** Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. 200-acre land development in San Luis Obispo counting. Performed mitigation monitoring, artifact and fossil recovery, laboratory processing of prehistoric artifacts for curation. 967 hours on project. 2004-2005

**Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project.** Installation of new electrical facilities in Los Angeles & Kern County. Archaeology/paleontology Monitor for Segments 1,2, and 3. Also performed supplemental surveys, site record preparation, and co-authored supplemental survey reports. 470 hours on project. 2008-2009

**Rosedale Development /Monrovia Nursery Project.** Mixed-use development of roughly 500 acres of land previously used as a plant nursery. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed cultural resources monitoring, recovery of artifacts, laboratory processing and preparation for curation. 345 hours on project. 2004-2007

**Komar Desert Center Project.** Development of roughly 18-acres for retail space and associated parking. Archaeology/Paleontology monitor and lab supervisor. Performed mitigation monitoring, fossil and artifact recovery, laboratory processing and preparation of artifacts for curation. Lead author on final report. 266 hours on project. 2007-2008

**Pomona Valley Creamery.** Redevelopment of the historic creamery into a new educational building on the Western University campus. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed archaeological pedestrian survey, excavation of three historic trash pits, construction monitoring and the identification, cataloging and analysis of historic artifacts. Lead author on the final report. 225 hours on project. 2007

**Malburg Generating Station.** Construction of the Malburg Generating Station, a 134-megawatt power plant adjacent to the City of Vernon's existing Station A, natural gas and water pipelines, and associated lay-down and storage areas. Lab supervisor. Performed artifact recovery and analysis. 193 hours on project.

**APPENDIX B: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
[de\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:de_nahc@pacbell.net)



April 28, 2011

Ms. Sherri Gust, RPA

**COGSTONE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

1518 W. Taft Avenue  
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by FAX to: (714) 974-8303

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
"Waterman Gardens Project, No. 2197" located on 38-acres near the City of  
San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Gust:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search results indicated that Native American cultural resources **were not identified** within ½ mile of the area of potential effect (e.g. APE) based on the information you submitted to the NAHC. Also, the absence of evidence of archaeological or Native American cultural resources does not indicate that such does not exist; items of significance may be unearthed during project construction activity.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Attached is a list of who may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines

§15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial."

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at the California Office of Historic Preservation (916) 446-7000.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

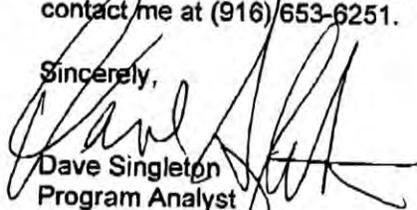
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contact List**  
San Bernardino County  
April 28, 2011

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593  
**(951) 770-8100**  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
**samdunlap@earthlink.net**  
(909) 262-9351 - cell

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano  
**(951) 201-1866 - cell**  
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 922-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
James Ramos, Chairperson  
28569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 864-3724 - FAX  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Department  
28569 Community Center. Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3250  
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.  
gov  
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
(626) 286-1632  
(626) 286-1758 - Home  
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Serrano Nation of Indians  
Goldie Walker  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton , CA 92369  
(909) 862-9883

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

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Waterman Gardens Project, No. 2197; located on 38-acres near the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
April 28, 2011**

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593  
**(951) 770-8100**  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov  
(951) 506-9491 Fax

**Gabrielino Tongva Nation**  
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
**samdunlap@earthlink.net**  
  
(909) 262-9351 - cell

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

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**  
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano  
**(951) 201-1866 - cell**  
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov  
(951) 922-0105 Fax

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
James Ramos, Chairperson  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933  
(909) 864-3724 - FAX  
(909) 864-3370 Fax

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Departmen  
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3250  
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 862-5152 Fax

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission**  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
(626) 286-1632  
(626) 286-1758 - Home  
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

**Serrano Nation of Indians**  
Goldie Walker  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton , CA 92369  
  
(909) 862-9883

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

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

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**Native American Contact List**  
San Bernardino County  
April 28, 2011

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

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

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

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Waterman Gardens Project, No. 2197; located on 38-acres near the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**

## **APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH**



April 29, 2011

Dear Sir or Madam,

A project is proposed for the construction and redevelopment of a residential development in the City of San Bernardino, California. A map of the project location and all other information are provided.

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted on April 28, 2011 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands file. The NAHC has no record of Native American sacred sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The NAHC also provided to us a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

In an effort to evaluate cultural resources, I am requesting any information not contained in the present NAHC database. I would appreciate it if you could notify me if you have records of any sacred lands or other heritage sites that might be impacted by the proposed project. All information provided regarding cultural and historic sites or other areas of concern would be treated as confidential material. We need your response within 2 weeks to meet the deadline for our report. You can email or fax your response if you like ([amv@cogstone.com](mailto:amv@cogstone.com) or number below), or call me at (909) 923-7190. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

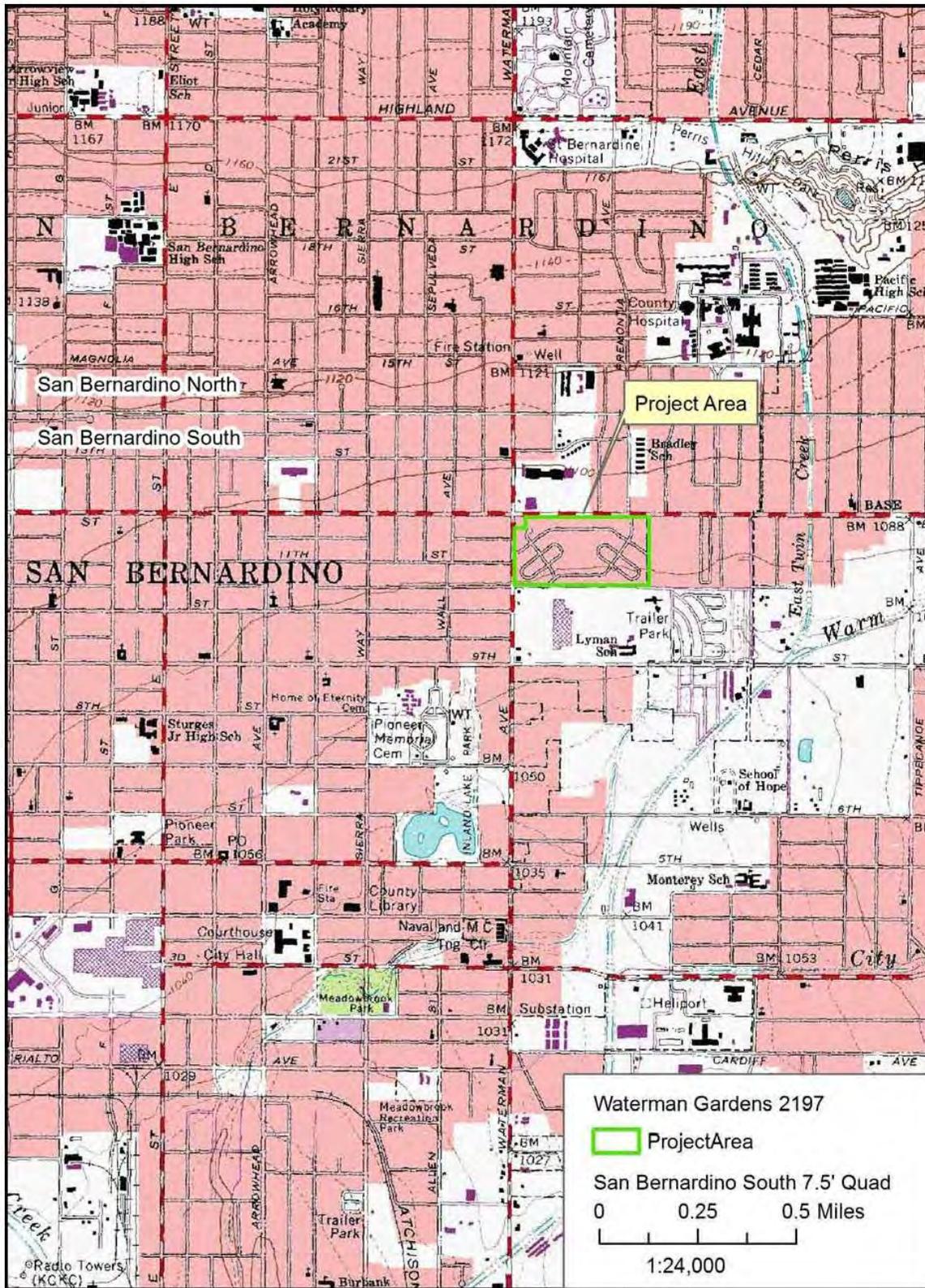
Amy Glover  
Lab Supervisor  
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

1518 West Taft Avenue  
Orange, CA 92865  
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Toll free (888) 497-0700

Branch Offices  
West Sacramento - Morro Bay - Inland Empire

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<b>COGSTONE SACRED SITES INFO REQUEST</b>	
DATE	April 29, 2011
COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER:	2197
COGSTONE PROJECT NAME:	Waterman Gardens
USGS 7.5' QUAD:	San Bernardino South 1967, Photorevised 1980
COUNTY:	San Bernardino
TOWNSHIP/SECTION:	Sec 2 T 1S R 4W
ACRES:	38 Acres
TYPE OF SEARCH:	Sacred Sites
1:24000 map attached	√
Thank you.	
Please Mail to:	Sherri Gust 1518 W. Taft Ave. Orange, CA 92865 (714) 974-8303 fax <a href="mailto:admin@cogstone.com">admin@cogstone.com</a>



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**APPENDIX D: NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT LOG**

<b>Native American Group/Individual</b>	<b>Date of First Contact</b>	<b>Date of Replies Rec'd</b>	<b>Date of 2nd Contact Attempt</b>	<b>Date of 3rd Contact Attempt</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Paul Macarro, Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two e-mails were sent to the contact who did not respond.
Joseph Hamilton, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two e-mails were sent to the contact who did not respond.
James Ramos, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two phone calls were placed. No response was received and two messages were left for the contact.
Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	4/29/2011	5/11/2011	None	None	On April 29, 2011, Mr. Morales called and stated that the area is sensitive and any ground disturbances should be monitored.
Sam Dunlap, Gabrielino Tongva Nation	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two e-mails were sent to the contact who did not respond.
Michael Contreras, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two e-mails were sent to the contact who did not respond.
Ann Brierty, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two e-mails were sent to the contact who did not respond.
Goldie Walker, Serrano Nation of Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	None	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, a phone call was placed. Ms. Walker responded, saying the area is sensitive for Native American materials.
Ernest H. Siva, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	4/29/2011	None	5/16/2011	5/18/2011	On April 29, 2011, a letter and map detailing the project location were mailed to the contact. When no response was received, two e-mails were sent to the contact who did not respond.

